星展銀行<mark>XDBS</mark>

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

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

REGULATORY DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS 30 September 2023

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REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

1 INTRODUCTION

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

Basis of preparation

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

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

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

2 KEY PRUDENTIAL RATIOS

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

- Banking (Capital) Rules ("BCR")
- Banking (Liquidity) Rules ("BLR")

In HKS	millions	As at 30 September 2023	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 December 2022	As at 30 September 2022
	Regulatory Capital (amount)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	46,746	47,364	45,554	43,417	42,842
2	Tier 1	48,146	48,764	46,954	44,817	44,242
3	Total Capital	51,135	51,925	50,332	48,171	49,507
	RWA (amount)					
4	Total RWA	248,867	250,503	262,587	262,344	282,246
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	18.8	18.9	17.3	16.5	15.2
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	19.3	19.5	17.9	17.1	15.7
7	Total Capital ratio (%)	20.5	20.7	19.2	18.4	17.5
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	0.761	0.743	0.715	0.727	0.714
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	3.261	3.243	3.215	3.227	3.214
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	12.5	12.7	11.2	10.4	9.5
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	488,838	499,432	519,331	515,429	516,070
14	LR (%)	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.7	8.6

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2 **KEY PRUDENTIAL RATIOS (continued)**

		As at 30 September	As at 30 June	As at 31 March	As at 31 December	As at 30 September
In HK\$ millions		. 2023	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) / Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	111,714	121,157	124,270	114,679	89,827
16	Total net cash outflows	70,794	73,080	71,929	72,480	58,091
17	LCR (%)	158.0	166.1	173.1	158.2	155.5
	Applicable to category 2 institution only:					
17a	LMR (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) / Core Funding Ratio (CFR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
18	Total available stable funding	302,821	300,819	319,684	308,301	302,440
19	Total required stable funding	213,045	214,696	224,789	228,024	230,747
20	NSFR (%)	142.1	140.1	142.2	135.2	131.1
	Applicable to category 2A institution only:					
20a	CFR (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The decrease in capital ratios in the third quarter was mainly due to dividend distribution, partially offset by the profit for the quarter.

Other commentaries for the quarter explaining significant changes in the above metrics, if any, have been included in subsequent sections of this document.

3 OVERVIEW OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

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

		RW	IA	Minimum capital requirements ^{1/}
In HK	\$ millions	As at 30 September 2023	As at 30 June 2023	As at 30 September 2023
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	203,616	198,846	17,208
2	Of which STC approach	12,315	12,865	985
2a	Of which BSC approach	-	_	_
3	Of which foundation IRB approach	162,719	160,093	13,799
4	Of which supervisory slotting criteria approach	28,582	25,888	2,424
5	Of which advanced IRB approach	-	_	_
6	Counterparty default risk and default fund contributions	2,417	2,426	204
7	Of which SA-CCR approach	2,251	2,339	190
7a	Of which CEM	NA	NA	NA
8	Of which IMM(CCR) approach	_		_

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3 OVERVIEW OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (continued)

		RWA		Minimum capital requirements ^{1/}
In HK\$ millions		As at 30 September 2023	As at 30 June 2023	As at 30 September 2023
9	Of which others	166	87	14
10	CVA Risk	1,610	1,543	129
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	_	_	-
12	Collective investment scheme ("CIS") exposures – LTA	NA	NA	NA
13	CIS exposures – MBA	NA	NA	NA
14	CIS exposures – FBA	NA	NA	NA
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches	NA	NA	NA
15	Settlement Risk	_	2	_
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	_
17	Of which SEC – IRBA	-	-	_
18	Of which SEC – ERBA (including IAA)	-	-	_
19	Of which SEC – SA	-	_	_
19a	Of which SEC – FBA	_	-	_
20	Market risk	1,699	1,665	136
21	Of which STM approach	1,699	1,665	136
22	Of which IMM approach	-	-	_
23	Capital charge for switch between exposures in trading book and banking book (not applicable before the revised market risk framework takes effect)	NA	NA	NA
24	Operational risk	21,795	21,277	1,744
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	_	_	_
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	93	93	7
26	Capital floor adjustment	6,144	13,452	492
26a	Deduction to RWA	(116)	(91)	(9)
26b	Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	(116)	(91)	(9)
26c	Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital			
27	Total	237,258	239,213	19,911

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

Total risk-weighted assets dropped during the quarter was mainly driven by the increase in credit RWA for non-securitization exposures, offset by the decrease in capital floor adjustment.

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4 RWA FLOW STATEMENTS OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES UNDER IRB APPROACH

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

In HK\$ millions	RWA
As at 30 June 2023	185,981
Asset size	5,732
Asset quality	(187)
Model updates	_
Methodology and policy	_
Acquisitions and disposals	-
Foreign exchange movements	(225)
Others	_
As at 30 September 2023	191,301

The increase in credit RWA during the quarter was mainly driven by asset size movement.

