

星展銀行（香港）有限公司
DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Annual Report 2011

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Bank”) submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2011.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Bank is the provision of banking and related financial services. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are shown in Note 24 to the financial statements.

Results and appropriations

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2011 are set out in the consolidated income statement on page 5.

No interim dividend was paid for the year ended 31 December 2011 (2010: Nil).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2011 (2010: Nil).

Reserves

Details of the movements in the reserves of the Bank and the Group during the year are set out in Note 34 to the financial statements.

Share capital

Details of the movements in the share capital of the Bank during the year are set out in Note 33 to the financial statements.

Properties and other fixed assets

Details of the movements in properties and other fixed assets during the year are set out in Note 25 to the financial statements.

Donations

Donations made by the Group during the year amounted to HK\$44,000 (2010: HK\$703,000).

Directors

The directors during the year and up to the date of this report are:

Seah Lim Huat, Peter – Chairman

Piyush Gupta – Vice Chairman

J. E. Sebastian Paredes Muirragui – Chief Executive

Alexander Reid Hamilton

Dominic Chiu Fai Ho

Leung Ting Mow, Kenneth

Ng Chee Siong, Robert

Lo Chung Wing, Victor

(resigned on 16 May 2011)

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Directors (continued)

The Directors retiring by rotation in accordance with Article 98 of the Bank's Articles of Association are Mr. Alexander Reid Hamilton and Mr. Leung Ting Mow, Kenneth. Mr. Alexander Reid Hamilton will retire from office at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer himself for re-election. Mr. Leung Ting Mow, Kenneth will retire from the Board with effect from the conclusion of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Directors' interests in contracts

No contracts of significance in relation to the Bank's business, to which the Bank or any of its subsidiaries or its holding companies or any subsidiary of its holding companies was a party and in which a director of the Bank had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Arrangements to acquire shares

The following were arrangements which subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year which enabled a director of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares of DBS Group Holdings Ltd. ("DBSH"), the ultimate holding company of the Bank, or to be awarded shares of DBSH (or their equivalent cash value).

DBSH Share Plan

Under the DBSH Share Plan, DBSH's ordinary shares may be granted to DBSH Group executives who hold such rank as may be determined by the Compensation and Management Development Committee ("CMDC") of DBSH appointed to administer the DBSH Share Plan from time to time. The awards could be performance-based and/or time-based.

Where time-based awards are granted, they will only vest after the satisfactory completion of time-based service conditions. Participants are awarded shares of DBSH, their equivalent cash value or a combination of both as part of their deferred bonus (at the discretion of the CMDC).

A time-based award comprises two elements, namely, the main award and the "kicker" award. The shares comprised in the "kicker" award constitute twenty percent of the shares comprised in the main award. Effective 2010, the deferral period for unvested shares was extended from a 3-year period to a 4-year period showing a more prudent risk management arrangement. Under the new vesting schedule, thirty-three percent of the shares comprised in the main award will vest two years after the date of grant. A further thirty-three percent of the shares comprised in the main award will vest three years after the date of grant. The remainder thirty-four percent of the shares comprised in the main award, together with the shares comprised in the "kicker" award, will vest four years after the date of grant. For time-based awards, the fair value of the shares awarded are computed based on the market price of the ordinary shares at the time of the award and is amortized through the income statement over the vesting period.

During the year, Mr. Piyush Gupta was eligible to receive awards under the Share Plan. A total of 39,556 DBSH shares were vested in Mr. Piyush Gupta under the Share Plan during the year.

Apart from the above, at no time during the year was the Bank or any of its subsidiaries or its holding companies or any subsidiaries of its holding companies a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Bank or any other body corporates.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Management contracts

On 12 November 2002, an Information Technology Outsourcing Agreement (the “IBM Agreement”) was entered into between the Bank and IBM China / Hong Kong Limited (“IBM”) in relation to the provision by IBM of certain information technology and related services to the Bank. The IBM Agreement was in line with the spirit of the Master Agreement (the “IBM Master Agreement”) dated 12 November 2002 entered into between DBS Bank Ltd., the Bank’s holding company, and IBM Singapore Pte. Limited. The IBM Agreement commenced on 12 November 2002 and continues until 23:59 (Singapore Time) on 12 December 2012, unless terminated earlier pursuant to the terms of the IBM Master Agreement.

On 1 May 2009, a Hong Kong Country Agreement was entered into between the Bank and Jones Lang LaSalle Limited (“JLL”) in relation to the provision by JLL of certain property management and related services to the Bank in Hong Kong. Unless terminated earlier under the terms of the Agreement, it will continue until 31 December 2013.

Apart from the foregoing, no contract concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Bank was entered into or existed during the year.

Auditor

The financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers who will retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting and eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board

Seah Lim Huat, Peter
Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 January 2012

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") set out on pages 5 to 86, which comprise the consolidated and company balance sheets as at 31 December 2011, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 141 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and of the Group as at 31 December 2011, and of the Group's profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 27 January 2012

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Interest income	4	5,523	4,897
Interest expense	5	(1,547)	(1,050)
Net interest income		3,976	3,847
Net fee and commission income	6	1,317	1,217
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	7	1,189	943
Net income from financial investments	8	78	189
Other income	9	194	516
Total income		6,754	6,712
Total expenses	10	(3,491)	(3,683)
Profit before allowances for credit and other losses		3,263	3,029
Allowances for credit and other losses	11	(191)	(229)
Profit before income tax		3,072	2,800
Income tax expense	13	(474)	(356)
Profit attributable to shareholders	14	2,598	2,444
Dividend	15	–	–

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011**(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)*

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Profit attributable to shareholders	<u>2,598</u>	<u>2,444</u>
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	–	–
Available-for-sale financial investments		
– Net valuation taken to equity	(6)	142
– Amortisation of reserve to income statement arising from reclassification of available-for-sale financial investments to loans and receivables	4	6
– Transferred to income statement on sale	(33)	(143)
– Deferred income tax credited to equity	6	9
Deferred income tax credited to equity on sale of investment properties	<u>–</u>	<u>46</u>
Other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders, net of tax	<u>(29)</u>	<u>60</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	<u><u>2,569</u></u>	<u><u>2,504</u></u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks	16	19,572	35,018
Placements with and advances to banks		14,328	13,732
Trading securities	17	8,858	7,150
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	18	–	39
Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments		7,034	8,058
Advances to customers less impairment allowances	19	194,062	149,684
Financial investments	21	28,163	26,774
Other assets	22	4,422	4,135
Deferred income tax assets	31(b)	2	1
Properties and other fixed assets	25	2,653	2,831
– Investment properties		407	368
– Other properties and fixed assets		2,246	2,463
Total assets		<u>279,094</u>	<u>247,422</u>
Liabilities			
Deposits and balances from banks		21,945	783
Trading liabilities	26	6,574	5,788
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	27	965	792
Negative fair values for derivative financial instruments		7,315	8,261
Deposits from customers	28	184,970	188,452
Certificates of deposit issued	29	16,383	5,827
Other liabilities	30	9,476	8,706
Current income tax liabilities	31(a)	251	243
Deferred income tax liabilities	31(b)	25	29
Amount due to a jointly controlled entity	23	1,244	1,161
Subordinated liability	32	4,196	4,199
Total liabilities		<u>253,344</u>	<u>224,241</u>
Equity			
Share capital	33	7,000	7,000
Reserves	34	18,750	16,181
Total equity		<u>25,750</u>	<u>23,181</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>279,094</u>	<u>247,422</u>

Alexander Reid Hamilton
Director

Piyush Gupta
Director

J. E. Sebastian Paredes Muirragui
Director

Wong Wai Nar, Doris
Secretary

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED

BANK LEVEL BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks	16	19,569	35,015
Placements with and advances to banks		14,328	13,732
Trading securities	17	8,858	7,150
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	18	–	39
Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments		7,034	8,058
Advances to customers less impairment allowances	19	194,089	149,711
Financial investments	21	28,163	26,774
Other assets	22	4,418	4,134
Interest in a jointly controlled entity	23	1	1
Subsidiaries	24	149	150
Properties and other fixed assets	25	2,651	2,824
– Investment properties		407	368
– Other properties and fixed assets		2,244	2,456
Total assets		<u>279,260</u>	<u>247,588</u>
Liabilities			
Deposits and balances from banks		21,945	783
Trading liabilities	26	6,574	5,788
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	27	965	792
Negative fair values for derivative financial instruments		7,315	8,261
Deposits from customers	28	184,970	188,452
Certificates of deposit issued	29	16,383	5,827
Other liabilities	30	8,544	7,824
Current income tax liabilities	31(a)	250	238
Deferred income tax liabilities	31(b)	25	29
Amount due to a jointly controlled entity	23	2,487	2,323
Amounts due to subsidiaries	24	227	224
Subordinated liability	32	4,196	4,199
Total liabilities		<u>253,881</u>	<u>224,740</u>
Equity			
Share capital	33	7,000	7,000
Reserves	34	18,379	15,848
Total equity		<u>25,379</u>	<u>22,848</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>279,260</u>	<u>247,588</u>

Alexander Reid Hamilton
Director

Piyush Gupta
Director

J. E. Sebastian Paredes Muirragui
Director

Wong Wai Nar, Doris
Secretary

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Share capital HK\$'M	Share premium HK\$'M	Other reserves HK\$'M	Retained earnings HK\$'M	Total equity HK\$'M
Balance as at 1 January 2010	7,000	595	2,891	10,191	20,677
Transferred to retained earnings on sale of investment properties	–	–	(281)	281	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–	60	2,444	2,504
Balance as at 31 December 2010	<u>7,000</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>2,670</u>	<u>12,916</u>	<u>23,181</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2011	7,000	595	2,670	12,916	23,181
Total comprehensive income	–	–	(29)	2,598	2,569
Balance as at 31 December 2011	<u>7,000</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>2,641</u>	<u>15,514</u>	<u>25,750</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		3,072	2,800
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Net gain on disposal of properties and other fixed assets		(111)	(405)
Fair value adjustment on investment properties		(39)	(63)
Allowances for credit and other losses		191	229
Write-off of properties and other fixed assets		24	6
Depreciation		229	282
Advances written off net of recoveries		(472)	(605)
Revaluation for certificates of deposit issued		186	65
Amortisation of discount / (premium) on certificates of deposit issued		20	(1)
Interest expense for certificates of deposit issued		170	107
Interest expense for subordinated liability		30	29
Profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		3,300	2,444
Increase / (decrease) in:			
Deposits and balances from banks		21,162	(1,804)
Trading liabilities		786	2,109
Deposits from customers		(3,144)	6,390
Amount due to a jointly controlled entity		83	250
Other liabilities and negative fair values for derivative financial instruments		(246)	7,498
(Increase) / decrease in:			
Cash and balances with banks		1,470	517
Placements with and advances to banks		(5,151)	(810)
Trading securities		(1,477)	(3,915)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		39	(1)
Advances to customers		(44,061)	(15,380)
Financial investments		2,642	10,589
Other assets and positive fair values for derivative financial instruments		737	(4,217)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities before income tax		(23,860)	3,670
Hong Kong profits tax paid		(459)	(500)
Overseas tax paid		(6)	(7)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(24,325)	3,163

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(85)	(51)
Proceeds from disposal of properties and other fixed assets		161	797
Net cash generated from investing activities		76	746
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid for certificates of deposits issued		(138)	(93)
Interest paid for subordinated liability		(28)	(29)
Issuance of certificates of deposit	36(a)	25,892	4,571
Redemption of certificates of deposit issued	36(a)	(15,708)	(36)
Net cash generated from financing activities		10,018	4,413
Exchange differences and other adjustments		(3)	10
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(14,234)	8,332
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		40,133	31,801
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	36(b)	25,899	40,133

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

1 General information

The principal activities of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (together the “Group”) are the provision of banking and related financial services. The Bank is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong. The address of its registered office is 11th Floor, The Center, 99 Queen’s Road Central, Hong Kong.

The ultimate holding company is DBS Group Holdings Ltd. (“DBSH”) which is listed, incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore. The address of its registered office is 6 Shenton Way, DBS Building Tower One, Singapore 068809.

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 January 2012.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following is a summary of the principal accounting policies applied by the Group and, except where noted, are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year.

(a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars and rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated. They are prepared on the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments, available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss and investment properties, which have been measured at fair value. In addition, the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are designated as hedged items in a fair value hedge are adjusted for fair value changes attributable to the hedged risks.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to exercise judgement, use estimates and make assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from these estimates. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement and complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

The adoption of new / revised HKFRSs

On 1 January 2011, the Group adopted the following new or revised HKFRSs which are relevant to its operations.

HKAS 24 (Revised) – Related Party Disclosures simplifies the definition of a related party. It clarifies its intended meaning and eliminates inconsistencies from the definition. The amendment also removes the requirement for government-related entities to disclose details of all transactions with the government and other government-related entities and replaces it with a requirement to disclose information which is considered sufficient for the financial statements users to understand the effects of related party transactions. For example, the nature and amount of each individually significant transaction needs to be disclosed.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

The adoption of new / revised HKFRSs (continued)

HKFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures has been amended with effective from 1 January 2011 as part of the Improvements to HKFRSs issued in May 2010. It clarifies the disclosure requirements for financial instruments, with a particular focus on the qualitative disclosures and credit risk disclosures.

The adoption of the new or revised HKFRSs did not have any material impact on the Group's financial statements.

New and revised HKFRSs (which are relevant to the Group's operations) issued but not yet effective

The Group is in the process of making an assessment on the impact of the new / revised HKFRSs and has not early adopted the following new / revised standards:

HKFRS 7 (Amendment)	Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Transfers of financial assets
HKFRS 7 (Amendment)	Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities
HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments
HKFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements
HKFRS 11	Joint Arrangements
HKFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
HKFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement
HKAS 1 (Amendment)	Presentation of Financial Statements
HKAS 12 (Amendment)	Income Taxes
HKAS 27 (2011)	Separate Financial Statements
HKAS 28 (2011)	Investments in Associates and Joint Venture
HKAS 32 (Amendment)	Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

(b) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank, its subsidiaries and its interest in a jointly controlled entity.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, so as to obtain benefits from their activities. It is generally accompanied by a shareholding of more than 50% of voting rights. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Group to the date control ceases.

Investment in jointly controlled entities

A jointly controlled entity is an entity which is jointly controlled by the Group together with one or more parties through contractual arrangements. The Group recognises its interest in jointly controlled entity using the proportionate consolidation method.

Proportionate consolidation involves combining the Group's share of the jointly controlled entity's income, expenses, assets and liabilities on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the Group's financial statements.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Consolidation (continued)

Investment cost at Bank level

Investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Bank's balance sheet. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, the difference between the net proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments is taken to the income statement.

Intra-group transactions

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. Profits resulting from transactions between the Group and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in these companies. Losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of an asset transferred.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items in the financial statements of the Bank and each of the Group's subsidiaries are measured using the entities' functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the functional currency and presentation currency of the Bank and the Group.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured at exchange rates ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising from these translations are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated to Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

(iii) Foreign operations

The results and financial positions of the Group's operations whose functional currency is not Hong Kong dollar are translated into Hong Kong dollars in the following manner:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date;
- Income and expenses in the income statement are translated at an average exchange rate approximating the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- All resulting exchange differences are taken to the translation reserve.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Foreign currency translation (continued)

(iv) Consolidation adjustments

On consolidation, foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of net investments in foreign entities are taken to the translation reserve. When a foreign operation is disposed of, such currency translation differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(d) Revenue recognition

(i) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to its carrying amount. The calculation includes significant fees and transaction costs that are integral to the effective interest rate, as well as premiums or discounts. No interest expense is accrued on the Group's structured investment deposits which are carried at fair value through profit or loss.

When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument. Interest earned on the recoverable amount is recognised as interest income in the income statement.

(ii) Fee and commission income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of products and services provided to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised on the completion of a transaction. For a service that is provided over a period of time, fee and commission income is recognised over the period which the related service is provided or credit risk is undertaken.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Dividend income arising from held for trading financial assets is recognised in "Net trading income", while that arising from available-for-sale financial assets is recognised in "Net income from financial investments".

(iv) Rental income

Rental income from operating leases on properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition including cash, balances with banks, placements with and advances to banks and short-term bills and notes classified as trading securities and available-for-sale financial investments which are readily convertible into cash.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified according to the purpose for which the assets were acquired or the liabilities were incurred. Management determines the classification at initial recognition and re-evaluates the designation at every reporting date, with the exception that the designation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is not revocable.

The classification of financial instruments is as follows:

(i) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets and financial liabilities either acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of short term selling or repurchasing (held for trading) or designated by management on initial recognition (designated under the fair value option).

Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments. The specific Group accounting policy on derivatives is detailed in Note 2(I).

Financial instruments designated under the fair value option meet at least one of the following criteria upon designation:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies that would otherwise arise from measuring financial instruments, or recognising gains or losses on them, using different bases; or
- the financial instruments contain an embedded derivative that would otherwise need to be separately recorded.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- those that the Group intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the Group upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale; or
- those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

(iii) Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any other categories. These financial investments are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, and may be sold in response to the needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Other financial liabilities are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the other financial liabilities using the effective interest method.

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are removed or derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or the issue of the financial liability, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, for which transaction costs are expensed off immediately.

Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment allowances. Unquoted investments classified as available-for-sale for which fair value cannot be reliably determined are carried at cost, less impairment losses.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are taken to "Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial investments classified as available-for-sale are recognised in the investments revaluation reserve, except for hedged items as mentioned in Note 2(l). When financial investments classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments in the investments revaluation reserve are taken to the income statement.

Other financial liabilities, except for hedged items as mentioned in Note 2(l), are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Determination of fair value

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Group are the current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active, the Group establishes the fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. Valuation reserves or pricing adjustments are applied to arrive at the fair values where applicable. The fair values of financial liabilities are estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rates that are available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) *Financial instruments (continued)*

Recognition of day one profit or loss

Where the transaction price is different to the fair value determined using valuation models for which not all inputs are market observable prices or rates, such financial instrument is initially recognised at transaction price, which is the best indicator of fair value. The difference between the transaction price and the model value is not recognised immediately in the income statement. This difference, commonly referred to as “day one profit or loss”, is released to the income statement on the earlier of the following: (i) amortisation over the life of the transaction; (ii) when all the market inputs become observable; or (iii) on derecognition.

(g) *Impairment of financial assets*

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Impairment allowance is made when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of loss events that will have an impact on the estimated future cash flows. The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, including breach of covenants and / or financial conditions;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- Granting of a concession to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty, that the entity would not otherwise consider; and
- High probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation of the borrower.

Individual impairment allowances are assessed using the discounted cash flow method. Individual impairment allowances are measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Collective impairment allowances are assessed on the basis of contractual cash flows and historical loss experience adjusted for current conditions.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the allowance is recognised in the income statement.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment allowances are reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowances for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off reduce the amount of the allowances for loan impairment in the income statement.

