



DBS Bank India Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of DBS Bank India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of DBS Bank India Limited ("the Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Profit and Loss account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required for banking companies and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2020, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 of Schedule 18 to the financial statements, which describes the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Bank's operations and its financial metrics which are dependent on uncertain future developments. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Bank's management is responsible for the other information. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

The other information is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report.

Responsibility of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Bank's management and those Charged with Governance is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in so far as they apply to the Bank and the guidelines and directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance are also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020, have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
2. As required by sub section (3) of Section 30 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that:
 - (a) We have obtained all information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have founded them to be satisfactory;
 - (b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank;
 - (c) The financial accounting systems of the Bank are centralized and therefore, accounting returns for the purpose of preparing financial statements are not required to be submitted by the branches; we have visited 2 branches for the purpose of our audit.



DBS Bank India Limited

3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, and as per the requirement of RBI circular no DOS.ARG.No6269/08.91.002/2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 for appointment of Statutory Central Auditors in Foreign Banks operating in India, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the provisions of Section 29 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - (e) In our opinion, there are no material financial transactions or matters that have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Bank;
 - (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the management, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 1" to this report;
 - (h) In our opinion, the entity being a Banking Company, managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been paid / provided by the Bank to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 35B (1) of the Banking Regulation Act;
 - (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 49a of Schedule 18 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 49b of Schedule 18 to the financial statements;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per **Sarvesh Warty**

Partner

Membership Number: 121411

UDIN:20121411AAAACN4817

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2020



DBS Bank India Limited

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DBS BANK INDIA LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of DBS Bank India Limited ("the Bank") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Bank's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Sarvesh Warty

Partner

Membership Number: 121411

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2020



DBS Bank India Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	Schedule	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	50,376,500	50,376,500
Reserves and Surplus	2	9,978,068	8,868,012
Deposits	3	356,521,099	338,278,379
Borrowings	4	90,866,897	104,463,484
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	120,900,960	77,218,255
Total		628,643,524	579,204,630
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	18,428,000	21,759,459
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	56,555,361	84,714,250
Investments	8	234,269,222	209,820,457
Advances	9	191,306,865	181,079,424
Fixed Assets	10	908,356	683,112
Other Assets	11	127,175,720	81,147,928
Total		628,643,524	579,204,630
Contingent Liabilities	12	7,182,039,867	6,130,050,970
Bills for collection		178,439,532	135,745,921
Significant accounting policies & Notes to Accounts	18		

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP For DBS Bank India Limited

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration
No.: 101049W/E300004

Sarvesh Warty
Partner
Membership No: 121411

Surojit Shome
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Rajesh Prabhu
Whole Time Director &
Chief Financial Officer

Ketan Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Mumbai
29 May 2020

Mumbai
29 May 2020

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	Schedule	31 Mar 2020	7 Feb 2018 to 31 Mar 2019
I. INCOME			
Interest earned	13	32,463,978	2,815,464
Other income	14	2,743,318	895,674
TOTAL		35,207,296	3,711,138
II. EXPENDITURE			
Interest expended	15	20,768,696	2,115,593
Operating expenses	16	12,423,843	1,483,225
Provisions and contingencies	17	904,701	(92,598)
TOTAL		34,097,240	3,506,220
III. PROFIT/(LOSS)			
Net Profit for the year / period		1,110,056	204,918
Profit brought forward		-	-
TOTAL		1,110,056	204,918
IV. APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		277,514	51,229
Transfer to Investment Reserve		208,767	153,689
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve		623,775	-
Balance carried over to Balance Sheet		-	-
TOTAL		1,110,056	204,918
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS			
V. PER SHARE (INR)	18[44]	0.22	0.51

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP For DBS Bank India Limited

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration
No.: 101049W/E300004

Sarvesh Warty
Partner
Membership No: 121411

Surojit Shome
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Rajesh Prabhu
Whole Time Director &
Chief Financial Officer

Ketan Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Mumbai
29 May 2020

Mumbai
29 May 2020



DBS Bank India Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousand)

	31 March 2020	7 Feb 2018 to 31 Mar 2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	1,704,552	550,720
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	348,632	23,953
Foreign exchange gain on revaluation of subordinated debt	1,727,650	(408,200)
(Profit) / Loss on sale and write off of Fixed assets	(115)	-
Provision/(Write back) for:		
Standard Asset/Derivatives	234,064	(137,535)
Depreciation on Investments	(409,527)	(326,565)
Contingent credit	7,184	-
Other provisions	(4,976)	11,518
Non Performing Assets (including write offs net of write backs)	483,460	14,182
Employee Benefits	133,475	111,652
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	4,224,399	(160,275)
(Increase) / Decrease in Term Deposits placed with Banks	(3,958,550)	969,850
Decrease / (Increase) in Investments (excluding HTM investments)	13,892,531	(24,167,015)
(Increase) / Decrease in Advances	(10,710,901)	5,031,597
Increase in Other Assets	(46,671,393)	(11,968,822)
Increase in Deposits	18,242,720	23,536,648
Increase in Other Liabilities & Provisions	43,312,958	8,541,808
	18,331,764	1,783,791
Income Tax received / (paid)	49,105	(1,575)
Net cash from operating activities	(A) 18,380,869	1,782,216
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of fixed Assets (including movement in Capital Work in Progress)	(574,507)	(113,538)
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	746	-
Investment in HTM securities	(37,931,769)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(B) (38,505,530)	(113,538)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital from Parent	-	475,000
Subordinated debt borrowing	11,481,400	-
Repayment of subordinated debt	(19,839,600)	-
(Decrease) / Increase in other Borrowings	(6,966,037)	35,669,305
Net Cash from financing activities	(C) (15,324,237)	36,144,305
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(35,448,898)	37,812,983
Cash and cash equivalents on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking	-	26,741,951
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year / period	64,554,934	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period	29,106,036	64,554,934
Net (Decrease) / Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(35,448,898)	37,812,983
Notes: Cash and cash equivalents represent		
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India (refer schedule 6)	18,428,000	21,759,459
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice (refer schedule 7)	56,555,361	84,714,250
Less: Deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents as per AS - 3		
Margin Deposit - Maturity greater than 90 days	(100,000)	(80,000)
Term Deposits with Banks - Maturity greater than 90 days	(45,777,325)	(41,838,775)
TOTAL	29,106,036	64,554,934

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration

No.: 101049W/E300004

For DBS Bank India Limited

Sarvesh Warty

Partner

Membership No: 121411

Surojit Shome

Managing Director &

Chief Executive Officer

Rajesh Prabhu

Whole Time Director &

Chief Financial Officer

Ketan Kulkarni

Company Secretary

Mumbai

29 May 2020

Mumbai

29 May 2020



DBS Bank India Limited

SCHEDULES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
(Currency: Indian rupees in thousand)

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
1 CAPITAL		
Authorised Capital:		
10,000,000,000 shares (Previous period: 6,000,000,000 shares) of INR 10 each	100,000,000	60,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital*:		
5,037,650,000 shares (Previous period: 5,037,650,000 shares) of INR 10 each	50,376,500	50,376,500
Total	50,376,500	50,376,500

* During the Previous period, 4,990,150,000 equity shares were issued to DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch undertaking (schedule 18 note [5]) with the Bank, pursuant to the approved Scheme of Amalgamation effective 1 March 2019.

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
2 RESERVES & SURPLUS		
A Statutory Reserve (refer schedule 18 note [5] and [70])		
Opening Balance	3,808,006	-
Additions on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch undertaking	-	3,756,777
Additions during the year / period	277,514	51,229
Deduction during the year / period	-	-
	4,085,520	3,808,006
B Capital Reserve (refer schedule 18 note [5])		
Opening Balance	5,096	-
Additions on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch undertaking	-	5,096
Additions during the year / period	-	-
Deduction during the year / period	-	-
	5,096	5,096
C Investment Reserve Account (refer schedule 18 note [5] and [70])		
Opening Balance	153,689	-
Additions on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch undertaking	-	-
Additions during the year / period	208,767	153,689
Deduction during the year / period	-	-
	362,456	153,689
D Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account (refer schedule 18 note [70])		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions during the year / period	623,775	-
Deduction during the year / period	-	-
	623,775	-
E Revenue Reserve (refer schedule 18 note [5])		
E.I Profit Retained in India for CRAR purpose of DBS Branch Undertaking		
Opening balance	12,621,872	-
Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS Branch Undertaking	-	12,621,872
Additions during the year / period	-	-
Deduction during the year / period	-	-
	12,621,872	12,621,872
E.II Debit balance in profit & loss account of DBS branch undertaking		
Opening balance	(7,721,187)	-
Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS Branch Undertaking	-	(7,721,187)
Additions during the year / period	-	-
Deduction during the year / period	-	-
	(7,721,187)	(7,721,187)

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Net total Revenue Reserve (E.I+E.II)	4,900,685	4,900,685
F Balance in Profit and loss account	-	-
G Deferred Tax Reserve	536	536
Total	9,978,068	8,868,012

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
3 DEPOSITS		
A (I) Demand Deposits		
(i) From Banks	2,179,303	839,885
(ii) From Others	41,576,704	45,467,807
	43,756,007	46,307,692
(II) Saving Bank Deposits	23,343,873	15,404,488
(III) Certificate of Deposits	-	-
(IV) Term Deposits		
(i) From Banks	44,407,712	51,602,086
(ii) From Others	245,013,507	224,964,113
	289,421,219	276,566,199
Total	356,521,099	338,278,379
B (i) Deposits of branches in India	356,521,099	338,278,379
(ii) Deposits of branches outside India	-	-
Total	356,521,099	338,278,379

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
4 BORROWINGS		
(I) Borrowings in India		
(i) Reserve Bank of India	21,190,000	30,000,000
(ii) Other Banks	-	-
(iii) Other institutions and agencies	53,498,403	54,429,516
	74,688,403	84,429,516
(II) Borrowings outside India	4,828,744	2,053,668
(III) Subordinated debt*	11,349,750	17,980,300
Total	90,866,897	104,463,484
Secured borrowings included in I, II and III above	71,188,403	84,429,516

*Subordinated debt in the nature of long term borrowings in foreign currency from Ultimate Parent Company (Previous period was from Parent Company).

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
5 OTHER LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS		
I Bills Payable	141,522	263,049
II Inter Office adjustments (net)	-	-
III Interest Accrued	2,084,483	2,625,187
IV Contingent Provision against Standard Advances	926,261	796,685
V Contingent Provision against Derivatives exposures	367,552	233,612
VI Others (including provisions)*	117,381,142	73,299,722
Total	120,900,960	77,218,255

* includes provision for unhedged foreign currency exposure amounting to INR 179,514 thousand (Previous period – INR 208,966 thousand)

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
6 CASH & BALANCE WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
(I) Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	171,265	70,038
(II) Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
(i) in Current Account	10,256,735	12,439,421
(ii) in Other Accounts	8,000,000	9,250,000
	18,256,735	21,689,421
Total	18,428,000	21,759,459



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	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
7 BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
(I) In India		
(i) Balance with Banks		
(a) In Current Accounts	131,931	227,698
(b) In Other Deposit Accounts [§]	45,877,325	44,058,775
	46,009,256	44,286,473
(ii) Money at call and short notice		
(a) With Banks	-	-
(b) With other institutions	7,699,622	1,994,215
	7,699,622	1,994,215
(II) Outside India		
(i) In Current Accounts	2,222,688	38,433,562
(ii) In Other Deposit Accounts	-	-
(iii) Money at call and short notice	623,795	-
	2,846,483	38,433,562
Total	56,555,361	84,714,250

§ includes fixed deposits placed under lien towards exchange traded derivatives of INR 100,000 thousand (Previous period: INR 80,000 thousand) and term placement of Nil (Previous period: INR 2,140,000 thousand).

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
8 INVESTMENTS		
(I) Investments in India in		
(i) Government Securities *	212,974,491	173,670,361
(ii) Other approved securities	-	-
(iii) Shares**	76,280	203,660
(iv) Debentures and Bonds ***	10,081,554	14,938,809
(v) Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-
(vi) Others (Certificates of Deposits, Commercial Papers and, Security Receipts of Asset Reconstruction Companies)	11,136,897	21,007,627
Total	234,269,222	209,820,457
Gross Investments in India	235,080,123	211,059,230
Less: Provision for depreciation	(810,901)	(1,238,773)
Net Investments in India	234,269,222	209,820,457

*Includes:

- (A) Securities pledged as margin with CCIL (Clearing Corporation of India Limited) were INR 11,165,538 thousand (Previous period: INR 15,107,011 thousand)
- (B) Securities held u/s 11(2) (b) with Reserve Bank of India Nil (Previous period: INR 4,187,574 thousand).
- (C) Securities pledged as collateral for LAF (Liquidity Adjustment Facility) / MSF (Marginal Standing Facility) / LTRO (Long term Repo Operations) were INR 21,458,375 thousand (Previous period: INR 29,698,013 thousand).
- (D) Securities kept as margin for RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement) INR 36,084,455 thousand (Previous period: INR 23,689,341 thousand).
- (E) Securities pledged as collateral with CCIL for Market repo INR 45,546,463 thousand (Previous period: INR 54,655,832 thousand).

**represents shares received on conversion of debt and interest due thereon.

***Includes (OCD) Optionally Convertible Debentures of INR 1,279,255 thousand (Previous period: INR 1,279,255 thousand) received on conversion of debt.

