To: Shareholders

The Board of Directors of DBS Group Holdings Ltd ("DBSH" or "the Company") reports the following:

Financial Results for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Details of the financial results are in the accompanying performance summary.

Dividends

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020, the Directors have recommended a final one-tier tax exempt dividend of 18 cents for each DBSH ordinary share ("FY20 Final Dividend") to which the DBSH Scrip Dividend Scheme will be applied, subject to shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 30 March 2021.

Details of the proposed dividends, along with interim ones paid during the course of the financial year, are as follows:

In $ millions	2020*	2019
DBSH Ordinary shares		
Interim one-tier tax exempt dividend of 69 cents (2019: 90 cents)	1,752	2,300
Final one-tier tax exempt dividend of 18 cents (2019: 33 cents)	459	838
	2,211	3,138

* The reduction in dividends for 2020 is in line with MAS' guidance issued on 29 July 2020 for local banks to moderate the dividends for financial year 2020 .

DBSH Scrip Dividend Scheme

The issue price for new shares to be allotted to shareholders who have elected to receive the FY20 Final Dividend in scrip shall be the average of the closing prices of each DBSH ordinary share on the SGX-ST on 7 and 8 April 2021.

Ex-dividend Date

The DBSH ordinary shares will be quoted ex-dividend on 7 April 2021 (Wednesday).

Closure of Books

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of DBSH will be closed from 5.00 p.m. on 8 April 2021 (Thursday) up to (and including) 9 April 2021 (Friday) for the purpose of determining shareholders' entitlement to the FY20 Final Dividend.

…DBS/

DBS Group Holdings Ltd
12 Marina Boulevard
DBS Asia Central @
Marina Bay Financial
Centre Tower 3
Singapore 018982

Tel: 65.6878 8888
www.dbs.com

Co. Reg. No. 199901152M

Payment Date

The FY20 Final Dividend will be payable on or about 24 May 2021. In respect of ordinary shares in the securities accounts with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited ("CDP"), the FY20 Final Dividend will be paid by DBSH to CDP, which will in turn distribute the dividend entitlements to shareholders.

A separate announcement which will outline further administrative details on the application of the DBSH Scrip Dividend Scheme to the FY20 Final Dividend will be made in due course.

By order of the Board

Teoh Chia-Yin
Group Secretary

10 February 2021
Singapore

More information on the above announcement is available at www.dbs.com/investor

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Performance Summary

Financial Results
For the Year Ended
31 December 2020

DBS Group Holdings Ltd
Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore
Company Registration Number: 199901152M

Contents

OVERVIEW

DBS Group Holdings Ltd ("DBSH") prepares its consolidated DBSH Group ("Group") financial statements in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (SFRS(I)). The accounting policies and methods of computation applied for the current financial periods are consistent with those applied for the financial year ended 31 December 2019. The amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2020 do not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amalgamation of Lakshmi Vilas Bank with DBS Bank India Limited

Lakshmi Vilas Bank (LVB) has been amalgamated with DBS Bank India Limited (DBIL) with effect from 27 November 2020. The scheme of amalgamation is under the special powers of the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, India. The amalgamation provides stability to LVB's depositors, customers and employees following a period of uncertainty. It complements the Group's digibank strategy with an expanded network of 600 branches and 1,000 ATMs, an additional two million retail and 125,000 non-retail customers, as well as a strengthened deposit franchise.

The provisional goodwill from amalgamation of LVB was $153 million, being the difference between the fair value of its assets and liabilities of $3.89 billion and $4.04 billion respectively. As at 31 December 2020, total loans transferred amounted to $2.14 billion, including net non-performing loans of $212 million and total deposits transferred amounted to $3.34 billion.

The fourth quarter results included amalgamation expenses of $33 million and general allowances of $87 million. Additional general allowances were set aside at group level to pre-emptively build up general allowance reserves to 9.5% of LVB's performing loans.

