DBS

DBS Bank India Limited

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures as at 31 March 2023

(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.

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)
Not Applicable					

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 14.99% as computed under Basel III norms, which is higher than the minimum regulatory CRAR requirement (including CCB) of 11.50%.

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.

Quantitative disclosures

	Particulars	31 Mar 23
A	Capital requirements for Credit Risk (Standardized Approach) *	**63,766**
B	Capital requirements for Market Risk (Standardized Duration Approach) *	**9,527**
	- Interest rate risk	8,689
	- Foreign exchange risk	756
	- Equity risk	82
C	Capital requirements for Operational risk (Basic Indicator Approach) *	**3,502**
D	CET1 Capital Ratio (%)	**12.55%**
E	Tier1 Capital Ratio (%)	**12.55%**
F	Total Capital Ratio (%)	**14.99%**

* Capital required is calculated at 8% of Risk Weighted Assets for CVA, Market Risk and Operational Risk and at 11.50% of Risk Weighted Assets for others.

3. **General Disclosures**

As a 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, 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 methodology which are used for capital computation and monitor the performance of previously approved methodologies.
- 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), Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)as well as reputational risk.
- Endorse the risk management and governance approach, where required by regulations.
- 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.

A) General Disclosures for Credit Risk

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 and discuss risk reporting requirements 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.
- Identify, assess, and monitor macroeconomic trends with material impact to DBIL's credit portfolio and agree on mitigating actions.
- Maintain oversight on Credit risk related regulatory developments, assessing their impact and ensure DBIL's readiness / continual compliance.
- 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.

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit Risk Management 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, considering 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 monthly. 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.

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 credit risk reporting is with the Credit Portfolio Reporting and Monitoring (CPRAM) team which reports to the CRO in India through the Risk Management Group – Central Office Operations (RMG COO). 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. The DBIL Delegation of Authority (DOA) Policy includes approval authorities and the approval limit threshold delegated to specific individuals are refreshed annually. To avoid conflict of interest, the credit approving team functions as a separate department and do not have any business targets. Larger Credit Limit may require approval from Credit Approval Committee (CAC) and Board Credit Approval Committee (BCAC).

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 23
Fund Based *	5,46,486
Non-Fund Based **	3,22,797

* Represents Gross Advances and Bank exposures.

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

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

Industry wise Exposures (Fund Based exposures)

Industry	31 Mar 23
Non-Banking Financial Corporate / Financial Institutions	83,138
Banks*	52,698
Agriculture and Allied Activities	38,237
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	34,537
Other Industries	31,396
Other Services	30,220
Other Retail Loans	29,014
Retail Trade	24,131
Construction	22,070
Infrastrucutre-Energy-Electricity Generation	21,187
Infrastrucutre-Communication-Telecommunication and Telecom Services	17,013
Retail Loans-Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	16,651
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	16,645
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	13,164
Infrastrucutre-Energy-Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	9,715
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	9,100
All Engineering - Others	8,863
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	8,463
Food Processing - Others	6,089
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	5,651
Infrastrucutre-Transport-Roads	5,339
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Other Metal and Metal Products	4,664
Infrastrucutre-Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Education Institutions (capital stock)	4,569
Food Processing - Sugar	4,339
Textiles - Others	4,046
Cement and Cement Products	3,869
Infrastrucutre-Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism Infrastructure	3,808
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	3,806
Infrastrucutre-Others	3,628
Retail Loans-Credit Card Receivables	3,503
All Engineering - Electronics	3,326
Retail Loans-Vehicle/Auto Loans	2,882
Infrastrucutre-Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage	2,696
Land Transport and Pipelines	2,688
Textiles - Cotton	2,575
Wood and Wood Products	1,635
Paper and Paper Products	1,521
Beverages - Others	1,313
Infrastrucutre-Energy-Electricity Transmission	1,252
Professional Services	1,037