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
9 ADVANCES		
A (i) Bills purchased and discounted	49,993,407	58,457,790
(ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	92,024,229	92,504,621
(iii) Term Loans	49,289,229	30,117,013
Total	191,306,865	181,079,424
B (i) Secured by tangible assets *	71,228,314	72,610,620
(ii) Covered by Bank/Government Guarantees**	4,168,360	23,073,340
(iii) Unsecured	115,910,191	85,395,464
Total	191,306,865	181,079,424
C I Advances in India		
(i) Priority Sectors	76,523,536	74,586,946

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(ii) Public Sectors	-	-
(iii) Banks	-	-
(iv) Others	114,783,329	106,492,478
II Advances outside India	-	-
Total	191,306,865	181,079,424

* includes secured by book debts and stocks

** includes advances covered by Letters of Credit issued by other banks

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
10 FIXED ASSETS		
I Premises		
Opening Cost	-	-
Additions on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	-
Additions during the year / period	-	-
Deductions during the year / period	-	-
	-	-
Depreciation to date	-	-
Net book value of Premises	-	-
II Other Fixed Asset (including furniture & fixture)		
Opening cost	2,962,113	-
Additions on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	2,873,649
Additions during the year / period	582,210	88,464
Deductions during the year / period	(16,142)	-
	3,528,181	2,962,113
Depreciation to date*	(2,783,736)	(2,450,615)
Net book value of Other Fixed Asset	744,445	511,498
III Capital work-in-progress*	163,911	171,614
Total (I + II + III)	908,356	683,112

* Previous period Includes INR 2,426,662 thousand towards depreciation till 28 February 2019 and INR 146,540 thousand towards Capital work-in-progress arising from amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
11 OTHER ASSETS		
(i) Inter Office Adjustments (net)	-	-
(ii) Interest Accrued	4,989,182	4,908,514
(iii) Tax paid in advance / Tax Deducted at Source (net of provisions)	4,329,142	4,378,245
(iv) Stationery and Stamps	-	-
(v) Deferred Tax Asset (refer schedule 18 note [38])	4,948,161	5,542,658
(vi) Non-Banking Assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	131,130	135,100
(vii) Others *	112,778,105	66,183,411
Total	127,175,720	81,147,928

* Includes MAT credit entitlement of INR 458,614 thousand (Previous period: INR 490,642 thousand)

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
12 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
(i) Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts	284,417	266,971
(ii) Liability for partly paid investments	-	-
(iii) Liability on account of outstanding foreign exchange contracts*	1,495,814,465	1,909,538,270
(iv) Liability on account of outstanding Currency and Interest Rate Swap, Options Contracts & Interest Rate Derivatives*	5,608,375,463	4,143,893,460
(v) Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
- in India	34,614,149	28,347,505
- outside India	4,912,104	6,844,882
(vi) Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	33,100,345	36,261,064
(vii) Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	4,938,924	4,898,818
Total	7,182,039,867	6,130,050,970

* represents notional



DBS Bank India Limited

	31-Mar-20	7 Feb 2018 to 31 Mar 19
13 INTEREST EARNED		
(i) Interest / discount on advances / bills	12,136,910	1,135,090
(ii) Income on investments	15,011,441	1,253,578
(iii) Interest on balances with RBI and other inter-bank funds	1,911,136	177,949
(iv) Others	3,404,491	248,847
Total	32,463,978	2,815,464

	31-Mar-20	7 Feb 2018 to 31 Mar 19
14 OTHER INCOME		
(i) Commission, exchange and brokerage	3,293,574	253,432
(ii) Net Profit on sale of investments	814,434	178,585
(iii) Net Profit on sale of land, buildings and other assets	115	-
(iv) Net Profit on Foreign Exchange and Derivative transactions	(1,391,852)	456,213
(v) Income earned by way of dividends etc. from subsidiaries / companies and/or joint ventures abroad/in India	-	-
(vi) Miscellaneous Income	27,047	7,444
Total	2,743,318	895,674

	31-Mar-20	7 Feb 2018 to 31 Mar 19
15 INTEREST EXPENDED		
(i) Interest on Deposits	14,514,081	1,619,978
(ii) Interest on RBI / Inter-bank borrowings*	1,226,174	142,553
(iii) Others	5,028,441	353,062
Total	20,768,696	2,115,593

* includes interest on Subordinated Debt

	31-Mar-20	7 Feb 2018 to 31 Mar 19
16 OPERATING EXPENSES		
(i) Payments to and provisions for employees	5,691,286	586,795
(ii) Rent, taxes and lighting	760,773	70,503
(iii) Printing and Stationery	57,273	13,468
(iv) Advertisement and publicity	400,005	62,909
(v) Depreciation on Bank's property	348,632	23,953
(vi) Director fees allowances and expenses	7,650	2,750
(vii) Auditors fees and expenses	10,156	2,318
(viii) Law Charges	12,879	33,553
(ix) Postages, Telegrams, Telephones, etc.	117,385	8,033
(x) Repairs and maintenance	60,711	16,737
(xi) Insurance	307,699	25,212
(xii) Brokerage charges	124,105	12,503
(xiii) Professional Fees	471,531	139,963
(xiv) Computerisation & Related Exp	1,993,033	264,126
(xv) Travelling expenses	166,413	24,275
(xvi) Fixed Assets Written Off	-	-
(xvii) Other Expenditure	1,894,312	196,127
Total	12,423,843	1,483,225

	31-Mar-20	7 Feb 2018 to 31 Mar 19
17 PROVISIONS & CONTINGENCIES		
(i) Provision / (Write-back of provision) for contingent credit	7,184	-
(ii) Provision for Non Performing advances / write offs (net)	483,460	14,182
(iii) Provision / (Write-back of provision) for Standard Asset (including standard asset provisioning on current credit exposure for derivatives and Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure)	234,064	(137,535)
(iv) Write back of Provision for Depreciation on Investments	(409,527)	(326,565)
(v) Provision for Tax		
- Current Income-tax	-	-
- Deferred Tax charge	594,496	345,802
(vi) Other provisions	(4,976)	11,518
Total	904,701	(92,598)

Schedule 18

Significant Accounting policies and Notes to Accounts

1. Background

DBS Bank India Limited (the 'Bank') was incorporated in Delhi on 7 February 2018 as a Company under the Companies Act, 2013 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of DBS Bank Ltd, Singapore (the 'Parent'). Further, pursuant to approval of the Scheme of Amalgamation (SOA) approved by Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') on 4 February 2019 between DBS Bank Ltd., India Branch Undertaking (the 'Branch' or 'DBS India Branch Undertaking') with the Bank and issuance of banking license by RBI on 4 October 2018 under section 44A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Bank has commenced its Banking operations on 1 March 2019. The Bank is regulated by RBI and governed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Under the SOA, the entire undertaking of the Branch was amalgamated by conversion with the Bank with effect from 1 March 2019 ('Effective date'). The DBS India Branch Undertaking is defined as the undertaking and entire banking business of DBS India operated through a network of 12 branches across India and including without limitation, all assets, liabilities and legal proceedings in respect of the banking business of the Branch. Consequently, all the 12 Indian branches have been functioning as branches of the Bank with effect from 1 March 2019.

The results for the year ended 31 March 2020 comprise of results of operation for the entire 12 months. Hence, the results of the Bank are not comparable to that of the corresponding previous period.

2. Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except where otherwise stated, and in accordance with statutory requirements prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act 1949, circulars and guidelines issued by RBI from time to time (RBI guidelines), accounting standards referred to in Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the relevant provisions of the Act read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and Companies (Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2016 in so far as they apply to the Bank and practices prevailing within the banking industry in India.

The novel coronavirus (Covid 2019) 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. Covid 2019's toll permeates not just across human lives, but business and financial markets too, the extent of which is currently unascertainable. Various governments, civil society and many organisations, including the Bank, have introduced a variety of measures to contain the spread of the virus to protect lives and livelihood. On 24 March 20, the Indian government announced a strict 21-day lockdown which was further extended by 19 days and then again by 14 days across the country to contain the spread of virus. There is a high level of uncertainty about the duration of the lockdown and the time required for life and business to get normal. The extent to which the Covid 2019 pandemic will impact the Bank's operations and financial metrics is dependent on the future developments, which are highly uncertain; including among many the other things, any new information concerning the severity of the pandemic and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact, whether government mandated or elected by the Bank.

3. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with GAAP, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

4. Significant accounting policies

(i) Advances

Advances are classified as performing and non-performing based on the RBI prudential norms. Advances are stated net of bills rediscounted, inter-bank participation certificates on risk sharing basis, specific loan provisions, write offs including the diminution in the fair value of restructured accounts. Provision for loan losses are made in respect of identified advances based on management's assessment of degree of impairment, subject to minimum provisioning levels prescribed by the RBI guidelines.

The Bank also maintains a general loan loss provision on Standard Advances (including restructured advances classified as standard) and Derivative Current Credit Exposure at rates as prescribed by the RBI and discloses the same in Schedule 5 ('Other liabilities and Provisions'). In addition, the Bank maintains provision for country risk and provision for diminution in the fair value of standard advances in accordance with the RBI guidelines and the same is included under Schedule 5 ('Other liabilities and Provisions') and Schedule 9 ('Advances') respectively.

In accordance with the RBI guidelines on Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) and change in ownership of borrowing entities (outside SDR scheme) ('outside SDR cases'), on conversion of debt to equity, the existing asset classification of the account, as on the reference date is continued for a period of 18 months from the reference date. On divestment of the Bank's holding in favour of a 'new promoter', the asset classification of the account is upgraded to 'Standard'. However, the



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quantum of provision held by the Bank against the said account as on the date of divestment is not reversed to the extent of outstanding loan of the account. The provision held by the Bank for these accounts is included under Schedule 5 ('Other liabilities and Provisions').

Further, in accordance with RBI guidelines on resolution of stressed assets, additional provision is made where implementation of a viable Resolution Plan (RP) is delayed as required by guidelines.

In accordance with the RBI guidelines on Covid 19 Regulatory Package – Asset Classification and Provisioning, the Bank has granted a moratorium on payment of all term loan instalments falling due between 1 March 20 to 31 August 20 ('Moratorium Period'). Similarly, in respect of working capital sanctioned in the form of cash credit / overdraft ('CC/OD'), the regulatory package permitted the recovery of interest applied during the period from 1 March 20 to 31 August 20 to be deferred ('deferment period'). Accordingly, wherever for accounts which were overdue and standard as on 29 February 2020 and for whom moratorium is extended, the Bank is making additional provision as required by the guidelines. The provision so made would be adjusted against the actual provisioning requirements for slippages.

Receivables acquired under factoring are treated as a part of loans and advances and included under Schedule 9 ('Advances') under the head 'Bills Purchased and Discounted'.

(ii) Investments

Classification

Investments, are recognised on settlement date (i.e. value date) basis and are classified as Held for Trading ('HFT'), Available for Sale ('AFS') or Held to Maturity ('HTM') in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

In the financial statements, investments are disclosed under six categories as set out in Schedule 8 – Investments.

Acquisition Cost

In determining acquisition cost of an investment:

- Brokerage, Commission, etc. paid at the time of acquisition, are charged to Profit and Loss Account.
- Cost of investments is determined using First in First Out method.
- Broken period interest on debt instruments is accounted for in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

Disposal of Investments

Profit/Loss on sale of investments under the HFT and AFS categories are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

The profit from sale of investment under HTM category, net of taxes and transfer to statutory reserves is appropriated from "Profit and Loss Account" to "Capital Reserve Account". Loss on sale, if any, is recognised fully in the Profit and Loss Account.

Valuation

Investments classified under the HFT and AFS categories are valued at lower of acquisition cost or market value in aggregate for each category of investment, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI and based on the rates as published by Primary Dealers Association of India ('PDAI') jointly with the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India ('FIMMDA') / Financial Benchmark India Pvt Ltd ('FBIL') as applicable. Treasury Bills, Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposits are held at carrying cost. Security receipts are valued as per the Net Asset Value provided by the issuing Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC) from time to time. All other Non SLR investments (excluding shares) are valued by applying the mark up above the corresponding yield on GOI securities as directed by the RBI. Net depreciation is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and net appreciation, (if any) is ignored per category of investment classification. Consequent to revaluation, the book value of the individual security is not changed. Securities received on account of conversion of debt or unpaid interest into debt or equity instruments are classified under AFS and valued in accordance with the RBI guidelines. Depreciation on these instruments is not offset against the appreciation in any other securities held under the AFS category.

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the provision on account of depreciation in the HFT and AFS categories in excess of the required amount is credited to the Profit and Loss Account and an equivalent amount (net of taxes if any and net of transfer of Statutory Reserve as applicable to such excess provision) is appropriated to an Investment Reserve Account.

The provision required to be created on account of depreciation in the AFS & HFT categories is debited to the Profit and Loss Account and an equivalent amount (net of tax benefit, if any and net of consequent reduction in transfer to Statutory Reserves) is transferred from the Investment Reserve Account to the Profit and Loss Account.

As required by RBI guidelines, the Bank creates Investment Fluctuation Reserve ('IFR') of amount not less than lower of a) net profit on sale of investments during the year or b) net profit for the year less mandatory appropriations. The amount would be appropriated to IFR until the amount of IFR is at least 2% of HFT and AFS portfolio, on a continuing basis. Drawdown from IFR by the Bank will be as per RBI guidelines.

Securities categorised under HTM are carried at acquisition cost, or at amortised cost if acquired at a premium over the face value. Such premium is amortised over the remaining period to maturity of the relevant security on a straight line basis.

Transfer of securities between categories

Reclassification of investments from one category to the other is done in accordance with the RBI guidelines and any such transfer is accounted for at the lower of acquisition cost / book value / market value, as on the date of transfer and depreciation, if any, on such transfer is fully provided for.

Accounting for Repurchase/Reverse-repurchase transactions

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, Repurchase/Reverse-repurchase transactions (including those under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility 'LAF' with the RBI) are accounted as collateralised borrowing and lending. The difference between the clean price of the first leg and the clean price of the second leg is recognised as interest expense/income over the period of the transaction.