	2nd Half 2020	2nd Half 2019	% chg	1st Half 2020	% chg	Year 2020	Year 2019	% chg
Selected income statement items ($m)								
Net interest income	**4,291**	4,886	(12)	4,785	(10)	**9,076**	9,625	(6)
Net fee and commission income	**1,545**	1,555	(1)	1,513	2	**3,058**	3,052	-
Other non-interest income	**1,004**	843	19	1,454	(31)	**2,458**	1,867	32
Total income	**6,840**	7,284	(6)	7,752	(12)	**14,592**	14,544	-
Expenses	**3,119**	3,214	(3)	3,039	3	**6,158**	6,258	(2)
Profit before allowances	**3,721**	4,070	(9)	4,713	(21)	**8,434**	8,286	2
Allowances for credit and other losses	**1,131**	376	>100	1,935	(42)	**3,066**	703	>100
ECL[1] Stage 3 (SP)	**681**	392	74	672	1	**1,353**	761	78
ECL[1] Stage 1 and 2 (GP)	**450**	(16)	NM	1,263	(64)	**1,713**	(58)	NM
Profit before tax	**2,590**	3,694	(30)	2,778	(7)	**5,368**	7,583	(29)
Net profit	**2,309**	3,137	(26)	2,412	(4)	**4,721**	6,391	(26)
Selected balance sheet items ($m)								
Customer loans	**371,171**	357,884	4	374,784	(1)	**371,171**	357,884	4
Constant-currency change			*4*		*1*			*4*
Total assets	**649,938**	578,946	12	648,204	-	**649,938**	578,946	12
of which: Non-performing assets	**6,686**	5,773	16	6,354	5	**6,686**	5,773	16
Customer deposits	**464,850**	404,289	15	447,423	4	**464,850**	404,289	15
Constant-currency change			*15*		*6*			*15*
Total liabilities	**595,295**	527,147	13	593,945	-	**595,295**	527,147	13
Shareholders' funds	**54,626**	50,981	7	53,438	2	**54,626**	50,981	7
Key financial ratios (%)[2]								
Net interest margin	**1.51**	1.88		1.74		**1.62**	1.89	
Cost/income ratio	**45.6**	44.1		39.2		**42.2**	43.0	
Return on assets	**0.72**	1.08		0.78		**0.75**	1.13	
Return on equity[3]	**8.8**	12.7		9.5		**9.1**	13.2	
NPL ratio	**1.6**	1.5		1.5		**1.6**	1.5	
(Total allowances + RLAR)/ NPA[4]	**110**	94		106		**110**	94	
(Total allowances + RLAR)/ unsecured NPA[4]	**206**	191		199		**206**	191	
SP for loans/average loans (bp)	**33**	21		30		**31**	20	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	**13.9**	14.1		13.7		**13.9**	14.1	
Leverage ratio[5]	**6.8**	7.0		6.8		**6.8**	7.0	
Average all-currency liquidity coverage ratio[6,8]	**137**	135		134		**136**	136	
Net stable funding ratio[7,8]	**125**	110		121		**125**	110	
Per share data ($)								
Per basic and diluted share								
– earnings	**1.76**	2.41		1.86		**1.81**	2.46	
– net book value[9]	**20.08**	19.17		19.71		**20.08**	19.17	

Notes:
1 Refers to expected credit loss
2 Return on assets, return on equity, ECL Stage 3 (SP) for loans/average loans and per share data are computed on an annualised basis
3 Calculated based on net profit attributable to the shareholders net of dividends on other equity instruments. Non-controlling interests and other equity instruments are not included as equity in the computation of return on equity
4 Computation includes regulatory loss allowance reserves (RLAR) (31 Dec'20 :Nil; 30 Jun'20: Nil; 31 Dec'19: $404 million)
5 Leverage Ratio is computed based on MAS Notice 637
6 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is computed based on MAS Notice 649. For average SGD LCR and other disclosures required under MAS Notice 651, refer to https://www.dbs.com/investors/default.page
7 Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is computed based on MAS Notice 652
8 Ratios for 2nd Half 2020 and Full-year 2020 exclude impact from LVB
9 Non-controlling interests are not included as equity in the computation of net book value per share
NM Not meaningful

	4th Qtr 2020	4th Qtr 2019	% chg	3rd Qtr 2020	% chg
Selected income statement items ($m)					
Net interest income	**2,120**	2,426	(13)	2,171	(2)
Net fee and commission income	**747**	741	1	798	(6)
Other non-interest income	**396**	294	35	608	(35)
Total income	**3,263**	3,461	(6)	3,577	(9)
Expenses	**1,580**	1,600	(1)	1,539	3
Profit before allowances	**1,683**	1,861	(10)	2,038	(17)
Allowances for credit and other losses	**577**	122	>100	554	4
ECL[1] Stage 3 (SP)	**363**	199	82	318	14
ECL[1] Stage 1 and 2 (GP)	**214**	(77)	NM	236	(9)
Profit before tax	**1,106**	1,739	(36)	1,484	(25)
Net profit	**1,012**	1,508	(33)	1,297	(22)
Selected balance sheet items ($m)					
Customer loans	**371,171**	357,884	4	371,358	-
Constant-currency change			*4*		*1*
Total assets	**649,938**	578,946	12	638,131	2
of which: Non-performing assets	**6,686**	5,773	16	6,517	3
Customer deposits	**464,850**	404,289	15	446,886	4
Constant-currency change			*15*		*5*
Total liabilities	**595,295**	527,147	13	583,271	2
Shareholders' funds	**54,626**	50,981	7	54,031	1
Key financial ratios (%)[2]					
Net interest margin	**1.49**	1.86		1.53	
Cost/income ratio	**48.4**	46.2		43.0	
Return on assets	**0.63**	1.04		0.81	
Return on equity[3]	**7.7**	12.1		10.0	
NPL ratio	**1.6**	1.5		1.6	
(Total allowances + RLAR)/ NPA[4]	**110**	94		107	
(Total allowances + RLAR)/ unsecured NPA[4]	**206**	191		200	
SP for loans/average loans (bp)	**34**	21		31	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	**13.9**	14.1		13.9	
Leverage ratio[5]	**6.8**	7.0		6.9	
Average all-currency liquidity coverage ratio[6,8]	**139**	139		135	
Net stable funding ratio[7,8]	**125**	110		123	
Per share data ($)					
Per basic and diluted share					
– earnings	**1.54**	2.31		1.98	
– net book value[9]	**20.08**	19.17		19.94	

Notes:
1 Refers to expected credit loss
2 Return on assets, return on equity, ECL Stage 3 (SP) for loans/average loans and per share data are computed on an annualised basis
3 Calculated based on net profit attributable to the shareholders net of dividends on other equity instruments. Non-controlling interests and other equity instruments are not included as equity in the computation of return on equity
4 Computation includes regulatory loss allowance reserves (RLAR) (31 Dec'20 :Nil; 30 Sep'20: Nil; 31 Dec'19: $404 million)
5 Leverage Ratio is computed based on MAS Notice 637
6 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is computed based on MAS Notice 649. For average SGD LCR and other disclosures required under MAS Notice 651, refer to https://www.dbs.com/investors/default.page
7 Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is computed based on MAS Notice 652
8 Ratios for 4th Qtr 2020 exclude impact from LVB
9 Non-controlling interests are not included as equity in the computation of net book value per share
NM Not meaningful

Second Half

Second-half net profit fell 26% from a year ago to $2.31 billion due to lower net interest margin and higher allowances. Business momentum was resilient as loans grew and fees were stable. Compared to the previous half, net profit declined 4% as the impact of lower net interest margin and other non-interest income were partially offset by lower allowances.

