



星展銀行（香港）有限公司
DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

REGULATORY DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS
For the quarter ended 31 March 2020

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

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DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

1 INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this document is for DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (“the Bank”) and is prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and disclosure templates issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”).

Basis of preparation

For regulatory reporting purposes, the Bank computes key regulatory ratios and disclosures on a combined basis including the Bank and its overseas branch, unless otherwise specified.

For the purposes of calculating the risk-weighted assets (“RWA”), the Bank uses the Internal Ratings-Based (“IRB”) approach for the calculation of the RWA for the majority of its credit risk exposures and the Standardized approach for those exempted from the IRB approach. The Bank uses the Standardized approaches for the calculation of RWA for market risk and operational risk.

The numbers in this document are expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.

2 KEY PRUDENTIAL RATIOS

The following table provides an overview of the Bank’s key prudential ratios which were calculated in accordance with the following Rules, where relevant, issued by the HKMA.

- Banking (Capital) Rules (“BCR”)
- Banking (Liquidity) Rules (“BLR”)

In HK\$ millions		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 30 September 2019	As at 30 June 2019	As at 31 March 2019
	Regulatory Capital (amount)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	38,335	36,514	37,267	38,338	36,870
2	Tier 1	39,735	37,914	38,667	39,738	38,270
3	Total Capital	44,175	42,435	43,193	44,245	42,800
	RWA (amount)					
4	Total RWA	226,184	230,076	229,643	232,278	229,711
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	16.9	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.1
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.6	16.5	16.8	17.1	16.7
7	Total Capital ratio (%)	19.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	18.6
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	0.874	1.787	2.216	2.215	2.205
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	3.374	4.287	4.716	4.715	4.705
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI’s minimum capital requirements (%)	11.5	10.4	10.8	11.0	10.6
	Basel III Leverage ratio					
13	Total Leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	470,364	466,133	478,772	477,309	465,040
14	LR (%)	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) / Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					

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2 KEY PRUDENTIAL RATIOS (continued)

In HK\$ millions		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 30 September 2019	As at 30 June 2019	As at 31 March 2019
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	35,789	37,721	40,260	36,032	34,697
16	Total net cash outflows	24,588	24,381	24,103	22,694	22,684
17	LCR (%)	145.7	155.0	167.3	158.8	153.3
	Applicable to category 2 institution only:					
17a	LMR (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) / Core Funding Ratio (CFR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
18	Total available stable funding	298,826	302,421	304,297	300,180	300,654
19	Total required stable funding	258,493	263,984	260,167	262,198	252,410
20	NSFR (%)	115.6	114.6	117.0	114.5	119.1
	Applicable to category 2A institution only:					
20a	CFR (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total CAR were higher compared with last quarter end mainly due to net profit accretion and change in credit risk RWA for non-securitization exposures.

Countercyclical Capital Buffer requirement was lower compared with previous quarter end mainly due to the cumulative reduction of Hong Kong Jurisdictional Countercyclical Capital Buffer ("JCCyB") ratio from 2.5% to 1% in accordance with the HKMA announcements made on 14 October 2019 and 16 March 2020.

3 OVERVIEW OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

The following table sets out the Bank's risk-weighted assets ("RWA") and the corresponding minimum capital requirements by risk types.

In HK\$ millions		RWA		Minimum capital requirements ^{1/}
		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 March 2020
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	192,418	197,837	16,211
2	<i>Of which STC approach</i>	22,118	27,766	1,770
2a	<i>Of which BSC approach</i>	–	–	–
3	<i>Of which foundation IRB approach</i>	165,520	165,422	14,036
4	<i>Of which supervisory slotting criteria approach</i>	4,780	4,649	405
5	<i>Of which advanced IRB approach</i>	–	–	–
6	Counterparty default risk and default fund contributions	1,387	916	115
7	<i>Of which SA-CCR</i>	NA	NA	NA
7a	<i>Of which CEM</i>	1,387	916	115
8	<i>Of which IMM(CCR) approach</i>	–	–	–
9	<i>Of which others</i>	–	–	–

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3 OVERVIEW OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (continued)