Short Sale

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities. The short positions reflected are included under Schedule 8 ('Investments'). Such short positions are categorised under HFT category and netted off from investments in the Balance Sheet. These positions are marked-to-market along with the other securities under HFT portfolio and the resultant mark-to-market gains/losses are accounted for as per the relevant RBI guidelines for valuation of investments discussed earlier.

(iii) Foreign Exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the period are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the period end at the rates of exchange notified by the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India ('FEDAI') and the resultant gain or loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Contingent liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at the closing rate of exchange as notified by FEDAI.

(iv) Derivative transactions

Derivatives comprise of interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, cross currency swaps, forward contracts and options. Forward contracts that are entered into for swapping sub-debt, cross currency swaps entered into to hedge long term deposits and placements are classified as hedges and rest are held for trading purposes.

Forward contracts held for trading purposes are revalued at rates notified by FEDAI for specified maturities and at interpolated rates of interim maturities. In case of forward contracts of greater maturities where exchange rates are not notified by FEDAI, are revalued at the forward exchange rates implied by the swap curves in respective currencies. The resulting profits or losses are included in the Profit and Loss Account as per the regulations stipulated by the RBI/ FEDAI.

Forward contracts classified as hedges are translated at the prevailing spot rate at the time of swap. The premium / discount on the swap arising out of the difference in the exchange rate of the swap date and the maturity date of the underlying forward contract is amortised over the period of the swap and it is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Cross currency swaps entered into to hedge inter-bank deposits are accounted on an accrual basis. Derivatives held for trading purposes are recognised at their fair values on inception and subsequently marked to market (MTM) on a daily basis. The resultant gain / loss is recorded in the Profit and Loss Account. Unrealised gains or losses on these products are reflected in the Balance Sheet under Other Assets or Other Liabilities respectively.

Option contracts are marked to market using market values after considering the premium received or paid. The profit or loss on revaluation is recorded in the Profit and Loss Account and corresponding asset or liability is shown under Other Assets or Other Liabilities as the case may be. Premium received or premium paid is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account upon expiry or exercise of the option.

(v) Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation as adjusted for impairment, if any. Cost includes cost of purchase and all expenditure like site preparation, installation costs and professional fees incurred on the asset before it is ready to use. Subsequent expenditure incurred on assets put to use is capitalised only when it increases the future benefit/functioning capability from/ of such assets.

Fixed assets individually costing less than INR 40 thousand are fully expensed in the period of purchase.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. The useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 is considered as the maximum useful life. The Bank, pursuant to the Companies Act, 2013, has carried out a technical assessment of the useful life of its assets taking into account changes in environment, changes in technology, the utility and efficacy of the asset in use. Pursuant to this policy, depreciation is provided at the following useful life which is lower than or equal to the corresponding useful life prescribed in Schedule II:



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Assets	Useful life
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers (Hardware and Software)	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years

Leasehold Improvements is depreciated over the useful life of the lease or useful life, whichever is less.

The Bank assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss, if any, is provided in the Profit and Loss Account to the extent the carrying amount of assets exceeds their estimated recoverable amount.

(vi) Non-Banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims

These assets are carried at net realisation value at inception. Subsequent recognition is calculated at lower of recorded value or subsequent net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined based on independent professional valuation reports.

(vii) Employee Benefits

Short term benefits

Employee benefit, payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries, bonus and special allowance. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services are recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

Post-retirement benefits

(a) **Provident Fund:** The Bank has its own trust for Provident Fund for the benefit of its employees. Contributions to the Provident Fund are recognised on an accrual basis and charged to the Profit and Loss Account. The Bank's liability towards provident fund (for interest portion) being a defined benefit plan is accounted for on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation done at the period end and actuarial gains / losses are charged to the Profit and Loss Account as applicable.

(b) **Gratuity:** For defined benefit plan in the form of gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they occur. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the schemes.

(c) **Compensated Absences:** The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Bank records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method.

(viii) Employee share based payment:

The eligible employees of the Bank have been granted stock awards under various plans, of equity shares of the ultimate holding company, DBS Group Holding Ltd. As per the various plans, these stock awards vest in a graded manner over a period of two to four years. The fair value of the shares awarded is amortised to the Profit and Loss Account in a graded manner over the vesting period of the shares.

(ix) Operating Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset are classified as Operating Leases. Operating Lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account over the lease term on straight line basis in accordance with the AS - 19, Leases.

(x) Revenue Recognition

Income is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with contractual arrangements except in case of interest on non-performing assets, Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A), which is recognised on receipt basis as per the RBI norms.

Unrealised interest which is converted into Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) has a corresponding credit in "Sundry Liabilities Account (Interest Capitalisation)". Interest on FITL is recognised on receipt basis.

Income on non-coupon bearing discounted instruments and instruments which carry a premia on redemption is recognised over the tenor of the instrument on a straight line basis.

Fee income is recognised at the inception of the transaction except in cases of fee income from issue of guarantees, buyer's credit, letter of credit and mortgages which is recognised over the life of the instrument instead of recognising the same at the inception of the transaction.

(xi) Taxation

Provision for tax comprises of current tax and net change in deferred tax assets and liability during the period. Current tax comprise of the amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules framed there under. Deferred tax adjustments reflect the changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences, being the differences between the taxable income and the accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all timing differences.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for carried forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realise the assets. For all other temporary differences, deferred tax asset is recognised where there is reasonable certainty that taxable income will be available against which such deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the Bank has a legally enforceable right for such set off. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for their realisability.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the bank will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the bank.

(xii) Net Profit / (Loss)

Net profit / (loss) is computed after:

- Provision for loan losses / write offs, provision for devolved off balance sheet exposure to NPA customer, country risk provision, general loan loss provision on standard assets and derivatives (including provision for unhedged foreign currency exposures), provision for diminution in fair value of Restructured Loans;
- Provision for diminution in the value of investments;
- Provision for income tax;
- Provision for deferred taxation; and
- Other usual and necessary provisions.

(xiii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In accordance with AS 29, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, provision is recognised when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value (other than employee benefits) and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is:

- a possible obligation arising from a past event, the existence of which will be confirmed by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Bank; or
- a present obligation arising from a past event which is not recognised as it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent liabilities on account of foreign exchange contracts, derivative transactions, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at closing rates of exchange notified by FEDAI.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

(xiv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with Reserve Bank of India and Balances with Other Banks / institutions and money at Call and short Notice (including the effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency).

(xv) Segment Reporting

The disclosure relating to segment information is in accordance with AS-17, Segment Reporting and as per guidelines issued by the RBI.



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(xvi) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Bank are segregated based on the available information.

(xvii) Service tax input credit / Goods & Service Tax (GST)

Service tax / GST input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the underlying service received is accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing / utilising the credits.

(xviii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Net Profit or Loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year / period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding as at end of the year / period.

5. Amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking

The Bank was incorporated as a Company under the Companies Act, 2013 on 7 February 2018. The Bank commenced its Banking operations on 1 March 2019, upon RBI approval on the SOA and issuance of banking license by RBI.

Pursuant to the SOA approved by RBI, the Branch was amalgamated by conversion with the Bank with effect from 1 March 2019. Accordingly, assets amounting to INR 511,199,516 thousand and liabilities amounting to INR 452,634,922 thousand resulting in net assets amounting to INR 58,564,594 thousand along with contingent liabilities of INR 7,202,228,532 thousand pertaining to the Branch was amalgamated by conversion with the Bank.

Details of the assets, liabilities and reserves acquired by the Bank are as under:

Particulars	As at 28 Feb 2019
Assets	
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	19,531,912
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	50,098,664
Investments	185,326,877
Advances	186,125,203
Fixed assets	593,527
Other assets	69,523,333
Total Assets [I]	511,199,516
Liabilities	
Deposits	314,741,731
Borrowings	69,202,379
Other liabilities and provisions	68,690,812
Total Liabilities [II]	452,634,922
Net Assets [I] - [II]	58,564,594
Net assets is represented by :	
Capital [III]	49,901,500
Reserves and Surplus	
Statutory Reserve	3,756,777
Capital Reserve	5,096
Capital Retained in India for CRAR purposes	12,621,872
Debit balance in Profit and Loss Account	(7,721,187)
Deferred Tax Reserve	536
Total Reserves and Surplus [IV]	8,663,094
Total [III] + [IV]	58,564,594

In accordance with the accounting treatment as defined in SOA approved by RBI, RBI framework for setting up of Wholly Owned Subsidiaries by Foreign Banks in India dated 6 November 2013 and section 115JG of the Income-tax Act read with the Notification Nos. 85 and 86 dated 6 December 2018, the Bank has recorded the assets, liabilities and reserves at the respective book values as appearing in the Branch at the close of business of the day immediately preceding the effective date i.e. 28 February 2019. The Bank has credited Share Capital by aggregate face value of the new equity shares issued to DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore i.e. 4,990,150,000 equity shares of INR 10 each as fully paid up, representing the capital of the branch as on that date.

6. Capital

The Bank follows the RBI guidelines for calculation of capital adequacy under BASEL III requirements. Credit Risk is calculated using the Standardised Approach, Operational Risk is calculated using the Basic Indicator Approach and Market Risk is computed in accordance with the RBI guidelines with minimum capital requirement being expressed in terms of two specific charges – Specific Market Risk and General Market Risk. The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank calculated as per Basel III requirement is set out below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio (%)	13.12%	14.62%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	13.12%	14.62%
Tier 2 capital ratio (%)	3.21%	5.07%
Total Capital ratio (CRAR) (%)	16.33%	19.69%
Amount of capital raised during the year / period		
- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	-	475,000
- Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
- Tier 2 capital	11,481,400	-
Of which Debt capital instrument	11,481,400	-

7. Investments

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Value of investments (*)		
Gross value of investments	235,080,123	211,059,230
Less: Provision for depreciation	(810,901)	(1,238,773)
Net value of investments	234,269,222	209,820,457
Movement in Provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
Opening balance	1,238,773	-
Add: Provision transferred on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	1,565,338
Add: Provisions made during the year / period	-	-
Less: Write back of excess provisions during the year / period to Profit and Loss account	427,872	326,565
Closing Balance	810,901	1,238,773

*All investments are held in India

8. Repo/ Reverse Repo Transactions

	Minimum outstanding during the year / period	Maximum outstanding during the year / period	Daily average outstanding during the year / period	As at 31 March
Securities sold under Repos				
i) Government securities	27,782,541	107,994,400	78,672,986	71,188,403
	(41,470,587)	(85,228,881)	(58,736,945)	(84,429,516)
ii) Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Securities purchased under Reverse Repos				
i) Government securities	-	47,488,852	12,085,621	15,699,622
	(-)	(18,200,000)	(9,368,052)	(11,244,215)
ii) Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

(Figures in brackets indicate previous period numbers)

Note: The above includes LAF deals done with the RBI and CCIL

9. Non – Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) Investment Portfolio

Issuer composition of Non – SLR Investments as of 31 March is stated below:

No.	Issuer	Amount	Extent of "private placement"	Extent of "below investment grade" securities	Extent of "unrated" Securities	Extent of "unlisted" securities
(i)	Public Sector Undertakings	1,937,790	1,937,790	-	-	-
		(6,924,120)	(6,924,120)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(ii)	Financial Institutions*	3,126,652	3,126,652	-	-	-
		(7,985,838)	(7,985,838)	(-)	(-)	(2,473,483)
(iii)	Banks	-	-	-	-	-
		(4,263,920)	(4,263,920)	(-)	(-)	(4,263,920)
(iv)	Private Corporates	7,436,391	7,436,391	-	1,774,408	2,653,454
		(6,118,015)	(6,118,015)	(-)	(1,856,404)	(5,701,001)
(v)	Subsidiaries / Joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-



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No.	Issuer	Amount	Extent of "private placement"	Extent of "below investment grade" securities	Extent of "unrated" Securities	Extent of "unlisted" securities
		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(vi)	Others#	9,604,799	9,604,799	-	-	9,604,799
		(11,716,148)	(11,716,148)	(-)	(389,891)	(11,716,148)
(vii)	Provision held towards depreciation	(810,901) (-857,945)				
	Total	21,294,731	22,105,632	-	1,774,408	12,258,253
		(36,150,096)	(37,008,041)	(-)	(2,246,295)	(24,154,552)

(Figures in bracket indicate previous period numbers)

* includes investment in NBFC

#others investment represents investments in security receipts of an asset reconstruction company and pass through certificates

10. Non performing Non – SLR Investment

Non performing Non – SLR Investments are as under:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening balance	360,794	-
Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	360,794
Additions during the year / period	-	-
Reductions during the above year / period	(68,037)	-
Closing balance	292,757	360,794
Total provisions held (net)	284,405	235,690

11. Derivatives – Interest Rate Swap / Forward Rate Agreements

The Bank deals in Interest Rate Swaps / Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs).