Lakshmi Vilas Bank (LVB) was amalgamated on 27 November 2020 with provisional goodwill of $153 million. The fourth-quarter results included amalgamation expenses of $33 million and general allowances of $87 million.

Net interest income was 12% lower than a year ago at $4.29 billion. Net interest margin declined 37 basis points to 1.51% with most of the decline occurring in the second and third quarters. The lower net interest margin more than offset the impact of 4% constant currency loan growth to $371 billion. Deposits rose 15% to $465 billion as growth in current and savings accounts enabled fixed deposits to be let go. The faster deposit growth than loan growth accounted for a six basis point decline in net interest margin but was accretive to net interest income. Compared to the first half, net interest income was 10% lower due to a 23 basis point fall in net interest margin.

Net fee income was stable from a year ago at $1.55 billion. Record wealth management fees and higher brokerage commissions offset lower cards and investment banking fees. Net fee income was also little changed from the first half.

Other non-interest income was $1.00 billion, 19% higher than a year ago but 31% lower than the previous half, as gains from investment securities and net trading income were higher in the first half.

Total income was $6.84 billion, 6% below a year ago due to a lower net interest margin. It was 12% lower than the previous half as the decline in net interest margin occurred from the second quarter.

Expenses fell 3% to $3.12 billion from lower general expenses such as travel, advertising and promotions. Expenses were 3% higher than the first half after incorporating expenses from LVB.

Profit before allowances was 9% lower than a year ago and 21% lower than the previous half at $3.72 billion.

Non-performing assets (NPA) increased 5% from the previous half to $6.69 billion as new NPA formation was offset by write-offs and recoveries. The NPL rate was at 1.6%. Specific allowances were $681 million, or 33 basis points of loans. Allowance coverage was at 110% and at 206% if collateral was considered.

The liquidity coverage ratio was at 137% and the net stable funding ratio was at 125%. The Common Equity Tier 1 ratio was at 13.9%, in line with recent quarters, while the leverage ratio was at 6.8%, all comfortably above regulatory requirements.

Fourth Quarter

Net profit fell 33% to $1.01 billion due to a lower net interest margin and higher total allowances. Business momentum was healthy with broad-based loan growth and resilient fee income.

Net interest income declined 13% from a year ago and 2% from the previous quarter to $2.12 billion. Net interest margin was 1.49%, down 37 basis points from a year ago but only four basis points lower than the previous quarter as interest rates stabilised.

Net fee income of $747 million was 1% higher than a year ago. An increase in wealth management fees was offset by lower contributions from other activities. Cards fees fell 12%, moderating from declines of 21% in the third quarter and 34% in the second quarter compared to year-ago levels even as card spending from travel remained subdued.

Other non-interest income rose 35% from a year ago due to higher trading income. Compared to the previous quarter, other non-interest income was 35% lower due to seasonal factors.

Expenses were little changed from a year ago at $1.58 billion.

Total allowances were almost five times higher than the year before at $577 million. Underlying new NPA formation was in line with the quarterly run-rate of the first nine months.

Full Year

Full-year net profit fell 26% from a year ago to $4.72 billion due to a 27 basis point decline in net interest margin to 1.62% and a quadrupling of allowances to $3.07 billion. Total income was stable at $14.6 billion as a 6% decline in net interest income to $9.08 billion was offset by a 32% increase in other non-interest income to $2.46 billion.

QUARTERLY BREAKDOWN

($m)	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Full Year
Net interest income					
2019	2,310	2,429	2,460	2,426	9,625
2020	2,482	2,303	2,171	2,120	9,076
% chg	7	(5)	(12)	(13)	(6)
Non-interest income					
2019	1,241	1,280	1,363	1,035	4,919
2020	1,544	1,423	1,406	1,143	5,516
% chg	24	11	3	10	12
Total income					
2019	3,551	3,709	3,823	3,461	14,544
2020	4,026	3,726	3,577	3,263	14,592
% chg	13	-	(6)	(6)	-
Expenses					
2019	1,498	1,546	1,614	1,600	6,258
2020	1,556	1,483	1,539	1,580	6,158
% chg	4	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)
Allowances for credit and other losses					
2019	76	251	254	122	703
2020	1,086	849	554	577	3,066
% chg	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100
Profit before tax					
2019	1,977	1,912	1,955	1,739	7,583
2020	1,384	1,394	1,484	1,106	5,368
% chg	(30)	(27)	(24)	(36)	(29)
Net profit					
2019	1,651	1,603	1,629	1,508	6,391
2020	1,165	1,247	1,297	1,012	4,721
% chg	(29)	(22)	(20)	(33)	(26)

Net profit was lower for each quarter due to significantly higher total allowances. A lower net interest margin also contributed to the decline from the second quarter.