Available-for-sale financial investments

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial investment is impaired. In the case of an equity investment, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of security below its cost is considered in determining whether the asset is impaired. When there is objective evidence of an impairment of an available-for-sale financial investment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the income statement – is removed from the investments revaluation reserve and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on the equity investments are not reversed through the income statement, until the equity investments are disposed of. A subsequent recovery in the value of an available-for-sale debt security whose value is impaired is reversed through the income statement if there has been an identifiable event that led to the recovery.

(h) Sale and repurchase agreements

Repurchase agreements (“Repos”) are treated as collateralised borrowing. The amount borrowed is reflected as a liability either as “Deposits from customers”, “Deposits and balances from banks” or “Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss”. The securities sold under repos are treated as pledged assets and remain on the balance sheet at amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification.

Reverse repurchase agreements (“Reverse repos”) are treated as collateralised lending. The amount lent is reflected as an asset either as “Advances to customers”, “Placements with and advances to banks” or “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss”.

Amounts paid and received on the repos and reverse repos are amortised as interest expense and interest income respectively on an effective interest basis.

(i) Properties and other fixed assets

(i) Investment properties

Investment properties are carried at fair value, representing estimated open market value determined by independent qualified valuers. The changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement. Deferred income tax is recognised for the change in fair value of investment properties and charged to the income statement.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Properties and other fixed assets (continued)

(i) Investment properties (continued)

Investment properties include land held under finance leases and self-owned buildings.

If a property becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference resulting between the carrying amount and the fair value of the property at the date of transfer is recognised in properties revaluation reserve under HKAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. On subsequent disposal of the investment property, the properties revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

(ii) Properties

Properties are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses and accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis as follows:

Freehold land	Not depreciated
Land	Over the remaining lease period
Buildings	Over the remaining lease period of the land on which it is situated or 50 years, whichever is shorter
Leasehold improvements	Over the lease term of the leased properties or 5 years, whichever is shorter

(iii) Furniture, fixtures and equipment

Furniture, fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses and accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on furniture, fixtures and equipment is calculated to write off the assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of between 3 and 8 years.

Subsequent expenditure relating to properties and other fixed assets that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as hire and maintenance expense in the income statement during the financial year in which it is incurred.

On disposal of an item of properties and other fixed assets, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the income statement.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

Properties (excluding investment properties) and other fixed assets, and investment in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date to determine if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If such an indication exists, the carrying value of the asset is written down to its recoverable amount (being the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use). The impairment loss is charged to the income statement.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Provisions and other liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

(l) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivatives are classified as assets when the fair value is positive ("Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments") and as liabilities when fair value is negative ("Negative fair values for derivative financial instruments").

Changes in the fair value of derivatives other than those designated as fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or net investments in foreign operations hedges are included in "Net trading income".

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not carried at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in "Net trading income".

For derivatives designated as hedging instruments, each entity within the Group documents, at the inception, the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, including the risk management objective for undertaking various hedge transactions and methods used to assess the effectiveness of the hedge. Each entity within the Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivative is highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

For a qualifying fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. Gain or loss arising from hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement under "Net trading income".

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, is amortised to the income statement over its remaining maturity using the effective interest method.

(m) Employee benefits

Employee benefits, which include base pay, cash bonuses, share-based compensation, contribution to defined contribution plans and other staff related allowances, are recognised in the income statement when incurred. For defined contribution plans, contributions are made to publicly or privately administered funds on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no further payment obligations.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) *Employee benefits (continued)*

Employee entitlement to annual leave is recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

(n) *Share-based compensation*

Employee benefits also include share-based compensation, namely, the DBSH Share Option Plan, the DBSH Share Plan and the DBSH Employee Share Plan run by DBSH, the ultimate holding company of the Bank. The details of the Plans are described in Note 42.

These share-based compensation expenses, which are measured at their fair values at grant date, are cash-settled with DBSH, amortised and recognised in the income statement over the relevant vesting periods. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account in determining the number of shares to be granted or number of options that are expected to become exercisable on vesting dates. The impact of subsequent revision of original estimates, if any, is recognised in the income statement.

(o) *Taxation*

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using taxation rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are credited or charged in the income statement, except when they relate to items credited or charged directly to reserves, in which case the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are also dealt with in the reserves.

(p) *Financial guarantees*

A financial guarantee is initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the initial measurement less amortisation calculated to recognise the initial measurement in the income statement over the period of the financial guarantee and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising at the balance sheet date.

The exposure to potential losses associated with a financial guarantee is monitored periodically. When there is objective evidence indicating probability of losses occurring, a provision is recognised for the financial guarantee.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) *Share capital*

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

(r) *Dividend payments*

Interim dividends are recorded during the financial year in which they are declared payable. Final dividends are recorded during the financial year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

(s) *Offsetting financial instruments*

Certain financial assets and liabilities offset each other and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(t) *Leases*

(i) Finance leases

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the Group are accounted for as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the leases at the lower of the fair values of the leased assets and the present values of the minimum lease payments. The Group's interests in leasehold land are accounted for as finance leases.

Where the Group is a lessor under finance leases and hire purchase transactions, the amounts due under the leases, net of unearned finance income, are recognised as receivables and included in "Advances to customers". Finance income implicit in rentals receivable is credited to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce an approximately constant periodic rate of return on the net investments outstanding for each financial period.

(ii) Operating leases

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment that has to be made to the lessor is recognised as an expense in the period the termination takes place.

Where the Group is a lessor under operating leases, rentals receivable under operating leases is credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(u) *Fiduciary activities*

Assets and income belonging to customers for whom the Group acts in a fiduciary capacity as nominee, trustee or agent, are excluded from the financial statements.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Group makes certain assumptions and estimates in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) *Impairment allowances*

The Group establishes, through charges against profit, impairment allowances in respect of estimated loss in advances to customers. The allowances consist of individual impairment allowances and collective impairment allowances. The overall impairment allowances should represent the aggregate amount by which management considers it necessary to write down its loan portfolio in order to state it in the balance sheet at its estimated ultimate net realisable value.

In determining individual impairment allowances, management considers objective evidence of impairment. When an advance to customer is impaired, an individual impairment allowance is assessed by a discounted cash flow method, measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate. The quantum of the allowance is also impacted by the collateral value and this in turn, may be discounted in certain circumstances to recognise the impact of forced sale or quick liquidation.

In determining collective impairment allowances, management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(b) *Fair value of financial instruments*

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction. The majority of the Group's financial instruments reported at fair value are based on quoted and observable market prices or on internally developed models that are based on independently sourced market parameters, such as interest rate yield curves, option volatilities and currency rates. Valuation reserves or pricing adjustments will be used to converge to fair value where applicable. The determination of fair value is subject to the Valuation Framework approved by the Board Risk Management Committee and the oversight of senior management committees. The Valuation Framework is implemented by the Group through policies and procedures approved by the committees. These policies and procedures facilitate the exercise of judgement in determining the risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experience and other factors used in the valuation process. Sound judgement may also be applied in adjusting prices for less readily observable external parameters such as through the use of valuation reserves. Other factors such as model assumptions and market dislocations leading to market anomalies can also materially affect these estimates. Refer to Note 35 for more details about the fair value hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments measured at fair value.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

(c) Income taxes

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. In these circumstances, judgement is involved in determining the group-wide provision for income taxes. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on reasonable estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(d) Provisions

Judgement is needed to determine if provision for compensation to certain customers who had bought structured investments from the Group should be recorded in accordance with the requirements in HKAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates the likelihood and estimated amount of outflow of resources which will be required to settle the obligation with reference to factors such as historical settlement experience, arrangement with regulators and advice from legal counsel.

4 Interest income

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Interest income on listed investments	483	464
Interest income on unlisted investments	397	467
Other interest income	4,643	3,966
	<u>5,523</u>	<u>4,897</u>

Interest income recognised on financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss amounted to HK\$5,462 million (2010: HK\$4,850 million).

5 Interest expense

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Interest expense on subordinated liability (Note 32)	30	29
Other interest expense	1,517	1,021
	<u>1,547</u>	<u>1,050</u>

Interest expense recognised on financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss amounted to HK\$1,527 million (2010: HK\$1,025 million).

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

6 Net fee and commission income

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Fee and commission income	2,036	1,774
Fee and commission expense	(719)	(557)
	<u>1,317</u>	<u>1,217</u>
Net fee and commission income	<u>1,317</u>	<u>1,217</u>
Comprising:		
– Trade and remittances	375	356
– Wealth management	344	274
– Loan-related	239	258
– Cards	212	186
– Stock broking	52	50
– Deposit-related	20	20
– Guarantees	12	10
– Investment banking	4	6
– Others	59	57
	<u>1,317</u>	<u>1,217</u>
Of which:		
Fee and commission income arising from		
– Financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	1,125	976
– Trust or other fiduciary activities	19	19
Fee and commission expense arising from		
– Financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	654	512

7 Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Net trading income		
– Foreign exchange	981	902
– Interest rates, credit and equities	228	216
	<u>1,209</u>	<u>1,118</u>
Net loss from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(175)</u>
	<u>1,189</u>	<u>943</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

8 Net income from financial investments

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Debt securities		
– Available-for-sale	32	152
– Loans and receivables	27	9
Equity securities	19	28
	<u>78</u>	<u>189</u>

Net income from equity securities includes dividend income of HK\$1 million (2010: HK\$1 million) and HK\$14 million (2010: HK\$14 million) from listed and unlisted equity securities respectively.

9 Other income

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Fair value adjustment on investment properties (Note 25(a))	39	63
Net gain on disposal of properties and other fixed assets	111	405
Others	44	48
	<u>194</u>	<u>516</u>

10 Total expenses

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Employee benefits		
– Salaries and other short term employee benefits	1,736	1,473
– Pensions	103	80
– Share-based compensation	30	22
Premises and equipment expenses excluding depreciation		
– Rental of premises	196	193
– Others	274	247
Depreciation (Note 25(a))	229	282
Auditor's remuneration	11	9
Computerisation expenses	290	242
Other operating expenses	622	1,135
	<u>3,491</u>	<u>3,683</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

11 Allowances for credit and other losses

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Individual impairment allowances on advances to customers (Note 20)	80	57
Collective impairment allowances on advances to customers (Note 20)	75	176
Impairment allowances on available-for-sale financial investments	–	(4)
Allowances for other credit related losses	36	–
	<u>191</u>	<u>229</u>
Individual impairment allowances on advances to customers		
– New allowances	318	381
– Releases	(215)	(314)
– Recoveries	(23)	(10)
	<u>80</u>	<u>57</u>
Collective impairment allowances on advances to customers		
– New allowances	205	240
– Releases	(102)	(40)
– Recoveries	(28)	(24)
	<u>75</u>	<u>176</u>
Impairment allowances on available-for-sale financial investments		
– Releases	–	(4)
	<u>–</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Allowances for other credit related losses		
– New allowances	43	–
– Releases	(7)	–
	<u>36</u>	<u>–</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

12 Directors' emoluments

The aggregate amounts of emoluments paid or payable to directors of the Bank during the year are as follows:

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Fees (Note a)	2	2
Salaries, housing and other allowances and benefits in kind (Note b)	12	9
Pensions	–	–
Termination benefits	–	1
	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>

Note:

- (a) The directors' fees are payable in 2012 to eligible persons who acted as directors of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited during the year ended 31 December 2011. Such fees are subject to the approval of the shareholders of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited.
- (b) The amount included cash bonus accrued during the year, to be paid in the following year. Such cash bonus is subject to the approval of DBS Bank Board of Directors.

13 Income tax expense

(a) *Income tax expense in the consolidated income statement is comprised of:*

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Hong Kong profits tax		
– Current year	479	378
– Overprovision in prior years	(11)	(16)
Overseas tax		
– Current year	6	7
– Overprovision in prior years	(1)	–
	<u>473</u>	<u>369</u>
Current income tax		
Deferred income tax (Note 31(b))	1	(13)
	<u>474</u>	<u>356</u>

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at 16.5% (2010: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits for the year. Taxation for overseas subsidiaries and branch are charged at the appropriate current rates of taxation ruling in the countries in which they operate.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

13 Income tax expense (continued)

(b) *The deferred income tax charged / (credited) to the consolidated income statement comprises the following temporary differences:*

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Accelerated depreciation allowances	(25)	(1)
Impairment allowances	20	(22)
Fair value adjustment on investment properties	6	10
	<u>1</u>	<u>(13)</u>

(c) *The tax on the Group's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Hong Kong profits tax rate of 16.5% (2010: 16.5%) is as follows:*

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Profit before income tax	<u>3,072</u>	<u>2,800</u>
Tax calculated at tax rate of 16.5% (2010: 16.5%)	507	462
Effect of different tax rates in other countries	(2)	(3)
Income not subject to tax	(31)	(87)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	12	–
Overprovision in prior years	(12)	(16)
Income tax expense	<u>474</u>	<u>356</u>

14 Profit attributable to shareholders

The profit attributable to shareholders is dealt with in the financial statements of the Bank to the extent of HK\$2,560 million (2010: HK\$2,411 million).

15 Dividend

No dividend was paid for the year ended 31 December 2011 (2010: Nil).

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

16 Cash and balances with banks

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Cash in hand	399	426	399	426
Balances with central banks	2,760	562	2,760	562
Balances with banks	16,413	34,030	16,410	34,027
	19,572	35,018	19,569	35,015

17 Trading securities

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Treasury bills	5,418	4,185
Other debt securities	3,440	2,965
	8,858	7,150
Of which:		
– Listed in Hong Kong, at fair value	1,547	1,914
– Listed outside Hong Kong, at fair value	456	163
– Unlisted, at fair value	6,855	5,073
	8,858	7,150
Analysed by issuer as follows:		
– Sovereigns	7,250	6,030
– Public sector entities	6	7
– Banks	298	177
– Corporates	1,304	936
	8,858	7,150
Analysed by rating agency designation as follows:		
– AAA	4	–
– AA- to AA+	7,181	5,959
– A- to A+	716	606
– BBB to BBB+	260	85
– Unrated	697	500
	8,858	7,150

The ratings refer to Standard & Poor's ratings (or their equivalent) to the respective issues of the securities, while in the absence of such issue ratings, ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

18 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2010 was a debt security issued by a bank and matured during the year.

19 Advances to customers less impairment allowances

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Advances to customers	195,919	151,858	195,919	151,858
Impairment allowances				
– Individually assessed (Note 20)	(1,142)	(1,410)	(1,142)	(1,410)
– Collectively assessed (Note 20)	(715)	(764)	(688)	(737)
	<u>194,062</u>	<u>149,684</u>	<u>194,089</u>	<u>149,711</u>
Comprising:				
– Trade bills	39,219	4,510	39,219	4,510
– Loans	154,843	145,174	154,870	145,201
	<u>194,062</u>	<u>149,684</u>	<u>194,089</u>	<u>149,711</u>

Trade bills accepted by banks have been reclassified from balances with banks to advances to customers to align with the parties receiving the funding.

Advances to customers include finance leases and hire purchase contracts receivables and are analysed as follows:

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Gross investments in finance leases and hire purchase contracts receivables:		
– Not later than one year	1,381	1,577
– Later than one year and not later than five years	2,725	2,730
– Later than five years	7,478	7,822
	<u>11,584</u>	<u>12,129</u>
Unearned future finance income	(27)	(29)
	<u>11,557</u>	<u>12,100</u>
Net investments in finance leases and hire purchase contracts receivables		
	<u>11,557</u>	<u>12,100</u>
The net investments in finance leases and hire purchase contracts receivables are analysed as follows:		
– Not later than one year	1,365	1,559
– Later than one year and not later than five years	2,714	2,719
– Later than five years	7,478	7,822
	<u>11,557</u>	<u>12,100</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

19 Advances to customers less impairment allowances (continued)

The unguaranteed residual values included in the gross investments in finance leases and hire purchase contracts receivables as at 31 December 2011 and 2010 are considered not material for disclosure purposes.

The individual impairment allowances for finance leases and hire purchase contracts receivables amounted to HK\$137 million as at 31 December 2011 (2010: HK\$155 million).

20 Impairment allowances on advances to customers

	Group		Total HK\$'M
	Individually assessed HK\$'M	Collectively assessed HK\$'M	
As at 1 January 2011	1,410	764	2,174
Amounts written off	(371)	(152)	(523)
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	23	28	51
Net charge to consolidated income statement (Note 11)	80	75	155
Exchange differences	–	–	–
As at 31 December 2011	<u>1,142</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>1,857</u>
As at 1 January 2010	1,848	696	2,544
Amounts written off	(507)	(132)	(639)
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	10	24	34
Net charge to consolidated income statement (Note 11)	57	176	233
Exchange differences	2	–	2
As at 31 December 2010	<u>1,410</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>2,174</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

20 Impairment allowances on advances to customers (continued)

	Bank		Total HK\$'M
	Individually assessed HK\$'M	Collectively assessed HK\$'M	
As at 1 January 2011	1,410	737	2,147
Amounts written off	(371)	(132)	(503)
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	23	23	46
Net charge to income statement	80	60	140
Exchange differences	–	–	–
	<u>1,142</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>1,830</u>
As at 31 December 2011	<u>1,142</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>1,830</u>
As at 1 January 2010	1,848	669	2,517
Amounts written off	(507)	(108)	(615)
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	10	20	30
Net charge to income statement	57	156	213
Exchange differences	2	–	2
	<u>1,410</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>2,147</u>
As at 31 December 2010	<u>1,410</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>2,147</u>

21 Financial investments

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Available-for-sale	27,263	24,607
Loans and receivables	900	2,167
	<u>28,163</u>	<u>26,774</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

21 Financial investments (continued)

(a) Available-for-sale

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Treasury bills	6,503	1,682
Certificates of deposit held	604	–
Other debt securities	20,083	22,826
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Debt securities	27,190	24,508
Equity securities	73	99
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,263	24,607
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Debt securities		
– Listed in Hong Kong, at fair value	3,756	4,201
– Listed outside Hong Kong, at fair value	7,727	7,888
– Unlisted, at fair value	15,693	12,405
– Unlisted, at cost	14	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,190	24,508
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity securities		
– Listed in Hong Kong, at fair value	41	69
– Unlisted, at cost	32	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	73	99
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,263	24,607
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Analysed by issuer as follows:		
– Sovereigns	13,470	9,825
– Public sector entities	904	1,113
– Banks	9,916	10,038
– Corporates	2,959	3,617
– Others	14	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,263	24,607
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Analysed by rating agency designation as follows:		
– AAA	10,466	13,256
– AA- to AA+	12,759	6,740
– A- to A+	3,015	3,488
– BBB to BBB+	548	544
– Unrated	402	480
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,190	24,508
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

21 Financial investments (continued)

(a) Available-for-sale (continued)

The ratings refer to Standard & Poor's ratings (or their equivalent) to the respective issues of the securities, while in the absence of such issue ratings, ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010, there were no impaired, overdue or rescheduled financial investments. In 2010, impairment loss of HK\$4 million was written back to the income statement.