Industry	31 Mar 23
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro chemicals	950
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilizers	796
Infrastrucutre-Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Hospitals (capital stock)	792
Food Processing - Coffee	605
Infrastrucutre-Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Terminal markets	406
Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	387
Mining and Quarrying - Others	378
Gems and Jewellery	347
Computer and Related Activities	269
Infrastrucutre-Water and Sanitation-Solid Waste Management	263
Food Processing - Edible Ouls and Vanaspati	222
Leather and Leather products	149
Air Transport (Aviation)	143
Retail Loans-Education Loans	98
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	81
Infrastrucutre-Communication-Telecommunication (Fixed network)	49
Textiles - Jute	28
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	16
Retail Loans-Consumer Durables	15
Infrastrucutre-Water and Sanitation-Water treatment plants	12
Total Credit Exposure (fund based)	**5,46,486**

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

Industry wise Exposures (Non - Fund Based exposures)

Industry	31 Mar 23
Banks	1,72,202
Aviation	45,273
Infrastructure	16,789
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	16,409
All Engineering	14,483
Petroleum	12,768
Chemicals and Chemical Products	10,920
Basic Metal & Metal products	5,991
Food Processing	5,900
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	5,769
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	5,339
Vehicles	3,651
Beverages	1,782
Infrastructure - Others - Others	1,729
Textiles	1,130
Cement and Cement Products	965
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	666
Infrastructure - Transport - Waterways	527
Computer Software	290
Retail Others	75
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	47
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	39
Mining and Quarrying	24
Automobile	11
Professional Services	6
Basic Metal and Metal Products	5
Beverages and Tobacco	4
Gems and Jewellery	2
Total	**3,22,797**

Maturity of Assets as at 31 March 2023

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	3,376	436	32,534	1,913	796	-	3,515
2–7 days	-	1,452	7,806	261,877	8,516	-	205
8–14 Days	-	1,318	-	3,975	13,136	-	207
15-30 Days	-	1,289	-	7,426	17,996	-	293
1 month - 2 months	-	2,739	4,109	6,998	34,801	-	459
2-3 months	-	1,536	2,054	4,513	32,429	-	417
3–6 Months	-	1,401	2,054	5,551	63,713	-	712
6 Months – 1 Year	-	2,125	4,114	7,264	99,934	-	1,248
1–3 Years	-	7,161	-	39,261	112,602	-	2,177
3–5Years	-	189	-	33,360	50,187	-	894
Over 5Years	-	7,063	-	58,570	37,485	5,976	113,866
Total	**3,376**	**26,709**	**52,671**	**430,708**	**471,595**	**5,976**	**123,993**

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 23
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	27,724
Substandard	3,641
Doubtful 1	2,463
Doubtful 2	8,767
Doubtful 3	9,302
Loss	3,551

Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs

	Particulars	31 Mar 23
A	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	27,724
B	Net NPAs	5,504
C	NPA Ratios	
	- Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	5.61%
	- Net NPAs to net advances (%)	1.17%
D	Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
	- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	45,338
	- Additions	4,901
	- Reductions on account of recoveries/ write - offs	22,515
	- Closing balance	27,724
E	Movement of Provision for NPAs	
	- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	38,012
	- Provision made during the year	4,495
	- Write – offs / Write – back of excess provision	20,287
	- Closing balance	22,220

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 23
Opening Balance	2,514
Add: Provisions Made During the Year/Period	357
Less: Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year/Period	-
Closing Balance	**2,871**

The above includes provision for stressed sectors 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 23
A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments (Gross)	2,811
B	Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	2,375

Movement in Provisions held towards Depreciation on Investments

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

Particulars	31 Mar 23
Opening Balance	1,384
Add: Provisions made during the year	1,991
Less: Write off / Write back of excess provisions during the year	(107)
Closing Balance	**3,268**

Industry wise Past Due Loans

Particulars	31 Mar 23
Residuary Other Advances	12,596
Construction	1,419
Vehicles	455
Chemicals and Chemical Products	326
Other Industries	206
Textiles	81
Food Processing	78
Infrastructure	44
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	27
Paper and Paper Products	24
Mining and Quarrying	19
Basic Metal & Metal products	17
All Engineering	13
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	11
Gems and Jewellery	9
Wood and Wood Products	7
Cement and Cement Products	6
Glass & Glassware	1
Total	**15,338**

Ageing of Past Due Loans

Particulars	31 Mar 23
Overdue upto 30 Days	10,387
Overdue between 31 and 60 Days	2,849
Overdue between 61 and 90 Days	2,102
Total	**15,338**