Net interest income was lower from the second quarter due to a lower net interest margin as central banks globally cut interest rates.

Non-interest income was higher by a double-digit percentage in all quarters except for the third quarter. The strong performance in the first and second quarter was due to higher gains from investment securities while the increase in fourth quarter was driven by higher trading income.

Expenses were lower than a year ago from the second quarter due to declines in general expenses and bonus accruals as well as to government grants. The cost-income ratio for the full year improved one percentage point.

Total allowances were higher for all four quarters led by higher general allowances. Specific allowances were also higher for all four quarters.

NET INTEREST INCOME

Average balance sheet	2nd Half 2020 Average balance ($m)	2nd Half 2020 Interest ($m)	2nd Half 2020 Average rate (%)	2nd Half 2019 Average balance ($m)	2nd Half 2019 Interest ($m)	2nd Half 2019 Average rate (%)	1st Half 2020 Average balance ($m)	1st Half 2020 Interest ($m)	1st Half 2020 Average rate (%)
Interest-bearing assets									
Customer non-trade loans	**329,183**	**3,485**	**2.11**	310,258	5,120	3.27	326,206	4,577	2.82
Trade assets	**45,913**	**400**	**1.73**	46,144	759	3.26	47,619	617	2.61
Interbank assets[1]	**74,311**	**261**	**0.70**	48,784	416	1.70	63,827	384	1.21
Securities and others	**115,748**	**1,155**	**1.98**	110,370	1,468	2.64	115,238	1,329	2.32
Total	**565,155**	**5,301**	**1.87**	515,556	7,763	2.99	552,890	6,907	2.51
Interest-bearing liabilities									
Customer deposits	**451,462**	**701**	**0.31**	399,494	1,965	0.98	435,097	1,474	0.68
Other borrowings	**85,858**	**309**	**0.72**	89,017	912	2.03	87,224	648	1.49
Total	**537,320**	**1,010**	**0.37**	488,511	2,877	1.17	522,321	2,122	0.82
Net interest income/margin[2]		**4,291**	**1.51**		4,886	1.88		4,785	1.74

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Average balance sheet	Year 2020 Average balance ($m)	Year 2020 Interest ($m)	Year 2020 Average rate (%)	Year 2019 Average balance ($m)	Year 2019 Interest ($m)	Year 2019 Average rate (%)
Interest-bearing assets						
Customer non-trade loans	**327,703**	**8,062**	**2.46**	306,598	10,247	3.34
Trade assets	**46,761**	**1,017**	**2.17**	45,610	1,574	3.45
Interbank assets[1]	**69,098**	**645**	**0.93**	49,175	877	1.78
Securities and others	**115,494**	**2,484**	**2.15**	108,223	2,894	2.67
Total	**559,056**	**12,208**	**2.18**	509,606	15,592	3.06
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Customer deposits	**443,324**	**2,175**	**0.49**	397,788	4,129	1.04
Other borrowings	**86,537**	**957**	**1.11**	84,736	1,838	2.17
Total	**529,861**	**3,132**	**0.59**	482,524	5,967	1.24
Net interest income/margin[2]		**9,076**	**1.62**		9,625	1.89

Notes:
1 Includes non-restricted balances with central banks.
2 Net interest margin is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average interest-bearing assets.

Second-half net interest income fell 12% from a year ago to $4.29 billion. Net interest margin was 37 basis points lower as interest rates declined following cuts by central banks at the end of the first quarter. The lower net interest margin more than offset the impact of growth in interest-bearing assets.

Compared to the previous half, net interest income fell 10% as net interest margin declined 23 basis points.

For the full year, net interest income fell 6% to $9.08 billion as a 27 basis point fall in net interest margin to 1.62% more than offset the impact of asset growth.

Volume and rate analysis ($m) Increase/(decrease) due to change in	**2nd Half 2020 vs 2nd Half 2019** Volume	Rate	Net change	**2nd Half 2020 vs 1st Half 2020** Volume	Rate	Net change
Interest income						
Customer non-trade loans	200	(1,835)	(1,635)	32	(1,173)	(1,141)
Trade assets	(2)	(357)	(359)	(15)	(210)	(225)
Interbank assets	90	(245)	(155)	37	(165)	(128)
Securities and others	54	(367)	(313)	5	(194)	(189)
Total	342	(2,804)	(2,462)	59	(1,742)	(1,683)
Interest expense						
Customer deposits	81	(1,345)	(1,264)	25	(814)	(789)
Other borrowings	(11)	(592)	(603)	(5)	(342)	(347)
Total	70	(1,937)	(1,867)	20	(1,156)	(1,136)
Net impact on net interest income	272	(867)	(595)	39	(586)	(547)
Due to change in number of days			-			53
Net Interest Income			(595)			(494)

Volume and rate analysis ($m) Increase/(decrease) due to change in	**Year 2020 vs Year 2019** Volume	Rate	Net change
Interest income			
Customer non-trade loans	519	(2,732)	(2,213)
Trade assets	25	(586)	(561)
Interbank assets	186	(421)	(235)
Securities and others	156	(574)	(418)
Total	886	(4,313)	(3,427)
Interest expense			
Customer deposits	223	(2,190)	(1,967)
Other borrowings	20	(905)	(885)
Total	243	(3,095)	(2,852)
Net impact on net interest income	643	(1,218)	(575)
Due to change in number of days			26
Net Interest Income			(549)

NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

($m)	2nd Half 2020	2nd Half 2019	% chg	1st Half 2020	% chg	Year 2020	Year 2019	% chg
Brokerage	**75**	55	36	74	1	**149**	114	31
Investment banking	**85**	135	(37)	63	35	**148**	213	(31)
Transaction services[1]	**372**	390	(5)	374	(1)	**746**	760	(2)
Loan-related	**191**	201	(5)	226	(15)	**417**	407	2
Cards[2]	**337**	403	(16)	304	11	**641**	790	(19)
Wealth management	**725**	643	13	707	3	**1,432**	1,290	11
Fee and commission income	**1,785**	1,827	(2)	1,748	2	**3,533**	3,574	(1)
Less: Fee and commission expense	**240**	272	(12)	235	2	**475**	522	(9)
Total	**1,545**	1,555	(1)	1,513	2	**3,058**	3,052	-

Notes:
1 Includes trade & remittances, guarantees and deposit-related fees.
2 Net of interchange fees paid

Second-half net fee income was little changed from a year ago at $1.55 billion as economic activity rebounded from the second-quarter trough. Wealth management fees and brokerage commissions were higher as market sentiment improved in the low interest rate environment but were offset by falls in cards fees and investment banking fees as well as declines in transaction services and loan related fees.

Net fee income was 2% higher than the previous half-year as cards fees partially recovered after bottoming in the second quarter. Investment banking and wealth management fees were also higher from the previous half. The higher fees were partially offset by declines in loan-related fees.

Full-year net fee income was stable at $3.06 billion as higher wealth management fees and brokerage commissions were offset by lower cards and investment banking fees.

OTHER NON-INTEREST INCOME

($m)	2nd Half 2020	2nd Half 2019	% chg	1st Half 2020	% chg	Year 2020	Year 2019	% chg
Net trading income	**653**	659	(1)	752	(13)	**1,405**	1,459	(4)
Net income from investment securities	**300**	150	100	663	(55)	**963**	334	>100
Others (include rental income, share of profits of associates, and gain on fixed assets)	**51**	34	50	39	31	**90**	74	22
Total	**1,004**	843	19	1,454	(31)	**2,458**	1,867	32

Second-half other non-interest income rose 19% from a year ago to $1.00 billion due to increased gains from investment securities. Bond portfolios designed to benefit from lower interest rates performed strongly as interest rates fell.

Other non-interest income was 31% lower than the previous half as gains from investment securities halved. Trading income was also lower.

For the full year, other non-interest income rose 32% to $2.46 billion as gains from investment securities almost tripled.

EXPENSES

($m)	2nd Half 2020	2nd Half 2019	% chg	1st Half 2020	% chg	Year 2020	Year 2019	% chg
Staff	**1,796**	1,788	-	1,754	2	**3,550**	3,514	1
Occupancy	**243**	231	5	209	16	**452**	452	-
Computerisation	**523**	526	(1)	570	(8)	**1,093**	1,062	3
Revenue-related	**175**	187	(6)	159	10	**334**	353	(5)
Others	**382**	482	(21)	347	10	**729**	877	(17)
Total	**3,119**	3,214	(3)	3,039	3	**6,158**	6,258	(2)
Staff count at period-end	**33,002**	28,419	16	28,984	14	**33,002**	28,419	16
Excluding LVB and insourcing	***25,409***	*25,033*	*2*	*25,485*	*-*	***25,409***	*25,033*	*2*
LVB	***3,951***	*-*	*NM*	*-*	*NM*	***3,951***	*-*	*NM*
insourcing	***3,642***	*3,386*	*8*	*3,499*	*4*	***3,642***	*3,386*	*8*
Included in the above table was:								
Depreciation of properties and other fixed assets	**323**	312	4	325	(1)	**648**	609	6

NM Not Meaningful

Second-half expenses fell 3% from a year ago to $3.12 billion due to lower general expenses such as travel, advertising and promotions.

Expenses were 3% higher than the previous half after incorporating expenses from LVB.

For the full year, expenses were 2% lower at $6.16 billion due to lower general expenses. Staff costs were little changed as an increase in base salaries from a higher staff count was offset by lower bonus and government grants.

The cost-income ratio for the full year improved one percentage point from a year ago.

ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT AND OTHER LOSSES

($m)	2nd Half 2020	2nd Half 2019	% chg	1st Half 2020	% chg	Year 2020	Year 2019	% chg
ECL[1] Stage 1 and 2 (GP)	**450**	(16)	NM	1,263	(64)	**1,713**	(58)	NM
ECL[1] Stage 3 (SP) for loans[2]	**618**	378	63	556	11	**1,174**	698	68
Singapore	**174**	174	-	344	(49)	**518**	336	54
Hong Kong	**124**	33	>100	33	>100	**157**	59	>100
Rest of Greater China	**113**	27	>100	58	95	**171**	37	>100
South and Southeast Asia	**175**	147	19	72	>100	**247**	267	(7)
Rest of the World	**32**	(3)	NM	49	(35)	**81**	(1)	NM
ECL[1] Stage 3 (SP) for other credit exposures	**60**	18	>100	116	(48)	**176**	64	>100
Total ECL[1] Stage 3 (SP)	**678**	396	71	672	1	**1,350**	762	77
Allowances for other assets	**3**	(4)	NM	-	NM	**3**	(1)	NM
Total	**1,131**	376	>100	1,935	(42)	**3,066**	703	>100

Notes:
1 Refers to expected credit loss.
2 SP for loans by geography are determined according to the location where the borrower is incorporated.
NM Not Meaningful

Second-half total allowances tripled from a year ago to $1.13 billion led by an increase in general allowances. They were 42% lower than the first half due to a 64% fall in general allowances.