In HK\$ millions		RWA		Minimum capital requirements ^{1/}
		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 March 2020
10	CVA Risk	938	590	75
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	–	–	–
12	Collective investment scheme (“CIS”) exposures – LTA	NA	NA	NA
13	CIS exposures – MBA	NA	NA	NA
14	CIS exposures – FBA	NA	NA	NA
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches	NA	NA	NA
15	Settlement Risk	–	–	–
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	–	–	–
17	<i>Of which SEC – IRBA</i>	–	–	–
18	<i>Of which SEC – ERBA (including IAA)</i>	–	–	–
19	<i>Of which SEC – SA</i>	–	–	–
19a	<i>Of which SEC – FBA</i>	–	–	–
20	Market risk	1,223	1,064	98
21	<i>Of which STM approach</i>	1,223	1,064	98
22	<i>Of which IMM approach</i>	–	–	–
23	Capital charge for switch between exposures in trading book and banking book (not applicable before the revised market risk framework takes effect)	NA	NA	NA
24	Operational risk	19,841	19,325	1,587
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	–	–	–
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	113	113	9
26	Capital floor adjustment	–	–	–
26a	Deduction to RWA	–	–	–
26b	<i>Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital</i>	–	–	–
26c	<i>Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital</i>	–	–	–
27	Total	215,920	219,845	18,095

^{1/} Minimum capital requirements correspond to 8% of the RWA, after applicable scaling factor of 1.06 for exposures measured under the IRB approach.

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4 RWA FLOW STATEMENT OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES UNDER IRB APPROACH

The following table explains the change in credit RWA under IRB approach for the quarter.

In HK\$ millions	RWA
As at 31 December 2019	170,071
Asset size	(722)
Asset quality	1,537
Model updates	–
Methodology and policy	–
Acquisitions and disposals	–
Foreign exchange movements	(586)
Others	–
As at 31 March 2020	170,300

5 LEVERAGE RATIO

In HK\$ millions		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 December 2019
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	449,416	447,219
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(927)	(915)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)	448,489	446,304
Exposures arising from derivative contracts			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (whether applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	940	242
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	1,883	1,745
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	–	–
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	–	–
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	–	–
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivative contracts	–	–
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivative contracts	–	–
11	Total exposures arising from derivative contracts	2,823	1,987

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5 LEVERAGE RATIO (continued)

In HK\$ millions		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 December 2019
Exposures arising from SFTs			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	1,002	–
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	–	–
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	201	–
15	Agent transaction exposures	–	–
16	Total exposures arising from SFTs	1,203	–
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	172,202	175,621
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(151,344)	(154,936)
19	Off-balance sheet items	20,858	20,685
Capital and total exposures			
20	Tier 1 capital	39,735	37,914
20a	Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions	473,373	468,976
20b	Adjustments for specific and collective provisions	(3,009)	(2,843)
21	Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions	470,364	466,133
Leverage ratio			
22	Leverage ratio (%)	8.4	8.1

6 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO

The Bank complies with the minimum requirement of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (“LCR”) on a daily basis, in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules issued by the HKMA. The Bank is required to maintain an LCR of not less than 100%.

LCR aims to ensure that a bank has an adequate stock of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (“HQLA”) to meet its liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day liquidity stress scenario. Banking (Liquidity) Rules stipulates the range of liquid assets that qualify as HQLA, as well as the applicable haircuts for each category. Net cash outflows are computed using the standardized 30-day cash flow rates defined in the same notice. The amounts after the application of haircuts or 30-day cash flow rates are reflected in the “Weighted value” column of the tables below.

The Bank seeks to ensure that its LCR remains above the specified regulatory minimum requirements. This is achieved by:

1. Establishing internal early warning triggers and thresholds based on observed movements in LCR over time;
2. Monitoring and managing the LCR closely to ensure it stays within established boundaries; and
3. Strategically managing the liquidity risk arising from the balance sheet structure.

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6 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (continued)