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
Infrastructure	6,699	5,706
Other-Services	3,319	1,905
Others-Industries	2,772	2,509
Retail Trade	2,693	2,028
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	1,717	1,577
All Engineering - Others	1,189	1,175
Retail Loans - Others	965	454
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	960	666
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	945	611
Trading Activity	916	856
Construction	852	813
Non-banking financial institutions/companies	717	697
Food Processing - Others	716	564
Rubber, Plastic, and their Products	648	568
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	584	576
Textiles - Others	543	473
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	208	157
Computer Software	191	191
Glass & Glassware	158	153
Retail Loan - Housing loans	129	46
Transport Operators	114	64

Particulars	Amount of NPA	Specific Provision
Cement and Cement Products	108	102
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	103	100
Agriculture & allied activities	102	29
Gems and Jewellery	86	27
Wood and Wood Products	78	56
Paper and Paper Products	58	30
Mining and Quarrying - Others	40	23
Professional Services	34	18
Retail Loan - Vehicle/Auto Loans	19	3
Retail Loan - Credit Card Receivables	13	10
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) - Others	13	6
Tobacco and tobacco products	9	9
Textiles - Jute - Spinning Mills	7	3
Retail Loan - Education Loans	6	6
Leather and Leather products	4	1
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	3	2
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	2	1
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts, and Transport Equipment	2	2
All Engineering - Electronics	2	2
Food processing - Sugar	1	0
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	1	0
Total	**27,724**	**22,220**

Industry wise General Provisions *

Particulars	31 Mar 23
Other Industries	416
Real Estate Activities (Other than Residential Mortgages)	388
Financial Institutions	330
Banks	198
Infrastructure (Pertaining to Industries Sector Only)	164
Agriculture and Allied Activities	153
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	134
Other Retail Loans	112
Other Services	108
Construction	97
Retail Loans-Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	96
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	94
Retail Trade	82
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts, and Transport Equipment	61
Food Processing - Others	47
All Engineering - Others	44
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	36
Textiles - Others	35
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	34
Other Financial Intermediaries	34
Rubber, Plastic, and their Products	30
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	18
Food Processing - Sugar	17
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Other Metal and Metal Products	16
Cement and Cement Products	15
Retail Loans-Credit Card Receivables	14
All Engineering - Electronics	13
Beverages - Others	12
Retail Loans-Vehicle/Auto Loans	11
Land Transport and Pipelines	10
Wood and Wood Products	10
Paper and Paper Products	9

Particulars	31 Mar 23
Textiles - Cotton	7
Professional Services	4
Mining and Quarrying - Others	4
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro chemicals	4
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilizers	3
Food Processing - Coffee	2
Gems and Jewellery	2
Glass, Glassware, and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	1
Leather and Leather products	1
Air Transport (Aviation)	1
Total	**2,871**

*Includes provision for Stressed sector.

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

Particulars	31 Mar 23
Other Industries	2,509
Retail Trade	1,064
Financial Institutions	697
Other Retail Loans	454
Food Processing - Others	345
Textiles - Cotton	325
Computer and Related Activities	191
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	100
Land Transport and Pipelines	64
Construction	58
Rubber, Plastic, and their Products	40
Cement and Cement Products	18
Professional Services	12
Paper and Paper Products	11
Retail Loans-Credit Card Receivables	10
Beverages - Tobacco and Tobacco Products	3
Retail Loans-Education Loans	2
Retail Loans-Vehicle/Auto Loans	2
Textiles - Jute	2
Mining and Quarrying - Others	2
All Engineering - Electronics	(2)
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Other Metal and Metal Products	(2)
Textiles - Man made	(4)
All Engineering - Others	(15)
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	(28)
Retail Loans-Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	(31)
Wood and Wood Products	(39)
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	(55)
Food Processing - Sugar	(93)
Computer Software	(198)
Textiles - Others	(203)
Beverages - Others	(204)
Transport Operators	(212)
Gems and Jewellery	(280)
Retail Loans-Other Retail Loans	(659)
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	(1,317)
Agriculture and Allied Activities	(1,383)
NBFCs	(1,418)
Infrastructure (Pertaining to Industries Sector Only)	(1,582)
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	(2,227)
Commercial Real Estate	(2,783)
Other Services	(8,969)
Total	**(15,792)**

Industry wise write-off's

Particulars	31 Mar 23
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	2,432
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	1,897
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	1,554
Other services	1,554
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	1,250
Other Industries	971
Agriculture and allied activities	865
All Engineering - Others	559
Food processing - Sugar	542
Non-banking financial institutions/companies	505
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	503
Aviation	351
Gems and Jewellery	302
Textiles - Others	297
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Transmission - Private Sector	255
Infrastructure - Others	254
Glass & Glassware	253
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Tobacco and tobacco products	228
Retail Trade	211
Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	207
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Others	206
Professional Services	188
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	136
Food Processing - Others	131
Transport Operators	112
Residuary other advances	83
Wood and Wood Products	68
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	36
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	19
Retail Loan - Vehicle/Auto Loans	16
Construction	9
Retail Loan - Education Loans	7
Cement and Cement Products	7
Rubber, Plastic, and their Products	5
Paper and Paper Products	5
Trading Activity	5
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts, and Transport Equipments	4
Computer Software	4
Infrastructure - Logistics Infrastructure	3
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	2
Retail Loan - Housing loans	1
Total	**16,037**

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

Qualitative Disclosures

Currently based on our clientele, ratings of the following agencies have been used i.e. CARE Ratings Ltd., CRISIL, India Ratings and Research Private Ltd., ICRA, Acuite Ratings and Research Limited, Infomerics Valuation and Rating Private Limited (IVRPL), 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 based on Risk Weightage is provided below:

Particulars	31 Mar 23
< 100 % Risk Weight	5,41,057
100 % Risk Weight	3,87,672
> 100 % Risk Weight	21,158
Total	**9,49,887**

* Credit Exposures include all exposures as per RBI guidelines on exposure norms, subject to credit risk, and investments in held-to-maturity category. Exposures are reported net of NPA provisions and provisions for diminution in fair value of restructured advances classified as Standard.

5. Disclosures for Credit Risk Mitigation on Standardized 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	50,384
Non-Fund based exposure	7,551
Total	**57,935**

6. Disclosure on Securitization for Standardized approach

The Bank has not undertaken any securitization 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.

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, and the T&M banking.

The Bank computes the Combined, Trading and Banking Expected Shortfall daily. 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 daily for 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 23
Interest rate risk	8,689
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	756
Equity position risk	82

* 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;

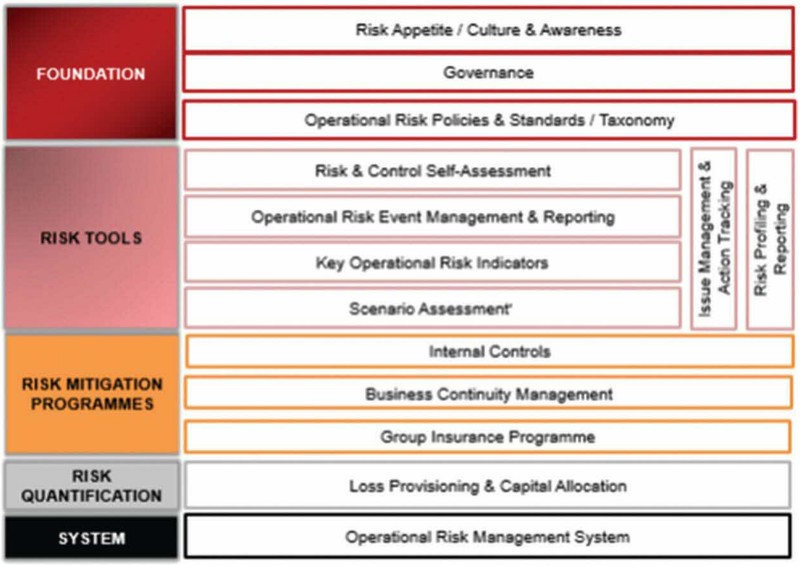
– Establishes the dimensions of operational risk;

– 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 the following risk management approach to manage operational risk:

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



DBIL's Operational Risk Appetite Statement is:

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

The ORM policy includes inter-alia:

a) Key responsibilities (Board of Directors, Senior Management, BU / SU, Unit Operational Risk Managers (UORM), Control Functions, Risk Management Group – Operational Risks and Internal Audit.

b) ORM guiding principles.

c) ORM policy draws reference to the following policies
   - Core Operational Risk Standard
   - Risk & Control Self-Assessment Standard & Guide
   - Operational Risk Event Management & Reporting Standard & Guide
   - Key Operational Risk Indicators Standard

- Scenario Assessment Standard & Guide
- Operational Risk Profiling & Reporting Standard & Guide
- Group Insurance Programme Standard

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.

A monthly Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) meeting was being held separately for eLVB and key items from this meeting were tabled to IORC for discussion. The ORMC has been subsumed into the IORC and from January 2023 onwards there is only one operational risk committee covering the expanded network

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 providing guidance, objective review and challenge to the BUs/SUs, assessing and monitoring operational risk and the effectiveness of ORM on a location wide basis.

DBIL adopts the three lines of defence (LOD) model for the management of operational risk.

First LOD, own and manage risks in strategy, business planning and execution. The unit identify and manage/mitigate risks arising from:

a. origination and booking of business

b. provision of systems and processes to support (a)

c. management of capital and balance sheet, financial & regulatory reporting

To ensure risks are effectively managed, first LOD may develop policies and standards for use within the unit or Bank-wide.

Second LOD, provides independent risk oversight, monitoring and reporting:

a. Provides objective review and challenge on the activities undertaken by business and support units,

b. Develop and maintain risk management policies and processes.

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 LOD to reinforce accountability and ownership of risk and control, assist in implementing corporate operational risk policies and driving the overall risk and control agenda and programmes. Periodic training / orientations / discussions are held to keep UORM updated with key developments.

As third LOD Audit provide independent assurance, provide independent appraisal of adequacy and effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes

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 professional risk bearers (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 DBS to minimize the impact of a business disruption, irrespective of cause, and to provide an acceptable level of business until normal business operations are resumed.

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.

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 2023	1,435

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 on the INR book	INR Million
31st March 2023	2,195

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 always complies with regulatory capital requirements, 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 considers 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	30,83,667	87,838
- Interest Rate Derivatives	83,43,486	1,34,215

* Amounts reported represent credit exposures prior to bilateral netting.

11. Composition of Capital

			(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2023			**Ref No**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	72,579	A
2	Retained earnings	3,795	L
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	23,988	B+C+G+K
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**	1,00,362	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	722	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	3,366	M

			(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2023			**Ref No**
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	1,677	N
10	Deferred tax assets	1,333	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)	2,147	H
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights	-	
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
	a.of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b.of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	
	c.of which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	d.of which : Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	9,246	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	91,116	
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)**	91,116	

			(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2023			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	12,326	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	5,352	D+E+J
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	17,678	
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)	17,678	
	a. Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	17,678	
	b. Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
	c. Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	17,678	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)**	108,794	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	725,599	
	a. of which: total credit risk weighted assets	562,726	
	b. of which: total market risk weighted assets	119,093	
	c. of which: total operational risk weighted assets	43,780	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.55%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.55%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.99%	
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)	8.000%	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	2.500%	
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)	4.55%	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	8.000%	
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)	11.50%	
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)	2,147	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			

			(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2023			**Ref No**
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	5,352	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	7,034	
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	1,333
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-
	Total as indicated in row 10	1,333
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	5,352
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	5,352
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 2023	**As on 31 Mar 2023**
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i.	Paid-up Capital	**72,579**	**72,579**
	Reserves & Surplus	**30,241**	**30,241**
	Minority Interest		
	Total Capital	**102,820**	**102,820**
ii.	Deposits	**613,751**	**613,751**
	of which : Deposits from banks	14,545	14,545
	of which : Customer deposits	589,368	589,368
	of which : Other deposits (CD's)	9,838	9,838
iii.	Borrowings	**277,757**	**277,757**
	of which : From RBI	75,000	75,000
	of which : From banks	0	0
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	186,583	186,583
	of which : Others (Borrowings outside India)	3,849	3,849
	of which : Capital instruments	12,326	12,326
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**120,700**	**120,700**
	Total	**1,115,028**	**1,115,028**

DBS

DBS Bank India Limited

			(Rs. in million)
Step 1		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 31 Mar 2023	As on 31 Mar 2023
B	**Assets**		
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**30,085**	**30,085**
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**52,671**	**52,671**
ii.	Investments :	**430,708**	**430,708**
	of which : Government securities	385,926	385,926
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-
	of which : Shares	315	315
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	8,865	8,865
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which : Others (CPs, CDs, SRs, PTCs, etc.)	35,601	35,601
iii.	Loans and advances	**471,595**	**471,595**
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	-
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	471,595	471,595
iv.	Fixed assets	**5,976**	**5,976**
	of which : Intangibles	1,678	1,678
v.	Other assets	**123,993**	**123,993**
	of which : Goodwill *	3,367	3,367
	of which : Deferred tax assets	12,878	12,878
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	**1,115,028**	**1,115,028**

* Represents Goodwill on account of amalgamation.

				(Rs. in million)
Step 2		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref No.
		As on 31 Mar 2023	As on 31 Mar 2023	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i.	Paid-up Capital	**72,579**	**72,579**	
	of which : Amount eligible for CET1	72,579	72,579	A
	of which : Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	**30,241**	**30,241**	
	of which :			
	Statutory Reserve	5,852	5,852	B
	Capital Reserve	37	37	C
	Investment Reserve	-	-	D
	Share Premium Account	13,197	13,197	K
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	2,457	2,457	E
	Deferred Tax Reserve	1	1	
	Revenue Reserve	4,901	4,901	G
	Retained Earnings	3,796	3,796	L
	Balance in Profit and Loss Account	-	-	
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	**102,820**	**102,820**	
ii.	Deposits	**613,751**	**613,751**	
	of which : Deposits from banks	14,545	14,545	
	of which : Customer deposits	589,368	589,368	
	of which : Other deposits (CD's)	9,838	9,838	
iii.	Borrowings	**277,757**	**277,757**	
	of which : From RBI	75,000	75,000	
	of which : From banks	-	-	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	186,583	186,583	
	of which : Others	3,849	3,849	
	of which : Capital instruments	12,326	12,326	
	- of which Eligible for T2 capital	12,326	12,326	I
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**120,700**	**120,700**	
	of which : Provision against standard asset and country risk	2,896	2,896	J
	Total	**1,115,028**	**1,115,028**	

DBS

DBS Bank India Limited

				(Rs. in million)
Step 2		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref No.
		As on 31 Mar 2023	As on 31 Mar 2023	
B	**Assets**			
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**30,085**	**30,085**	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**52,671**	**52,671**	
ii.	Investments :	**430,708**	**430,708**	
	of which : Government securities	385,926	385,926	
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which : Shares	315	315	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	8,865	8,865	
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which : Others (CPs, CDs, SRs, PTCs, etc.)	35,601	35,601	
iii.	Loans and advances	**471,595**	**471,595**	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	-	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	471,595	471,595	
iv.	Fixed assets	**5,976**	**5,976**	
	of which : Intangibles	1,678	1,678	N
v.	Other assets	**123,993**	**123,993**	
	of which : Goodwill *	3,367	3,367	M
	of which : Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	1,333	1,333	F
	of which : Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences other than accumulated losses (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	2,147	2,147	H
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total	**1,115,028**	**1,115,028**	

* Represents Goodwill on account of amalgamation.

13. Main features of equity and debt capital instruments

		(Rs. in million)
		As on 31 March 2023
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 recognized in regulatory capital	72,579
9	Par value of instrument	72,579
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

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. 1,02,825 million as at March 31, 2023. 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, 2023 are as follows:

On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	10,51,626
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(9,246)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**10,42,380**
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	42,303
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	1,67,122
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	0
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	0
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	0
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**2,09,425**
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	4,15,734
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(2,89,261)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	1,26,473
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	91,116
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	13,78,278
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	6.61%

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	11,15,028
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	1,46,023
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	1,26,473
7	Other adjustments	(9,246)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**13,78,278**