Full-year total allowances more than quadrupled to $3.07 billion, as general allowances of $1.71 billion were conservatively set aside for potential risks arising from the pandemic. Specific allowances were 78% higher at $1.35 billion.

PERFORMANCE BY BUSINESS SEGMENTS

($m)	Consumer Banking/ Wealth Management	Institutional Banking	Treasury Markets	Others[1]	Total
Selected income statement items					
2nd Half 2020					
Net interest income	**1,443**	**1,927**	**479**	**442**	**4,291**
Net fee and commission income	**976**	**557**	**-**	**12**	**1,545**
Other non-interest income	**268**	**252**	**243**	**241**	**1,004**
Total income	**2,687**	**2,736**	**722**	**695**	**6,840**
Expenses	**1,673**	**1,014**	**306**	**126**	**3,119**
Allowances for credit and other losses	**162**	**555**	**6**	**408**	**1,131**
Profit before tax	**852**	**1,167**	**410**	**161**	**2,590**
1st Half 2020					
Net interest income	1,896	2,068	361	460	4,785
Net fee and commission income	893	603	-	17	1,513
Other non-interest income	291	338	353	472	1,454
Total income	3,080	3,009	714	949	7,752
Expenses	1,615	973	328	123	3,039
Allowances for credit and other losses	294	930	8	703	1,935
Profit before tax	1,171	1,106	378	123	2,778
2nd Half 2019					
Net interest income	2,008	2,142	110	626	4,886
Net fee and commission income	897	636	-	22	1,555
Other non-interest income	228	258	327	30	843
Total income	3,133	3,036	437	678	7,284
Expenses	1,673	1,054	316	171	3,214
Allowances for credit and other losses	153	234	(2)	(9)	376
Profit before tax	1,307	1,748	123	516	3,694
Year 2020					
Net interest income	**3,339**	**3,995**	**840**	**902**	**9,076**
Net fee and commission income	**1,869**	**1,160**	**-**	**29**	**3,058**
Other non-interest income	**559**	**590**	**596**	**713**	**2,458**
Total income	**5,767**	**5,745**	**1,436**	**1,644**	**14,592**
Expenses	**3,288**	**1,987**	**634**	**249**	**6,158**
Allowances for credit and other losses	**456**	**1,485**	**14**	**1,111**	**3,066**
Profit before tax	**2,023**	**2,273**	**788**	**284**	**5,368**
Year 2019					
Net interest income	4,037	4,309	138	1,141	9,625
Net fee and commission income	1,790	1,225	-	37	3,052
Other non-interest income	472	539	794	62	1,867
Total income	6,299	6,073	932	1,240	14,544
Expenses	3,280	2,015	614	349	6,258
Allowances for credit and other losses	242	327	(5)	139	703
Profit before tax	2,777	3,731	323	752	7,583

($m)	Consumer Banking/ Wealth Management	Institutional Banking	Treasury Markets	Others[1]	Total
Selected balance sheet and other items[2]					
31 Dec 2020					
Total assets before goodwill and intangibles	**116,845**	**292,850**	**160,638**	**74,282**	**644,615**
Goodwill and intangibles					**5,323**
Total assets					**649,938**
Total liabilities	**253,893**	**223,598**	**66,593**	**51,211**	**595,295**
Capital expenditure for 2nd Half 2020	**70**	**17**	**10**	**242**	**339**
Depreciation for 2nd Half 2020	**28**	**5**	**2**	**288**	**323**
30 Jun 2020					
Total assets before goodwill and intangibles	115,462	302,140	143,330	82,101	643,033
Goodwill and intangibles					5,171
Total assets					648,204
Total liabilities	245,794	213,701	83,969	50,481	593,945
Capital expenditure for 1st Half 2020	38	9	9	152	208
Depreciation for 1st Half 2020	19	5	1	300	325
31 Dec 2019					
Total assets before goodwill and intangibles	117,088	278,336	105,538	72,814	573,776
Goodwill and intangibles					5,170
Total assets					578,946
Total liabilities	223,574	195,114	50,815	57,644	527,147
Capital expenditure for 2nd Half 2019	72	23	9	255	359
Depreciation for 2nd Half 2019	21	6	2	283	312

Notes:
1 Balances for 2nd Half 2020, Full Year 2020 and 31 Dec 2020 included impact of LVB
2 Refer to sections on Customer Loans and Non-Performing Assets and Loss Allowance Coverage for more information on business segments.

The business segment results are prepared based on the Group's internal management reporting, which reflects its management structure. As the activities of the Group are highly integrated, internal allocations have been made in preparing the segment information. Amounts for each business segment are shown after the allocation of certain centralised costs, funding income and the application of transfer pricing, where appropriate. Transactions between segments are recorded within the segment as if they are third party transactions and are eliminated on consolidation.

The various business segments are described below:

Consumer Banking/ Wealth Management

Consumer Banking/ Wealth Management provides individual customers with a diverse range of banking and related financial services. The products and services available to customers include current and savings accounts, fixed deposits, loans and home finance, cards, payments, investment and insurance products.