Table: Average LCR for the quarter ended 31 March 2020

Number of data points used in calculating the average value of the LCR and related components set out in this template for the quarter ending on 31 March 2020: (77)		In HK\$ millions	
		Unweighted value (average)	Weighted value (average)
Basis of disclosure: unconsolidated			
A. HQLA			
1	Total HQLA		35,789
B. Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and small business funding, of which:	207,923	16,618
3	<i>Stable retail deposits and stable small business funding</i>	11,276	338
4	<i>Less stable retail deposits and less stable small business funding</i>	128,953	12,895
4a	<i>Retail term deposits and small business term funding</i>	67,694	3,385
5	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding), debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI, of which:	143,292	77,251
6	<i>Operational deposits</i>	14,805	3,221
7	<i>Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding) not covered in row 6</i>	126,958	72,501
8	<i>Debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI and redeemable within the LCR period</i>	1,529	1,529
9	Secured funding transactions (including securities swap transactions)		–
10	Additional requirements, of which:	12,517	1,696
11	<i>Cash outflows arising from derivative contracts and other transactions, and additional liquidity needs arising from related collateral requirements</i>	494	494
12	<i>Cash outflows arising from obligations under structured financing transactions and repayment of funding obtained from such transactions</i>	–	–
13	<i>Potential drawdown of undrawn committed facilities (including committed credit facilities and committed liquidity facilities)</i>	12,023	1,202
14	Contractual lending obligations (not otherwise covered in Section B) and other contractual cash outflows	2,055	2,055
15	Other contingent funding obligations (whether contractual or non-contractual)	145,501	507
16	Total Cash Outflows		98,127
C. Cash Inflows			
17	Secured lending transactions (including securities swap transactions)	–	–
18	Secured and unsecured loans (other than secured lending transactions covered in Row 17) and operational deposits placed at other financial institutions	130,374	79,904
19	Other cash inflows	2,158	1,926
20	Total Cash Inflows	132,532	81,830
D. Liquidity Coverage Ratio			Adjusted value
21	Total HQLA		35,789
22	Total Net Cash Outflows		24,588
23	LCR (%)		145.7

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6 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (continued)

The Bank has maintained a healthy liquidity position in the first quarter of 2020, with LCR being well above regulatory requirement. Quarter-on-quarter, the Bank reduced holding of HQLA, which had led to the decrease of average LCR.

(i) Composition of High Quality Liquid Assets

The Bank holds a pool of unencumbered HQLAs that is readily available to meet cash flow obligations under stress scenarios, as defined in the LCR rules. These liquid assets consist predominantly of Level 1 HQLA, including mainly Hong Kong exchange fund bills and notes, other government debt securities and balances with central banks. This is supplemented by covered bonds issued by reputable financial institutions.

(ii) Concentration of funding sources

The Bank strives to develop a diversified funding base with access to funding sources across retail and wholesale channels. Customer deposits form a sound funding base and serve as the main source of funding for the Bank. It is complemented by a well-diversified book of wholesale funding, including but not limited to interbank money market borrowing and the issuance of certificates of deposit. For more information on the Bank's funding strategy, please refer to section 20.1.3 of annual regulatory disclosure for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(iii) Derivatives exposures

The Bank actively manages its over-the-counter ("OTC") and exchange-traded derivative contracts, which comprise mainly of currency, interest rate and bond futures, foreign exchange forwards, interest rate and cross currency swaps, and foreign exchange options. Collaterals may be required to be posted to counterparties and/or the exchanges, depending on the daily mark-to-market of these derivative positions. The Bank's largest counterparty for OTC derivatives is its parent company.

(iv) Currency mismatch

Customer deposit in Hong Kong, largely denominated in HKD, is a major funding source for the Bank. The Bank swaps surplus HKD funding into United States Dollars ("USD") and other foreign currencies to meet customer demand for loans.

(v) Centralisation of liquidity management

The Bank seeks to manage its liquidity in a prudent manner to ensure that its liquidity obligations would always be honored under normal and adverse circumstances. The Bank centrally manages its liquidity position and provides funding support to its overseas branch for the lending growth.

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7 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Brief Description
AI	Authorised Institutions
BCR	Banking (Capital) Rules
BLR	Banking (Liquidity) Rules
BSC	Basic Approach
CCP	Central Counterparty
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CEM	Current Exposure Method
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFR	Core Funding Ratio
CIS	Collective Investment Scheme
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
D-SIB	Domestic Systemically Important Authorized Institution
FBA	Fall-Back Approach
G-SIB	Global Systemically Important Authorized Institution
HKMA	Hong Kong Monetary Authority
HQLA	High Quality Liquid Assets
IAA	Internal Assessment Approach
IMM	Internal Models Method
IMM (CCR)	Internal Models Method (Counterparty Credit Risk)
IRB	Internal Ratings-Based
JCCyB	Jurisdictional Countercyclical Capital Buffer
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LMR	Liquidity Maintenance Ratio
LR	Leverage Ratio
LTA	Look Through Approach
MBA	Mandate-based Approach
NA	Not Applicable
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OTC	Over-the-Counter
PFE	Potential Future Exposure
RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
SA-CCR	Standardized Approach (Counterparty Credit Risk)
SEC-IRBA	Securitization Internal Ratings-Based Approach
SEC-ERBA	Securitization External Ratings-Based Approach
SEC-SA	Securitization Standardized Approach
SEC-FBA	Securitization Fall-back Approach

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7 ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

Abbreviations	Brief Description
SFT	Securities Financing Transaction
STC	Standardized (Credit Risk)
STM	Standardized (Market Risk)