5 LEVERAGE RATIO

The following table provides the breakdown of the Bank's leverage ratio regulatory elements.

In HK	\$ millions	As at 30 September 2023	As at 30 June 2023
On-ba	alance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	410,636	413,120
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	1,674	1,750
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)	412,310	414,870
Exp	osures arising from derivative contracts		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/ or with bilateral netting)	2,413	2,289
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	2,941	3,141
6	Gross-up for collateral provided in respect of derivative contracts where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	_	_
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	(46)	(45)
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	_	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit-related derivative contracts	_	_
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit-related derivative contracts	_	_
11	Total exposures arising from derivative contracts	5,308	5,385

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5 LEVERAGE RATIO (continued)

In HK	\$ millions	As at 30 September 2023	As at 30 June 2023
Expo	osures arising from SFTs		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	36,708	40,490
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	_	_
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	905	534
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	_
16	Total exposures arising from SFTs	37,613	41,024
Othe	r off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	241,767	241,837
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(204,288)	(200,028)
19	Off-balance sheet items	37,479	41,809
Capi	tal and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	48,146	48,764
20a	Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions	492,710	503,088
20b	Adjustments for specific and collective provisions	(3,872)	(3,656)
21	Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions	488,838	499,432
Leve	rage ratio		
22	Leverage ratio (%)	9.8	9.8

6 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO

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

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

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

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

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6 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (continued)

Table: Average LCR for the quarter ended 30 September 2023

	per of data points used in calculating the average value of the LCR and related ponents set out in this template for the quarter ending on 30 September 2023: (74)	In HK\$ m	illions
-	Basis of disclosure: unconsolidated		Weighted value (average)
A. HO	QLA		
1	Total HQLA		111,714
B. Ca	sh Outflows		
2	Retail deposits and small business funding, of which:	210,575	16,570
3	Stable retail deposits and stable small business funding	9,338	280
4	Less stable retail deposits and less stable small business funding	124,555	12,456
4a	Retail term deposits and small business term funding	76,682	3,834
5	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding), debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI, of which:	135,649	78,184
6	Operational deposits	9,750	2,038
7	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding) not covered in row 6	125,579	75,826
8	Debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI and redeemable within the LCR period	320	320
9	Secured funding transactions (including securities swap transactions)		-
10	Additional requirements, of which:	37,522	4,893
11	Cash outflows arising from derivative contracts and other transactions, and additional liquidity needs arising from related collateral requirements	1,201	1,201
12	Cash outflows arising from obligations under structured financing transactions and repayment of funding obtained from such transactions	_	_
13	Potential drawdown of undrawn committed facilities (including committed credit facilities and committed liquidity facilities)	36,321	3,692
14	Contractual lending obligations (not otherwise covered in Section B) and other contractual cash outflows	2,039	2,039
15	Other contingent funding obligations (whether contractual or non-contractual)	200,166	657
16	Total Cash Outflows		102,343
C. Ca	sh Inflows		
17	Secured lending transactions (including securities swap transactions)	27,936	5
18	Secured and unsecured loans (other than secured lending transactions covered in Row 17) and operational deposits placed at other financial institutions	100,253	22,067
19	Other cash inflows	9,745	9,477
20	Total Cash Inflows	137,934	31,549
D. Lio	uidity Coverage Ratio	·	Adjusted value
21	Total HQLA		- 111,714
22	Total Net Cash Outflows		70,794
23	LCR (%)		158.0

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6 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (continued)

The Bank has maintained a healthy liquidity position in the third quarter of 2023, with LCR being well above regulatory requirement. Quarter-on-quarter, the Bank decreased holding of HQLA which had led to the decrease of average LCR.

(i) Composition of High Quality Liquid Assets

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

(ii) Concentration of funding sources

The Bank strives to develop a diversified funding base with access to funding sources across retail and wholesale channels. Customer deposits form a sound funding base and serve as the main source of funding for the Bank. It is complemented by a well-diversified book of wholesale funding, including but not limited to interbank money market borrowing and the issuance of certificates of deposit. For more information on the Bank's funding strategy, please refer to section 20.1.3 of annual regulatory disclosure for the year ended 31 December 2022.

(iii) Derivatives exposures

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

(iv) Currency mismatch

Customer deposit in Hong Kong, largely denominated in Hong Kong Dollar ("HKD") and United States Dollar ("USD"), is a major funding source for the Bank. The Bank makes appropriate use of swap markets for the deployment of surplus funds to meet customer demand for loans.

(v) Centralisation of liquidity management

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

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

7 ABBREVIATIONS

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

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

7 ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

Abbreviations	Brief Description
SEC-IRBA	Securitization Internal Ratings-Based Approach
SEC-ERBA	Securitization External Ratings-Based Approach
SEC-SA	Securitization Standardized Approach
SEC-FBA	Securitization Fall-back Approach
SFT	Securities Financing Transaction
STC	Standardized (Credit Risk)
STM	Standardized (Market Risk)