Second-half profit before tax was 35% below a year ago at $852 million. Total income declined 14% to $2.69 billion. Net interest income fell 28% to $1.44 billion from a lower net interest margin which was moderated by higher deposit volumes. Non-interest income grew 11% to $1.24 billion driven by higher investment product sales, moderated by lower fees from bancassurance and cards. Expenses were stable at $1.67 billion. Total allowances increased 6% to $162 million.

Compared to the previous half year, profit before tax fell 27%. Total income was 13% lower. Net interest income declined 24% from the impact of lower interest rates. Non-interest income increased 5% led by higher fees from bancassurance and cards. Expenses grew 4% while allowances almost halved due mainly to lower general allowances.

For the full year, profit before tax fell 27% to $2.02 billion. Total income declined 8% to $5.77 billion. Net interest income fell 17% to $3.34 billion as lower interest rates offset the impact of higher deposit volumes. Non-interest income rose 7% to $2.43 billion driven by higher investment product sales, moderated by lower fees from bancassurance and cards as consumer spending declined. Expenses were stable at $3.29 billion. Total allowances almost doubled to $456 million from higher specific and general allowances.

Institutional Banking

Institutional Banking provides financial services and products to institutional clients, including bank and nonbank financial institutions, government-linked companies, large corporates and small and medium sized businesses. Products and services comprise the full range of credit facilities from short-term working capital financing to specialised lending. It also provides global transactional services such as cash management, trade finance and securities and fiduciary services; treasury and markets products; corporate finance and advisory banking as well as capital markets solutions.

Compared to a year ago, profit before tax fell 33% to $1.17 billion. Total income was 10% lower at $2.74 billion. Net interest income fell 10% to $1.93 billion due to lower net interest margin from cash management, which was offset by higher loan and trade finance volume. Non-interest income fell 10% to $809 million from lower capital market activities and treasury customer flows. Expenses declined 4% to $1.01 billion while total allowances increased to $555 million from higher specific allowances.

Compared to previous half year, profit before tax grew 6%. Total income fell 9% as lower income from cash management and treasury customer flows was offset by higher loan-related activities, trade finance, capital market and strategic advisory activities. Expenses rose 4% and allowances were $375 million lower.

For the full year, profit before tax fell 39% to $2.27 billion. Total income fell 5% to $5.75 billion from cash management, which was offset by higher income from loan-related activities and treasury customer flows. Expenses were stable at $1.99 billion. Total allowances increased to $1.49 billion due to higher general allowances.

Treasury Markets

Treasury Markets' activities primarily include structuring, market-making and trading across a broad range of treasury products. Income from sale of treasury products offered to customers of Consumer Banking/Wealth Management and Institutional Banking is reflected in the respective customer segments.

Second-half profit before tax increased more than two-fold from a year ago to $410 million. Total income increased 65% to $722 million due to higher contributions from interest rate, equity, credit and foreign exchange activities. Expenses declined 3% to $306 million due to lower business-related expenses.

Compared to the previous half year, total income was flat as higher income from credit and equity activities was offset by lower contributions from interest rate and foreign exchange activities. Expenses fell 7% due to staff-related expenses.

For the full year, profit before tax more than doubled to $788 million. Total income increased 54% to of $1.44 billion, mainly due to higher contributions from interest rate, equity, foreign exchange and credit activities. Expenses increased 3% to $634 million from higher business-related expenses.

Income from treasury customer activities, which have been incorporated fully into Consumer Banking/ Wealth Management and Institutional Banking income rose 11% from a year ago to $698 million. Higher income from sales of equity, foreign exchange and credit activities was partially offset by lower contributions from interest rate and fixed income products.

Compared to the previous half year, income from treasury customer activities fell 14% due to lower income from sales of interest rate, foreign exchange, credit and fixed income products, moderated by higher contributions from equity sales. For the full year, income rose 18% to $1.51 billion from broad-based growth in income across all products.

Others

The Others segment encompasses the results of corporate decisions that are not attributed to business segments as well as the contribution of LVB as its activities have not been aligned with the Group's segment definitions. It includes earnings on capital deployed into high quality assets, earnings from non-core asset sales and certain other head office items such as centrally raised allowances. DBS Vickers and the Islamic Bank of Asia are also included in this segment.

PERFORMANCE BY GEOGRAPHY

($m)	S'pore	Hong Kong	Rest of Greater China	South and South-east Asia	Rest of the World	Total
Selected income statement items						
2nd Half 2020						
Net interest income	**2,713**	**710**	**368**	**322**	**178**	**4,291**
Net fee and commission income	**990**	**336**	**88**	**97**	**34**	**1,545**
Other non-interest income	**715**	**106**	**61**	**99**	**23**	**1,004**
Total income	**4,418**	**1,152**	**517**	**518**	**235**	**6,840**
Expenses	**1,788**	**546**	**386**	**343**	**56**	**3,119**
Allowances for credit and other losses	**532**	**175**	**97**	**233**	**94**	**1,131**
Profit before tax	**2,098**	**431**	**34**	**(58)**	**85**	**2,590**
Income tax expense	**211**	**70**	**(6)**	**(21)**	**12**	**266**
Net profit	**1,872**	**361**	**40**	**(37)**	**73**	**2,309**
1st Half 2020						
Net interest income	3,038	897	353	355	142	4,785
Net fee and commission income	945	325	100	108	35	1,513
Other non-interest income	958	160	139	120	77	1,454
Total income	4,941	1,382	592	583	254	7,752
Expenses	1,816	513	352	303	55	3,039
Allowances for credit and other losses	1,542	157	82	75	79	1,935
Profit before tax	1,583	712	158	205	120	2,778
Income tax expense	118	110	27	64	27	346
Net profit	1,445	602	131	141	93	2,412
2nd Half 2019						
Net interest income	3,101	1,018	308	320	139	4,886
Net fee and commission income	969	344	98	108	36	1,555
Other non-interest income	516	108	115	68	36	843
Total income	4,586	1,470	521	496	211	7,284
Expenses	1,854	581	378	347	54	3,214
Allowances for credit and other losses	36	79	64	181	16	376
Profit before tax	2,696	810	79	(32)	141	3,694
Income tax expense	323	137	14	22	42	538
Net profit	2,353	673	65	(53)	99	3,137