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Notional principal of Interest Rate Swaps	5,098,181,121	3,701,694,364
Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements	50,066,294	22,333,965
Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps	-	-
Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps (exposure to banking industry)	16.03%	30.48%
The fair value of the swap book (liability) / asset	(5,070,218)	182,309

In terms of the guidelines issued by the RBI, the following additional information is disclosed in respect of outstanding Interest Rate Swaps / FRAs as at period end:

Benchmark	Terms	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
		Nos.	Notional Principal	Nos.	Notional Principal
6 Month MIFOR	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	364	190,390,000	287	147,840,000
6 Month MIFOR	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	252	162,582,000	245	154,132,000
CAD CDOR 3M	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	-	-	1	515,400
CAD CDOR 3M	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	-	-	1	515,400
OIS 1Y CMP	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	899	958,398,488	733	780,641,355
OIS 1Y CMP	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	1,010	1,048,041,764	652	739,405,287
OIS 6M COM	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	2,720	1,065,995,010	1,673	665,398,822
OIS 6M COM	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	2,329	947,652,231	1,439	576,307,098
USD BS Libor 1 month 3 months	Pay Floating Receive Floating	-	-	2	1,037,325
USD BS Libor 1 month 6 months	Receive Floating Pay Floating	3	7,188,175	3	7,952,825
USD BS Libor 3 months	Pay Floating Receive Floating	14	23,111,539	12	26,418,882
USD Libor 1 month	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	5	13,172,961	7	12,714,147
USD Libor 1 month	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	7	15,916,800	7	12,714,147
USD Libor 3 months	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	29	84,850,342	40	88,017,963
USD Libor 3 months	Pay Floating Receive Floating	1	3,783,250	-	-
USD Libor 3 months	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	36	71,631,667	42	84,180,937
USD Libor 6 months	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	167	251,834,889	204	206,886,276
USD Libor 6 months	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	107	218,053,774	115	167,256,547
AUD BBSW 6M	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	3	195,819	3	208,335

Benchmark	Terms	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
		Nos.	Notional Principal	Nos.	Notional Principal
AUD BBSW 6M	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	3	195,819	3	208,335
AUD BBSW S 6M	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	11	387,030	18	1,016,675
AUD BBSW S 6M	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	11	387,030	18	1,016,675
EUR EURIBOR 6M	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	14	2,366,689	21	3,154,747
EUR EURIBOR 6M	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	14	2,366,689	21	3,154,747
GBP LIBOR 6M	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	21	4,564,792	31	7,156,907
GBP LIBOR 6M	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	21	4,564,792	31	7,156,907
IN1 OIS 1Y	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	-	-	1	500,000
IN1 OIS 1Y	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	-	-	1	1,000,000
USD LIBOR 6M	Pay Floating Receive Floating	1	5,674,875	1	5,186,625
USD LIBOR 1M	Pay Floating Receive Floating	1	3,783,250	-	-
SGD SOR Q 3M	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	1	1,988,438	-	-
SGD SOR Q 3M	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	1	1,988,438	-	-
IGB7.17 080128S	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	4	613,090	-	-
IGB6.79 261229S	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	7	1,505,550	-	-
IGB7.4 09/35	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	4	1,388,590	-	-
IGB6.68 170931S	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	3	509,760	-	-
IGB7.95 08/32S	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	7	1,573,940	-	-
IGB7.88 190330S	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	5	724,780	-	-
IGB8.24 101133S	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	1	132,190	-	-
IGB7.59 200329S	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	1	538,160	-	-
IGB7.73 191234S	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	1	128,510	-	-
Grand Total		8,078	5,098,181,121	5,612	3,701,694,364

12. Sale and Transfers to / from HTM Category

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Bank did not transfer securities to / from HTM category. (Previous period: Nil)

13. Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(i) Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year / period:		
NSE 10Y 6.45%	28,824,200	-
NSE 10Y 7.26%	400,000	-
NSE 12Y 7.26%	250,000	-
NSE 12Y 7.95%	750,000	-
(ii) Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31 March		
NSE 10Y 6.45%	562,000	-
NSE 12Y 7.26%	250,000	-
NSE 12Y 7.95%	750,000	-
(iii) Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective'	-	-
(iv) Mark to market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective'	-	-

14. Disclosure on Risk Exposure in Derivatives

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank undertakes transactions in derivative contracts either in the role of a User or as a Market Maker. The Bank ensures that by undertaking such transactions, additional risk assumed (if any) is within the limits governed by the relevant Market Risk Policy, Standard and Guide as approved by the Risk Committees.

Derivative exposures are subject to Market Risk Control and Risk Appetite limits separately calibrated for the Trading and Banking books. The Risk Appetite limit, by way of Expected Shortfall limits, is approved by the BRMC, while the Control limits by way of sensitivities to interest rates (IR PV01), FX (FX Delta), Volatility (FX Vega) and Risk Matrix grids which measure first order as well as higher order risks for interest rates and FX products, including options, JTD and CS01 limits are approved by the MLRC. The setting of the Risk Appetite Limit takes into consideration the Bank's risk bearing capacity, level of business activity, operational considerations, market volatility and utilisation. The limit calibration process is dynamic and aims to consistently maintain and enhance the relevance of the various applicable limits as risk capacity, risk consumption and market behaviour changes. Carved out of the control limits at entity level are granular business level sensitivity limits for interest rates at desk / trader book & tenor levels for each currency and for FX at desk / trader book level for each currency.



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All derivative trades entered by the Bank are undertaken in the trading book except for forward contracts entered for swapping sub-debt which are held in banking book. The Bank has also entered into inter-bank deposits and uses cross currency swaps to manage the risk arising from them. Such currency swaps too are held in the banking book.

All Derivative contracts are valued on a mark-to-market basis with appropriate market curves tagged for respective currencies except for Forward contracts in banking book which are translated at the prevailing spot rate at the time of swap. The premium / discount on the Banking Book swap arising out of the difference in the exchange rate of the swap date and the maturity date of the underlying forward contract is amortised over the period of the swap and it is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account. Cross-currency swaps entered into to hedge inter-bank deposits are accounted for on accrual basis.

Quantitative Disclosures

Sr. No	Particular	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
		Currency Derivatives #	Interest Rate Derivatives@	Currency Derivatives #	Interest Rate Derivatives@
1	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)				
(a)	- For Hedging **	53,958,788	-	59,969,018	-
(b)	- For Trading	1,950,488,019	5,099,743,121	2,291,768,348	3,701,694,364
2	Marked to Market Positions				
(a)	- Asset	41,806,869	50,081,167	36,069,135	22,333,965
(b)	- Liability	52,579,360	55,140,529	38,116,908	22,151,656
3	Credit Exposure	118,647,067	91,008,294	123,159,062	52,761,268
4	Likely impact of 1% change in interest rates (100*PV01)				
(a)	- On Hedging Derivatives **	(364,663)	-	(559,425)	-
(b)	- On Trading Derivatives	(1,498,896)	5,096,885	(772,985)	3,074,707
5	Maximum & Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year / period				
(a)	- On Hedging ** :				
	Maximum	(356,723)	-	(545,336)	-
	Minimum	(627,112)	-	(563,599)	-
(b)	- On Trading :				
	Maximum	(579,800)	5,720,899	(549,760)	3,074,707
	Minimum	(1,618,943)	2,361,068	(831,419)	1,660,933

Currency Derivatives includes Foreign Exchange contracts.

@ Interest rate derivatives include Interest rate futures.

** The hedges pertain to forward contracts that are entered into for swapping sub-debt and cross currency swaps for hedging inter-bank deposits accepted and placed which are held in banking book.

15. Non-Performing Assets (Funded)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(i) Net NPA to Net Advances (%)	0.47%	0.33%
(ii) Movement in Gross NPAs		
(a) Opening Balance	5,831,716	-
(b) Additions on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	6,046,998
(c) Additions during the year / period **	1,488,991	5,393
Sub Total (A)	7,320,707	6,052,391
Reductions during the year / period		
(a) Upgradations	127,053	120
(b) Recoveries	281,020	46,511
(c) Technical/ Prudential write-offs	1,538,257	-
(d) Write-offs	298,711	174,044
Sub Total (B)	2,245,041	220,675
Gross NPAs (A-B)	5,075,666	5,831,716
(iii) Movement in provisions for NPAs		
(a) Opening Balance	5,243,088	-
(b) Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	5,405,415
(c) Provisions made during the year / period @	1,131,925	14,311
(d) Write off / Write back of excess provisions	2,195,985	176,638
(e) Closing Balance *	4,179,028	5,243,088

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(iv) Movement in Net NPAs		
(a) Opening Balance	588,628	-
(b) Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	641,583
(c) Additions during the year / period	357,066	(8,918)
(d) Reductions during the year / period	49,056	44,037
(e) Closing Balance	896,638	588,628

* Includes an amount of INR 26,003 thousand (Previous period: INR 174,304 thousand) pertaining to provision for restructured accounts classified as NPA.

** Includes fresh NPA of INR 1,468,047 thousand (Previous period: INR 2,319 thousand)

@ Includes provision on fresh NPA of INR 807,892 thousand (Previous period: INR 1,650 thousand)

16. Non-Performing Assets (NPA) provisioning coverage ratio

The NPA provisioning coverage ratio of the Bank including technical write off was 88.48% as on 31 March 2020 (Previous period: 91.59%).

17. Non-Performing Assets (Mark to Market on derivative deals)

Basis the guidelines issued by the RBI vide notification DBOD. No. BP/BC. 31/21.04.157/ 2012-13 dated 23 July 2012, Crystallised Receivables – Positive MTM on terminated derivative deals overdue for more than 90 days and Positive MTM on Live deals for NPA Customers have been reported under "Schedule 11 - Other Assets" after netting of the "Suspense crystallised receivables" and "Suspense account Positive MTM". The Gross value of crystallised receivables as on 31 March 2020 is Nil (Previous period: Nil) and the Net value is Nil (Previous period: Nil).

18. Concentration of Gross NPA's

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	3,101,826	2,964,804

19. Sector-wise Gross NPAs

Sector	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
Industry (Micro & small, Medium and Large)	3.04%	3.71%
Services	1.99%	2.59%
Personal Loans	0.95%	0.29%

20. Concentration of Deposits

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	146,855,590	177,827,347
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the Bank	41.19%	52.57%

21. Concentration of Advances*

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Total Advances* # to twenty largest borrowers	123,984,151	108,398,049
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the Bank	25.66%	27.06%

*Advances have been computed as per the definition of Credit Exposure including derivatives as prescribed in the RBI's Master Circular DBR.No.Dir.BC.12/13.03.00/2015-16 dated 01 July 2015

Excludes advances covered by banks guarantees and derivative exposures with Banks and Clearing Corporation of India Limited as counterparties.

22. Concentration of Exposures**

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Total Exposure** # to twenty largest borrowers / customers	123,984,151	112,873,550
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the Bank on borrowers / customers	24.54%	26.04%

**Exposures are computed based on Credit and Investment exposure as prescribed in the RBI's Master Circular DBR.No.Dir.BC.12/13.03.00/2015-16 dated 01 July 2015

Excludes advances covered by banks guarantees and derivative exposures with Banks and Clearing Corporation of India Limited as counterparties and investment in government securities

23. Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Total assets	-	-
Total NPAs	-	-
Total revenue	-	-



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24. Off Balance Sheet Sponsored Special Purpose Vehicles

The Bank did not have any off balance sheet sponsored Special Purpose Vehicle as at 31 March 2020. (Previous period: Nil)

25. Restructured MSME Accounts

No MSME account was restructured during the year. (Previous period: Nil)

26. Covid 19 – Regulatory Package

In accordance with the RBI Guidelines relating to the Covid 2019 Regulatory package dated 27 March 20 and 17 April 20, the Bank has formed a policy for providing relief to eligible borrowers. Based on the policy, the Bank has granted a moratorium of three months to eligible borrowers on the payment of all instalments and/or interest, as applicable, falling due between 1 March 20 and 31 August 20 classified as standard, even if overdue, as of 29 February 20. For all such accounts, where moratorium is granted, the asset classification has stayed stand still during moratorium period (i.e. the number of days past-due shall exclude the moratorium period for the purposes of

asset classification under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning Norms).

As of 31 March 20, the quantum of loans where the Bank has granted moratorium / extended deferment to SMA / overdue categories stood at INR 47,163 thousand and accordingly, the Bank has recorded a provision on INR 10,000 thousand against these loans (Refer Schedule 5 [IV] – Contingent Provision against Standard Advances). No provisions have been adjusted against any slippages.

The Bank holds provisions as at 31 March 20 against the potential impact of Covid 2019 based on the guidelines provided by the RBI and information available up to a point in time. The provisions held by the Bank are higher than the RBI prescribed norms.

In accordance with the RBI Guidelines relating to Covid 19 Regulatory package – Review of Resolution Timelines under the Prudential Framework on Resolution of Stressed Assets, resolution period has not been extended for any loan.

27. Loan restructuring

S No	Type of Restructuring	Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total				
		Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
1	Restructured Accounts as on 1 April 2019	No. of borrowers	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Amount outstanding	-	-	148,300	-	148,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,300	-	148,300
		Provision thereon	-	-	148,300	-	148,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,300	-	148,300
2	Fresh restructuring	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Upgradations to restructured standard category during current year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the current period and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the current year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Write-offs of restructured accounts during the current year	No. of borrowers	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Amount outstanding	-	-	@148,300	-	@148,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	@148,300	-	@148,300
		Provision thereon	-	-	@148,300	-	@148,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	@148,300	-	@148,300
7	Restructured Accounts as on 31 March 2020	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

@ comprise of reduction on outstanding balance on account cash recovery INR 23,416 thousand and balance amount has been upgraded to standard category during the year



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S No	Type of Restructuring	Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total				
Asset Classification		Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
1	Restructured Accounts as on 7 February 2018	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	No. of borrowers	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Amount outstanding	-	-	148,300	148,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,300	-	148,300
		Provision thereon	-	-	148,300	148,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,300	-	148,300
3	Fresh restructuring	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Upgradations to restructured standard category during current period	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the current period and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the current period	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Write-offs of restructured accounts during the current period	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Restructured Accounts as on 31 March 2019	No. of borrowers	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Amount outstanding	-	-	148,300	148,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,300	-	148,300
		Provision thereon	-	-	148,300	148,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,300	-	148,300

Note: Amount outstanding represents Funded outstanding

28. Financial Assets sold to Securitisation / Reconstruction Companies for Asset Reconstruction

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(i) No. of accounts	-	-
(ii) Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC/RC	-	-
(iii) Aggregate consideration	-	-
(iv) Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier period	-	-
(v) Aggregate (gain) / loss over net book value	-	-

The disclosure pertaining to banks investments in security receipts ('SRs') as on 31 March 2020 is as under:

Particulars	SRs issued within past 5 years	SRs issued more than 5 years ago but within past 8 years	SRs issued more than 8 years ago
i) Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by the bank as underlying*	379,885	-	-
Provision held against (i)	(379,885)	-	-
ii) Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by other banks / financial institutions / non-banking financial companies as underlying	-	-	-
Provision held against (ii)	-	-	-
Total (i) + (ii) (Gross)	379,885	-	-



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The disclosure pertaining to banks investments in SRs as on 31 March 2019 is as under:

Particulars	SRs issued within past 5 years	SRs issued more than 5 years ago but within past 8 years	SRs issued more than 8 years ago
i) Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by the bank as underlying*	389,891	-	-
Provision held against (i)	(389,891)	-	-
ii) Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by other banks / financial institutions / non-banking financial companies as underlying	-	-	-
Provision held against (ii)	-	-	-
Total (i) + (ii) (Gross)	389,891	-	-

*NPAs were sold by DBS Bank Ltd., India. SRs forming part were transferred to the Bank on amalgamation by conversion (schedule 18 note [5]).

29. Details of non-performing financial assets purchased/sold

There were no purchases or sales of non-performing financial assets from/to other banks during the year ended 31 March 2020 (Previous period: Nil).

30. Provision for Standard Assets and Derivatives

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
General Loan Loss Provision on Standard Assets (including standard asset provisioning on asset classified as standard restructured)	926,261	796,685
General Provision on Credit Exposures on Derivatives	367,552	233,612

31. Business Ratios

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
i Interest Income to working funds*	5.89%	0.51%
ii Non-interest income to working funds*	0.50%	0.16%
iii Operating profits to working funds*	0.37%	0.02%
iv Return on Assets*	0.20%	0.04%
v Business (deposits plus advances) per employee	277,094	302,860
vi Net Profit per employee*	609	131

* P&L items for the period 31 March 2019 primarily comprise of 1 month of banking operations and operating expenses under the bank prior to amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5]).

- Working funds are reckoned as average of total assets (excluding accumulated losses, if any) as reported to Reserve Bank of India in Form X under Section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, during the year (Previous period: 1 month of the financial period).
- Return on Assets is with reference to average working funds (i.e. total of assets excluding accumulated losses, if any).
- Business volume has been computed based on advances & deposits (excluding interbank deposits) outstanding as at the year-end / period-end.
- Employee numbers are those as at the year-end / period-end.

32. Exposure to Capital Market

Sr. No.	Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(i)	Direct investments made in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	-	-
(ii)	Advances against shares, bonds, debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
(iii)	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security	-	-
(iv)	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances	609,232	645,168

Sr. No.	Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers	-	-
(vi)	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources	-	-
(vii)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues	-	-
(viii)	Underwriting commitments taken up in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
(ix)	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
(x)	All exposures to venture capital funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
	Total Exposure to Capital Market	609,232	645,168

Note: Securities received on account of restructuring of loan (except securities received under Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets) is excluded from exposure to capital market.

33. Exposure to Real Estate Sector

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
a) Direct Exposure	24,465,218	24,234,780
(i) Residential Mortgages -	12,365,279	14,449,182
Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented; (Individual housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances may be shown separately)		
(ii) Commercial Real Estate -	12,099,939	9,785,598
Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;		
(iii) Investments in Mortgage backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -	-	-
a. Residential,	-	-
b. Commercial Real Estate.	-	-
b) Indirect Exposure	11,719,098	12,834,004
Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs).	11,719,098	12,834,004
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	36,184,316	37,068,784

Note: Excludes non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims.

34. Risk Category Wise Country Risk Exposure

Provision for Country Risk Exposure in terms of the RBI master circular DBR.No.BP. BC./9/21.04.048/2015-16 dated 01 July 2015 is as follows:

Risk Category	Exposure (net) as at 31 March 2020	Provision held as at 31 March 2020	Exposure (net) as at 31 March 2019	Provision held as at 31 March 2019
Insignificant	11,365,455	-	57,245,104	21,074
Low	12,743,870	4,311	9,046,794	-
Moderate	1,581,889	-	186,377	-
High	198,826	-	472,862	-
Very high	-	-	160,236	-
Restricted	19,165	-	-	-
Off-credit	-	-	-	-
Total	25,909,205	4,311	67,111,373	21,074

Country risk provisions are held in addition to the provisions required to be held as per the asset classification status. In terms of the RBI circular, the provision is made for only those countries where the net funded exposure is not less than 1 percent of total assets. For exposures with contractual maturity of less than 180 days, 25% of the normal provision requirements are held.



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35. Single Borrower (SBL) and Group Borrower (GBL) Exposure

During the year, the Bank had breached the limits prescribed under Large Exposure Framework to a Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) on a particular day. The same was rectified immediately on the next working day and it was also communicated to RBI (Previous period: Nil).

36. Unsecured Advances

Total amount of advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken by the Bank as on 31 March 2020 is INR 219,429 thousand (Previous period: Nil) and the estimated value of such intangible collateral as on 31 March 2020 is INR 4,500 thousand (Previous period: Nil).

The limits are not sanctioned purely based on Charge over Brand. There are other tangible securities also which are under process of perfection as on 31 March 2020.

37. Penalties imposed by the RBI

During the financial year under review, no penalty is imposed by RBI (Previous period: Nil).

38. Deferred Taxes

The composition of Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability) is:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Deferred tax assets (A):	4,952,199	5,546,696
- Depreciation on fixed assets	89,223	94,777
- Provision on advances	2,007,460	2,388,519
- Disallowance u/s 43B of Income Tax Act 1961	111,708	76,513
- Provision for employee benefits	52,451	41,005

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
- Amortisation of fee income	49,845	33,132
- Carry forward Income tax losses	2,436,102	2,747,447
- Provision for country risk, outside SDR cases and contingent credit	130,153	133,499
- Others	75,257	31,804
Deferred tax liabilities (B):	(4,038)	(4,038)
- Amortisation of Club membership	(300)	(300)
- AS 19 Straight lining	(3,738)	(3,738)
Net Deferred tax assets (A-B)	4,948,161	5,542,658

The Bank has suffered tax losses pre-amalgamation period, while operating as Branch primarily on account of non-performing assets coupled with expenses incurred on initiatives and have created deferred tax assets on such unabsorbed business losses carried forward as at the year / period end.

While assessing and concluding on the virtual certainty of making sufficient taxable profits in the near future to realise such unabsorbed business losses, the Management has considered Bank's current levels of income earning assets, interest bearing liabilities and operating margins, NPA recovery plans and current capital position.

39. Subordinated Debt

During the year / period, the Bank repaid USD 260 million (Previous period: Nil) Subordinated Debt to its Parent Company and had raised USD 150 million (Previous period: Nil) of Subordinated Debt from Ultimate Parent Company after procuring necessary regulatory approval from the RBI.

40. Maturity profile of assets and liabilities

	1 Day	2-7 Days	8 - 14 Days	15 - 30 Days	31 Days - 2 Months	2 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	31-Mar-20
Deposits	16,621,751	45,084,779	33,828,808	47,171,190	39,691,792	27,400,779	24,904,414	29,429,566	77,254,443	14,895,971	237,606	356,521,099
Advances	3,283,264	929,255	7,941,395	18,301,194	19,555,567	29,692,072	37,603,318	17,082,218	27,418,760	6,071,296	23,428,526	191,306,865
Investments	154,294,747	2,498,033	1,884,984	3,065,247	6,916,589	1,988,113	2,165,726	6,680,538	8,175,908	6,457,619	40,141,718	234,269,222
Borrowings	1,505,736	50,605,656	316,361	674,143	1,233,325	422,885	69,041	12,180,000	12,510,000	-	11,349,750	90,866,897
Foreign Currency Assets (*)	4,398,020	1,409,379	7,919,073	3,844,369	6,237,529	12,137,194	17,435,625	9,159,245	31,067,320	12,403,982	893,793	106,905,529
Foreign Currency Liabilities (*)	10,640,301	621,883	537,426	1,174,765	1,601,669	482,647	582,080	8,312,462	2,441,826	3,361,363	11,349,750	41,106,172

(*) Foreign currency assets and liabilities exclude off-balance sheet assets and liabilities and consequent unrealised profit/ loss on the same.

For the purpose of above disclosure, the Bank has considered the revised repayment schedule for those borrowers who have availed the moratorium announced by Reserve Bank of India on 27 March 2020.

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. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

	1 Day	2-7 Days	8 - 14 Days	15 - 30 Days	31 Days - 2 Months	2 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	31-Mar-19
Deposits	32,459,811	36,504,494	32,256,130	30,701,523	28,592,733	22,972,098	51,612,651	24,733,944	49,425,349	28,725,715	293,931	338,278,379
Advances	1,449,571	3,098,445	8,198,915	33,158,243	15,737,386	13,773,016	29,652,580	2,865,087	14,704,705	3,094,979	55,346,497	181,079,424
Investments	588,702	102,641,401	1,771,994	3,654,825	9,688,907	9,556,276	6,860,619	7,188,354	17,118,100	10,049,227	40,702,052	209,820,457
Borrowings	27,152	85,440,899	343,187	232,135	-	439,811	-	-	-	-	17,980,300	104,463,484
Foreign Currency Assets (*)	39,631,476	981,688	3,670,152	21,788,345	7,621,946	5,937,060	14,536,089	8,804,643	16,204,711	26,919,676	822,236	146,918,022
Foreign Currency Liabilities (*)	27,048,954	1,022,079	350,184	240,842	427,261	793,681	1,170,894	10,937,176	1,256,286	2,947,610	17,980,300	64,175,267

(*) Foreign currency assets and liabilities exclude off-balance sheet assets and liabilities and consequent unrealised profit/ loss on the same.

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. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

41. Segmental Reporting

As per the guidelines issued by the RBI vide DBOD.No.BP.BC.81/21.04.018/2006-07 dated April 18, 2007, the classification of exposures to the respective segments is being followed. The Bank has identified "Treasury", "Retail Banking" and "Corporate / Wholesale Banking" and "Funding Management Unit" (FMU) as the primary reporting segments. The business segments have been identified and reported based on the organisation structure, the nature of products and services offered, the internal business reporting system and the guidelines prescribed by the RBI.

Treasury undertakes trading in bonds & other investment, derivatives trading and foreign exchange operations on the proprietary account and for customers. Revenues under

this section primarily comprise fees, gains / losses from trading and interest income from the investment portfolio.

Retail Banking segment constitutes the business with individuals through the branch network and other delivery channels like ATM, Internet banking, mobile banking etc. This segment raises deposits from customers and provides fee-based wealth management distribution services to such customers.

Corporate / Wholesale Banking caters to the Corporate and Institutional customers. This segment includes all advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies and statutory bodies, which are not included under "Retail Banking". These also include custody operations, payment and settlement operations and factoring advances. Small and medium enterprises are also included in Corporate / Wholesale Banking.

FMU results depicts the net impact of the internal fund transfer pricing (FTP) policy of the Bank whereby FMU charges a FTP to each respective business for the asset



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owned by them and provides a FTP credit for liabilities raised by each business. The corporate unallocated assets (fixed assets, etc. excluding taxes) and liabilities of the bank reside with the FMU team.

Segment revenues stated below are aggregate of Schedule 13- Interest income and Schedule 14- Other income.

The segment expenses comprise funding costs (external and internal), personnel costs and other direct and allocated overheads.

Segment results are determined basis the segment revenue, segment cost and inter-unit notional charges / recoveries for cost of funds.

	Treasury & Markets	Corporate / Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Funding Management Unit	Total
Segmental Revenue	20,409,299 (2,525,311)	23,676,592 (2,451,794)	4,525,995 (473,489)	1,930,862 (238,204)	50,542,748 (5,688,798)
Less: Intersegmental Revenue					15,335,452 (1,977,660)
Unallocated Income					- (-)
Total Revenue					35,207,296 (3,711,138)
Results	2,071,616 (704,147)	2,059,553 (221,501)	(3,993,242) (-347,905)	1,566,625 (-27,023)	1,704,552 (550,720)
Profit / Loss before tax and extraordinary items					1,704,552 (550,720)
Tax					594,496 (345,802)
Net Profit after Tax					1,110,056 (204,918)

	Treasury & Markets	Corporate / Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Funding Management Unit	Total
Segment Assets	205,137,576 (136,009,734)	351,406,944 (329,831,852)	47,155,662 (49,496,705)	13,965,694 (52,738,429)	617,665,876 (568,076,720)
Unallocated assets					10,977,648 (11,127,910)
Total Assets					628,643,524 (579,204,630)
Segment Liabilities	212,183,442 (188,328,792)	281,497,912 (240,297,881)	59,190,862 (69,640,130)	15,416,739 (21,693,311)	568,288,955 (519,960,114)
Unallocated Liabilities					60,354,569 (59,244,516)
Total Liabilities					628,643,524 (579,204,630)

(Figures in brackets and italics indicate previous period numbers)

The Bank does not have overseas operations and operates only in the domestic segment.

In computing the above information, certain assumption and estimate have been made by the management which have been relied upon by the auditors.

42. Related Parties

Details of branches / subsidiaries of parent are disclosed below where the Bank has transactions during the period. Further, details of Ultimate Parent and Parent are given below:

Ultimate Parent

DBS Group Holdings Ltd.