(b) Loans and receivables

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Debt securities		
– Listed in Hong Kong	–	116
– Listed outside Hong Kong	126	390
– Unlisted	774	1,661
	900	2,167
Analysed by issuer as follows:		
– Banks	–	701
– Corporates	900	1,466
	900	2,167
Analysed by rating agency designation as follows:		
– AA- to AA+	–	59
– A- to A+	617	1,761
– BBB to BBB+	283	231
– Unrated	–	116
	900	2,167

The ratings refer to Standard & Poor's ratings (or their equivalent) to the respective issues of the securities, while in the absence of such issue ratings, ratings designated for the issuers are reported.

As at 31 December 2011, the fair value of the above debt securities is HK\$891 million (2010: HK\$2,216 million).

The interest income and exchange loss arising from the above debt securities recognised in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2011 were HK\$79 million (2010: HK\$123 million) and HK\$2 million (2010: exchange gain of HK\$71 million) respectively. Exchange gain or loss arising from these debt securities was managed in conjunction with matched funding where the resulting net exchange gain or loss was insignificant to the income statement.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

21 Financial investments (continued)

(b) Loans and receivables (continued)

The fair value loss that would have been recognised in the other comprehensive income if the debt securities had not been reclassified would be HK\$41 million (2010: fair value gain of HK\$32 million).

The above debt securities are neither past due nor impaired.

22 Other assets

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Accrued interest receivables	635	371	635	371
Acceptances	2,642	2,139	2,642	2,139
Other accounts	1,145	1,625	1,141	1,624
	<u>4,422</u>	<u>4,135</u>	<u>4,418</u>	<u>4,134</u>

23 Interest in a jointly controlled entity

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Unlisted investments, at cost			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Amount due to a jointly controlled entity	<u>1,244</u>	<u>1,161</u>	<u>2,487</u>	<u>2,323</u>

The Group's interest in the jointly controlled entity recognised in the financial statements is as follows:

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Current assets	1,247	1,162
Non-current assets	4	8
Current liabilities	932	894
Non-current liabilities	26	17
Share of income	151	147
Share of expenses	118	119

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

23 Interest in a jointly controlled entity (continued)

Details of the jointly controlled entity are as follows:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Place of operation</u>	<u>Particulars of issued shares</u>	<u>Interest held</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>
Hutchison DBS Card Limited	British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong	500,000 class A shares of HK\$1 each 500,000 class B shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Provision of credit card services

24 Subsidiaries

	<u>Bank</u>	
	<u>2011</u> <u>HK\$'M</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>HK\$'M</u>
Unlisted shares, at cost after impairment loss of HK\$2 million (2010: HK\$2 million)	145	145
Amounts due from subsidiaries	4	5
	149	150
Amounts due to subsidiaries	227	224

During the year, the subsidiaries have maintained deposit accounts with the Bank under the normal course of business. The other amounts due from / to subsidiaries are repayable on demand and interest free.

Details of the principal subsidiaries which are wholly and directly owned by the Bank are as follows:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Place of operation and incorporation</u>	<u>Particulars of issued share capital</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>
DBS Corporate Services (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	500,000 shares of HK\$1 each	Provision of corporate services
Ting Hong Nominees Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 shares of HK\$1 each	Provision of nominee, trustee and agency services
Overseas Trust Bank Nominees Limited	Hong Kong	50,000 shares of HK\$1 each	Provision of nominee services
DBS Trustee H.K. (Jersey) Limited	Jersey	100,000 shares of £1 each	Provision of trustee and trust administration services

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

25 Properties and other fixed assets

(a) Properties and other fixed assets movements

Group

	Freehold properties HK\$'M	Land and buildings HK\$'M	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'M	Subtotal HK\$'M	Investment properties HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Cost or valuation						
As at 1 January 2011	23	2,813	1,020	3,856	368	4,224
Additions	–	5	80	85	–	85
Disposals	–	(111)	(70)	(181)	–	(181)
Fair value adjustment	–	–	–	–	39	39
As at 31 December 2011	<u>23</u>	<u>2,707</u>	<u>1,030</u>	<u>3,760</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>4,167</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
As at 1 January 2011	17	792	584	1,393	–	1,393
Charge for the year	–	58	171	229	–	229
Disposals	–	(62)	(46)	(108)	–	(108)
As at 31 December 2011	<u>17</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,514</u>
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2011	<u><u>6</u></u>	<u><u>1,919</u></u>	<u><u>321</u></u>	<u><u>2,246</u></u>	<u><u>407</u></u>	<u><u>2,653</u></u>
The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets as at 31 December 2011 is as follows:						
At cost	23	2,707	1,030	3,760	–	3,760
At valuation	–	–	–	–	407	407
	<u><u>23</u></u>	<u><u>2,707</u></u>	<u><u>1,030</u></u>	<u><u>3,760</u></u>	<u><u>407</u></u>	<u><u>4,167</u></u>

The fair value of the investment properties has been determined based on valuations performed by A.G. Wilkinson & Associates. The fair value represents the estimated amount at which the asset should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

25 Properties and other fixed assets (continued)

(a) Properties and other fixed assets movements (continued)

Group

	Freehold properties HK\$'M	Land and buildings HK\$'M	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'M	Subtotal HK\$'M	Investment properties HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Cost or valuation						
As at 1 January 2010	23	2,858	1,059	3,940	685	4,625
Additions	–	2	56	58	–	58
Disposals	–	(47)	(95)	(142)	(380)	(522)
Fair value adjustment	–	–	–	–	63	63
As at 31 December 2010	23	2,813	1,020	3,856	368	4,224
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
As at 1 January 2010	17	768	446	1,231	–	1,231
Charge for the year	–	61	221	282	–	282
Disposals	–	(37)	(83)	(120)	–	(120)
As at 31 December 2010	17	792	584	1,393	–	1,393
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2010	6	2,021	436	2,463	368	2,831
The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets as at 31 December 2010 is as follows:						
At cost	23	2,813	1,020	3,856	–	3,856
At valuation	–	–	–	–	368	368
	23	2,813	1,020	3,856	368	4,224

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

25 Properties and other fixed assets (continued)

(a) Properties and other fixed assets movements (continued)

Bank

	Freehold properties HK\$'M	Land and buildings HK\$'M	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'M	Subtotal HK\$'M	Investment properties HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Cost or valuation						
As at 1 January 2011	23	2,813	984	3,820	368	4,188
Additions	–	5	80	85	–	85
Disposals	–	(111)	(70)	(181)	–	(181)
Fair value adjustment	–	–	–	–	39	39
As at 31 December 2011	<u>23</u>	<u>2,707</u>	<u>994</u>	<u>3,724</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>4,131</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
As at 1 January 2011	17	792	555	1,364	–	1,364
Charge for the year	–	58	166	224	–	224
Disposals	–	(62)	(46)	(108)	–	(108)
As at 31 December 2011	<u>17</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>1,480</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,480</u>
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2011	<u><u>6</u></u>	<u><u>1,919</u></u>	<u><u>319</u></u>	<u><u>2,244</u></u>	<u><u>407</u></u>	<u><u>2,651</u></u>
The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets as at 31 December 2011 is as follows:						
At cost	23	2,707	994	3,724	–	3,724
At valuation	–	–	–	–	407	407
	<u><u>23</u></u>	<u><u>2,707</u></u>	<u><u>994</u></u>	<u><u>3,724</u></u>	<u><u>407</u></u>	<u><u>4,131</u></u>

The fair value of the investment properties has been determined based on valuations performed by A.G. Wilkinson & Associates. The fair value represents the estimated amount at which the asset should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

25 Properties and other fixed assets (continued)

(a) Properties and other fixed assets movements (continued)

Bank

	Freehold properties HK\$'M	Land and buildings HK\$'M	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'M	Subtotal HK\$'M	Investment properties HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Cost or valuation						
As at 1 January 2010	23	2,858	1,023	3,904	685	4,589
Additions	–	2	56	58	–	58
Disposals	–	(47)	(95)	(142)	(380)	(522)
Fair value adjustment	–	–	–	–	63	63
As at 31 December 2010	23	2,813	984	3,820	368	4,188
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
As at 1 January 2010	17	768	423	1,208	–	1,208
Charge for the year	–	61	214	275	–	275
Disposals	–	(37)	(82)	(119)	–	(119)
As at 31 December 2010	17	792	555	1,364	–	1,364
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2010	6	2,021	429	2,456	368	2,824
The analysis of cost or valuation of the above assets as at 31 December 2010 is as follows:						
At cost	23	2,813	984	3,820	–	3,820
At valuation	–	–	–	–	368	368
	23	2,813	984	3,820	368	4,188

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

25 Properties and other fixed assets (continued)

(b) Operating lease arrangements

As at 31 December, the net book values of the investment properties held by the Group and the Bank are analysed as follows:

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
In Hong Kong held on:		
– Leases of over 50 years	341	308
– Leases of between 10 to 50 years	66	60
	<u>407</u>	<u>368</u>

The Group leases out investment properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of one to five years, and may contain an option to renew the lease after that date at which time terms will be renegotiated. None of the leases include contingent rentals.

During the year, HK\$10 million (2010: HK\$15 million) was recognised as rental income in the income statement in respect of the operating leases.

As at 31 December, the Group and the Bank had future aggregate minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Not later than one year	9	10
Later than one year and not later than five years	5	14
	<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>

26 Trading liabilities

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Short positions in securities	<u>6,574</u>	<u>5,788</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

27 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

	Group and Bank	
	2011	2010
	HK\$'M	HK\$'M
Structured investment deposits (Note 28)	805	467
Certificates of deposit issued (Note 29)	160	325
	965	792

Changes in fair value arising from changes in credit risk are determined as the amount of change in their fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk. Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in benchmark interest rate, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates. Changes in fair value arising from changes in credit risk are considered not significant. Net unrealised loss for the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss amounted to HK\$5 million as at 31 December 2011 (2010: HK\$10 million).

28 Deposits from customers

	Group and Bank	
	2011	2010
	HK\$'M	HK\$'M
Deposits from customers		
– As stated in the balance sheets	184,970	188,452
– Structured investment deposits reported as financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (Note 27)	805	467
	185,775	188,919
Analysed by:		
– Demand deposits and current accounts	17,097	17,315
– Savings deposits	57,452	68,121
– Time, call and notice deposits	111,226	103,483
	185,775	188,919

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

29 Certificates of deposit issued

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Certificates of deposit issued		
– at amortised cost	12,869	2,479
– adjusted for fair value changes under fair value hedge	3,514	3,348
As stated in the balance sheets	16,383	5,827
Reported as financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (Note 27)	160	325
	16,543	6,152

30 Other liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Accrued interest payable	379	166	372	160
Short positions in securities	1,759	1,930	1,759	1,930
Acceptances	2,642	2,139	2,642	2,139
Other liabilities and provisions	4,696	4,471	3,771	3,595
	9,476	8,706	8,544	7,824

31 Taxation

(a) Current income tax liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Hong Kong profits tax payable	245	236	244	232
Overseas tax payable	6	7	6	6
	251	243	250	238

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

31 Taxation (continued)

(b) Deferred income tax

The movements on the net deferred income tax (liabilities) / assets are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
As at 1 January	(28)	(96)	(29)	(96)
Deferred income tax (debited) / credited to income statement (Note 13(a))	(1)	13	(2)	12
Deferred income tax credited to equity	6	55	6	55
As at 31 December	<u>(23)</u>	<u>(28)</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(29)</u>

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Deferred income tax assets				
Impairment allowances	<u>104</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>122</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation allowances	50	75	49	74
Fair value adjustment on investment properties	44	38	44	38
Revaluation of properties	16	16	16	16
Revaluation of financial investments	17	23	17	23
	<u>127</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>151</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

31 Taxation (continued)

(b) Deferred income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are to be recovered and settled after one year and the following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the balance sheet:

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Net deferred income tax liabilities				
Deferred income tax assets	101	122	101	122
Deferred income tax liabilities	(126)	(151)	(126)	(151)
	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(29)</u>
Net deferred income tax assets				
Deferred income tax assets	3	2	–	–
Deferred income tax liabilities	(1)	(1)	–	–
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

32 Subordinated liability

The subordinated loan (“Loan”) with principal amount of US\$540 million was obtained by the Bank from its intermediate holding company, DBS Bank Ltd., on 12 December 2006. The Loan will mature on 12 December 2016. Under the terms of the loan agreement dated 7 December 2006, the Bank had an option to repay the Loan in full on 13 December 2011. Pursuant to the supplemental agreement dated 12 December 2011, the Bank was granted an option to repay the Loan in full on 13 December 2011 or any interest payment date thereafter until maturity. Interest is payable quarterly and was charged at USD 3-month LIBOR plus 0.35% per annum up to 12 December 2011 and USD 3-month LIBOR plus 0.85% per annum thereafter.

33 Share capital

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Authorised		
12,000,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Issued and fully paid		
7,000,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

34 Reserves

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
(a) Share premium				
As at 1 January and 31 December	595	595	595	595
(b) Other reserves				
(i) Capital reserve				
As at 1 January and 31 December	12	12	–	–
(ii) Investments revaluation reserve from available-for-sale financial investments				
As at 1 January	177	163	177	163
Net valuation taken to equity	(6)	142	(6)	142
Amortisation of reserve to income statement arising from reclassification of available-for- sale financial investments to loans and receivables	4	6	4	6
Transferred to income statement on sale	(33)	(143)	(33)	(143)
Deferred income tax credited to equity	6	9	6	9
As at 31 December	148	177	148	177
(iii) Properties revaluation reserve				
As at 1 January	82	317	82	317
Transferred to retained earnings on sale	–	(281)	–	(281)
Deferred income tax credited to equity	–	46	–	46
As at 31 December	82	82	82	82
(iv) General reserve				
As at 1 January and 31 December	2,399	2,399	2,285	2,285
(v) Translation reserve				
As at 1 January	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	–	–	–	–
As at 31 December	–	–	–	–
Total other reserves	2,641	2,670	2,515	2,544

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

34 Reserves (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
(c) Retained earnings				
As at 1 January	12,916	10,191	12,709	10,017
Profit attributable to shareholders	2,598	2,444	2,560	2,411
Transferred from properties revaluation reserve on sale of investment properties	–	281	–	281
As at 31 December	<u>15,514</u>	<u>12,916</u>	<u>15,269</u>	<u>12,709</u>
Total reserves	<u>18,750</u>	<u>16,181</u>	<u>18,379</u>	<u>15,848</u>

The investments revaluation reserve represents the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial investments.

Properties revaluation reserve represents revaluation surplus arising on transfer of the land and buildings to investment properties.

The general reserve is comprised of transfers from the previous years' retained earnings.

As at 31 December 2011, HK\$1,304 million (2010: HK\$758 million) was earmarked as the regulatory reserve from the retained earnings. The regulatory reserve is maintained to satisfy the provisions of the Banking Ordinance for prudential supervision purposes. Movements in the reserve are made directly through retained earnings and in consultation with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

35 Fair value measurement

(a) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

For financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value on the financial statements, the Group has ascertained that their fair values were not materially different from the carrying amounts at year end as shown below. The bases of arriving at their fair values are as follows:

(i) Placements with and advances to banks

The estimated fair value of placements with and advances to banks is based on the discounted cash flows using the prevailing money market interest rates for placements and advances with similar remaining maturity.

(ii) Advances to customers

The fair value approximates their carrying amount as majority of the advances to customers are on floating rate terms.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

35 Fair value measurement (continued)

(a) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value (continued)

- (iii) Financial investments – loans and receivables

The fair value is set out in Note 21(b).

- (iv) Deposits from banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of deposits and other borrowings with fixed interest rates is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing interest rates with similar remaining maturity.

- (v) Certificates of deposit issued

The estimated fair value of certificates of deposit issued is based on discounted cash flows using the prevailing money market interest rates with similar remaining maturity.

- (vi) Subordinated liability

The fair value of subordinated liability approximates its carrying amount as it is on floating rate term and bears interest at prevailing market interest rate.

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

35 Fair value measurement (continued)

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value (continued)

The following table presents the assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 December:

2011	Group and Bank			
	Level 1 HK\$'M	Level 2 HK\$'M	Level 3 HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Assets				
Trading securities	8,858	–	–	8,858
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–
Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments	–	7,034	–	7,034
Available-for-sale financial investments:				
– Debt securities	24,049	1,876	1,251	27,176
– Equity securities	41	–	–	41
Liabilities				
Trading liabilities	6,574	–	–	6,574
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	805	160	965
Negative fair values for derivative financial instruments	–	7,315	–	7,315
Certificates of deposit issued	–	–	3,514	3,514
2010	Group and Bank			
	Level 1 HK\$'M	Level 2 HK\$'M	Level 3 HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Assets				
Trading securities	7,148	–	2	7,150
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	39	–	–	39
Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments	–	8,058	–	8,058
Available-for-sale financial investments:				
– Debt securities	19,653	4,056	785	24,494
– Equity securities	69	–	–	69
Liabilities				
Trading liabilities	5,788	–	–	5,788
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	467	325	792
Negative fair values for derivative financial instruments	–	8,261	–	8,261
Certificates of deposit issued	–	–	3,348	3,348

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

35 Fair value measurement (continued)

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value (continued)

Financial instruments that are valued using quoted prices in active markets are classified in Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. These would include highly liquid government and sovereign securities, listed equities and corporate debt securities which are actively traded. Derivative contracts which are traded in an active exchange market are also classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Where fair value is determined using quoted market prices in less active markets or quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities, such instruments are generally classified as Level 2. In cases where quoted prices are generally not available, the Group then determines fair value based upon valuation techniques that use as inputs, market parameters including but not limited to yield curves, volatilities and foreign exchange rates. The majority of valuation techniques employ only observable market data and so reliability of the fair value measurement is high. These would include corporate debt securities and most of the Group's over-the-counter derivatives.

Financial instruments are considered Level 3 when at least one input to a valuation technique or model is unobservable. Valuation reserves or pricing adjustments where applicable will be used to converge to fair value.

Securities traded over-the-counter are valued using broker, dealer quotes or any other approved sources. The Group may also use valuation models or discounted cash flow technique to determine the fair value.

Most of the over-the-counter derivatives are priced using valuation models. Where derivative products have been established in the markets for some time, the Group uses models that are widely accepted by the industry.