($m)	S'pore	Hong Kong	Rest of Greater China	South and South-east Asia	Rest of the World	Total
Year 2020						
Net interest income	**5,751**	**1,607**	**721**	**677**	**320**	**9,076**
Net fee and commission income	**1,935**	**661**	**188**	**205**	**69**	**3,058**
Other non-interest income	**1,673**	**266**	**200**	**219**	**100**	**2,458**
Total income	**9,359**	**2,534**	**1,109**	**1,101**	**489**	**14,592**
Expenses	**3,604**	**1,059**	**738**	**646**	**111**	**6,158**
Allowances for credit and other losses	**2,074**	**332**	**179**	**308**	**173**	**3,066**
Profit before tax	**3,681**	**1,143**	**192**	**147**	**205**	**5,368**
Income tax expense	**329**	**180**	**21**	**43**	**39**	**612**
Net profit	**3,317**	**963**	**171**	**104**	**166**	**4,721**
Year 2019						
Net interest income	6,140	2,012	597	604	272	9,625
Net fee and commission income	1,900	667	194	227	64	3,052
Other non-interest income	1,146	250	267	138	66	1,867
Total income	9,186	2,929	1,058	969	402	14,544
Expenses	3,638	1,109	740	667	104	6,258
Allowances for credit and other losses	225	102	49	292	35	703
Profit before tax	5,323	1,718	269	10	263	7,583
Income tax expense	695	290	59	33	77	1,154
Net profit	4,589	1,428	210	(22)	186	6,391
Selected balance sheet items						
31 Dec 2020						
Total assets before goodwill and intangibles	**424,727**	**99,406**	**55,734**	**25,371**	**39,377**	**644,615**
Goodwill and intangibles	**5,133**	**29**	**-**	**161**	**-**	**5,323**
Total assets	**429,860**	**99,435**	**55,734**	**25,532**	**39,377**	**649,938**
Non-current assets[1]	**2,682**	**723**	**323**	**446**	**26**	**4,200**
Gross customer loans	**234,741**	**69,450**	**33,794**	**13,138**	**26,647**	**377,770**
30 Jun 2020						
Total assets before goodwill and intangibles	422,048	103,665	54,811	23,380	39,129	643,033
Goodwill and intangibles	5,133	30	-	8	-	5,171
Total assets	427,181	103,695	54,811	23,388	39,129	648,204
Non-current assets[1]	2,635	772	337	311	25	4,080
Gross customer loans	233,726	75,017	35,347	11,487	25,270	380,847
31 Dec 2019						
Total assets before goodwill and intangibles	375,320	91,608	50,292	21,690	34,866	573,776
Goodwill and intangibles	5,133	29	-	8	-	5,170
Total assets	380,453	91,637	50,292	21,698	34,866	578,946
Non-current assets[1]	2,650	751	331	318	10	4,060
Gross customer loans	226,192	68,114	31,557	12,029	24,535	362,427

Notes:
1 Includes investments in associates, properties and other fixed assets.

The performance by geography is classified based on the location in which income and assets are recorded; with head office items such as centrally raised allowances reflected in Singapore. Hong Kong comprises mainly DBS Bank (HK) Limited and DBS HK branch. Rest of Greater China comprises mainly DBS Bank (China) Ltd, DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd and DBS Taipei branch. South and Southeast Asia comprises mainly PT Bank DBS Indonesia, DBS India Ltd (including LVB balances post amalgamation) and DBS Labuan branch. All results are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International).

Singapore

Second-half net profit fell 20% from a year ago to $1.87 billion. Total income declined 4% to $4.42 billion. Net interest income fell 13% to $2.71 billion from a lower net interest margin. Fee income grew 2% to $990 million due mainly to higher wealth management fees. Other non-interest income rose 39% to $715 million from higher gains from investment securities. Expenses fell 4% to $1.79 billion. Total allowances rose to $532 million from $36 million a year ago, mainly due to higher general allowances.

Compared to the previous half year, net profit was 30% higher. Total income fell 11% from a lower net interest margin. Fee income grew 5% led by cards and wealth management fees. Expenses fell 2%. Total allowances fell by 65% mainly due to lower general allowances.

For the full year, net profit fell 28% to $3.32 billion as total allowances rose $1.85 billion to $2.07 billion, largely from higher general allowances. Total income rose 2% to $9.36 billion as lower net interest income was offset by higher fee income and gains from investment securities. Expenses were stable at $3.60 billion. Profit before allowances grew 4% to $5.76 billion.

Hong Kong

The second-half results incorporated a 3% depreciation of the Hong Kong dollar against the Singapore dollar from the previous half year.

Second-half net profit of $361 million was 46% lower than a year ago. