BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

1. Scope of application

Qualitative Disclosures

DBS Bank India Limited ('the Bank'), operates in India as a Wholly Owned Subsidiary ("WOS") of DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore, a banking entity incorporated in Singapore with limited liability. The Bank does not have any subsidiaries in India nor any interest in Insurance Entities. Thus, the disclosures contained herein only pertain to the Bank. These disclosures are inclusive of the business of erstwhile Lakshmi Vilas Bank (eLVB), i.e. the disclosures represent the position for the amalgamated entity. For eLVB's reporting positions, the industry wise classification as per existing records has been used. The Bank is in the process of harmonizing the industry wise classification methodology for the amalgamated entity.

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

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

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

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited	IT and Business Support Services to group entities	3,736.03 *	-	NA	5,221.08 *

* Per Audited Financial Statements as at 31st March 2020.

c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative disclosures

The CRAR of the Bank is 15.13% as computed under Basel III norms, which is higher than the minimum regulatory CRAR requirement (including CCB) of 11.875%.

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

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) continues its rapid march across the globe, including India. On 11 March 20, the Covid 2019 outbreak was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. Consequent to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian government announced a lockdown in March 2020. Subsequently, the national lockdown was lifted by the government, but regional lockdowns continue to be implemented in areas with a significant numberof COVID-19 cases. The impact of COVID-19, including changes in customer behaviour and pandemic fears, as well as restrictions on business and individual activities, has led to significant volatility in global and Indian financial markets and a significant decrease in global and local economic activities. This may lead to a rise in the number of customer defaults and consequently an increase in provisions there against. In accordance with the Reserve bank of India (RBI) guidelines related to "Covid-19 regulatory package" dated 27 March 2020 and subsequent guidelines on EMI moratoriumdated 17 April 2020 and 23 May 2020 the Bank has offered moratorium to its customers based the eligibility for EMIs falling due between 1 March 2020 to 31 August 2020. Further, the Bank offered resolution plans to its customers pursuant to RBI's guideline 'Resolution framework for Covid-19 related stress' dated 6 August 2020.

The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic, including the on-going "second wave" that has significantly increased the number of cases in India, will continue to impact the Bank's operations and financial metrices will depend on ongoing as well as future developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact whether government-mandated orelected by us. Management continues to monitor the evolving situation on an ongoing basis andmanagement has considered events subsequent to 31 March 2021, to determine the financial implications including in respect of provisioning. Given the dynamic and evolving nature of pandemic, these estimates are subject to uncertainty caused by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and relatedevents.

Quantitative disclosures

Particulars		31 Mar 21
A	Capital requirements for Credit Risk (Standardised Approach) *	53,684
B	Capital requirements for Market Risk (Standardised Duration Approach) *	
	- Interest rate risk	6,283
	- Foreign exchange risk	540
	- Equity risk	303
C	Capital requirements for Operational risk (Basic Indicator Approach) *	1,777
D	CET1 Capital Ratio (%)	12.34%
E	Tier1 Capital Ratio (%)	12.34%
F	Total Capital Ratio (%)	15.13%

* Capital required is calculated at 8% of Risk Weighted Assets for CVA, Market Risk and Operational Risk and at 11.875% of Risk Weighted Assets for others.

3. General Disclosures

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

Under the DBS India risk governance structure, the India Risk Exco ('Risk EXCO') serves as the Bank's Risk Committee for governance over Credit, Market & Liquidity, Operational Risk and other risks under the supervision of Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC). The BRMC oversees the risk governance, risk approaches and limits of DBS India and ensures that these risks are effectively managed within the bank's overall risk governance framework

The responsibilities of the committees are summarized below:

India Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)

- Oversees the risk governance, risk approaches and limits of DBS India and ensures that these risks are effectively managed within the Bank's overall risk governance framework.
- Approves the Bank's overall and specific risk governance approach including risk appetite approach, risk authority limits, major risk policies and significant changes thereto.
- Discuss risk reporting requirements and monitor the types of risk exposures and profile against risk thresholds.
- Approves risk models which are used for capital computation and monitor the performance of previously approved models.

A) General Disclosures for Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit Risk Management Policy

- Reviews (in parallel with the Board Audit Committee) the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control approach.

- Approve the annual Business Continuity Management (BCM) attestation

India Risk Exco ("Risk EXCO")

- Serves as the Bank's Committee for governance over credit, market, operational (including financial crime, cybersecurity, information security, fair dealing, and regulatory), liquidity as well as reputational risk.
- Monitors and discusses the Bank's risk profiles, as well as market and regulatory developments.
- Oversees the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) including scenarios used and approve risk assessments results.
- Serves as a discussion forum for any matter escalated by the underlying risk committees and endorse India specific risk policies and local adoption of Group policies as required, before recommendation to India Board for approval.