Parent

DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore

Branches of Parent / Subsidiaries of Parent

- DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
- DBS Bank Ltd., London
- DBS Bank Ltd., Taipei
- DBS Bank Ltd., Hong Kong
- DBS Bank Ltd., Vietnam
- DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd.
- DBS Bank (China) Limited
- PT Bank DBS Indonesia
- DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited
- DBS Bank Ltd., India (till 28 February 2019)

Entity over which the Bank exercises control

- DBS Bank Employees' Provident Fund Trust
- DBS India Branches Employees' Group Scheme

Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Surojit Shome: Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Rajesh Prabhu: Whole Time Director & Chief Financial Officer (with effect from 27 May 2019)

With regard to the RBI Circular No. DBOD.BP.BC No.7 /21.04.018/2015-16 dated 01 July 2015, the Bank has not disclosed details pertaining to related parties where under a category, there is only one entity. Accordingly, disclosures have only been made for transactions with "Branches of Parent / Subsidiaries of Parent".

Items / Related Party	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Deposits	2,139,404 (3,374,929)	926,037 (1,465,032)
Placement of Deposits	16,182 (778,655)	140,325 (215,686)
Borrowings	28,389 (504,925)	5,359 (6,427)
Guarantees / Derivatives / Forward Contracts	4,438,878 (7,895,419)	4,395,823 (4,544,098)
Other assets	1,014	-
Other liabilities	1,370	2,129
Interest paid	25,012	1,668
Interest received	277	7,703
Rendering of services*	4,570	88
Receiving of services	8,765	182,812

(Figures in brackets indicate maximum outstanding during the year / period)

* (excludes Goods and Service Tax)

Key Management Personnel (KMP)	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Deposits	60,748 (61,603)	-
Interest paid	1,668	-
Remuneration Paid to Key Management Personnel*	96,411	-

(Figures in brackets indicate maximum outstanding during the year / period)

* Previous period information is not provided since there was only one Key Management Personnel. Amount disclosed as remuneration KMP is in accordance with Form 16 of the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Bonus and retiral benefits (excluding provident fund and leave encashment) for KMP are accrued as part of an overall pool and are not allocated against the KMP. These will be paid based on approval from RBI.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of AS-18, the bank has not disclosed transactions with relatives of Key Management Personnel as they are in the nature of banker-customer relationship.

Material related party transactions are given below:

A specific related party transaction is disclosed as a material related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of all related party transactions in that category. Following were the material transactions between the Bank and its related parties:

Acceptance of Deposits:

Deposit placed by DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited INR 2,139,270 thousand (Previous period: INR 925,969 thousand)

Placement of Deposits:

Nostro deposit was placed with DBS Bank (China) Limited foreign currency equivalent of INR 12,556 thousand (Previous period: INR 17,114 thousand), DBS Bank (Hongkong) Limited INR 3,625 thousand (Previous period: Nil) and DBS Bank Ltd., London Nil (Previous period: INR 114,116 thousand).

Borrowings:

Nostro overdraft with DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited foreign currency equivalent of INR 732 thousand (Previous period: INR 5,359 thousand) and DBS Bank Ltd., London foreign currency equivalent of INR 27,657 thousand (Previous period: Nil).

Guarantees / Derivatives / Forward Contracts:

Guarantees given on behalf of DBS Bank Ltd., London foreign currency equivalent of INR 259,775 thousand (Previous period: INR 1,291,147 thousand). Guarantees given on behalf of DBS Bank (China) Limited foreign currency equivalent of INR 805,393 thousand (Previous period: INR 699,518 thousand). Guarantees given on behalf of DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd. foreign currency equivalent of INR 255,832 thousand (Previous period: INR 744,799 thousand) and DBS Bank Ltd., Taipei foreign currency equivalent



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of INR 434,412 thousand (Previous period: Nil). FX deal entered into with DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited foreign currency equivalent of INR 2,437,863 thousand (Previous period: INR 1,534,250 thousand).

Other Assets:

Other assets include commission receivable from DBS Bank Ltd., London of INR 1,014 thousand (Previous period: Nil)

Other liabilities:

Other liabilities include accrued interest payable on term deposit payable to DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited amounting to INR 726 thousand (Previous period: INR 701 thousand). Other accounts payable to DBS Bank (China) Limited foreign currency equivalent of Nil (Previous period: INR 1,133 thousand), DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited foreign currency equivalent of INR 212 thousand (Previous period: INR 294 thousand) and to PT Bank DBS Indonesia INR 420 thousand (Previous period: Nil).

Interest paid:

Interest paid on term deposits to DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited INR 24,998 thousand (Previous period: INR 1,668 thousand).

Interest received:

Interest on other deposit received from DBS Bank Ltd., Hongkong Branch INR 277 thousand (Previous period: Nil) and interest received on term deposit placed with DBS Bank Ltd., India Nil (Previous period: INR 7,703 thousand).

Rendering of Services:

Guarantee commission income from DBS Bank Ltd., London foreign currency equivalent of INR 1,603 thousand (Previous period: INR 15 thousand), DBS Bank (China) Limited foreign currency equivalent of INR 1,091 thousand (Previous period: INR 62 thousand), DBS Bank Ltd., Taipei foreign currency equivalent of INR 674 thousand (Previous period: Nil) and Bank charges DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited INR 334 thousand (Previous period: INR 10 thousand).

Receiving of Services:

Reimbursement of expense to DBS Bank (China) Limited INR 7,317 thousand (Previous period: Nil) and DBS Bank Ltd., India Nil (Previous period: INR 182,384 thousand).

Remuneration paid to Key Managerial Personnel:

Gross earnings, perquisites and variable pay granted to the CEO and the Whole Time Director of the Bank (Previous period: disclosure not applicable)

43. Operating Leases

Operating Leases are entered into for office premises, ATM premises, Kiosks, vehicles and accommodation to staff. The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as determined by the lease agreements are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Not later than one year	360,807	342,718
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	521,096	864,398
Later than five years	-	-

The lease payments for the year ended 31 March 2020 charged to the Profit and Loss Account amount to INR 609,656 thousand (Previous period: INR 55,498 thousand).

The Bank has entered into operating lease arrangements for office premises, ATM's, Kiosks, vehicles and residential premises for select bank staff.

Certain leases are cancellable on providing notice period of 1 month to 6 months and may be renewed for a further period from 1 year to 3 years based on mutual agreement of both the parties.

44. Earnings Per Share

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Net profit after tax	1,110,056	204,918
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	5,037,650,000	401,865,191
Basic and diluted earnings per share in INR	0.22	0.51

45. Employee Benefits

Provident Fund: The Bank's contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund during the year was INR 223,446 thousand (Previous period: INR 20,277 thousand).

The defined benefit obligation of interest rate guarantee on exempt Provident Fund in respect of the employees of the Bank has been determined for the year ended 31 March 2020 based on the Guidance Note (GN 29) on Valuation of Interest Rate Guarantees on Exempt Provident Funds under AS 15 (Revised) issued by The Institute of Actuaries of India. The defined benefit obligation of interest rate guarantee as at 31 March 2020 based on actuarial valuation is INR 55,132 thousand (Previous period: INR 24,251 thousand).

Table 1: Break-down of Liability to be recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
A Value of the Interest Rate Guarantee	55,350	27,485
B Accumulated Balance in the Provident Fund	3,117,099	2,578,059
C Present Value of the Obligation (A+B)	3,172,449	2,605,544
D Carrying Value of Plan Assets	3,117,317	2,581,293
E Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet (C – D)	55,132	24,251

Table 2: Parameters of PF investment and obligations

	Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
I	Discount rate for the term of the obligation	6.4% p.a	7.5% p.a
II	Average historical yield on the investment portfolio	8.5% p.a	8.59% p.a
III	Discount rate for the remaining term to maturity of the investment portfolio	6.4% p.a	7.5% p.a
IV	Expected Investment Return	8.4% p.a	8.5% p.a
V	Guaranteed Rate of Return	8.5% p.a	8.65% p.a
VI	Salary escalation rate for the term of the obligation	5% p.a	7.5% p.a

Compensated Absences: The Bank has charged INR 13,494 thousand to the Profit and Loss Account towards provision for compensated absences during the year ended 31 March 2020 (Previous period: INR 9,844 thousand).

Principal Actuarial Assumptions	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Discount Rate (per annum)	5.90%	6.90%
Salary Escalation Rate (per annum)	5.00%	7.50%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 (Ultimate)	IALM 2012-14 (Ultimate)
Withdrawal rate (per annum)	17%	18%

Gratuity: The Bank has charged INR 48,818 thousand towards provision held in the Gratuity Fund for the year ended 31 March 2020 (Previous period: INR 23,989 thousand).

The following table gives the disclosures regarding the Gratuity Scheme in accordance with AS 15 (Revised) as notified by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2006.

(I)	Net Asset / (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	Present Value of obligations as at year / period end	326,560	299,500
	Fair Value of plan assets as at year / period end	287,615	259,373
	Net Asset / (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	(38,945)	(40,127)

(II)	Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation during the year / period	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	Opening Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	299,500	-
	Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	270,590
	Interest cost	20,666	1,480
	Current Service Cost	53,987	7,860
	Past Service Cost	-	2,518
	Actuarial (Gain) / Losses	(14,552)	20,679
	Benefits Paid	(33,041)	(3,627)
	Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	326,560	299,500

(III)	Changes in fair value of Plan Assets	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	259,373	-
	Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	254,452
	Expected Return on Plan Assets	19,637	29
	Actuarial Gain / (Losses)	(8,354)	8,519
	Contributions by employer	50,000	-
	Benefits Paid	(33,041)	(3,627)
	Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	287,615	259,373
	Estimated Employer Contributions for the next year	40,000	80,000
	Actual Return on Plan Assets	11,283	20,581

(IV)	Amount recognised in the Profit and Loss Account	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	Current Service Cost	53,987	7,860
	Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	20,666	1,480
	Expected Return on Plan Assets	(19,637)	(29)
	Net Actuarial Losses / (Gains) for the current year / period	(6,198)	12,160
	Past Service Cost	-	2,518
	Amount recognised in the Profit and Loss Account	48,818	23,989

(V)	Asset Information	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	Insurer Managed Funds (non unit-linked)	0.03%	0.03%
	Insurer Managed Funds (unit-linked)	99.97%	99.97%
	Total	100%	100%



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(VI)	Experience adjustments	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	Present Value of DBO	326,560	299,500
	Fair Value of Plan Assets	287,615	259,373
	Funded Status [Surplus/ (Deficit)]	(38,945)	(40,127)
	Experience adjustment on Plan Liabilities : (Gain) / Loss	10,386	8,184
	Experience adjustment on Plan Asset : Gain	(8,923)	6,273

(VII)	Principal Actuarial Assumptions	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	Discount Rate (per annum)	5.90%	6.90%
	Expected rate of return on assets (per annum)	6.90%	7.10%
	Salary Escalation Rate (per annum)	5%	7.50%
	Attrition Rate	17%	18%
	Expected average remaining working lives of employees	4.5 years	4 years
	Mortality Rate	IALM 2012-14 (Ultimate)	IALM 2012-14 (Ultimate)

The estimate of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

In computing the above information, certain estimates have been made by the Bank's management, which have been relied upon by the auditors.

46. Employee Share Based Payments

The Bank grants shares in its ultimate parent, DBS Group Holdings Ltd., to certain eligible employees. Upon settlement the shares are transferred to its employees. The shares are awarded to the eligible employees as per the current schemes which are set out below:

- Restricted share plan - The shares awarded under the said plan to the eligible employees could be performance-based and/or time-based. Where time-based awards are granted, they will only vest after the satisfactory completion of time-based service conditions. A time-based award comprises two elements, namely, the main award and the retention (also known as "kicker") award.

Shares awarded vest in a graded manner whereby, thirty-three percent of the shares comprised in the main award will vest two years after the date of grant. A further thirty-three percent of the shares comprised in the main award will vest three years after the date of grant. The remainder thirty-four percent of the shares comprised in the main award, together with the shares comprised in the retention award, known as kicker will vest four years after the date of grant.

- Chairman Recognition award - Eligible employees of the Bank are awarded ordinary shares for their excellent performance during the period. Shares awarded vest in a graded manner whereby thirty-three percent of the shares will vest two years after the date of grant, a further thirty-three percent of the shares comprised in the main award will vest three years after the date of grant and the remainder thirty-four percent of the shares will vest four years after the date of grant.

A reconciliation of employee shares based payment movements in number of shares during the year ended 31 March 2020 is shown below:

Category	Year	Opening balance	Granted	Vested	Lapsed	Closing balance
Restricted Share Plan	2016	25,313	-	24,383	930	-
	2017	56,779	-	24,783	2,180	29,816
	2018	60,826	-	18,037	684	42,105
	2019	166,163	-	-	15,618	150,545
	2020	-	124,142	-	-	124,142
Chairman's Recognition Award	2016	24,632	-	22,751	1,881	-
	2017	28,158	-	12,397	2,863	12,898
	2018	30,716	-	9,154	2,727	18,835

The weighted average fair value of shares awarded as shown above were in the range of SGD 18.57 - SGD 28.25. The shares are fair valued (i.e. listed price of Ultimate Parent Company).

A reconciliation of employee share based payment movements in number of shares during the period ended 31 March 2019 is shown below:

Category	Year	Opening balance	Addition on amalgamation by conversion of financial undertaking	Granted	Vested	Lapsed	Closing balance
Restricted Share Plan	2016	-	25,313	-	-	-	25,313
	2017	-	56,779	-	-	-	56,779
	2018	-	60,826	-	-	-	60,826
	2019	-	166,163	-	-	-	166,163
Chairman's Recognition Award	2016	-	24,875	-	-	243	24,632
	2017	-	28,158	-	-	-	28,158
	2018	-	30,716	-	-	-	30,716

The weighted average fair value of shares awarded as shown above were in the range of SGD 13.31 - SGD 27.31. The shares are fair valued (i.e. listed price of Ultimate Parent Company).