The valuation techniques and inputs used generally depend on the contractual terms and the risks inherent in the instrument as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. Principal techniques used include discounted cash flows, Black Scholes and other appropriate valuation models. Over-the-counter derivatives which are valued using unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities are classified under Level 3.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

35 Fair value measurement (continued)

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value (continued)

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments for the financial year ended 31 December:

2011	Group and bank								
	Fair value			Purchases/ Issues	Sales	Settlement	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Closing balance
	Opening balance	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income						
HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	
Assets									
Trading securities	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-
Available-for-sale financial investments									
– Debt securities	785	-	11	494	-	(79)	621	(581)	1,251
Liabilities									
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	325	2	-	150	-	(317)	-	-	160
Certificates of deposit issued	3,348	186	-	1,232	-	(1,252)	-	-	3,514
2010									
Group and bank									
Fair value									
Gains or losses									
2010	Opening balance	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Purchases/ Issues	Sales	Settlement	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Closing balance
	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M	HK\$'M
Assets									
Trading securities	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Available-for-sale financial investments									
– Debt securities	2,070	6	47	-	(297)	(54)	421	(1,408)	785
Liabilities									
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	325
Certificates of deposit issued	-	36	-	2,230	-	-	1,082	-	3,348

The Group classifies financial instruments in Level 3 when there is reliance on at least one unobservable input to the valuation model attributing to a significant contribution to the instrument value. Economic hedges entered into for Level 2 exposures may be classified within a different category (i.e. Level 1) and similarly, hedges entered for Level 3 exposures may also be classified within a different category (i.e. Level 1 and/or 2). The effects are presented gross in the table.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

36 Notes to consolidated cash flow statement

(a) Analysis of changes in financing activities during the year

	Share capital and share premium HK\$'M	Certificates of deposit issued HK\$'M	Subordinated liability HK\$'M
Balance as at 1 January 2010	7,595	1,553	4,188
Cash inflow from financing activities	–	4,571	–
Cash outflow from financing activities	–	(36)	–
Revaluation	–	65	–
Amortisation of premium	–	(1)	–
Exchange differences and other adjustments	–	–	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at 31 December 2010	7,595	6,152	4,199
Cash inflow from financing activities	–	25,892	–
Cash outflow from financing activities	–	(15,708)	–
Revaluation	–	186	–
Amortisation of discount	–	20	–
Exchange differences and other adjustments	–	1	(3)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at 31 December 2011	<u>7,595</u>	<u>16,543</u>	<u>4,196</u>

(b) Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Cash and balances with banks repayable with original maturity within three months	19,572	33,548
Placements with and advances to banks repayable with original maturity within three months	–	4,555
Treasury bills and notes repayable with original maturity within three months	6,327	2,030
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>25,899</u>	<u>40,133</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

37 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

(a) Derivatives

The Group uses financial instruments to hedge the positions of the Group. It also trades in financial instruments where it takes positions in traded and over-the-counter instruments, including derivatives, to take advantage of short term market movements in bond price, currency and interest rate. The Group places trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken in relation to both overnight and intra-day market positions. With the exception of specific hedging arrangements, foreign exchange and interest rate exposures associated with these derivatives are normally offset by entering into counterbalancing positions, thereby controlling the variability in the net cash amounts required to liquidate market positions.

The following is a summary of each significant type of derivatives:

2011	Group and Bank			
	Contract/ notional amount HK\$'M	Credit risk- weighted amount HK\$'M	Positive fair value HK\$'M	Negative fair value HK\$'M
Derivatives held for trading				
Exchange rate contracts				
– Forwards	187,370	2,359	2,075	2,123
– Swaps	86,015	90	311	492
– Options purchased	152,980	6,991	3,298	–
– Options written	151,795	–	–	3,350
	<u>578,160</u>	<u>9,440</u>	<u>5,684</u>	<u>5,965</u>
Interest rate contracts				
– Futures	218	–	1	1
– Swaps	122,061	581	1,038	1,042
– Options purchased	852	–	12	–
– Options written	852	–	–	12
	<u>123,983</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,055</u>
Equity contracts	<u>234</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Commodity contracts	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
Total derivatives held for trading	<u><u>702,377</u></u>	<u><u>10,023</u></u>	<u><u>6,736</u></u>	<u><u>7,021</u></u>
Derivatives designated and qualified as fair value hedges				
Interest rate contracts				
– Swaps	<u><u>5,963</u></u>	<u><u>64</u></u>	<u><u>314</u></u>	<u><u>308</u></u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

37 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities (continued)

(a) Derivatives (continued)

2010	Group and Bank			
	Contract/ notional amount HK\$'M	Credit risk- weighted amount HK\$'M	Positive fair value HK\$'M	Negative fair value HK\$'M
Derivatives held for trading				
Exchange rate contracts				
– Forwards	45,244	624	390	362
– Swaps	53,958	35	69	135
– Options purchased	227,931	8,548	6,773	–
– Options written	227,968	–	–	6,771
	<u>555,101</u>	<u>9,207</u>	<u>7,232</u>	<u>7,268</u>
Interest rate contracts				
– Futures	94	–	1	1
– Swaps	111,945	235	700	683
– Options purchased	828	–	14	–
– Options written	828	–	–	14
	<u>113,695</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>698</u>
Equity contracts	<u>753</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Commodity contracts	<u>38</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total derivatives held for trading	<u>669,587</u>	<u>9,454</u>	<u>7,961</u>	<u>7,980</u>
Derivatives designated and qualified as fair value hedges				
Interest rate contracts				
– Swaps	<u>6,103</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>301</u>

The above tables include derivatives and embedded derivatives. The amounts (except credit-risk weighted amounts) are shown on a gross basis and do not take into account the effect of bilateral netting arrangements. The positive and negative fair values of embedded derivatives included in above amounted to HK\$16 million and HK\$14 million respectively (2010: HK\$16 million and HK\$20 million respectively). The contract or notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding as at the balance sheet date; they do not represent amounts at risk.

The credit risk-weighted amounts as at 31 December 2011 and 2010 are the amounts which have been taken into account the effect of bilateral netting arrangements and have been calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

37 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities (continued)

(b) Hedging activities

As at 31 December 2011, the Group has interest rate swap agreements in place with a notional amount of HK\$5,963 million (2010: HK\$6,103 million) to hedge the exposure arising from changes in the fair value as a result of market interest rate fluctuation of certain financial investments and certificates of deposit issued. The hedging derivatives and hedged items have similar critical terms.

The gains on the hedging instruments are HK\$140 million (2010: losses of HK\$10 million). The losses on the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk are HK\$138 million (2010: gains of HK\$6 million).

38 Contingent liabilities and commitments

The following is a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments:

	Group and Bank	
	2011	2010
	HK\$'M	HK\$'M
Direct credit substitutes	957	924
Transaction-related contingencies	1,116	813
Trade-related contingencies	8,172	7,999
Forward forward deposits placed	–	6,399
Other commitments with an original maturity of not more than one year	2,425	2,087
Other commitments with an original maturity of more than one year	163	1,453
Other commitments which are unconditionally cancellable	112,232	102,029
	<u>125,065</u>	<u>121,704</u>
Credit risk-weighted amount	<u>11,847</u>	<u>11,255</u>

In November 2002, the Group entered into a ten-year outsourcing agreement with IBM with respect to the provision of information technology and related support to the Group's operation in Hong Kong. There are various termination clauses contained within the agreement that under certain circumstances IBM could require the Group to pay a penalty on early termination of the contract. The exact amount of penalty cannot be reliably determined as it is dependent upon business volumes over the period of the contract and on the timing of the termination itself.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

39 Capital and lease commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Capital commitments outstanding at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Expenditure contracted but not provided for	65	62	65	62
Expenditure authorised but not contracted for	28	45	28	45
	<u>93</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>107</u>

(b) Lease commitments

At the balance sheet date, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group and Bank			
	2011		2010	
	Properties HK\$'M	Others HK\$'M	Properties HK\$'M	Others HK\$'M
Not later than one year	179	10	177	7
Later than one year and not later than five years	340	4	325	5
Later than five years	135	–	187	–
	<u>654</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>12</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

40 Assets pledged as security

The Group has liabilities secured by assets deposited with central depositories to facilitate settlement operations. The aggregate amount of secured liabilities and the nature and carrying amounts of the assets pledged as security are as follows:

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Secured liabilities – short positions in securities (Notes 26 and 30)	<u>8,333</u>	<u>7,718</u>
Assets pledged as security		
– Treasury bills	5,318	4,363
– Other securities	<u>3,036</u>	<u>3,313</u>
	<u>8,354</u>	<u>7,676</u>

41 Financial risk management

Risk governance

Under the Group's risk governance framework, the Board of Directors, through the Board Risk Management Committee, oversees the establishment of robust enterprise-wide risk management policies and processes. Where necessary, the Group sets risk appetite limits to guide risk-taking.

Management is accountable to the Board for ensuring the effectiveness of risk management and adherence to the risk appetite limits. To provide risk oversight, senior management risk committees are mandated to focus on specific risk areas. These oversight committees are the Hong Kong Risk Executive Committee, the Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee, the Hong Kong Market Risk Committee and the Hong Kong Operational Risk Committee.

On a day-to-day basis, business units have primary responsibility for risk management. In partnership with the business units, independent control functions provide senior management with a timely assessment of key risk exposures and the associated management responses. These units also recommend risk appetite and control limits for approval in line with the Group's risk governance framework.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential earnings volatility caused by obligors' inability to fulfill their contractual debt obligations. Senior management sets the overall direction and policy for managing credit risk at the Group level. In so doing, it directs the risk appetite and underwriting activities for various countries, industries and counterparties taking into account factors such as prevailing business and economic conditions. The Core Credit Risk Policy and the accompanying supplemental policies set forth the principles by which the Group conducts its credit risk underwriting activities. The Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee serves as the executive forum for overseeing various aspects of credit risk taking including framework, limits management, policies, processes, methodologies and systems.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Exposure to credit risk arises from lending, sales and trading as well as derivative activities. Lending exposures are typically represented by the notional value or principal amount of on balance sheet financial instruments. Financial guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent undertakings that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans even though they are of contingent nature. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are undertakings by the Group on behalf of customers, are usually collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore exhibit different risk characteristics from direct borrowing. Commitments to extend credit include unused portions of loan commitments, guarantees or letters of credit. The majority of unused commitments are contingent upon customers observing or meeting certain credit terms and conditions.

The credit exposure of a derivative transaction is based on the positive mark-to-market value to the Group, which in general is only a fraction of the derivative contract or notional amount used to express the volume of instruments. This credit exposure, together with potential exposures from market movements, is managed as part of the overall lending limits to the counterparties. Credit exposures on these instruments are usually unsecured, except where the Group enters into collateralised margin transactions with counterparties. The Group currently uses the current exposure method for the purpose of providing capital for such counterparty exposures. Internally, the Bank measures counterparty credit exposure using the mark-to-market exposure with an appropriate add-on for future potential exposures.

The risk management of the exposures is conducted through the credit application process which includes the assessment of repayment likelihood and the establishment of appropriate credit limits. The Group uses various internal and external risk rating systems (credit scorecards, customer risk grading and credit bureau scores) to assess the level of credit risk accepted by the Group. Business units and credit risk managers have the responsibility to ensure that credits are properly assessed and classified. Business units also assume the responsibility to ensure all crucial information is included in the application process for the purpose of assessment and approval.

The Group adopts a multi-level credit approval process requiring loan approval at successively higher levels and / or committees (as delegated) depending on, amongst other things, the size, nature of the proposed transactions and credit quality. Exposures are monitored against credit limits and other control limits (such as large exposures and concentration limits) by credit management units at the transaction and the portfolio levels, as appropriate.

In addition to the consideration of the primary recourse to the obligor for the credit risk underwritten, the employment of various credit risk mitigation techniques such as appropriate credit structuring, and posting of collateral and / or third party support as well as the use of credit derivatives to hedge or transfer risk to other third parties form an integral part of the credit risk management process. Some specific mitigation measures are outlined below:

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Collateral

Where possible, the Group takes collateral as a secondary recourse to the borrower. The collateral includes cash, marketable securities, properties, trade receivables, inventory, equipment and other physical and financial collateral. The Group may also take fixed and floating charges on assets of borrowers. It has put in place policies which govern the determination of eligibility of various collateral to be considered for credit risk mitigation which includes the minimum operational requirements that are required for the specific collateral to be considered as effective risk mitigations. For collateral taken in the global financial market operations, the collateral is marked to market on a mutually agreed period with the respective counterparties. For collateral taken for commercial banking, the collateral is revalued periodically ranging from daily to annually, depending on the type of collateral. In general, the Group considers the collateral it has taken as well diversified.

(ii) Master netting arrangements

The Group further manages its credit exposure by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties where it is appropriate and feasible to do so. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities as transactions are usually accounted for individually on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are settled on a net basis.

(iii) Other risk mitigating factors

In addition, the Group also uses guarantees, credit derivatives and credit insurance as credit risk mitigating factors. Whilst the Group may accept guarantees from any counterparty, it sets a threshold internally for considering guarantors to be eligible for credit risk mitigation. Credit derivatives are used as credit risk mitigating factors mainly in structured transactions and for global financial market operations.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets recognised on the balance sheet is the carrying amount. For contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the instrument is called upon. For undrawn facilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the undrawn credit facilities granted to customers. Refer to Note 38 for the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments.

The Group's exposures to credit risk, measured using the expected gross credit exposures that will arise upon a default of the end obligor, are shown in the disclosures required under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

Analysis of collateral

Whilst the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of the assets or, in the case of off-balance sheet instruments, the amount guaranteed, committed, accepted or endorsed, the likely exposure may be lower due to offsetting collateral, credit guarantees and other actions taken to mitigate the Group's exposure.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of collateral (continued)

The description of collateral for each class of financial asset is set out below:

Balances with banks, placements with and advances to banks, trading securities and financial investments
Collateral is generally not sought for these assets.

Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments

The Group maintains collateral agreements and enters into master netting agreements with some of the counterparties for derivative transactions. The impact of netting arrangements recognised for the computation of capital adequacy ratio is shown in the disclosures required under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

Advances to customers, contingent liabilities and commitments

Certain advances to customers, contingent liabilities and commitments are typically collateralised to a substantial extent. In particular, residential mortgage exposures are generally fully secured by residential properties. Income-producing real estate, which is a sub-set of the specialised lending exposure, are typically fully secured by the underlying assets financed.

The extent to which credit exposures are covered by eligible collateral under the Banking (Capital) Rules, besides real estate, after the application of the requisite regulatory hair-cuts, is shown in the disclosures required under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules. The amounts shown is a sub-set of the actual collateral arrangements entered into by the Group as the Banking (Capital) Rules imposes strict legal and operational standards before collateral can be admitted as credit risk mitigants. As a result, certain collateral arrangements which do not meet its criteria will not be included. Certain collateral types which are not permitted as credit risk mitigants for credit exposures under the Standardised Approach are also excluded.

Advances to customers by credit quality

	Group and Bank	
	2011	2010
	HK\$'M	HK\$'M
Neither past due nor impaired	191,373	147,605
Past due but not impaired	2,779	2,322
Impaired	1,767	1,931
	195,919	151,858

Impaired advances to customers are individually assessed customer advances with objective evidence of impairment.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Advances to customers by credit quality (continued)

- (i) Analysis of advances to customers that were neither past due nor impaired by reference to the loan gradings under the Hong Kong Monetary Authority guidelines

2011	Group and Bank		
	Pass HK\$'M	Special mention HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Manufacturing	10,661	1,762	12,423
Building and construction	27,552	657	28,209
Housing loans	44,970	3	44,973
General commerce	69,826	4,544	74,370
Transportation, storage and communication	9,788	549	10,337
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	1,735	10	1,745
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	14,381	34	14,415
Others	4,778	123	4,901
	183,691	7,682	191,373

2010	Group and Bank		
	Pass HK\$'M	Special mention HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Manufacturing	7,300	2,513	9,813
Building and construction	25,428	730	26,158
Housing loans	47,015	12	47,027
General commerce	28,974	5,584	34,558
Transportation, storage and communication	10,318	667	10,985
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	1,304	5	1,309
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	13,675	30	13,705
Others	3,798	252	4,050
	137,812	9,793	147,605

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Advances to customers by credit quality (continued)

(ii) Advances to customers that were past due but not impaired

2011	Past due				Total HK\$'M
	Less than 1 month HK\$'M	1-2 months HK\$'M	2-3 months HK\$'M	More than 3 months HK\$'M	
Group and Bank					
Manufacturing	104	11	2	–	117
Building and construction	656	26	1	–	683
Housing loans	717	19	6	–	742
General commerce	224	50	3	–	277
Transportation, storage and communication	355	5	–	–	360
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	–	–	–	–	–
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	267	4	–	296	567
Others	25	8	–	–	33
	2,348	123	12	296	2,779

2010	Past due				Total HK\$'M
	Less than 1 month HK\$'M	1-2 months HK\$'M	2-3 months HK\$'M	More than 3 months HK\$'M	
Group and Bank					
Manufacturing	95	14	3	–	112
Building and construction	211	20	4	–	235
Housing loans	677	39	5	–	721
General commerce	254	23	1	–	278
Transportation, storage and communication	339	6	–	–	345
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	–	–	–	–	–
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	179	8	1	283	471
Others	159	1	–	–	160
	1,914	111	14	283	2,322

Advances to customers that were past due by more than 3 months represent individually insignificant advances which are subject to collective impairment allowances assessment.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Advances to customers by credit quality (continued)

(iii) Impaired advances to customers

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Manufacturing	538	596
Building and construction	138	110
Housing loans	52	44
General commerce	695	825
Transportation, storage and communication	21	11
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	–	7
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	119	115
Others	204	223
	1,767	1,931

	Group and Bank			
	2011		2010	
	HK\$'M	% of gross advances to customers	HK\$'M	% of gross advances to customers
Gross impaired advances	1,767	0.90	1,931	1.27
Individual impairment allowances	(1,142)		(1,410)	
	625		521	
Impaired advances covered by collateral	634		588	

The individual impairment allowances were made after taking into account the value of collateral in respect of the above advances.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of individual impairment allowances

	Group and Bank					
	As at 1 January 2011 HK\$'M	Amounts written off HK\$'M	Recoveries of advances written off in previous years HK\$'M	Net charge to income statement HK\$'M	Exchange differences HK\$'M	As at 31 December 2011 HK\$'M
Manufacturing	429	(57)	13	9	–	394
Building and construction	44	(6)	–	11	–	49
Housing loans	2	–	6	(8)	–	–
General commerce	569	(199)	2	55	–	427
Transportation, storage and communication	5	(4)	–	6	–	7
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	7	(7)	1	(1)	–	–
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	194	(65)	–	2	–	131
Others	160	(33)	1	6	–	134
	<u>1,410</u>	<u>(371)</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,142</u>

	Group and Bank					
	As at 1 January 2010 HK\$'M	Amounts written off HK\$'M	Recoveries of advances written off in previous years HK\$'M	Net charge to income statement HK\$'M	Exchange differences HK\$'M	As at 31 December 2010 HK\$'M
Manufacturing	535	(120)	–	14	–	429
Building and construction	38	(13)	1	18	–	44
Housing loans	6	–	6	(10)	–	2
General commerce	861	(251)	2	(45)	2	569
Transportation, storage and communication	12	(8)	–	1	–	5
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	7	–	–	–	–	7
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	174	(40)	–	60	–	194
Others	215	(75)	1	19	–	160
	<u>1,848</u>	<u>(507)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,410</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of collective impairment allowances

	Group		
	As at 1 January 2011 HK\$'M	Additions/ (Releases) HK\$'M	As at 31 December 2011 HK\$'M
Manufacturing	79	(2)	77
Building and construction	143	(26)	117
Housing loans	14	(5)	9
General commerce	286	(32)	254
Transportation, storage and communication	31	(2)	29
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	4	3	7
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	177	20	197
Others	30	(5)	25
	<u>764</u>	<u>(49)</u>	<u>715</u>

	Group		
	As at 1 January 2010 HK\$'M	Additions/ (Releases) HK\$'M	As at 31 December 2010 HK\$'M
Manufacturing	87	(8)	79
Building and construction	124	19	143
Housing loans	17	(3)	14
General commerce	233	53	286
Transportation, storage and communication	42	(11)	31
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	3	1	4
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	162	15	177
Others	28	2	30
	<u>696</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>764</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of collective impairment allowances (continued)

	Bank		
	As at 1 January 2011 HK\$'M	Additions/ (Releases) HK\$'M	As at 31 December 2011 HK\$'M
Manufacturing	79	(2)	77
Building and construction	143	(26)	117
Housing loans	14	(5)	9
General commerce	286	(32)	254
Transportation, storage and communication	31	(2)	29
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	4	3	7
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	150	20	170
Others	30	(5)	25
	<u>737</u>	<u>(49)</u>	<u>688</u>

	Bank		
	As at 1 January 2010 HK\$'M	Additions/ (Releases) HK\$'M	As at 31 December 2010 HK\$'M
Manufacturing	87	(8)	79
Building and construction	124	19	143
Housing loans	17	(3)	14
General commerce	233	53	286
Transportation, storage and communication	42	(11)	31
Financial institutions, investments and holding companies	3	1	4
Professionals and private individuals (except housing loans)	135	15	150
Others	28	2	30
	<u>669</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>737</u>

Geographical concentration

Over 90% of the gross advances to customers and the related impaired advances, overdue advances, individual impairment allowances and collective impairment allowances were located in Hong Kong after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, transfer of risk applies when an advance is guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the counterparty.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk

Market risk affects the economic values of financial instruments held by the Group, and arises from changes in interest rate yields, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, credit spreads and changes in the correlations and volatilities of these risk factors.

The Group manages market risk in the course of market-making, structuring and packaging products for investors and other clients, as well as to benefit from market opportunities. The Group also manages banking book interest rate risk arising from mismatches in the interest rate profile of assets, liabilities and capital instruments (and associated hedges), including basis risk arising from different interest rate benchmarks, interest rate re-pricing risk, yield curve risks and embedded optionality. To optimise its income and balance sheet management, the Group deploys funds in debt securities or in the interbank market. All types of foreign exchange risk (including non-trading foreign exchange risk arising from the Group's strategic investments) are risk managed as part of the trading book.

The Group's market risk framework identifies the types of 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 limit setting and independent model validation, monitoring and valuation.

The Board Risk Management Committee establishes the Group's risk appetite for market risk in the trading book and the investment book. The Hong Kong Market Risk Committee, which reports to the Hong Kong Risk Executive Committee, oversees the Group's market risk management infrastructure, sets market risk control limits and provides enterprise-wide oversight of all market risks and their management.

The independent market risk management function, which is supported by DBS Bank Ltd. in terms of model analytics, risk architecture and report production, reports to the Senior Risk Executive and is responsible for day-to-day risk monitoring and analysis.

The principal market risk appetite measures for market risk are Value-at-Risk ("VaR") and stress loss. The VaR is supplemented by risk control measures, such as sensitivities to risk factors, as well as loss triggers for management action.

The Group's general market risk 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. The Group computes VaR (in Singaporean Dollars "SG\$") for the trading book daily. VaR risk factor scenarios are aligned to parameters and market data used for valuation. The scenarios are maintained in the risk system. Trading book VaR is back-tested against the corresponding profit and loss to monitor its predictive power.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(i) Daily VaR for trading book market risk

The following table shows the period-end, average, high and low daily VaR (at a 99% confidence level over a one-day holding period) for the trading book market risk:

Group SG\$'million	As at 31 December 2011	1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011 *		
		Average	High	Low
Total	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>
	As at 31 December 2010	1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010 *		
		Average	High	Low
Total	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>0.2</u>

* Using a 1-year historical observation period

Although VaR provides valuable insights, no single risk measure can capture all aspects of market risk. Therefore, regular stress testing is carried out to monitor the Group's vulnerability to shocks.

(ii) Monthly total VaR for market risk

The Group has implemented a comprehensive risk appetite framework for all types of market risk, including interest rate risk in the banking book (except immaterial equity risk in the banking book), in line with its internal capital adequacy assessment process. The Group level monthly total VaR associated with this framework is tabulated below, showing the period-end, average, high and low VaR (at a 99% confidence level over a one-day holding period).

Group SG\$'million	As at 31 December 2011	1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011		
		Average	High	Low
Total	<u>8.8</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>8.6</u>
	As at 31 December 2010	1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010		
		Average	High	Low
Total	<u>9.2</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>4.1</u>

The economic value impact of changes in interest rates is simulated under various assumptions for the banking book. Based on a 200 basis point upward parallel shock to all yield curves, the simulated economic value change is negative HK\$807 million (2010: HK\$954 million). The corresponding simulated economic value change for a 200 basis point downward shock is positive HK\$573 million (2010: HK\$807 million).

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

- (ii) Monthly total VaR for market risk (continued)

Equity risk in the banking book

Equity price risk arises from the Group's strategic investments which are overseen by the Hong Kong Management Committee. The Group's equity exposures booked in its non-trading portfolio as at 31 December 2011 and 2010 were not material and were held for long term investment purpose. They were reported as financial investments in Note 21 to the financial statements and are subject to the accounting and valuation policies set out in Notes 2(f) and 2(g) to the financial statements.

(c) Liquidity risk

Funding liquidity risk (or liquidity risk) is the current and prospective risk arising from the inability of the Group to meet its contractual or regulatory obligations when they come due without incurring substantial losses. Liquidity obligations arise from withdrawals of deposits, repayments of purchased funds at maturity, extensions of credit and working capital needs. The Group seeks to project, monitor and manage its liquidity needs under normal as well as adverse circumstances.

The primary tool of monitoring liquidity risk is the maturity mismatch analysis, which presents the profile of future expected cash flows under defined scenarios. This is monitored against available funding and liquid assets over successive time bands and across major currencies under normal and adverse scenarios. In addition, other monitoring metrics (for example, liquidity ratios, deposit concentration ratio, balance sheet analysis) are used as complementary tools to the maturity mismatch analysis.

On a strategic level, the Board Risk Management Committee is responsible for approving the principles and baseline standards under the Group's liquidity risk management framework, as well as defining the Group's tolerance towards liquidity risk. The Hong Kong Risk Executive Committee, which reports to the Board Risk Management Committee, provides oversight of liquidity risk undertaken across the Group and its management. On a business and tactical level, the Hong Kong Asset and Liability Committee is the primary committee responsible for ensuring that the Group's liquidity management profile is in accordance with the Group's liquidity risk management framework and policies.

To manage liquidity risk within the tolerance defined by the Board, limits and triggers are set on maturity mismatches under normal and adverse scenarios and other monitoring metrics. Such limits seek to ensure that adequate funding and liquid assets are available to meet liquidity needs under both normal and stress scenarios.

As part of its management of liquidity risk inherent in its financial liabilities, the Group employs on a number of strategies. These include maintaining sufficient liquid assets, maintaining diversified sources of liquidity, and having robust internal control processes and contingency plans.

The Group, together with DBS Bank Ltd. has participated in the BIS Quantitative Impact (QIS) studies since 2010 on the new Basel III liquidity reporting requirements.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities analysed by the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity dates are as follows:

2011	Group							Total HK\$'M
	Repayable on demand HK\$'M	Less than 1 month HK\$'M	3 months or less but over 1 month HK\$'M	1 year or less but over 3 months HK\$'M	5 years or less but over 1 year HK\$'M	After 5 years HK\$'M	Undated HK\$'M	
Assets								
– Cash and balances with banks	10,845	8,727	–	–	–	–	–	19,572
– Placements with and advances to banks	–	–	9,086	2,458	2,784	–	–	14,328
– Trading securities	–	100	5,070	1,472	1,928	288	–	8,858
– Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Advances to customers	7,806	32,432	20,932	38,983	37,286	55,517	1,106	194,062
– Financial investments								
– Debt securities classified as available-for-sale	–	4,825	7,220	4,520	9,527	1,084	14	27,190
– Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	–	–	157	158	585	–	–	900
– Equity securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	73
– Others	274	7,338	2,721	97	140	15	3,526	14,111
Total assets	18,925	53,422	45,186	47,688	52,250	56,904	4,719	279,094
Liabilities								
– Deposits and balances from banks	511	3,654	4,915	12,076	789	–	–	21,945
– Trading liabilities	–	5,171	362	300	692	49	–	6,574
– Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	41	202	281	289	152	–	965
– Deposits from customers	74,647	53,590	42,764	13,330	639	–	–	184,970
– Certificates of deposit issued	–	3,553	3,413	3,274	3,657	2,486	–	16,383
– Subordinated liability	–	–	–	–	–	4,196	–	4,196
– Others	668	12,888	981	1,814	152	27	1,781	18,311
Total liabilities	75,826	78,897	52,637	31,075	6,218	6,910	1,781	253,344

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

2010	Group							
	Repayable on demand HK\$'M	Less than 1 month HK\$'M	3 months or less but over 1 month HK\$'M	1 year or less but over 3 months HK\$'M	5 years or less but over 1 year HK\$'M	After 5 years HK\$'M	Undated HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Assets								
– Cash and balances with banks	12,092	22,926	–	–	–	–	–	35,018
– Placements with and advances to banks	–	–	10,525	3,178	29	–	–	13,732
– Trading securities	–	14	4,189	342	1,963	642	–	7,150
– Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	39
– Advances to customers	6,765	15,791	15,971	16,876	35,993	57,381	907	149,684
– Financial investments								
– Debt securities classified as available-for-sale	–	465	1,567	3,266	17,718	1,478	14	24,508
– Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	–	59	78	564	1,258	208	–	2,167
– Equity securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	99
– Others	272	8,170	2,157	26	191	25	4,184	15,025
Total assets	19,129	47,425	34,487	24,291	57,152	59,734	5,204	247,422
Liabilities								
– Deposits and balances from banks	755	28	–	–	–	–	–	783
– Trading liabilities	–	4,300	319	189	934	46	–	5,788
– Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	8	318	466	–	–	792
– Deposits from customers	85,544	60,837	28,097	13,945	29	–	–	188,452
– Certificates of deposit issued	–	–	–	3,040	692	2,095	–	5,827
– Subordinated liability	–	–	–	–	–	4,199	–	4,199
– Others	668	12,851	2,583	701	32	17	1,548	18,400
Total liabilities	86,967	78,016	31,007	18,193	2,153	6,357	1,548	224,241

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The contractual undiscounted cash flow projections of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, derivatives, contingent liabilities and commitments analysed by the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity dates are as follows:

2011	Group					Total HK\$'M
	Repayable on demand HK\$'M	3 months or less HK\$'M	1 year or less but over 3 months HK\$'M	5 years or less but over 1 year HK\$'M	After 5 years HK\$'M	
Financial assets						
– Cash and balances with banks	10,845	8,735	–	–	–	19,580
– Placements with and advances to banks	–	9,132	2,518	2,845	–	14,495
– Trading securities	–	5,188	1,538	2,018	299	9,043
– Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Advances to customers	8,539	54,342	41,218	42,549	65,692	212,340
– Financial investments						
– Debt securities classified as available-for-sale	–	11,724	5,400	9,886	1,061	28,071
– Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	–	172	182	599	–	953
– Others	16	7,957	1,008	1,603	661	11,245
	<u>19,400</u>	<u>97,250</u>	<u>51,864</u>	<u>59,500</u>	<u>67,713</u>	<u>295,727</u>
Financial liabilities						
– Deposits and balances from banks	511	8,606	12,164	797	–	22,078
– Trading liabilities	–	5,542	318	687	45	6,592
– Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	243	286	310	177	1,016
– Deposits from customers	74,647	97,363	13,601	661	–	186,272
– Certificates of deposit issued	–	7,002	3,441	4,181	2,479	17,103
– Subordinated liability	–	15	51	382	4,196	4,644
– Others	666	11,746	2,726	1,729	629	17,496
	<u>75,824</u>	<u>130,517</u>	<u>32,587</u>	<u>8,747</u>	<u>7,526</u>	<u>255,201</u>
Derivatives settled on a gross basis						
– Foreign exchange contracts						
– inflow	–	64,137	55,898	7,949	–	127,984
– outflow	–	64,332	55,901	7,952	–	128,185
Contingent liabilities and commitments						
– Contingent liabilities	–	10,245	–	–	–	10,245
– Commitments	68,250	46,570	–	–	–	114,820
	<u>68,250</u>	<u>56,815</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>125,065</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

2010	Group					
	Repayable on demand HK\$'M	3 months or less HK\$'M	1 year or less but over 3 months HK\$'M	5 years or less but over 1 year HK\$'M	After 5 years HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
Financial assets						
– Cash and balances with banks	12,092	22,937	–	–	–	35,029
– Placements with and advances to banks	–	10,542	3,185	32	–	13,759
– Trading securities	–	4,219	402	2,077	701	7,399
– Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	40	–	–	40
– Advances to customers	7,278	32,445	21,740	40,971	67,323	169,757
– Financial investments						
– Debt securities classified as available-for-sale	–	2,218	3,705	18,747	1,564	26,234
– Debt securities classified as loans and receivables	–	165	624	1,380	227	2,396
– Others	14	9,334	547	2,074	1,038	13,007
	<u>19,384</u>	<u>81,860</u>	<u>30,243</u>	<u>65,281</u>	<u>70,853</u>	<u>267,621</u>
Financial liabilities						
– Deposits and balances from banks	755	28	–	–	–	783
– Trading liabilities	–	4,632	211	943	46	5,832
– Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	10	321	467	–	798
– Deposits from customers	85,547	89,099	14,039	29	–	188,714
– Certificates of deposit issued	–	19	3,136	1,022	2,300	6,477
– Subordinated liability	–	7	26	509	4,397	4,939
– Others	665	14,272	1,262	2,170	1,075	19,444
	<u>86,967</u>	<u>108,067</u>	<u>18,995</u>	<u>5,140</u>	<u>7,818</u>	<u>226,987</u>
Derivatives settled on a gross basis						
– Foreign exchange contracts						
– inflow	–	36,451	37,598	2,583	–	76,632
– outflow	–	36,496	37,581	2,582	–	76,659
Contingent liabilities and commitments						
– Contingent liabilities	–	9,737	–	–	–	9,737
– Commitments	64,074	47,893	–	–	–	111,967
	<u>64,074</u>	<u>57,630</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>121,704</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The balances in the above table will not agree with the balances in the consolidated balance sheet as the table incorporates all cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, related to both principal as well as future interest payments.

Customer assets and liabilities (including non-maturing savings / current deposits) are represented on a contractual basis or in a period when they can legally be withdrawn. On a behavioural basis for liquidity risk analysis, the assets and liabilities cash flows may differ from contractual basis.

For the purpose of liquidity risk management, the Group actively monitors and manages its liquidity positions within a 1-year period. A conservative view is adopted in the behavioural profiling of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments that have exhibited cash flow patterns that differ significantly from the actual contractual maturity profile.

The table below shows the Group's behavioural net and cumulative maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities over a 1-year period under a normal scenario without incorporating growth projections:

HK\$'M	Less than 7 days	7 days to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months
2011				
Net liquidity mismatch	14,156	(4,003)	9,453	8,488
Cumulative mismatch	14,156	10,153	19,606	28,094
2010				
Net liquidity mismatch	32,811	7,993	25,101	(7,322)
Cumulative mismatch	32,811	40,804	65,905	58,583

* Positive indicates a position of liquidity surplus. Negative indicates a liquidity shortfall that has to be funded.

The behavioural assumptions used to determine the maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities are updated from time to time. As such, the information presented above is not directly comparable across past balance sheet dates. Notwithstanding this, the change from the previous year reflects the strong loan growth relative to deposits increase over 2011.

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is 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 reputational risk. An Operational Risk Management Framework, approved by the Board Risk Management Committee, has been developed with the objective to ensure that operational risks are properly identified, monitored, managed and reported in a structured, systematic and consistent manner.

To manage and control operational risk, the Framework encompasses various tools including, control self-assessment, risk event management and key risk indicator monitoring. Risk events, including any significant incidents that may impact the Group's reputation, are required to be reported based on certain thresholds established. Key risk indicators with pre-defined escalation triggers are employed to facilitate risk monitoring in a forward looking manner.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Operational risk (continued)

A key component of the Framework is a set of Core Operational Risk Standards which provides guidance on the baseline controls to ensure a controlled and sound operating environment. Each new product or service introduced or outsourcing initiative is subject to a risk review and sign-off process where relevant risks are identified and assessed by departments independent of the risk-taking unit proposing the product or service. Variations of existing products or services and outsourcing initiatives, are also subject to a similar process. Major operational risk mitigation programmes include Business Continuity Management and Global Insurance Programme. On an annual basis, the Chief Executive Officer provides an attestation to the Board of Directors on the state of business continuity management, including any residual risks.

The Hong Kong Operational Risk Committee oversees the operational risk management infrastructure, including the Framework, policies, processes, information, methodologies and systems. The Committee also performs regular review of the operational risk profiles and approves corporate operational risk policies.

(e) Capital management

The Bank's capital management policies are to diversify its sources of capital, to allocate capital efficiently, guided by the need to maintain a prudent relationship between available capital and the risks of its underlying businesses and to meet the expectations of key constituencies, including investors and regulators.

The following table sets forth details of capital resources and capital adequacy ratios for the Bank. The Banking Ordinance and the Banking (Capital) Rules set out the current requirements relating to the minimum capital adequacy ratios for an authorised institution incorporated in Hong Kong and the methodology for calculating these ratios. The Bank complied with the capital requirements imposed by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority throughout 2011 and 2010.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Capital management (continued)

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Core capital		
Paid up ordinary share capital	7,000	7,000
Share premium	595	595
Reserves	13,430	11,621
Profit and loss account	2,521	2,348
	<u>23,546</u>	<u>21,564</u>
Deductions from core capital	<u>(204)</u>	<u>(385)</u>
Core capital after deductions	<u>23,342</u>	<u>21,179</u>
Supplementary capital		
Reserves attributable to fair value gains on revaluation of holdings of land and buildings	164	147
Reserves attributable to fair value gains on revaluation of holdings of available-for-sale equities and debt securities	74	90
Unrealised fair value gains arising from holdings of debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	–
Regulatory reserve	82	57
Collective impairment allowances	75	87
Term subordinated liability	4,196	4,199
	<u>4,591</u>	<u>4,580</u>
Deductions from supplementary capital	<u>(205)</u>	<u>(385)</u>
Supplementary capital after deductions	<u>4,386</u>	<u>4,195</u>
Total capital base before deductions	28,137	26,144
Deductions from core capital and supplementary capital	<u>(409)</u>	<u>(770)</u>
Total capital base after deductions	<u>27,728</u>	<u>25,374</u>
Risk-weighted assets	<u>191,661</u>	<u>166,893</u>
Capital adequacy ratio		
Core capital ratio	12.2%	12.7%
Supplementary capital ratio	2.3%	2.5%
Total capital adequacy ratio	<u>14.5%</u>	<u>15.2%</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

41 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Capital management (continued)

The Bank is required to compute its capital adequacy ratio on a combined basis that includes the Bank and its overseas branch. The investments in subsidiaries are deducted from the Bank's core capital and supplementary capital.

The term subordinated liability represents the subordinated loan with principal amount of US\$540 million from its intermediate holding company, DBS Bank Ltd., on 12 December 2006. The subordinated loan forms part of the capital base of the Bank with its terms and conditions set out in Note 32 to the financial statements.

42 Material related party transactions

(a) Holding companies and fellow subsidiaries

The Group's immediate holding company is DHB Limited and the ultimate holding company is DBS Group Holdings Ltd. ("DBSH"). DBS Bank Ltd. is an intermediate holding company of the Group.

As part of the Bank and the Group's normal course of business, it enters into various transactions with holding companies and fellow subsidiaries on normal commercial terms. These transactions include interbank placements, taking of deposits, derivative financial instruments, contingent liabilities and commitments.

The Group has policies on lending to related parties which define related parties, credit and reporting processes, requirements and restrictions on such lending. The lending terms and conditions (including interest rates, commissions, fees, etc.) applying to related parties are at arm's length.

Information relating to income and expenses from these transactions during the year and balances outstanding as at 31 December are set out below:

(i) Income and expenses with holding companies and fellow subsidiaries

	DBS Bank Ltd.		Fellow subsidiaries	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Interest income	90	173	3	11
Interest expense	(88)	(44)	(2)	(2)
Net fee and commission income	2	1	(10)	(9)
Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(11)	(1,521)	–	–
Other income	24	24	6	8
Total expenses (charged) / recovered	(87)	(54)	20	20

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

42 Material related party transactions (continued)

(a) Holding companies and fellow subsidiaries (continued)

(ii) Balances with DBS Bank Ltd. as at 31 December

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Cash and balances with banks	7,304	21,293	7,301	21,291
Placements with and advances to banks	9,867	10,667	9,867	10,667
Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments	3,301	4,101	3,301	4,101
Other assets	56	127	56	127
	20,528	36,188	20,525	36,186
Deposits and balances from banks	18,952	71	18,952	71
Negative fair values for derivative financial instruments	4,192	4,331	4,192	4,331
Subordinated liability	4,196	4,199	4,196	4,199
Other liabilities	74	83	74	83
	27,414	8,684	27,414	8,684

(iii) Contract / notional amounts of derivative financial instruments with DBS Bank Ltd. and fellow subsidiaries as at 31 December

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Exchange rate contracts	330,278	299,803
Interest rate contracts	97,930	103,715
Equity contracts	87	334
Commodities	–	19
	428,295	403,871

(iv) Contingent liabilities and commitments with DBS Bank Ltd. and fellow subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2011, total contingent liabilities and commitments with DBS Bank Ltd. and fellow subsidiaries amounted to HK\$1,743 million (2010: HK\$9,304 million).

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

42 Material related party transactions (continued)

(a) Holding companies and fellow subsidiaries (continued)

- (v) Balances with immediate holding company and other intermediate holding companies as at 31 December

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Deposits from customers	<u>316</u>	<u>316</u>

- (vi) Balances with fellow subsidiaries as at 31 December

	Group		Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Placements with and advances to banks	–	1,509	–	1,509
Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments	–	–	–	–
Other assets	<u>72</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>89</u>
	<u>72</u>	<u>1,598</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,598</u>
Deposits and balances from banks	66	37	66	37
Deposits from customers	576	820	576	820
Other liabilities	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u>649</u>	<u>872</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>872</u>

(b) Jointly controlled entity

Under the Joint Venture Agreement (the “Agreement”) between the Bank, Whampoa Limited and Hutchison DBS Card Limited (“HDCL”), the Bank issues and services credit cards under the Compass brand. The Compass credit card receivables are included under “Advances to customers” in the Bank’s balance sheet. Under the Agreement, all the income, expenses and loan impairment allowances on the Compass cards are recorded in the books of HDCL. The income and expenses, assets and liabilities of HDCL are recognised by the Group through proportionate consolidation on a line-by-line basis.

As at 31 December 2011, the amount due from the Bank to the jointly controlled entity is HK\$2,487 million (2010: HK\$2,323 million), of which HK\$1,630 million (2010: HK\$1,550 million) is interest-bearing time deposit and the remaining balance is interest free and repayable on demand. Interest expense on the time deposit for the year ended 31 December 2011 paid and payable to HDCL is HK\$53 million (2010: HK\$46 million). Gross service fee income from HDCL to the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2011 is HK\$89 million (2010: HK\$85 million).

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

42 Material related party transactions (continued)

(c) Directors and key management personnel

- (i) Transactions and balances with directors and key management personnel

During the year, the Group has banking transactions with directors of the Bank and DBSH Group and key personnel of the Bank and their close family members. These transactions, including deposit taking, loans and credit card facilities, are made in the ordinary course of business and on commercial terms, and are not material.

- (ii) Compensation of directors and key management personnel

	Group and Bank	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Salaries, other short term employee benefits and directors' fee (Note)	61	62
Pension	2	3
Share-based compensation	12	11
Termination benefits	–	1
	<u>75</u>	<u>77</u>

Note: The amount included cash bonus accrued during the year, to be paid in the following year. Such cash bonus is subject to the approval of DBSH Board of Directors.

(d) DBSH Share Option Plan

Under the DBSH Share Option Plan (the "Option Plan"), options to subscribe for DBSH ordinary shares may be granted to the Group executives who hold the rank of Vice President (or equivalent) and above and selected employees below the rank of Vice President (or equivalent).

The exercise price of the granted options is equal to the average of the last dealt prices for DBSH shares, as determined by reference to the daily official list published by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Ltd, for the three consecutive trading days immediately preceding the date of the grant.

These share options vest over a period in accordance with a vesting schedule determined by the Compensation and Management Development Committee (the "CMDC") of DBSH, and are exercisable after the first anniversary of the date of the grant up to the date of expiration of the options. The fair value of options granted is determined using the Binomial model.

The DBSH Share Option Plan expired on 19 June 2009 and the Option Plan was neither extended nor replaced. The termination of this Option Plan will, however, not affect the rights of holders of any outstanding existing options.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

42 Material related party transactions (continued)

(d) DBSH Share Option Plan (continued)

The following table sets out the movements of the unissued ordinary shares of DBSH of par value in Singaporean Dollar ("SG\$") 1.00 each under outstanding options, the weighted average exercise prices and expiration dates.

	2011		2010	
	Unissued number of ordinary shares under outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price SG\$	Unissued number of ordinary shares under outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price SG\$
Balance as at 1 January	1,579,966	14.19	2,031,843	14.26
Movements during the year:				
– Exercised	(344,509)	12.64	(203,164)	13.84
– Forfeited	(611)	15.07	(41,874)	14.52
– Expired	(431,384)	16.83	(16,278)	21.05
– Transferred in due to staff relocation	6,433	14.89	35,476	15.48
– Transferred out due to staff relocation	–	–	(226,037)	14.82
Balance as at 31 December	<u>809,895</u>	<u>13.44</u>	<u>1,579,966</u>	<u>14.19</u>
Additional information:				
Outstanding options exercisable as at 31 December	809,895	13.44	1,579,966	14.19
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding as at 31 December	1.8 years		2.0 years	
Range of exercise price of options outstanding as at 31 December	SG\$10.40- SG\$15.07		SG\$10.40- SG\$22.33	

In 2011, 344,509 options (2010: 203,164) were exercised at their contractual exercise prices. During the year, the weighted average market price of DBSH shares was SG\$14.10 (2010: SG\$14.36).

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

42 Material related party transactions (continued)

(d) DBSH Share Option Plan (continued)

DBSH options	Number of unissued ordinary shares	During the year				Number of unissued ordinary shares	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
	1 January 2011	Transfer in	Transfer out	Exercised	Forfeited/Expired	31 December 2011	SGD	
Mar 2001	330,667	-	-	-	(330,667)	-	17.70	15 Mar 2011
Aug 2001	108,224	-	-	(101,166)	(7,058)	-	12.93	01 Aug 2011
Mar 2002	78,696	-	-	-	(52,935)	25,761	14.73	28 Mar 2012
Aug 2002	131,393	-	-	(56,640)	(7,058)	67,695	12.27	16 Aug 2012
Dec 2002	11,763	-	-	-	-	11,763	11.47	18 Dec 2012
Feb 2003	307,245	-	-	(94,693)	(10,585)	201,967	10.40	24 Feb 2013
Mar 2004	460,008	3,340	-	(53,852)	(19,039)	390,457	14.73	02 Mar 2014
Mar 2005	151,970	3,093	-	(38,158)	(4,653)	112,252	15.07	01 Mar 2015
	<u>1,579,966</u>	<u>6,433</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(344,509)</u>	<u>(431,995)</u>	<u>809,895</u>		

(e) DBSH Share Plan

Under the DBSH Share Plan (the “Share Plan”), DBSH ordinary shares (the “shares”) may be granted to the Group executives who hold such rank as may be determined by the CMDC appointed to administer the Share Plan from time to time. The awards could be performance-based and / or time-based.

Where time-based awards are granted, they will only vest after the satisfactory completion of time-based service conditions. Participants are awarded DBSH shares, their equivalent cash value or a combination of both as part of their deferred bonus (at the discretion of the CMDC).

A time-based award comprises two elements, namely, the main award and the “kicker” award. The shares comprised in the “kicker” award constitute twenty percent of the shares comprised in the main award. Thirty-three percent of the shares comprised in the main award will vest two years after the date of grant. A further thirty-three percent of the shares comprised in the main award will vest three years after the date of grant. The remainder thirty-four percent of the shares comprised in the main award, together with the shares comprised in the “kicker” award, will vest four years after the date of grant. For time-based awards, the fair value of the shares awarded are computed based on the market price of the DBSH ordinary shares at the time of the award and is amortised through the income statement over the vesting period. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares expected to vest based on non-market vesting conditions and the corresponding adjustments are made to the income statement.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

42 Material related party transactions (continued)

(e) DBSH Share Plan (continued)

The following table sets out the movements of time-based awards granted in the current and previous financial years pursuant to the Share Plan and their fair values at grant date.

	Group and Bank	
	2011 grant	2010 grant
	Number of shares	
Balance as at 1 January 2011	–	316,147
Granted in 2011	311,699	–
Forfeited in 2011	(22,848)	(31,796)
Transferred in due to staff relocation	–	1,500
Transferred out due to staff relocation	–	(2,300)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at 31 December 2011	288,851	283,551
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	SG\$	SG\$
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted average fair value per share at grant date	14.48	14.26
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Since the inception of the Share Plan, no awards have been cash-settled under the Share Plan.

(f) DBSH Employee Share Plan

The DBSH Employee Share Plan (the “ESP”) caters to all employees of the Group who are not eligible to participate in the DBSH Share Option Plan, the DBSH Share Plan or other equivalent plans.

Under the ESP, eligible employees are awarded DBSH ordinary shares (the “shares”), their equivalent cash value or a combination of both (at the discretion of the CMDC), when time-based conditions are met. The ESP awards are granted at the absolute discretion of the CMDC.

Time-based awards were granted in the current and previous financial years. The time-based awards will only vest after the satisfactory completion of time-based service conditions. Shares will vest at thirty-three percent two years after the date of grant. A further thirty-three percent will vest three years after the date of grant and the remainder thirty-four percent four years after the date of grant. The fair value of the shares awarded are computed based on the market price of DBSH ordinary shares at the time of the award and is amortised through the income statement over the vesting period. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares expected to vest based on non-market vesting conditions and the corresponding adjustments are made to the income statement.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

42 Material related party transactions (continued)

(f) DBSH Employee Share Plan (continued)

The following table sets out the movements of time-based awards granted in the current and previous financial years pursuant to the ESP and their fair values at grant date.

	Group and Bank	
	2011 grant	2010 grant
	Number of shares	
Balance as at 1 January 2011	–	120,100
Granted in 2011	152,800	–
Forfeited in 2011	(14,300)	(9,600)
Transferred in due to staff relocation	–	500
Transferred out due to staff relocation	–	(400)
	138,500	110,600
	SG\$	SG\$
Weighted average fair value per share at grant date	14.48	14.26

Since the inception of the ESP, no awards have been cash-settled under the ESP.

43 Loans to officers

Particulars of loans made to officers and disclosed pursuant to Section 161B of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance are as follows:

	Balance outstanding as at 31 December		Maximum balance during the year	
	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Aggregate amount outstanding in respect of principal and interest	–	–	–	6

44 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statements presentation adopted in the current year.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

The following disclosures are prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

1 Capital requirements for different types of risk

The Bank is required to compute its capital adequacy ratio on a combined basis that includes the Bank and its overseas branch. The investments in subsidiaries are deducted from the Bank's core capital and supplementary capital.

The capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2011 and 2010 were compiled in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority under Section 98A of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

Details of capital resources and capital adequacy ratios for the Bank are set out in Note 41(e) to the financial statements.

The Bank adopts the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based ("IRB") approach for the calculation of the risk-weighted assets for credit risk. The Bank also uses the Standardised approaches for the calculation of risk-weighted assets for market risk and operational risk.

The Bank uses the IRB approach for calculating the credit risks for the majority of its exposures and uses Standardised approach for certain exposures being exempted from the IRB approach for credit risk calculation.

Capital requirements are made by multiplying the Bank's risk-weighted amounts derived from the relevant calculation approach by 8% as defined in the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

1 Capital requirements for different types of risk (continued)

The following table indicates the capital requirements for different types of risk on each exposure class as at 31 December:

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Credit risk:		
IRB approach		
Retail exposures:		
Residential mortgages	382	289
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,119	1,041
Small business retail exposures	–	–
Other retail exposures to individuals	549	418
Wholesale exposures:		
Sovereign exposures	315	144
Bank exposures	2,461	1,358
Corporate exposures	8,107	7,542
Other exposures	332	456
	<u>13,265</u>	<u>11,248</u>
Standardised approach		
On-balance sheet		
Public sector entity exposures	13	17
Bank exposures	5	4
Corporate exposures	490	450
Regulatory retail exposures	54	35
Other exposures which are not past due exposures	269	334
Past due exposures	33	37
Off-balance sheet		
Off-balance sheet exposures other than over-the-counter derivative transactions	32	33
Over-the-counter derivative transactions	2	7
	<u>898</u>	<u>917</u>
Total capital requirements for credit risk	<u>14,163</u>	<u>12,165</u>
Market risk:		
Standardised approach		
Interest rate exposures	234	206
Foreign exchange exposures	25	62
	<u>259</u>	<u>268</u>
Total capital requirements for market risk	<u>259</u>	<u>268</u>
Total capital requirements for operational risk	<u>911</u>	<u>918</u>
Total capital requirements	<u><u>15,333</u></u>	<u><u>13,351</u></u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach

(a) Internal rating system and process

Nature of exposures within IRB approach

Retail exposures comprise residential mortgages, qualifying revolving retail exposures, small business retail exposures and other retail exposures to individuals. These exposures are categorised into asset classes under the Retail IRB approach.

Wholesale exposures comprise sovereign, bank, corporate, corporate small business (which are assessed under Foundation IRB approach) and specialised lending (which is assessed under the supervisory slotting criteria approach).

Other exposures mainly comprise premises, equipment and other fixed assets and notes and coins, which are assessed under specific risk-weight approach.

Structure and control mechanisms for internal rating systems

The Bank adopts various rating systems for the different asset classes under Internal Ratings Based Approach ("IRBA"). There is a robust governance process for the development and approval of a credit risk model. Credit risk models developed are validated by an independent risk unit in the Bank to ensure they are fit for purpose. The models are placed through a rigorous review process prior to endorsement by the Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee of the Bank and the Group Credit Risk Committee of DBSH. The models have also been approved by the Board Risk Management Committee of the Bank and the Board Risk Management Committee of DBSH before use.

To ensure the adequacy and robustness of these rating systems on a continual basis, the Bank conducts regular performance monitoring on these rating systems and reports the results to the Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee and the Board Risk Management Committee of the Bank. This process will highlight any material deterioration in the credit systems for management's attention. In addition, an independent risk unit conducts formal validation annually for each of the rating systems. The validation processes are also subject to an independent review by Internal Audit.

Use of internal estimates

The internal credit risk ratings produced by credit rating models are used to calculate the IRB approach capital requirements. In addition, the ratings from the credit models are used as the basis to support the underwriting of credit, monitoring the performance of the portfolios, reporting, stress testing and risk rating migration.

Definitions of variables

The group-wide credit risk rating framework incorporates Probability of Default ("PD") of a counterparty and loss severity expressed in terms of Exposure-at-Default ("EAD") and Loss Given Default ("LGD").

PD expressed as a percentage, measures the probability that a borrower will default within one year.

LGD expressed as a percentage, is an estimate of the severity of the loss that the Bank will experience per unit of exposure in the event that the borrower defaults.

EAD is the expected amount of the exposure upon the default of the borrower, which is the sum of the on-balance sheet amounts and/or credit equivalent of the off-balance sheet amounts multiplied by a credit conversion factor determined in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(a) Internal rating system and process (continued)

Methods and data for estimation and validation of the PD, LGD and EAD

For retail exposures, facilities/borrowers with homogenous nature of facility utilisation, payment history, delinquency trend and other transaction characteristics are segmented into homogenous risk pools. PD is estimated by each risk pool based on long run average of historical internal default experience with appropriate adjustment to reflect adverse economic condition to ensure conservatism for capital calculation. The LGD is estimated by dividing the loss by EAD. Loss represents the written-off or specific provision amounts plus collection costs at the end of LGD workout period after netting off recoveries. The LGD is calibrated to reflect adverse economic condition to ensure conservatism for capital calculation. For retail non-revolving exposures, EAD estimation is based on the sum of current outstanding. For retail revolving exposures, EAD estimation is referring to projected further draw down prior to defaults based on historical experience.

For wholesale exposures (including corporate, bank and sovereign exposures), PD generated by models and/or rating templates for individual counterparty is reviewed by credit risk managers. An Adjusted Counterparty Risk Rating ("ACRR") is assigned by taking the counterparty's PD and mapping it to the Bank's internal ACRR scale. The Bank applies the LGD determined by reference to the supervisory LGD estimates provided by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") based on the nature of the collateral for its Foundation IRB portfolios and subordination. These supervisory LGD estimates are used in the computation of risk-weights and regulatory capital calculations for the portfolios. EAD estimation is subject to parameters set by the HKMA.

ACRR is estimated using a 11-grade scale expanded into 19 risk ratings to provide greater rating granularity that corresponds more closely to the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") rating scale. 14 of which are non-default ratings representing varying degrees of strength of financial condition, and 5 are default ratings. These scales are used group-wide for all distinct borrowers.

For specialised lending exposure, rating is assigned based on the borrower and transaction characteristics. The Bank uses supervisory slotting criteria approach in rating its regulatory specialised lending exposure by adopting the specialised lending rating templates. For income-producing real estate specialised lending exposure, the Bank adopts a credit scoring framework to enable a granular assessment of credit risk for the real estate financing activities aligning with the context of Hong Kong real estate market and the DBSH's real estate lending policies.

Model validation process enables the Bank to reaffirm the continuing appropriateness of the models. The model validation process involves quantitative and qualitative assessment of the model, data, systems and governance, which involves: i) quantitative validation to assess a model's discriminatory power, calibration and ratings stability analysis; ii) qualitative validation to address issues on model design, data integrity and internal use of a model. To ensure the models are reliable, an independent validation is conducted by Risk Management Group and an independent review on the validation process is carried out by Internal Audit.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(a) Internal rating system and process (continued)

The credit risk ratings for the wholesale exposures have been mapped to likely corresponding external rating equivalents. A description of the risk rating is provided in the following table to give a qualitative explanation of the risk benchmarks:

DBS Probability of Default (PD) Grade (ACRR)	Description of Risk Ratings	Internal Classification	Likely Corresponding HKMA Classification	S&P's Likely Ratings
1	Taking into account the impact of relevant economic, social or geopolitical conditions, capacity to meet its financial commitment is exceptional	Exceptional	Pass	AAA
2	Taking into account the impact of the relevant economic, social or geopolitical conditions, capacity to meet its financial commitment is excellent	Excellent	Pass	AA+, AA, AA-
3	More susceptible to adverse economic, social, geopolitical conditions and other circumstances. Capacity to meet its financial commitment is strong	Strong	Pass	A+, A, A-
4A/4B	Adequate protection against adverse economic, social or geopolitical conditions or changing circumstances. More likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment	Good	Pass	BBB+/BBB
5	Relatively worse off than an obligor rated "4B" but exhibits adequate protection parameters	Satisfactory	Pass	BBB-
6A/6B	Satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitment but capacity may become inadequate due to adverse business, financial, economic, social or geopolitical conditions and changing circumstances	Acceptable	Pass	BB+/BB
7A/7B	Marginal capacity to meet its financial commitment but capacity may become inadequate or uncertain due to adverse business, financial, economic, social or geopolitical conditions and changing circumstances	Marginal	Pass	BB-
8A	Sub-marginal capacity to meet its financial commitment. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment	Sub-Marginal	Pass	B+
8B/8C	Low capacity to meet its financial commitment. Adverse business, financial, or economic condition will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment	Special Caution	Special Mention	B/B-
9	Vulnerable to non-payment and is dependent upon favourable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment. Likely to have little capacity to meet its financial commitment under adverse conditions	Sub-Performing	Sub-Standard (Non-Defaulting)	CCC – C
10 and Above	An obligor rated "10" and above is in default (as defined under Basel II)	Default	Sub-Standard and Below (Defaulting)	D

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UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(b) Summary of credit exposures by IRB calculation approach

The following table summarises the Bank's credit exposures as at 31 December:

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Retail exposures:		
Retail IRB approach		
Residential mortgages	45,623	46,319
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	49,796	27,393
Small business retail exposures	36	39
Other retail exposures to individuals	8,538	8,488
Wholesale exposures:		
Foundation IRB approach		
Sovereign exposures	24,901	15,031
Bank exposures	73,308	67,020
Corporate exposures	76,649	69,088
Supervisory slotting criteria approach		
Specialised lending	17,689	16,784
Other exposures:		
Specific risk-weight approach	4,470	5,815
	<u>301,010</u>	<u>255,977</u>

(c) Retail exposures

Retail portfolios are categorised into asset classes under the Retail IRB approach, namely residential mortgages, qualifying revolving retail exposures, small business retail exposures and other retail exposures to individuals.

Within each asset class, exposures are managed on a portfolio basis. Each account is assigned to a risk pool, taking into consideration factors such as borrower characteristics and collateral type. Loss estimates are based on historical default and realised losses within a defined period. Business-specific credit risk policies and procedures including underwriting criteria, scoring models, approving authorities, frequency of asset quality and business strategy reviews; as well as systems, processes and techniques to monitor portfolio performance against benchmarks are in place. Risk models are being used for associated retail exposures to update risk level of each loan on a monthly basis, reflecting the broad usage of risk models in portfolio quality reviews in accordance with Basel II principles.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(c) Retail exposures (continued)

The following tables summarise the Bank's retail credit exposures by expected loss percentage ("EL%") range as at 31 December:

Residential mortgages

EL% range	2011 Exposure amount HK\$'M	2010 Exposure amount HK\$'M
Up to 0.10%	44,563	45,405
> 0.10% to 0.50%	–	432
> 0.50%	1,035	463
Default	25	19
	<u>45,623</u>	<u>46,319</u>

Qualifying revolving retail exposures

EL% range	2011 Exposure amount HK\$'M	2010 Exposure amount HK\$'M
Up to 5%	47,481	25,493
> 5%	2,274	1,845
Default	41	55
	<u>49,796</u>	<u>27,393</u>

Small business retail exposures

EL% range	2011 Exposure amount HK\$'M	2010 Exposure amount HK\$'M
Up to 0.3%	36	39
	<u>36</u>	<u>39</u>

Other retail exposures to individuals

EL% range	2011 Exposure amount HK\$'M	2010 Exposure amount HK\$'M
Up to 0.3%	5,092	5,765
> 0.3%	3,383	2,691
Default	63	32
	<u>8,538</u>	<u>8,488</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(d) Wholesale exposures

Wholesale exposures comprise sovereign, bank, corporate, corporate small business (which are assessed under Foundation IRB approach) and specialised lending (which is assessed under the supervisory slotting criteria approach).

Sovereign exposures are risk rated using internal risk rating models and guidelines in line with Foundation IRB portfolios. Country-specific macro economic risk factors, political risk factors, social risk factors and liquidity risk factors are reviewed objectively in the sovereign rating models to assess the sovereign credit risk in a disciplined and systematic approach.

Bank exposures are assessed using a bank rating model covering various credit risk factors such as capital levels and liquidity, asset quality, earnings, management and market sensitivity. The risk ratings derived are benchmarked against external credit risk ratings to ensure that the internal rating systems are well aligned and appropriately calibrated.

Corporate credits are assessed using approved models and reviewed by credit risk managers taking into consideration of relevant credit risk factors. Credit factors considered in the risk assessment process include the obligor's financial standing and outlook, industry and economic conditions, market position, access to capital and management strength. The Counterparty Risk Rating assigned to smaller business borrowers is primarily based on the borrower's financial position and strength, which are assessed via the use of a validated quantitative tool. This is supplemented by expert judgement of qualitative factors such as management strength by credit officers.

Credit ratings under the Foundation IRB portfolios are reviewed on an annual basis at a minimum unless credit conditions require more frequent assessment. The Counterparty Risk Rating process is reinforced by the Facility Risk Rating Framework which considers other exposure risk mitigations, such as collateral, third party guarantees and transfer risks.

A default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either or both of the two following events have taken place.

- Subjective default: Obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if held).
- Technical default: Obligor is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation to the Bank.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(d) Wholesale exposures (continued)

The following tables summarise the Bank's wholesale exposures as at 31 December:

Sovereign exposures

2011

Credit Risk Rating	PD range (%)	Exposure amount HK\$'M	Exposure-weighted average risk-weight (%)
1-3	0.00 – 0.10	<u>24,901</u>	16

2010

Credit Risk Rating	PD range (%)	Exposure amount HK\$'M	Exposure-weighted average risk-weight (%)
1-3	0.00 – 0.10	<u>15,031</u>	12

Bank exposures

2011

Credit Risk Rating	PD range (%)	Exposure amount HK\$'M	Exposure-weighted average risk-weight (%)
1-3	0.03 – 0.10	35,276	17
4A/4B	0.10 – 0.33	22,117	50
5	0.33 – 0.47	5,774	66
6A/6B	0.47 – 1.11	5,862	88
7A-9	1.11 – 99.99	<u>4,279</u>	114
Total		<u>73,308</u>	

2010

Credit Risk Rating	PD range (%)	Exposure amount HK\$'M	Exposure-weighted average risk-weight (%)
1-3	0.03 – 0.10	50,298	16
4A/4B	0.10 – 0.33	13,628	50
5	0.33 – 0.47	1,744	69
6A/6B	0.47 – 1.11	894	74
7A-9	1.11 – 99.99	<u>456</u>	107
Total		<u>67,020</u>	

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(d) Wholesale exposures (continued)

Corporate exposures

2011

Credit Risk Rating	PD range (%)	Exposure amount HK\$'M	Exposure-weighted average risk-weight (%)
1-3	0.03 – 0.10	505	22
4A/4B	0.10 – 0.33	900	52
5	0.33 – 0.47	2,560	69
6A/6B	0.47 – 1.11	7,724	86
7A-9	1.11 – 99.99	63,664	114
10A-11	100	1,296	113
Total		<u>76,649</u>	

2010

Credit Risk Rating	PD range (%)	Exposure amount HK\$'M	Exposure-weighted average risk-weight (%)
1-3	0.03 – 0.10	447	22
4A/4B	0.10 – 0.33	1,191	52
5	0.33 – 0.47	541	67
6A/6B	0.47 – 1.11	7,519	79
7A-9	1.11 – 99.99	57,946	118
10A-11	100	1,444	72
Total		<u>69,088</u>	

Specialised lending

Specialised lending IRB portfolios represent real estate finance adopting the supervisory slotting criteria specified under the Banking (Capital) Rules. The supervisory slotting criteria guidelines under the supervisory rating categories are used to determine the risk-weights to calculate the credit risk-weighted exposures.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(d) Wholesale exposures (continued)

2011

Obligor grade	Exposure amount HK\$'M	Exposure-weighted average risk-weight (%)
Strong	694	71
Good	9,343	92
Satisfactory	7,462	122
Weak	152	265
Default	38	–
Total	<u><u>17,689</u></u>	

2010

Obligor grade	Exposure amount HK\$'M	Exposure-weighted average risk-weight (%)
Strong	669	69
Good	8,380	90
Satisfactory	7,568	122
Weak	158	265
Default	9	–
Total	<u><u>16,784</u></u>	

(e) Policies for establishing provisions

The policies are set out in Note 2(g) to the financial statements, which describe the Group's accounting policies on the assessment of individual and collective impairment allowances on the financial assets.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(f) Comparison of rating estimates against actual outcome

Comparison of actual loss against expected loss

Actual loss refers to impairment allowances made in the Bank's income statement during the year.

Exposure classes	Actual loss for the year ended 31 December 2011 HK\$'M	Expected loss as at 31 December 2010 HK\$'M
Residential mortgages	–	18
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	68	496
Small business retail exposures	–	–
Other retail exposures to individuals	40	197
Sovereign exposures	–	16
Bank exposures	–	30
Corporate exposures	161	1,136
	<u>269</u>	<u>1,893</u>

Exposure classes	Actual loss for the year ended 31 December 2010 HK\$'M	Expected loss as at 31 December 2009 HK\$'M
Residential mortgages	–	23
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	69	414
Sovereign exposures	–	8
Bank exposures	–	26
Corporate exposures	80	836
	<u>149</u>	<u>1,307</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

2 Credit risk assessed using IRB approach (continued)

(f) Comparison of rating estimates against actual outcome (continued)

Comparison of actual default rate against estimated probability of default

Exposure classes	Actual percentage of default for the year ended 31 December 2011 %	Estimated 1-year probability of default as at 31 December 2010 %
Residential mortgages	0.03	0.18
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	0.49	1.22
Small business retail exposures	–	0.29
Other retail exposures to individuals	3.05	4.43
Sovereign exposures	–	0.02
Bank exposures	–	0.60
Corporate exposures	0.93	3.64

Exposure classes	Actual percentage of default for the year ended 31 December 2010 %	Estimated 1-year probability of default as at 31 December 2009 %
Residential mortgages	0.03	0.20
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	0.64	1.14
Sovereign exposures	–	0.02
Bank exposures	–	0.85
Corporate exposures	0.62	3.67

The actual default rate is measured by using the number of obligors or number of accounts defaulted, depending on the exposure class for the annual reporting period whereas the estimated probability of default is the long run average default rate estimated for 2011 and 2010.

Expected loss is a Basel II measure of expected future losses based on IRB models where PDs are more through-the-cycle and LGDs are on a downturn basis, floored by regulatory minimums. Actual loss is an accounting construct which includes impairment allowances and charge-offs for loans originated in prior years which defaulted in 2011 and 2010 respectively. The two measures of loss are therefore not directly comparable.

Comparative of rating estimates against actual outcome comparison is not applicable for small business retail exposures and other retail exposures to individuals as the credit risk of these exposures were not assessed using IRB approach prior to 2010.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

3 Credit risk assessed using Standardised approach

The following table indicates the exposure amounts and risk-weighted amounts for each class of exposure under the Standardised approach as at 31 December:

2011

	Total exposures HK\$'M	Total exposures after credit risk mitigation HK\$'M	Risk-weighted amount after credit risk mitigation HK\$'M
On-balance sheet			
Sovereign exposures	–	78	–
Public sector entity exposures	–	836	167
Bank exposures	56	56	56
Corporate exposures	7,068	6,128	6,128
Regulatory retail exposures	1,310	904	678
Other exposures which are not past due exposures	5,495	3,365	3,365
Past due exposures	335	335	406
	<u>14,264</u>	<u>11,702</u>	<u>10,800</u>
Off-balance sheet			
Off-balance sheet exposures other than over-the-counter derivative transactions	477	402	401
Over-the-counter derivative transactions	109	29	29
	<u>586</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>430</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

3 Credit risk assessed using Standardised approach (continued)

2010

	Total exposures HK\$'M	Total exposures after credit risk mitigation HK\$'M	Risk-weighted amount after credit risk mitigation HK\$'M
On-balance sheet			
Sovereign exposures	–	141	–
Public sector entity exposures	–	1,055	211
Bank exposures	55	55	55
Corporate exposures	6,017	5,623	5,623
Regulatory retail exposures	1,013	585	439
Other exposures which are not past due exposures	6,790	4,179	4,179
Past due exposures	365	365	458
	<u>14,240</u>	<u>12,003</u>	<u>10,965</u>
Off-balance sheet			
Off-balance sheet exposures other than over-the-counter derivative transactions	480	423	418
Over-the-counter derivative transactions	175	86	86
	<u>655</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>504</u>

Total exposures in the above table refer to principal amounts or credit equivalent amounts, as applicable, net of individual impairment allowances.

The exposure amounts and risk-weighted amounts in the above table do not take into account the credit assessment ratings assigned by the External Credit Assessment Institutions.

4 Credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation techniques are taken into account when analysing credit risk-weighted asset amounts. Amounts are adjusted for recognised collateral or recognised guarantees allowed under the Banking (Capital) Rules.

Recognised collateral includes both financial and physical assets. Financial collateral consists of mainly cash deposits, debt securities and shares, while physical collateral includes land and buildings.

Eligible credit protection is also used to abate credit losses in the event that the exposure defaults. The policies and procedures on credit risk mitigation techniques are set out in Note 41(a) to the financial statements. The Bank adopts the comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation and the impact on PD or LGD is based on the same guidelines for Foundation IRB portfolios.

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010, the credit and market risks concentrations within the credit risk mitigation used by the Bank are under a minimal level.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

4 Credit risk mitigation (continued)

Total exposures covered by recognised collateral or guarantees under Foundation IRB approach and Standardised approach as at 31 December:

2011

	Exposure amount covered by recognised collateral HK\$'M	Exposure amount covered by recognised guarantee HK\$'M
Foundation IRB approach		
Corporate exposures	24,035	2,937
Bank exposures	6	–
	<u>24,041</u>	<u>2,937</u>
Standardised approach		
Corporate exposures	869	71
Regulatory retail exposures	399	7
Other exposures which are not past due exposures	1,293	836
Past due exposures	68	18
Off-balance sheet exposures other than over-the-counter derivative transactions	76	–
Over-the-counter derivative transactions	80	–
	<u>2,785</u>	<u>932</u>
Total	<u><u>26,826</u></u>	<u><u>3,869</u></u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

4 Credit risk mitigation (continued)

2010

	Exposure amount covered by recognised collateral HK\$'M	Exposure amount covered by recognised guarantee HK\$'M
Foundation IRB approach		
Corporate exposures	23,216	2,353
Bank exposures	152	–
	<u>23,368</u>	<u>2,353</u>
Standardised approach		
Corporate exposures	259	136
Regulatory retail exposures	422	6
Other exposures which are not past due exposures	1,556	1,055
Past due exposures	60	18
Off-balance sheet exposures other than over-the- counter derivative transactions	60	–
Over-the-counter derivative transactions	89	–
	<u>2,446</u>	<u>1,215</u>
Total	<u><u>25,814</u></u>	<u><u>3,568</u></u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

5 Counterparty credit risk-related exposures

The analysis of the credit equivalent amounts and risk-weighted amounts after taking into account the recognised collateral and effect of valid bilateral netting agreements for over-the-counter derivative contracts as at 31 December is as follows:

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Exposures under IRB approach		
Positive fair values	6,999	7,974
Potential future exposures	<u>6,602</u>	<u>5,794</u>
Gross credit equivalent amounts	13,601	13,768
Comprising:		
– Bank exposures	6,354	6,414
– Corporate exposures	<u>7,247</u>	<u>7,354</u>
Gross credit equivalent amount	13,601	13,768
Less : Effects of netting arrangement	<u>(4,860)</u>	<u>(5,342)</u>
Credit equivalent amount after netting	8,741	8,426
Less: Collateral amount		
– Recognised financial collateral	(19)	(459)
– Other eligible collateral	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(535)</u>
	<u><u>8,708</u></u>	<u><u>7,432</u></u>
Exposures under Standardised approach		
Positive fair values	46	71
Potential future exposures	<u>62</u>	<u>104</u>
Gross credit equivalent amounts	108	175
Comprising:		
– Exchange rate contracts	82	119
– Interest rate contracts	18	29
– Equity contracts	<u>8</u>	<u>27</u>
	108	175
Less: Recognised financial collateral	<u>(80)</u>	<u>(89)</u>
	<u><u>28</u></u>	<u><u>86</u></u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

5 Counterparty credit risk-related exposures (continued)

	2011 HK\$'M	2010 HK\$'M
Exposures under IRB approach		
Risk-weighted amount		
– Bank exposures	240	171
– Corporate exposures	9,818	9,227
	<u>10,058</u>	<u>9,398</u>
Exposures under Standardised approach		
Risk-weighted amount		
– Exchange rate contracts	27	80
– Equity contracts	2	6
	<u>29</u>	<u>86</u>
	<u><u>10,087</u></u>	<u><u>9,484</u></u>

There are no outstanding repo-style transactions and credit derivative contracts which create exposures to counterparty credit risk as at 31 December 2011 (2010: Nil).