India Credit Risk Committee (CRC)

- Assess credit risk taking, including decision criteria, Credit risk framework, Credit risk mitigation and limit management practices.
- To review, measure and monitor DBIL's credit risk portfolio including special loan and asset review situations e.g. review of non-performing loans and credits showing weaknesses.
- Review and monitor the adequacy, accuracy, and effectiveness of credit systems for credit risk management and credit risk control.
- Assess and monitor specific credit concentrations at business or sector level and credit trends affecting the portfolio; implementing necessary policies or procedures to manage identified risks.
- Assess and monitor key policy deviations e.g. overdue credit reviews, Target Market and Risk Acceptance Criteria (TMRAC) deviations and / or regulatory allowances specific to the bank.
- Endorse local credit policies for approvals.
- Exercise active oversight to ensure continuing appropriateness of stress testing in accordance with the responsibilities delegated from time to time and as documented in the Credit Stress Testing Policy.

The management of Credit Risk including concentration credit risk requires active oversight by India Credit Risk Committee (CRC), India Risk Executive Committee (India Risk Exco) and India Board Risk Management Committee (India BRMC). The India Risk Exco and CRC have adequate understanding of inherent credit risks in specific activities of the Bank, particularly those that may significantly affect the financial condition of the Bank.The India Risk Exco and CRC are responsible to formulate/review credit risk policy, credit risk strategy and risk exposure of the Bank. The credit risk policy is endorsed by the CRC and Board Risk Management Committee (India BRMC) and approved by the Board.

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

The Group Core Credit Policies and the India Credit / Loan policy outlines the Bank's approach to Credit Risk Management and sets out the rules and guidelines under which the Bank would develop and grow its lending business. These policies provide guidance to the Bank's Corporate Banking, SME Banking, Financial Institutions Group and Consumer Banking to manage the growth of their portfolio of customer assets in line with the Bank's credit culture and profitability objectives, taking into account the capital needed to support the growth.

Supplementary policies to the main Group Core Credit Policy and the India Credit / Loan policies have also been laid out, for certain types of lending and credit-related operations. These include subject specific policies relating to risk ratings, Default policy, Specialized Lending etc., as well as guidelines for Real Estate lending, NBFC lending, hedging of FX exposures, credit risk mitigation, sectoral and individual / group borrower limits, bridge loans, bill discounting, collateral valuation, collection management, policies for certain specific products, etc.

The India Credit Risk Committee, comprising Chief Executive Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Heads of business segments, Head of Special Assets Management and other senior representatives from business and credit meet on a monthly basis. The committee has oversight of credit risk related strategy planning, implementing necessary guidelines, procedures to manage identified risks, credit portfolio movements and other relevant trends in the portfolio pertaining to credit risk. The summary of discussions and outcome are shared with DBS Group, as required. From February 2021 onwards, the positions and movements in the portfolio taken over from eLVB are also being discussed in the monthly Credit Risk Committee meetings.

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

Credit Approval and Risk Rating process

The Bank adopts a risk-based credit approval structure whereby Credit Approving Authority levels are tied to the Group and borrower's credit risk rating, and total credit facility limits extended across the Bank. The Business team prepares a credit memo and proposes the credit risk and facility risk ratings, which is then submitted to Credit Risk Managers (CRM), who are responsible for evaluation of the proposition based on the policies and guidelines and approve the limits as well as credit risk and facility risk ratings. To avoid conflict of interest, the credit approving team functions as a separate department and do not have any business targets. Larger Credit Limits may require approval from Credit Approval Committee (CAC) and Board Credit Approval Committee (BCAC). The roles & responsibilities for accounts in eLVB have been aligned with the one followed in DBIL.

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

Quantitative Disclosures

Credit Exposure

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Fund Based *	469,423
Non Fund Based **	232,748

* Represents Gross Advances and Bank exposures.