The charge to Profit and Loss Account for the period year ended 31 March 2020 was INR 139,349 thousand (Previous period: INR 7,905 thousand).

Liability on account of share based payment as at 31 March 2020 is INR 14,234 thousand (Previous period: INR 5,413 thousand).

47. Complaints

In terms of the RBI Circular DBR.No.BP/BC.No.23 /21.04.018/2015-16 dated 1 July 2015, the details of customer complaints and Banking Ombudsman awards during the year / period are as under:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year / period	40	-
No. of complaints added on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	32
No. of complaints received during the year / period	1322	84
No. of complaints redressed during the year / period	1350	76
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year / period	12	40

The above disclosure is compiled by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
No. of unimplemented awards at the beginning of the year / period	-	-
No. of unimplemented awards added on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	-
No. of awards passed by the Banking Ombudsmen during the year / period	-	-
No. of awards implemented during the year / period	-	-
No. of unimplemented awards at the end of the year / period	-	-

The above disclosure is compiled by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

48. Impairment of Assets

There is no impairment of fixed assets and as such there is no provision required in terms of Accounting Standard 28 'Impairment of Assets'.

49. Contingent Liabilities

- Claims against bank not acknowledged as debt

This includes liability on account of tax demands raised against the Bank that are referred to various authorities. The Bank does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial conditions, result of operations or cash flows.

- Liability on account of forward exchange contracts/Liability on account of outstanding Currency and Interest Rate Swap, Option contracts and Interest Rate Derivatives

The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts, currency options/swaps, interest rate options/swaps and forward rate agreements on its own account and for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. Currency swaps are commitments to exchange cash flows by way of interest/principal in two currencies, based on predetermined rates. Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange fixed and floating interest rate cash flows. Forward Rate Agreements are agreements to pay or receive a certain sum based on a differential interest rate on a notional amount for an agreed period. A foreign currency option is an agreement between two parties in which one grants to the other the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specified amount of currency at a specific price within a specified time period or at a specified future time. Interest Rate Futures is a standardised interest rate derivative contract traded on a recognised stock exchange to buy or sell a notional security or any other interest bearing instrument or an index of such instruments or interest rates at a specified future date, at a price determined at the time of the contract. The notional principal amounts of foreign exchange and derivatives contracts have been recorded as contingent liabilities.

- Guarantees given on behalf of constituents

As a part of its banking activities, the Bank issues guarantees on behalf of its customers. Generally, guarantees represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event of the customer failing to fulfil its financial or performance obligations.



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d) *Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations*

These include documentary credits issued by the Bank on behalf of its customers and bills drawn by the Bank's customers that are accepted or endorsed by the Bank

e) *Other items for which the bank is contingently liable*

Other items represent amount payable against bills re-discounted, estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and value of investment traded on or before the Balance Sheet date with a settlement post Balance Sheet date and Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF).

50. Disclosure under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The Bank has a policy of payment to its vendors based on the agreed credit terms. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, details relating to enterprises covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006.

Sr. No.	Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
1.	The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier.	-	-	-	-
2.	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date.	-	*	-	*
3.	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the period) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-	-
4.	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	156	-	-
5.	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowed as a deductible expenditure under Section 23	-	-	-	-

* amount is negligible.

The above information takes into account only those suppliers who have responded to inquiries made by the Bank for this purpose.

51. Movement in provisions

Disclosure of movement in provisions in accordance with AS 29 is set out below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening balance at the beginning of the year / period	65,217	-
Add : Addition on Amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	65,217
Add : Provision made during the year / period	-	-
Less : Utilisation, write back of excess provisions during the year / period	-	-
Closing balance at the end of the year / period	65,217	65,217

Note: Provision represents potential claims/demand.

52. Technical Write-Offs

In terms of the RBI Circular DBR.BP.BC.No.8 / 21.04.018 / 2015-16 dated 1 July 2015, the details of technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon during the year / period are as under:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts	1,167,427	-
Add: Addition on Amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch Undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	1,167,427
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year / period	1,538,257	-
Sub-total (A)	2,705,684	1,167,427
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year / period (B)	-	-
Closing balance (A-B)	2,705,684	1,167,427

53. Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE)

The RBI has issued various guidelines advising banks to closely monitor the unhedged foreign currency exposures of their borrowing clients. However, the extent of unhedged foreign currency exposures of the entities continues to be significant and this can increase the probability of default in times of high currency volatility.

The RBI had, therefore, introduced incremental provisioning and capital requirements for bank exposures to entities with unhedged foreign currency exposures.

The process for ascertaining the amount of UFCE, estimating the extent of the likely loss, the riskiness of the unhedged positions, provisions thereof, etc. are to be done as per the RBI Circular DBOD. No. BP.BC. 85/21.06.200/2013-14 dated January 15, 2014. DBS India's policy Guidelines for Monitoring Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures of Corporates, Provisioning & Capital requirements encompass the RBI guidelines in this regard.

This guideline indicates the definition of "unhedged foreign currency exposure" (as per the RBI) and how to estimate the extent of likely loss. Likely loss is defined as "The loss to the entity in case of movement in USD-INR exchange rate may be calculated using the annualised volatilities (currently pegged at 12.49% of notional by the RBI guidelines). Once the loss figure is calculated, it may be compared with the annual EBID of the corporate as per the latest quarterly results certified by the respective statutory auditors. This loss may be computed as a percentage of EBID.

Higher this percentage, higher will be the susceptibility of the entity to adverse exchange rate movements. Therefore, as a prudential measure, all exposures to such entities (whether in foreign currency or in INR) would attract incremental capital and provisioning requirements (i.e., over and above the present requirements) as prescribed by the RBI.

As per the RBI guideline, the UFCE may be obtained from entities every quarter on self-certification basis, and preferably should be internally audited by the entity concerned. However, at least on an annual basis, UFCE information should be audited and certified by the statutory auditors of the entity for its authenticity. For this purpose, for cases with large UFCE where the likely loss to EBID is over 75% are tabled at the Credit Committee on a quarterly basis.

In terms of the RBI Circular DBOD.No.BP.BC. 85/21.06.200/2013-14 dated 15 January 2014, the details of incremental provisioning and capital held by the Bank are as below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Incremental provision on account of UFCE	179,514	208,966
Incremental risk weighted assets on account of UFCE	8,667,486	11,342,743

54. Intra-Group Exposures

In terms of the RBI circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.96/21.06.102/2013-14 dated 11 February 2014, the disclosures on intra-group exposures are as below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Total amount of intra-group exposures*	5,494,785	33,475,124
Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	5,494,785	33,475,124
Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers /customers	1.09%	7.72%
Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any.	**	***

*Exposure is computed basis RBI circular RBI/2018-19/196/DBR.No.BP. BC.43/21.01.003/2018-19 dated 3 June 2019 on Large Exposure Framework

**There was breach in single counterparty limit on DBS Bank Ltd. Singapore ('Parent Company') on 17th March and from 19th to 23rd March 2020, on account of large Nostro balances and MTM fluctuation on Derivative transactions. The increase in Nostro balance was due to inflows received for customer transactions, for which the disposal instructions were pending from customer. MTM fluctuation was on account of currency volatility during the month.

***RBI has provided the Bank staggered relaxation for two years from the effective date to comply with the RBI 'Guidelines on Management of Intra-Group Transactions and Exposures'.

55. Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)

In terms of the RBI circular DBR.No.BP.BC.No.23 /21.04.018/2015-16 dated 1 July 2015, there is transfer to DEAF during the year / period. Accordingly, the disclosures on DEAF are as below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	3,331	-
Add: Addition on amalgamation by conversion of DBS India Branch undertaking (schedule 18 note [5])	-	3,297
Add : Amounts transferred to DEAF during the year / period	2,021	34
Less : Amounts reimbursed by DEAF towards claims during the year / period	-	-
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	5,352	3,331



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56. Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The RBI vide its circular DBOD.BP.BC.No.120 / 21.04.098/2013-14 dated 9 June 2014, notified Basel III framework on Liquidity Standards covering Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards. The same has also been amended vide circulars DBR.BP.BC.No.52/21.04.098/2014-15 dated 28 November 2014, DBR.No.BP.BC.80/21.06.201/2014-15 dated 31 March 2015, DBR.BP.BC.No.86/21.04.098/2015-16 dated 23 March 2016 and DBR.BP.BC.No. 81/21.04.098/2017-18 dated 2 August 2017.

As per the guidelines, following is the disclosure of information on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Particulars	30-Jun-2019		30-Sep-2019		31-Dec-2019		31-Mar-2020		1 month 31-Mar-2019	
	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average*)	Total Weighted Value (average*)
High Quality Liquid Assets										
1. Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) (A)		99,907,644		105,353,156		102,007,312		109,080,140		97,982,085
Cash Outflows										
2. Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	67,713,368	6,481,725	53,990,031	5,092,269	51,857,838	4,900,626	55,308,394	5,300,462	60,650,118	5,799,577
(i) Stable deposits	5,792,218	289,610	6,134,663	306,733	5,704,959	285,322	4,607,532	230,376	5,308,685	265,434
(ii) Less stable deposits	61,921,150	6,192,115	47,855,368	4,785,536	46,152,879	4,615,304	50,700,862	5,070,086	55,341,433	5,534,143
3. Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	180,870,060	90,896,944	171,395,020	87,865,286	162,999,828	81,217,730	172,496,555	85,821,946	201,276,737	91,898,698
(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	180,870,060	90,896,944	171,395,020	87,865,286	162,999,828	81,217,730	172,496,555	85,821,946	201,276,737	91,898,698
(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Secured wholesale funding										
5. Additional requirements, of which	28,368,610	10,236,078	49,611,430	12,164,710	55,094,416	13,260,201	55,078,148	18,451,618	30,500,609	11,115,092
(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral	8,323,745	8,323,745	8,103,275	8,103,275	8,708,271	8,708,271	14,472,310	14,472,310	9,064,906	9,064,906
(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	20,044,865	1,912,333	41,508,155	4,061,435	46,386,145	4,551,930	40,605,838	3,979,308	21,435,703	2,050,186
6. Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	-	-	54,813	54,813	729,435	729,435	-	-
7. Other contingent funding obligations	205,580,665	8,712,851	201,930,065	8,512,267	212,794,699	9,136,530	220,065,452	9,427,387	213,616,958	9,263,421
8. Total Cash Outflows (B)		116,327,598		113,634,532		108,569,900		119,730,848		118,076,788
Cash Inflows										
9. Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	2,756,806	-	5,125,620	-	7,556,575	-	11,673,981	-	1,833,050	-
10. Inflows from fully performing exposures	57,484,326	39,590,214	42,293,586	29,345,920	44,378,655	28,958,557	45,099,081	28,979,063	73,844,367	48,959,485
11. Other cash inflows	12,455,982	846,802	10,351,234	1,043,492	11,015,360	1,416,790	18,419,734	5,589,471	20,615,506	1,256,406
12. Total Cash Inflows (C)		40,437,016		30,389,412		30,375,347		34,568,534		50,215,891
		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
21. TOTAL HQLA		99,907,644		105,353,156		102,007,312		109,080,140		97,982,085
22. Total Net Cash Outflows (D = B-C)		75,890,582		83,245,120		78,194,553		85,162,314		67,860,897
23. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%) (A)/(D)		131.65%		126.56%		130.45%		128.08%		144.39%

* Average is calculated based on daily data points for the period 1 March 2019 to 31 March 2019. In computing the above information, certain assumption and estimate have been made by the management which have been relied upon by the auditors.

Qualitative disclosure around LCR

The main LCR drivers for the Bank are as under:

	31-Mar-2020			1 month ended 31-Mar-2019		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
HQLA	104,121,100	167,035,286	77,526,395	97,982,085	110,655,371	80,885,409
Total Cash Inflows	33,945,191	81,444,968	21,352,557	50,215,893	80,656,777	35,503,549
Total Cash Outflows	114,607,436	161,948,306	98,769,205	118,076,790	134,075,239	112,120,611
Total Net Cash Outflows#	80,662,245	121,134,371	40,139,664	67,860,898	80,741,789	39,194,478

#The Maximum and Minimum of Total Net Cash Outflows will not equal the respective differences since the same may be of different dates



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The main LCR drivers for the Bank are as under (observed over 4 quarter end data):

The Bank's HQLA primarily consist of excess SLR maintained in the form of Government Securities / T-Bills, Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio ('FALLCR') (as permissible by the RBI), MSF (as permissible by the RBI), Corporate Bonds which classify as Level 2 Assets & Commercial Paper which classify as Level 2 assets.

The Bank primarily relies wholesale funding, in the form of term deposits. Further, the bank is gradually increasing its current account and savings account deposits over a period of time. The Bank primarily maintains margin for settlement of MTM arising from derivative deals. The same is managed on a daily basis and any top up if required is done. However, no major volatility is observed leading to liquidity risk.

The Bank monitors LCR daily on a combined basis (i.e. INR + FCY). Further the Bank raises deposits and borrowings in foreign currency which are swapped into INR and lent/invested thereafter.

The overall liquidity management is guided by the ALCO and MLRC who are guided by the Board approved internal framework of the Bank. The relevant units (RMG MLR,

CT and TLM) interact regularly with each other to ensure adherence to the directions set by the Bank's committees.

57. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Bank has constituted a CSR committee. The CSR committee has formulated and recommended to the Board of the Bank, a CSR policy which indicates the activities to be undertaken by the Bank in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The agenda/ vision for CSR is to actively contribute to the social and economic development of the communities including the communities in which the Bank operates and build a better, sustainable way of life for the weaker sections of society and raise the country's human development index.

Even though the Bank is not required to incur any mandatory spends in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Bank had incurred expenses towards CSR in accordance with the directions of the CSR committee.

58. Sector-wise Advances

Sector	31-Mar-20			31-Mar-19		
	Outstanding Total Advances **	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances **	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
A Priority Sector						
1 Agriculture and allied activities	34,246	-	0.00%	144,124	-	0.00%
2 Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	45,299,950	-	0.00%	50,585,522	126,551	0.25%
Of which – chemicals and chemical products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	6,188,187	-	0.00%	13,168,401	12,448	0.09%
Of which – Construction	78,395	-	0.00%	-	-	-
Of which - Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	5,362,160	-	0.00%	4,190,976	-	0.00%
3 Services	31,184,022	-	0.00%	23,971,560	-	0.00%
Of which - Computer Software	13,086,065	-	0.00%	5,366,978	-	0.00%
Of which - Non-banking financial institutions/companies	6,332,500	-	0.00%	2,767,192	-	0.00%
4 Personal loans	5,313	-	0.00%	7,507	-	0.00%
Of which - Home Loans	2,948	-	0.00%	5,031	-	0.00%
Of which – loan against property	2,365	-	0.00%	2,476	-	0.00%
Sub-total (A)	76,523,531	-	0.00%	74,708,713	126,551	0.17%
B Non Priority Sector						
1. Agriculture and allied activities	92,518	-	0.00%	-	-	-
2. Industry	79,910,367	3,808,921	4.77%	67,150,538	4,241,067	6.32%
Of which – chemicals and chemical products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,508,177	-	0.00%	1,191,306	8,296	0.70%
Of which – Construction	14,870,535	1,709,102	11.49%	14,805,779	1,731,602	11.70%
Of which - Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	14,781,835	-	0.00%	7,395,072	-	0.00%
Of which - Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	7,898,949	-	0.00%	7,345,935	-	0.00%
3. Services	26,782,272	1,151,592	4.30%	31,093,189	1,425,204	4.58%
Of which - Computer Software	340,068	190,771	56.10%	1,133,611	339,071	29.91%
Of which - Non-banking financial institutions/companies	14,750,000	-	0.00%	10,832,337	-	0.00%
4. Personal loans*	12,177,205	115,153	0.95%	13,370,072	38,894	0.29%
Of which Home Loans	8,258,547	44,648	0.54%	10,094,423	17,539	0.17%
Of which Loans against Property	2,379,288	25,263	1.06%	2,492,002	14,941	0.60%
Of which Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	1,539,353	45,243	2.94%	783,633	6,414	0.82%
Sub-total (B)	118,962,362	5,075,666	4.27%	111,613,799	5,705,165	5.11%
Total (A+B)	195,485,893	5,075,666	2.60%	186,322,512	5,831,716	3.13%

*Personal loan includes home loans and loan against property

** Represent gross advances

59. Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLC)(Category-wise) sold and purchased during the year / period

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
PSLC purchased during the year / period		
(i) PSLC – Agriculture	-	-
(ii) PSLC – SF/MF	-	-
(iii) PSLC – Micro Enterprises	-	-
(iv) PSLC – General	-	-
Total	-	-

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
PSLC sold during the year / period		
(i) PSLC – Agriculture	-	-
(ii) PSLC – SF/MF	-	-
(iii) PSLC – Micro Enterprises	-	-
(iv) PSLC – General	-	2,500,000
Total	-	2,500,000

60. Disclosures on Flexible Structuring of Existing Loans

There were no borrowers taken up for flexibility structuring during the year ended 31 March 2020 (Previous period: Nil).



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61. Disclosures on Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (accounts which are currently under the stand-still period)

There were no accounts as on the reporting date which are under stand-still period under Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR) (Previous period: Nil).

62. Disclosures on Change in Ownership outside SDR Scheme (accounts which are currently under the stand-still period)

There were no accounts as on the reporting date where Bank has decided to effect change in ownership outside SDR, which are currently under the stand-still period (Previous period: Nil).

63. Disclosures on Change in Ownership of Projects Under Implementation (accounts which are currently under the stand-still period)

There were no project loan accounts during the year where Bank has decided to effect change in ownership (Previous period: Nil).

64. Disclosures on the Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A)

The disclosure on S4A as on 31 March 2020 is as under:

No. of accounts where S4A has been applied	Aggregate amount outstanding	Amount outstanding		Provision Held
		In Part A	In Part B	
Classified as Standard	349,085	227,902	121,183	145,250
Classified as NPA	89,008	63,085	25,923	50,441

The disclosure on S4A as on 31 March 2019 is as under:

No. of accounts where S4A has been applied	Aggregate amount outstanding	Amount outstanding		Provision Held
		In Part A	In Part B	
Classified as Standard	1,567,732	912,109	655,623	136,245
Classified as NPA	85,921	59,998	25,923	42,088

65. Divergence in the asset classification and provisioning

There is no instance of divergence in the asset classification and provisioning of advances based on the latest inspection report published by the RBI for the Bank.

66. Provision pertaining to fraud accounts

The disclosure on provision pertaining to fraud accounts in accordance with the RBI circular DBR.No.BP.BC.92/21.04.048/2015-16 dated 18 April 2016 is as under

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
No. of frauds reported during the year / period	246	4
Amount involved in fraud	6,636	49
Amount involved in fraud net of recoveries / write-offs as at the end of the year / period	101	1
Provisions held as at the end of the year / period	48	1
Amount of unamortised provision debited from "other reserves" as at the end of the year / period	-	-

67. Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India had notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 on 16 February 2015. Further, a press release was issued by the MCA on 18 January 2016 outlining the roadmap for implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) converged with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for banks. Banks in India shall comply with the IndAS for financial statements for accounting period beginning from 1 April 2018 onwards, with comparatives for the year ended 31 March 2018. Subsequently, in accordance with press release on 'Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies' dated 5 April 2018, RBI has advised deferment of implementation of IndAS by one year taking into consideration various legislative amendments required to align with IndAS requirements and implementation constraints on the banking sector in general. This was further deferred by RBI in March 2019 until further notice.

In preparedness towards achieving the same and in accordance with RBI guidelines, the Bank had prepared and submitted proforma financials as per IndAS for the quarter ended 30 Jun 2019, 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2019 to RBI.

The Bank will continue its preparation towards migration to adopting IndAS as per regulatory timelines.

68. Disclosure on Remuneration

Qualitative Disclosures

a) Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Remuneration Committee.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC) comprises of Independent Directors and Non-Executive Directors of the Bank. Key mandate of the NRC is to oversee the overall design and operation of the remuneration policy and framework of the Bank and ensure that such policies are consistent with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements applicable for the Bank.

b) Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes and the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.

The Bank compensation philosophy is based on DBS Group remuneration strategy and framework, which is adapted for local implementation including local governance and regulatory considerations.

The three main thrusts of the Banks remuneration approach are:

Pay for performance

This is measured against the balanced scorecard which aims to instil and drive a pay-for-performance culture. It also ensures close linkage between total compensation and our annual and long-term business objectives as measured through the balanced scorecard. Further, a calibrated mix of fixed and variable pay aims to drive sustainable performance and alignment to DBS PRIDE! values, taking into account both the "what" and "how" of achieving KPIs.

Provide market competitive pay

We benchmark our total compensation against other organizations of similar size and standing in the markets we operate in. We drive performance differentiation by benchmarking total compensation for top performing employees against the upper quartile or higher.

Guard against excessive risk-taking

Focus on achieving risk-adjusted returns that are consistent with our prudent risk and capital management, as well as emphasis on long-term sustainable outcomes. Design pay-out structure to align incentive payments with the long-term performance of the Bank through deferral and claw back arrangements.

In line with the discussion with RBI; the Bank has designed its remuneration guidelines in line with FSB principles and relevant RBI guideline (issued in 2012).

c) Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes including the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks.

One of the main thrusts of the Bank remuneration approach as illustrated above is to guard against excessive risk taking. The remuneration framework is designed to focus on achieving risk-adjusted returns that are consistent with our prudent risk and capital management, as well as emphasis on long-term sustainable outcomes. In addition, the pay-out structure designed to aligned to the performance payments with the long-term sustainable performance of the Bank through deferral and claw back arrangements.

d) Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.

Individual performances are assessed in line the balanced scorecard which aims to instil and drive a pay for performance culture. The balance score card is reviewed annually and revised to accurately reflect the priorities for the year in line with the long-term business objectives. This ensure close linkage between total compensation and our annual and long-term business objectives as it is measured through the balanced scorecard. Calibrate mix of fixed and variable pay to drive sustainable performance and alignment to DBS PRIDE Values, taking into account both the what and how of achieving KPIs.

e) A discussion of the Bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and a discussion of the Bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and after vesting.

In line with the discussion with RBI; the Bank has designed its remuneration guidelines in line with FSB principles and relevant RBI guideline (issued in 2012) notifications was tabled and approved by the Bank's Nomination and Remuneration Committee in FY 2019-20.

However, the Bank remuneration framework consist of guarding against excessive risk taking, where in Bank has focus on achieving risk adjusted returns that are consistent with our prudent risk and capital management, as well as emphasis on long term sustainable outcomes. Pay-out structures are designed to align variable or bonus payments with the long-term performance of the Bank through deferral and claw back arrangements.

Compensation in the Bank has clear linkages to risk outcomes, time horizon sensitive pay-out schedule in the form of a longer deferral period of 4 years against the FSB guideline of 3 years. The shares vest from the second to fourth year (33%, 33% & 34% respectively). Such longer deferral period is conservative compared to others in the industry. In addition, cash bonus, unvested and /or vested shares is subject to malus / claw back during the seven-year period from the date of grant if certain events are triggered.

f) Description of the different forms of variable remuneration (i.e. cash, shares, ESOPs and other forms) that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.

The variable pay at the Bank is primarily comprised of two components i.e. Cash Bonus & Long – Term Incentive in the form of DBS Group shares. The rationale and the linkage are to provide a portion of total compensation that is performance linked, focus employees on the achievement of objectives which are aligned to value creation for our shareholders and multiple stakeholders and align the same to a time horizon of risk.

Remuneration - Quantitative disclosures (The quantitative disclosures covers Whole Time Directors / Chief Executive Officer/ Other Risk Takers)



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a. Number of meetings held by the Remuneration Committee during the period and remuneration paid to its members.

Two meetings of Nomination & Remuneration Committee ("NRC") were held during the year ended 31 March 2020. Chairperson of the NRC is paid a sitting fee of INR 1 lakh per meeting and all other Independent Director who is a member of NRC is paid sitting fees of INR 75 thousand per meeting.

b. Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.

8 employees received variable remuneration award during the year.

c. Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year.

One during the period ended 31 March 2020. Information on amount is not provided since there was only one employee.

d. Details of guaranteed bonus, if any, paid as joining / sign on bonus.

Only one employee as mentioned above.

e. Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any.

None during the year ended 31 March 20.

f. Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.

Cash – Nil

Shares, outstanding RSPs as at 31 March 2020 – 111,138 units

g. Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.

An amount of INR 43,056 thousand during the year ended 31 March 2020

h. Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial period to show fixed and variable, deferred and non-deferred.

Particulars	31-Mar-20
Fixed remuneration	185,434
Variable remuneration	173,429
- Deferred remuneration	43,056
- non-deferred remuneration	130,373

i. Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and / or implicit adjustments.

None during the year ended 31 March 20.

j. Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post explicit adjustments.

None during the year ended 31 March 20.

k. Total amount of reductions during the financial period due to ex- post implicit adjustments.

None during the year ended 31 March 20.

69. Disclosure on remuneration to Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of sitting fees for attending

meetings of the Board and its committees. An amount of INR 7,650 thousand was paid as sitting fees to the Non-Executive Directors during the year (Previous period: INR 2,750 thousand).

70. Other Disclosures

- The Bank did not hold any floating provision in its books as at 31 March 2020 (Previous period: Nil).
- Deposits as reported in Schedule 3 include deposits kept by customers as margin against credit facilities INR 6,132,239 thousand (Previous period: INR 4,870,672 thousand).
- The Bank has transferred an amount of INR 208,767 thousand to Investment Reserve account (Previous period: INR 153,689 thousand).
- The Bank has transferred an amount of INR 277,514 thousand to Statutory Reserve account (Previous period: INR 51,229 thousand).
- The Bank has transferred an amount of INR 623,775 thousand to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (Previous period: Nil).
- The Bank did not issue any Letters of Comfort (LoC) during the year ended 31 March 2020 (Previous period: Nil).
- The Bank has not financed any margin trading activities nor securitised any assets during the current year. (Previous period: Nil)
- The Bank did not deal in any Credit default swaps during the year ended 31 March 2020 (Previous period: Nil).
- The Bank has earned an amount of INR 160,139 thousand in respect of Bancassurance business undertaken during the year ended 31 March 2020 (Previous period: INR 19,532 thousand).
- The net book value of the fixed assets includes computer software of INR 121,794 thousand as at 31 March 2020 (Previous period: INR 64,358 thousand).
- Receivables acquired under factoring (gross) as on 31 March 2020 amounts to INR 24,384,983 thousand (Previous period: INR 14,316,690 thousand).
- Previous period numbers have regrouped or reclassified in order to conform to the current year presentation.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP For DBS Bank India Limited

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration
No.: 101049W/E300004

Sarvesh Warty
Partner
Membership No: 121411

Surojit Shome
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Rajesh Prabhu
Whole Time Director &
Chief Financial Officer

Ketan Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Mumbai
29 May 2020

Mumbai
29 May 2020