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.

6 Liquidity ratio

The average liquidity ratio for the year, calculated in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of the Banking Ordinance, is as follows:

	2011	2010
Average liquidity ratio	<u><u>33.4%</u></u>	<u><u>32.1%</u></u>

The average liquidity ratio is the simple average of each calendar month's average liquidity ratio for the twelve months of the financial year of the Hong Kong office of the Bank.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

7 Segmental information

(a) Segmental information by class of business

	Group			
	Commercial and retail banking HK\$'M	Treasury HK\$'M	Others HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
2011				
Total income	<u>6,004</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>6,754</u>
Profit before impairment allowances for credit and other losses	<u>2,663</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>3,263</u>
Profit before income tax	<u>2,800</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3,072</u>
Operating assets	<u>194,585</u>	<u>77,208</u>	<u>7,301</u>	<u>279,094</u>
2010				
Total income	<u>5,569</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>6,712</u>
Profit before impairment allowances for credit and other losses	<u>2,057</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>3,029</u>
Profit before income tax	<u>1,744</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>626</u>	<u>2,800</u>
Operating assets	<u>148,765</u>	<u>90,615</u>	<u>8,042</u>	<u>247,422</u>

Commercial and retail banking business mainly comprises deposit account services, residential mortgage and other consumer lending, credit card services, corporate lending, trade finance and international banking.

Treasury activities are mainly the provision of foreign exchange services and centralised cash management for deposit taking and lending, trading activities and management of investment securities and the overall funding of the Banking Group.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

7 Segmental information (continued)

(b) Segmental information by booking location

Over 90% of the Group's total income, profit before income tax, total assets, total liabilities, contingent liabilities and commitments are booked in Hong Kong.

(c) Cross-border claims

Analysis of cross-border claims by location and type of counterparty is as follows:

	Group			
	Banks HK\$'M	Public sector entities HK\$'M	Others HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
2011				
Asia Pacific excluding Hong Kong	73,356	2,083	13,749	89,188
North and South America	2,321	2,295	537	5,153
Europe	1,969	7	451	2,427
Others	111	159	1,379	1,649
	<u>77,757</u>	<u>4,544</u>	<u>16,116</u>	<u>98,417</u>
2010				
Asia Pacific excluding Hong Kong	47,793	1,801	9,128	58,722
North and South America	2,862	3,354	577	6,793
Europe	2,774	7	445	3,226
Others	17	161	1,750	1,928
	<u>53,446</u>	<u>5,323</u>	<u>11,900</u>	<u>70,669</u>

The above analysis by geographical area is based on the location of the counterparty after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, transfer of risk applies if the claim is guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the counterparty.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

8 Advances to customers

(a) Advances to customers by loan usage

	Bank			
	2011		2010	
	Outstanding balance HK\$'M	Balance covered by collateral HK\$'M	Outstanding balance HK\$'M	Balance covered by collateral HK\$'M
Loans for use in Hong Kong				
Industrial, commercial and financial				
– Property development	2,108	2,100	2,030	2,029
– Property investment	30,294	29,363	27,907	27,171
– Financial concerns	1,701	1,297	983	670
– Stockbrokers	12	8	333	140
– Wholesale and retail trade	17,352	13,617	12,546	11,386
– Manufacturing	11,770	8,582	10,425	7,173
– Transport and transport equipment	10,816	10,395	11,280	10,950
– Recreational activities	28	28	37	33
– Information technology	114	86	165	105
– Others	5,431	4,118	4,756	3,519
Individuals				
– Loans for the purchase of flats in the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme or their respective successor schemes	851	851	1,076	1,076
– Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	39,688	39,688	41,734	41,734
– Credit card advances	6,408	–	6,072	–
– Others	8,039	2,946	7,695	3,326
	134,612	113,079	127,039	109,312
Trade finance	56,914	10,355	20,338	9,062
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	4,393	2,598	4,481	2,739
	195,919	126,032	151,858	121,113

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

8 Advances to customers (continued)

(b) Overdue advances to customers

The overdue advances are analysed as follows:

	Bank			
	2011		2010	
	HK\$'M	% of gross advances to customers	HK\$'M	% of gross advances to customers
Six months or less but over three months	180	0.09	64	0.04
One year or less but over six months	134	0.07	125	0.08
Over one year	1,209	0.62	1,511	1.00
	<u>1,523</u>	<u>0.78</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1.12</u>
Individual impairment allowances made in respect of the above overdue advances	<u>967</u>		<u>1,262</u>	
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of the above overdue advances	<u>1,233</u>		<u>1,111</u>	
Covered portion of the above overdue advances	<u>688</u>		<u>659</u>	
Uncovered portion of the above overdue advances	<u>835</u>		<u>1,041</u>	

(c) Rescheduled advances

The rescheduled advances (net of those which have been overdue for over three months and reported in item (b) above) are analysed as follows:

	Bank			
	2011		2010	
	HK\$'M	% of gross advances to customers	HK\$'M	% of gross advances to customers
Rescheduled advances	<u>326</u>	0.17	<u>345</u>	0.23

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

8 Advances to customers (continued)

(d) Repossessed assets

As at 31 December 2011, repossessed assets of the Bank amounted to HK\$52 million (2010: HK\$51 million).

(e) Non-bank Mainland exposures

Bank	On-balance sheet exposures HK\$'M	Off-balance sheet exposures HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M	Individual impairment allowances HK\$'M
2011				
Mainland entities	499	29	528	21
Companies and individuals outside Mainland where the credit is granted for use in Mainland	5,152	1,679	6,831	244
Other counterparties where the exposures are considered to be non-bank Mainland exposures	56	13	69	–
	<u>5,707</u>	<u>1,721</u>	<u>7,428</u>	<u>265</u>
2010				
Mainland entities	67	52	119	21
Companies and individuals outside Mainland where the credit is granted for use in Mainland	4,633	1,817	6,450	282
Other counterparties where the exposures are considered to be non-bank Mainland exposures	78	20	98	–
	<u>4,778</u>	<u>1,889</u>	<u>6,667</u>	<u>303</u>

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

9 Currency concentration

The table below summarises the Group's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by currency:

	USD HK\$'M	EUR HK\$'M	CNY HK\$'M	AUD HK\$'M	Others HK\$'M	Total HK\$'M
2011						
Hong Kong dollar equivalents						
Spot assets	69,872	1,138	32,824	6,637	7,639	118,110
Spot liabilities	(57,780)	(4,646)	(28,548)	(10,062)	(10,968)	(112,004)
Forward purchases	130,174	3,887	115,895	4,150	4,658	258,764
Forward sales	(141,881)	(311)	(120,101)	(643)	(1,412)	(264,348)
Net options position	(35)	(4)	–	19	64	44
Net long / (short) non-structural position	<u>350</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>566</u>
Net structural position	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(40)</u>	<u>(9)</u>
2010						
Hong Kong dollar equivalents						
Spot assets	55,463	2,034	10,754	7,372	9,613	85,236
Spot liabilities	(56,970)	(2,839)	(7,584)	(7,255)	(8,736)	(83,384)
Forward purchases	49,438	1,789	11,512	985	2,157	65,881
Forward sales	(48,661)	(988)	(14,369)	(1,033)	(2,987)	(68,038)
Net options position	194	9	–	(89)	71	185
Net (short) / long non-structural position	<u>(536)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>(120)</u>
Net structural position	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(47)</u>	<u>(18)</u>

The net structural position as at 31 December 2011 comprised the Group's unremitted earnings of HK\$40 million equivalent (2010: HK\$47 million) from a Macau Pataca investment in Macau, and Renminbi investments of HK\$31 million equivalent (2010: HK\$29 million) in the Mainland China.

The net options position is calculated based on the delta-weighted position as set out in the prudential return "Foreign Currency Position" issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The following information is disclosed as part of the accompanying information to the financial statements and does not form part of the audited financial statements.

1 Board and Management Committees

Under the corporate governance structure of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Bank”), the role of the Board of Directors is to provide high-level guidance and effective oversight over management. To assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities and in accordance with the best corporate governance practice, the Board Audit Committee and Board Risk Management Committee were established and a number of specialised committees were formed to effectively contribute to the strategic and operational development of the Bank.

The roles, functions and composition of these committees are listed below:

(a) Board Audit Committee

The Board Audit Committee is authorised by the Board of Directors to investigate any activity within its terms of reference. Its main duties include, inter alia, the review of the Bank’s financial statements before submission to the Board of Directors, the nomination, appointment and removal of the external auditor, approval of remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor, the hiring of Head of Audit, the review of the effectiveness of internal audit procedures and adequacy of internal controls. The Board Audit Committee comprises independent non-executive directors of the Bank.

(b) Board Risk Management Committee

The Board Risk Management Committee provides comprehensive and bank-wide oversight of all risks and their management. It sets the overall and specific risk governance framework and obtains assurance that risk management activities are effective and that risk management activities have sufficient independence, status and visibility. It sets risk appetite on capital and limits for delegation to the relevant risk committees and units, reviews risk reporting on significant risks and risk capital adequacy and reviews and endorses the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process statement. It is also responsible for obtaining assurance that the Bank is on track in meeting the Basel Capital Accord requirements according to approved plans. The Board Risk Management Committee comprises the Chairman of the Bank, the Chief Executive Officer and other directors.

(c) Hong Kong Management Committee

The Hong Kong Management Committee is responsible for formulating and implementing DBS’s strategy for Hong Kong, as well as the financial and non-financial results of DBS’s activities in this geographic segment. Key to its mandate is to provide leadership to the various business and support units in Hong Kong, with a view toward ensuring sound and effective governance, and achieving the targeted financial returns. Toward this end, the Hong Kong Management Committee is responsible for prioritising business development initiatives (as well as the support infrastructure projects necessary to underpin robust growth), and capital allocation, within the context of DBS’s strategy. It is also responsible for ensuring that policies and practices are in place to maintain high corporate governance, risk management and compliance standards in Hong Kong. Members of the Hong Kong Management Committee comprises senior management staff in Hong Kong.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

1 Board and Management Committees (continued)

(d) Hong Kong Risk Executive Committee

The Hong Kong Risk Executive Committee provides oversight of all risk types (including those not covered by any committee for a specific risk) and their interactions across all business / support units of the Hong Kong entities, and establishes the overall local risk architecture direction and priorities in line with those established by DBS Group Holdings Ltd. (“DBSH”). It performs risk review on business mandates, all matters involving Special Purpose Vehicles and transactions presenting heightened or complex risk impact. The Hong Kong Risk Executive Committee comprises the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank, the Senior Risk Executive of Hong Kong and representatives from key business units and support units.

(e) Hong Kong Asset and Liability Committee

The Asset & Liability Committee of DBS Hong Kong (“HK ALCO”) oversees asset and liability management activities, including strategies to enhance the quality of net interest income, liquidity management and structural FX management for Hong Kong country and including Macau. HK ALCO also reviews DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited’s capital position and adequacy; assesses capital deployment, and approves risk capital quantification methodologies. HK ALCO comprises the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank and representatives from the relevant business units and support units and others nominated by the Chairman of HK ALCO.

(f) Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee

The Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee serves as an executive forum for discussion and decisions on all aspects of credit risk and its management. It assesses credit risk taking and risk-return tradeoffs. The Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee identifies and monitors credit risk portfolio, special loan and asset review situations, specific credit concentrations and trends. In respect of continually determining the suitability of DBS Hong Kong’s credit risk management strategy and framework as well as Internal Ratings-Based (“IRB”) systems in meeting the standards under Basel Capital Accord, the Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee exercises active oversight to ensure the continuing appropriateness of the rating systems, the parameterization process and the stress testing process. The members of the Hong Kong Credit Risk Committee are the Chief Credit Officer, Hong Kong, representatives from relevant credit, business, risk management and other units.

(g) Hong Kong Market Risk Committee

The Hong Kong Market Risk Committee provides comprehensive and location-wide oversight, direction and counsel relating to the management of market risk. It serves as an executive forum for discussion and decisions on all aspects of market risk and their management. It maintains oversight on effectiveness of market risk management infrastructure, including framework, policies, people, processes, information, methodologies and systems on market risk. The Hong Kong Market Risk Committee comprises senior management from Risk Management, representatives from relevant business units and support units and others nominated by the Chairman of the Hong Kong Market Risk Committee.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

1 Board and Management Committees (continued)

(h) Hong Kong Operational Risk Committee

The Hong Kong Operational Risk Committee provides comprehensive and location-wide oversight, direction and counsel relating to the management of operational risks. It monitors and reviews the effectiveness of operational risk management framework, policies, processes, methodologies and infrastructures. It performs top-down assessment and monitors critical operational risk exposures and provides direction for resolution of critical operational risk issues and monitors issue resolution. The Hong Kong Operational Risk Committee comprises the senior management from Risk Management, representatives from the relevant business units, support units and others nominated by the Chairman of the Hong Kong Operational Risk Committee.

During the year, the Bank has complied with, in all material aspects, the guidelines set out in the Supervisory Policy Manual entitled “Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions” issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

2 Disclosure on Remuneration pursuant to the HKMA Supervisory Policy Manual CG-5 “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System”

(a) Design and implementation of the remuneration system

DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited adopts the remuneration policy and practices formulated by DBS Group Holdings Ltd (“DBSH”). Please refer to the Corporate Governance Report in the Annual Report of DBSH for details of the Board Compensation and Management Development Committee and major characteristics of the remuneration system.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

2 Disclosure on Remuneration pursuant to the HKMA Supervisory Policy Manual CG-5 “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System” (continued)

(b) Aggregate quantitative information on remuneration for senior management and key personnel for the year ended 31 December 2011 are as follows:

Senior management is defined as those who are responsible for oversight of the Bank’s strategy or activities or those of the Bank’s material business lines. Key personnel is defined as individual employees whose duties or activities in the course of their employment involve the assumption of material risk or taking on of material exposures on behalf of the Bank.

Breakdown of remuneration awarded	2011
Number of senior management	9
Number of key personnel	1
	HK\$’M
Fixed remuneration	
• Cash based	25
• Share based	–
• Other	–
Variable remuneration (Note i)	
• Cash based	31
• Share based	23
• Other	–
	<u>79</u>

Breakdown of deferred remuneration	2011
	HK\$’M
• Outstanding – vested	–
• Outstanding – unvested	29
• Awarded during the year	23
• Paid out during the year	9
• Reductions in current year due to ex-post adjustment – explicit (Note ii)	–
• Reductions in current year due to ex-post adjustment – implicit (Note iii)	(2)

No senior management or key personnel has been awarded with new guaranteed bonus, sign-on awards or severance payments in 2011.

Note

- (i) Cash and share based variable remuneration are subject to the approval of the DBSH Board of Directors.
- (ii) Examples of explicit ex-post adjustments include malus, clawbacks, or similar reversals or downward revaluation of awards.
- (iii) Examples of implicit ex-post adjustments include fluctuations in the value of shares or performance units.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

3 Internal Audit

Internal Audit is an independent function that reports functionally to the Board Audit Committee and administratively to the Bank Chief Executive Officer. The functional reporting includes matters relating to Audit Charter, risk assessment and related audit plans, results of internal audit activities and other matters that the Head of Internal Audit deems necessary. The Board Audit Committee approves the hiring of Head of Internal Audit including appointment, removal, evaluation, annual compensation and salary adjustment. Administratively, the Bank Chief Executive Officer facilitates the day-to-day operations of the internal audit function, including budgeting, management accounting and human resource administration. Internal Audit has unfettered access to any and all of the Bank's documents, records, properties and personnel including the Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors and Board Audit Committee.

The primary role of Internal Audit is to assist the Board and Executive Management to meet the agreed strategic and operational objectives of the Bank and its subsidiaries. This is achieved by providing an independent appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management, control and governance processes in operation throughout the Bank.

Internal Audit also maintains a quality assurance and improvement programme that covers all aspects of the internal audit activity. The programme includes ongoing monitoring and external and internal assessments of internal audit activity, which conforms to the Institute of Internal Auditor's ("IIA") International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing. External Quality Assessment Reviews are carried out at least once in every five years by qualified professionals from an external organisation.

The professional competence of the Bank's internal auditors is maintained or upgraded through training programmes, conferences and seminars that provide updates on auditing techniques, regulations and banking products and services.

An annual audit plan is developed under a structured risk assessment approach that examines all of the Bank's activities and entities, their level of inherent risk and control effectiveness against the various risk types. Audit projects are identified and scoped based on this approach and audit resources are focused on the activities deemed to carry higher risks.

The scope of Internal Audit encompasses the examination and evaluation of the reliability, adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal controls, risk management procedures, governance processes and the quality of performance in carrying out assigned responsibilities. This includes reviewing the timeliness and accuracy of recording transactions and proper safeguarding of assets. Internal Audit may also conduct consulting services only at the request of management in accordance with Group Internal Audit's Consulting Framework.

Audit work is substantially paperless with the in-house developed computerised audit work paper and resource management system.

The progress of corrective actions on outstanding audit issues is monitored monthly through a centralised Group-wide issue management system. Information on outstanding issues is categorised according to severity and monthly reports are sent to the senior management. All audit reports are copied to the Board Audit Committee, the external auditor and senior management. The regulators are also apprised of all relevant audit matters and may request for further information on audit matters at any time. Internal Audit works closely with the external auditor and meets them regularly to discuss matters of mutual interest, to strengthen working relationships and to co-ordinate audit efforts. The external auditor reviews the effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls and risk management during an annual statutory audit. Material non-compliance with established practices and procedures and regulations, as well as internal control weaknesses noted during the audit, together with recommendations, are reported to the Board Audit Committee, which ensures that high-risk outstanding issues are dealt with in a timely manner.

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