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

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

Industry wise Exposures (Fund Based exposures)

Industry	31 Mar 21
Bank *	68,850
Non-banking financial institutions/companies	44,616
Other services	35,403
Retail Gold Loan	33,527
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	31,821
Construction	24,577
Retail Mortgage Loans	18,103
Other Industries	17,755
Retail Trade	17,339
Food Processing - Others	12,689
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	11,507
Residuary other advances	11,241
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	10,792
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	10,599
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	8,951
All Engineering - Others	7,839
Computer Software	6,295
Retail Others	6,251
Metal and Metal Products	6,203
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	5,936
Agriculture & allied activities	5,803
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	5,722
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	5,511
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	5,113
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	5,050
Social & Commercial Infrastructure	5,017
Textiles - Others	4,086
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	3,782
Sugar	3,750
Trading Activity	3,395
Transport Operators	2,909
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Private sector)	2,657
Loan Against Property	2,493
Professional Services	2,205
NBFI	1,656
Infrastructure - Logistics Infrastructure	1,504
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	1,472
Paper and Paper Products	1,361
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Terminal markets	1,354
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Others	1,215
Food processing - Sugar	1,101

Industry	31 Mar 21
Textiles – Cotton	1,072
Wood and Wood Products	890
Gems and Jewellery	686
Cement and Cement Products	657
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	634
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	628
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	593
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Education Institutions	572
Glass & Glassware	533
Infrastructure - Others	532
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Transmission - Private Sector	525
All Engineering - Electronics	478
Mining and Quarrying - Others	402
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	401
Tea	390
Textiles - Silk - Spinning mills	333
Beverages	317
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Hospitals (capital stock)	315
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Tobacco and tobacco products	266
Petro-chemicals	236
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Soil-testing laboratories	205
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Ropeways and Cable Cars	195
Infrastructure - Others - Others	193
Food Processing - Coffee	178
Hotel &Tourism	174
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million	161
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	104
Aviation	84
Textiles - Jute - Others	59
Leather and Leather products	36
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication (Fixed network)	33
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Sports Infrastructure	29
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	21
Infrastructure - Energy - Gas Pipelines	11
Textiles - Others - Spinning wool	9
Textiles - Jute - Spinning Mills	8
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system	6
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	5
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Distribution - Private Sector	1
Infrastructure - water and sanitation - Water treatment plants	1
Total Credit Exposure (fund based)	**469,423**

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

Industry wise Exposures (Non - Fund Based exposures)

Industry	31 Mar 21
Financial Institutions	65,385
Banks	44,342
Non-banking financial institutions/companies	14,703
All Engineering - Others	9,971
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	9,838
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	9,365
Construction	7,644
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	6,612
Other Industries	6,171
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	5,353
Retail Loan - Others	5,055

Industry	31 Mar 21
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	4,503
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	3,740
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	3,659
Other services	3,476
Trading Activity	2,632
Infrastructure - Transport - Ports	2,313
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2,309
Cement and Cement Products	1,928
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	1,886
Retail Trade	1,860
Computer Software	1,843
All Engineering - Electronics	1,837
Metal and Metal Products	1,789
Infrastructure - Others	1,267
Food Processing - Others	1,200
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	1,179
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	1,078
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	943
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	734
Paper and Paper Products	733
Professional Services	680
Textiles - Others	648
Transport Operators	561
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Transmission - Private Sector	523
Agriculture & allied activities	510
Infrastructure - Others	486
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	461
Aviation	440
Wood and Wood Products	422
Beverages	414
Bank Balances	319
Petro-chemicals	301
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	254
NBFI	203
Glass & Glassware	135
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Terminal markets	118
Mining and Quarrying - Others	114
Textiles - Cotton	111
Food processing - Sugar	93
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Others	83
Home Loan	90
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Private sector)	77
Textiles - Silk - Spinning mills	43
Infrastructure - Logistics Infrastructure	43
Retail Loan - Education Loans	37
Retail - Gold Loans	33
Gems and Jewellery	23
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Education Institutions (capital stock)	22
Food Processing - Coffee	20
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million	17
Leather and Leather products	14
Textiles - Jute - Others	14
Residuary other advances	12
Food Processing - Tea	12
Textiles - Cotton - Others	12
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Soil-testing laboratories	10
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Ropeways and Cable Cars	8
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	7
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Sports Infrastructure	6
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	6
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	5

Industry	31 Mar 21
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Hospitals (capital stock)	4
Infrastructure - Transport - Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	3
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication (Fixed network)	2
Bank-Other services	2
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Distribution - Private Sector	1
Textiles - Others - Spinning wool	1
Total Credit Exposure (non-fund based)	**232,748**

Maturity of Assets as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Cash	Balance with RBI	Balance with Banks and money at call and short notice	Investments (net of depreciation)	Loans & Advances (net of provisions)	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 day	4,417	20,182	7,419	89,812	3,160	-	831
2–7 days	-	732	5,483	3,493	2,155	-	61
8–14 Days	-	476	-	2,542	4,617	-	56
15-30 Days	-	713	5,118	2,194	17,941	-	110
1 month - 2 months	-	920	-	4,462	27,603	-	273
2-3 months	-	647	50	2,608	28,783	-	178
3–6 Months	-	893	3,656	6,631	56,675	-	497
6 Months – 1 Year	-	918	7,311	9,182	34,780	-	542
1–3 Years	-	2,690	27,782	20,227	96,451	-	1,420
3–5Years	-	32	-	28,828	46,215		7,198
Over 5Years	-	7,816	-	39,751	51,348	4,300	80,248
Total	**4,417**	**36,019**	**56,819**	**209,730**	**369,728**	**4,300**	**91,414**

Note: The classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets are compiled by management on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the returns submitted to the RBI

Classification of NPA's

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	53,332
Substandard	11,336
Doubtful 1	8,380
Doubtful 2	11,150
Doubtful 3	8,088
Loss	14,378

Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs

Particulars		31 Mar21
A	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	53,332
B	Net NPAs	10,455
C	NPA Ratios	
	- Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	12.93%
	- Net NPAs to net advances (%)	2.83%
D	Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
	- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	5,076
	- Additions on Amalgamationof eLVB	40,475
	- Additions	11,825
	- Reductions on account of recoveries/ write - offs	4,044
	- Closing balance	53,332
E	Movement of Provision for NPAs	
	- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	4,179
	- Additions on Amalgamationof eLVB	32,681
	- Provision made during the year	6,649
	- Write – offs / Write – back of excess provision	3,533
	- Closing balance	39,976

General Provisions

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

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Opening Balance	1,473
Add : Additions on Amalgamationof eLVB	8,824
Add : Provisions Made During the Year	-
Less : Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year	7,324
Closing Balance	2,973

The above includes provision for stressed sectors (INR 65 Million), based on the Bank's evaluation of risk and stress in various sectors.

Amount of Non-Performing Investments and Provision for NPIs

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

Particulars		31 Mar 21
A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments (Gross)	346
B	Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	73

Movement in Provisions held towards Depreciation on Investments

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

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Opening Balance	811
Add : Provisions made during the year	443
Less : Write off / Write back of excess provisions during the year	-
Closing Balance	**1,254**

Industry wise Past Due Loans

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Other services	3,578
Transport Operators	1,694
Retail - Residential Mortgage	1,615
Retail Trade	1,136
Construction	560
Infrastructure	508
Textiles	439
Retail - Gold Loans	316
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	283
Textiles - Others	271
Food Processing	217
Food Processing - Others	194
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	152
Home Loan	145
Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	138
Trading Activity	138
Other Industries	134
Retail Loan - Others	112
Chemical and Chemical Products	105
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	89
All Engineering - Others	82
Professional Services	81
Agriculture & allied activities	77
NBFI/C	75
Consumer Loans	71
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	64
Educational Loans	58
LAP	50
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	50
All Engineering	45
Cement and Cement Products	40
Basic Metal & Metal products	34
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	33
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	25
Mining and Quarrying - Others	24
Wood and Wood Products	16
Beverages	10
Paper and Paper Products	9
Computer Software	4
Leather and Leather products	3
Gems and Gems Jewellery	3
Retail Loan - Vehicle/Auto Loans	3
Home Loans	1
Total	**12,682**

Ageing of Past Due Loans

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Overdue upto 30 Days	1,894
Overdue between 31 and 60 Days	7,865
Overdue between 61 and 90 Days	2,923
Total	**12,682**

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

Industry wise NPAs

Particulars	Amount of NPA	Specific Provision
Other services	5,611	2,916
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	5,400	5,219
Agriculture & allied activities	4,255	3,455
Retail Trade	3,543	1,656
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	3,514	3,415
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	3,226	2,479
Other Industries	2,289	1,504
Construction	2,210	1,712
Residuary other advances	1,879	1,363
All Engineering - Others	1,730	1,155
Food Processing - Others	1,488	696
Infrastructure - Logistics Infrastructure	1,309	1,239
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	1,263	1,237
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Private sector)	1,185	1,185
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	1,085	559
Trading Activity	990	861
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	941	788
Retail - Residential Mortgage	844	237
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	822	484
Textiles - Others	772	538
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Terminal markets	755	520
Non-banking financial institutions/companies	721	714
Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	709	629
Transport Operators	680	360
Food processing - Sugar	593	593
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Transmission - Private Sector	489	489
Retail Loan - Others	465	348
Glass & Glassware	421	413
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	373	373
Infrastructure - Others	373	372
Gems and Jewellery	369	348
Wood and Wood Products	324	185
NBFI	291	288
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Tobacco and tobacco products	265	246
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Education Institutions	235	202
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Others	215	199
Professional Services	199	64
Computer Software	198	194
Loan Against Property	172	26
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	124	124
Cement and Cement Products	122	99
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	122	102
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Soil-testing laboratories	88	23
Personal Loans	69	63
Home Loan	68	32
Gas/LNG (storage and pipeline)	62	62

Particulars	Amount of NPA	Specific Provision
Textiles - Silk - Spinning mills	60	13
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million	54	30
Paper and Paper Products	54	18
Mining and Quarrying - Others	50	17
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	38	22
Retail Loan - Education Loans	37	33
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	34	28
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	25	10
Consumer Loans	21	4
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Hospitals	14	3
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Ropeways and Cable Cars	12	4

Particulars	Amount of NPA	Specific Provision
Retail - Gold Loans	11	7
All Engineering - Electronics	11	4
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	11	2
Textiles - Jute - Others	7	2
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication (Fixed network)	7	3
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system	6	2
Leather and Leather products	5	3
Retail Loan - Consumer Durables	3	1
Textiles - Jute - Spinning Mills	3	1
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Sports Infrastructure	3	1
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	3	1
Retail Loan - Vehicle/Auto Loans	2	1
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	2	0
Home Loans	1	0
Total	**53,332**	**39,976**

Industry wise General Provisions *

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Construction	833
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	341
Other Services	205
Other Industries	135
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	131
Trading Activity	122
Transport Operators	107
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Private sector)	86
Banks	84
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	82
Financial Institutions	79
Infrastructure - Others	69
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	61
Food Processing - Others	51
Food processing - Sugar	48
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	45
Infrastructure - Electrcity (generation-transportation and distribution)	44
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	42
Home Loan	36
All Engineering - Others	33
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	32
Metal and Metal Products	32
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	30

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Computer Software	29
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	24
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	20
Textiles - Others	17
All Engineering - Electronics	16
Paper and Paper Products	15
Agriculture & allied activities	14
Home Loan	11
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Hospitals (capital stock)	9
Gems and Jewellery	9
Retail Trade	7
NBFI	7
Textiles - Cotton	6
Professional Services	6
Personal Loan	6
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Ropeways and Cable Cars	6
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million	4
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	4
Retail Loan - Others	4
Beverages	4
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Terminal markets	3
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	3
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	3
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	3
Wood and Wood Products	3
Retail Others	2
Cement and Cement Products	2
Food Processing - Tea	2
Food processing - Coffee	2
Leather and Leather products	1
Glass & Glassware	1
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	1
Petro-chemicals	1
Total	**2,973**

* Includes provision for Stressed sector.

Movement in Industry wise Specific Provisions (net of write-backs)

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Other services	2,218
Infrastructure	435
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	413
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	318
Retail Trade	302
Food Processing	193
Other Industries	158
Trading Activity	140
Residuary Advances	112
Retail - Residential Mortgage	103
Textiles	92
All Engineering	53
Food Processing - Others	45
Chemical & Chemical Products	29
Wood and Wood Products	29
Personal Loan	26
Loan Against Property	26
Agriculture & allied activities	23
Professional Services	23
NBFC/I	18
Retail - Gold Loans	16
Transport Operators	14
Paper and Paper Products	8
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	7
Home Loan	7
Cement and Cement Products	3
Beverages	2
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	1
Mining and Quarrying	(3)
Textiles - Others	(5)
Retail Loan - Consumer Durables	(15)
All Engineering - Others	(16)
Glass & Glassware	(17)
Gems and Jewellery	(17)
Retail Loan - Education Loans	(29)
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	(46)
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	(48)
Basic Metal & Metal Products	(228)
Construction	(490)
Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	(784)
Total	**3,116**

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

Industry wise write-off's

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Construction	1,019
Retail Loan - Others	902
Personal Loan	190
Transport Operators	129
Retail Loan - Education Loans	81
Other industries	55
Trading Activity	47
Consumer Loans	27
Retail - Gold Loans	10
Retail - Residential Mortgage	9
Total	**2,469**

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

Qualitative Disclosures

Currently based on our clientele, ratings of the following agencies have been used i.e. CARE, CRISIL, India Ratings and Research Private Ltd., ICRA, Brickwork, SME Rating Agency Pvt Ltd (SMERA), Infomerics, Standards &Poors, Moody's and Fitch for all exposures. The Bank assigns Long term credit ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies for assets which have a contractual maturity of more than one year. However, in accordance with RBI guidelines, the Bank classifies all cash credit exposures as long term exposures and accordingly the long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are assigned. The Bank uses both issue specific and issuer ratings.For the mortgage loans portfolio, risk weight is derived as per LTV ratio. RBI guidelines are followed for risk rating of other portfolios.

Quantitative Disclosures

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

Particulars	31 Mar 21
< 100 % Risk Weight	476,355
100 % Risk Weight	212,297
> 100 % Risk Weight	49,128
Total	**737,780**

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

5. Disclosures for Credit Risk Mitigation on Standardised approach

Qualitative Disclosures

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

Quantitative Disclosures

The Bank uses various collateral, both financial and non-financial guarantees and credit insurance as credit risk mitigants. However, capital benefit can be taken only on eligible financial collaterals including bank deposits, NSC/KVP/Life Insurance

Policy, gold etc. subject to Pillar I eligibility criteria. Currently, eligible financial collateral in the form of fixed deposits under lien, amount accepted under Parallel Deposit and guarantees issued by eligible guarantor as specified in RBI guidelines have been used as credit risk mitigants. In the case of fixed deposits under lien, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty by the value of the fixed deposits.

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

Product	Amount of CRM
Fund based exposure	47,203
Non Fund based exposure	5,693
Total	**52,896**

6. Disclosure on Securitisation for Standardised approach

The Bank has not undertaken any securitisation and hence this disclosure is not applicable.

7. Disclosure on Market Risk in Trading book

Qualitative disclosures

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

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

Market risk from investments and off-balance sheet items made by eLVB is managed centrally at DBIL. The same market risk management framework of DBIL is applicable for the consolidated positions of eLVB and DBIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quantitative Disclosures

Capital Requirement for Market Risk *

Particulars	31 Mar 21
Interest rate risk	6,283
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	540
Equity position risk	303

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

8. Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Strategy and Process

DBIL (DBS Bank India Limited Operational Risk Management (ORM) policy:

– Defines operational risk and the scope of its application;

– Establishes the dimensions of operational risk;

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

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

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

DBIL adopts the following risk management approach to manage operational risk:

The operational risk management (ORM) approach adopted by DBIL comprises several elements as follows:

FOUNDATION	Risk Appetite/ Culture & Awareness		
	Governance		
	Operational Risk Policies & Standards / Taxonomy		
RISK TOOLS	Risk & Control Self-Assessment	Issue management & Action Tracking	Risk Profiling & Reporting
	Operational Risk Event Management & Reporting		
	Key Operational Risk Indicators		
	Scenario Assessment		
RISK MITIGATION PROGRAMMES	Internal Controls		
	Business Continuity Management		
	Group Insurance Programme		
RISK QUANTIFCATION	Loss Provisioning & Capital Allocation		
SYSTEM	Operational Risk Management System		

The policy comprises of risk governance, risk policies, risk mitigation programmes, risk and control self-assessments, risk event management and reporting, and key risk indicators.

The ORM policy includes inter-alia:

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

b) ORM guiding principles

c) Core Operational Risk Standards (CORS)

d) Controls and mitigations:
- Internal controls
- Group Insurance Programme; and
- Business Continuity Management

e) Risk Tools and Mechanisms comprising:
- Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA)
- Operational Risk Event Management & Reporting (OREM&R)
- Key Risk Indicators (KRI)
- Scenario Assessment (SA)
- Internal Controls

- Issue Management & Action Tracking
- Risk profiling and reporting

f) Risk Quantification & Disclosure

- Loss Provisioning / Capital Allocation

Structure and Organisation

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

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

From March 2021 onwards, A monthly Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) meeting is held for eLVB and key items from this meeting are tabled to IORC for discussion. Operational Risk framework for eLVB is being integrated with DBIL's framework.

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

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

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

Risk Mitigation Programs

Internal Controls

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

Group Insurance Programme (GIP)

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

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

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

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

BCM includes the following:

– Establishment of ownership, roles and responsibilities
– Risk analysis
– Business impact analysis
– Recovery strategies
– Familiarisation of emergency response and crisis management plans
– Regular review and maintenance
– Regular, complete and meaningful testing

Risk Reporting and Measurement

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

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

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

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

– Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) Module in GRC- to facilitate and record the assessment of the Risk and Control Self-Assessment process. RCSA review and assessment is performed as per risk-based frequency approach.

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

Approach for operational risk capital assessment

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

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

Qualitative Disclosures

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

Liquidity risk for the erstwhile eLVB is managed centrally at DBIL. The same liquidity risk management framework of DBIL is applicable for the consolidated positions of eLVB and DBIL.

Quantitative Disclosures

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

Change in MVE due to a 200 bps change in interest rates	INR Million
31st March, 2021	10,522

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

EaR is computed for the banking book.

EaR on the INR book (banking)	INR Million
31st March, 2021	510

10. General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

USE OF ECONOMIC CAPITAL (EC) FOR CONCENTRATION RISK MANAGEMENT

While the Bank firmly complies with regulatory capital requirements at all times, we recognize the need to have more robust methodologies to measure capital usage. Currently, Economic Capital (EC) model is not used in DBS India, but the Bank has adopted other qualitative and quantitative measures to address credit concentration risk. In addition to the regulatory limits, there are internally developed risk limits on the amount of exposure, as a percentage of the total exposure, that can be taken on any single industry, to avoid any sector concentration. Additionally, the Bank has developed maximum exposure limit norms which stipulates the amount of exposure that may be taken on a borrower considering its turnover and credit risk rating. In order to address the geographic concentration risk, the bank has implemented a policy on the maximum amount of advance, as a percentage of the total advances, which can be booked in some of the larger branches. The quantitative measurement of concentration risk, both for name and sector concentration and allocation of additional capital is one of the components of our ICAAP.

CREDIT RISK MITIGANTS

Collateral

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

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

Other Risk Mitigants

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

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

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

COUNTER PARTY RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

Quantitative Disclosures

Particulars	Notionals	Credit Exposures
- Currency Derivatives	1,994,459	89,225
- Interest Rate Derivatives	3,968,620	51,916

11. Composition of Capital

			(Rs. in million)
	Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2021		**Ref No**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	66,791	A
2	Retained earnings	13,485	G
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	5,462	B+C
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	85,708	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	206	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	6,733	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	490	
10	Deferred tax assets	3,499	F
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments			
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	4,266	H
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	

			(Rs. in million)
	Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2021		**Ref No**
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights	-	
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
	a.of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b.of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	
	c.ofwhich : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	d.ofwhich :Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	15,194	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	70,514	
Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-	
31	of which : classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	
35	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	
	a. of which : Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b. of which : Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
	of which:	-	
	of which:	-	
	of which:		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-	
	a. Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)**	70,514	

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2021		(Rs. in million)	Ref No
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	10,967	I
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions	4,976	D+E+J
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	15,943	
Tier 2 capital : regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
	a. of which : Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b. of which : Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	15,943	
	a. Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	15,943	
	b. Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
	c. Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	15,943	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)**	86,457	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	571,596	
	a. of which: total credit risk weighted assets	460,317	
	b. of which: total market risk weighted assets	89,070	
	c. of which: total operational risk weighted assets	22,209	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.34%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.34%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.13%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.375%	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	1.875%	
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	4.961%	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.375%	

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2021		(Rs. in million)	Ref No
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	11.875%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	2,326	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	5,754	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	
(only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

Notes to the above Template

Row No. of the template	Particular	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	3,499
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-
	Total as indicated in row 10	3,499
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	-
	of which : Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Tier 2 capital	-
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then :	-
	i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	-
44a	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	-
	of which : Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	2,326
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	2,326
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

12. **Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements**

			(Rs. in million)
Step 1		**Balance sheet as in financial statements**	**Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**
		As on 31 Mar 2021	**As on 31 Mar 2021**
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i.	Paid-up Capital	66,791	66,791
	Reserves & Surplus	21,681	21,681
	Minority Interest	-	-
	Total Capital	**88,472**	**88,472**
ii.	Deposits	**515,010**	**515,010**
	of which : Deposits from banks	41,463	41,463
	of which : Customer deposits	473,547	473,547
	of which : Other deposits (CD's)	-	-
iii.	Borrowings	**91,599**	**91,599**
	of which : From RBI	75,000	75,000
	of which : From banks	106	106
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	5,021	5,021
	of which : Others (pl. specify)		
	of which : Capital instruments	11,472	11,472
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**77,345**	**77,345**
	Total	**772,426**	**772,426**
B	**Assets**		
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**40,436**	**40,436**
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**56,818**	**56,818**
ii.	Investments :	**209,730**	**209,730**
	of which : Government securities	183,684	183,684
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-
	of which : Shares	450	450
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	2,748	2,748
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Certificate of deposits, Security Receipts of Asset Reconstruction Companies)	22,848	22,848
iii.	Loans and advances	**369,728**	**369,728**
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	15,950	15,950
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	353,778	353,778
iv.	Fixed assets	**4,300**	**4,300**
v.	Other assets	**91,414**	**91,414**
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets *	7,223	7,223
	of which : Deferred tax assets	15,263	15,263
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	**772,426**	**772,426**

* includes Goodwill on account of merger.

			(Rs. in million)	
Step 2		**Balance sheet as in financial statements**	**Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Ref No.**
		As on 31 Mar 2021	**As on 31 Mar 2021**	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i.	Paid-up Capital	**66,791**	**66,791**	
	of which : Amount eligible for CET1	66,791	66,791	A
	of which : Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	**21,681**	**21,681**	
	of which :			
	Statutory Reserve	4,865	4,865	B
	Capital Reserve	5	5	C
	Investment Reserve	114	114	D
	Share Premium Account	8,585	8,585	
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	2,650	2,650	E
	Deferred Tax Reserve	1	1	
	Revenue Reserve	5,461	5,461	G
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	**88,472**	**88,472**	
ii.	Deposits	**515,010**	**515,010**	
	of which : Deposits from banks	41,463	41,463	
	of which : Customer deposits	473,547	473,547	
	of which : Other deposits (CD's)	-	-	
iii.	Borrowings	**91,599**	**91,599**	
	of which : From RBI	75,000	75,000	
	of which : From banks	106	106	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	5,021	5,021	
	of which : Others			
	of which : Capital instruments	11,472	11,472	
	- of which Eligible for T2 capital	11,472	11,472	I
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**77,345**	**77,345**	
	of which : Provision against standard asset and country risk	2,212	2,212	J
	Total	**772,426**	**772,426**	
B	**Assets**			
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**40,436**	**40,436**	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**56,818**	**56,818**	
ii.	Investments :	**209,730**	**209,730**	
	of which : Government securities	183,684	183,684	
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which : Shares	450	450	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	2,748	2,748	
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Certificate of deposits, Security Receipts of Asset Reconstruction Companies)	22,848	22,848	
iii.	Loans and advances	**369,728**	**369,728**	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	15,950	15,950	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	353,778	353,778	
iv.	Fixed assets	**4,300**	**4,300**	

			(Rs. in million)	
Step 2		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref No.
		As on 31 Mar 2021	As on 31 Mar 2021	
v.	Other assets	**91,414**	**91,414**	
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets *	7,223	7,223	
	of which : Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	3,949	3,949	F
	of which : Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences other than accumulated losses (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	H
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total	**772,426**	**772,426**	

* includes Goodwill on account of merger.

13. Main features of equity and debt capital instruments

		(Rs. in million)
		As on 31 Mar 2021
1	Issuer	DBS Bank India Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE01GA01014
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Applicable Indian statutes and regulatory requirements
4	Transitional Basel III rules	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo / group / group & solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Ordinary Shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	66,791
9	Par value of instrument	66,791
10	Accounting classification	Equity Share Capital
11	Original date of issuance	NA
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	NA
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	NA
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	NA
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary, or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	NA
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30	Write-down feature	NA
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Represents the most subordinated claim in liquidation
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

		(Rs. in million)
		As on 31 Mar 2021
1	Issuer	DBS Bank India Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE694C08047
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	RBI Guidelines, SEBI Regulations, Companies Act and other related rules regulations etc.
4	Transitional Basel III rules	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Tier II
6	Eligible at solo / group / group & solo	Solo. Unsecured
7	Instrument type	Redeemable Non-Convertible Subordinated (Tier- II) Bonds in the nature of Debentures (Bonds) Series - VII – Option - B
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	NIL
9	Par value of instrument	505
10	Accounting classification	Liability
11	Original date of issuance	10.02.2012
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	10.02.2022
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	The bank has not reserved any call option to redeem these bonds prior to their maturity
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption	These bonds are redeemable at par
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	NA
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	11.40%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary, or mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30	Write-down feature	NA
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	All Depositors and other Creditor of the Bank
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	NA
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

14. Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

In accordance with the RBI guidelines on investment classification and valuation, Investments are classified on the date of purchase into “Held for Trading” (‘HFT’), “Available for Sale” (‘AFS’) and “Held to Maturity” (‘HTM’) categories (hereinafter called “categories”). Investments which the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as HTM securities.

As per the RBI guidelines, investments classified under HTM category are carried at their acquisition cost and not marked to market. Any diminution, other than temporary, in the value of equity investments is provided for. Any loss on sale of investments in HTM category is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain from sale of investments under HTM category is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is appropriated, net of taxes and statutory reserve, to “Capital Reserve” in accordance with the RBI Guidelines. The book value of Bank's investment HTM portfolio was Rs. 78,486 million as at March 31, 2021. Further, the Bank has investment in shares/Optionally Convertible Debentures which are received on conversion of debt which are classified under AFS category in accordance with RBI guidelines.

15. LEVERAGE RATIO

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

As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	715,798
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(15,194)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	700,604
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	29,849
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	103,537
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	133,386
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets(with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	19,213
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	8
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	19,221
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	319,045
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(217,992)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	101,053
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	70,514
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	954,264
Leverage ratio		
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**7.39%**

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	772,426
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	89,742
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	8
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	107,282
7	Other adjustments	(15,194)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**954,264**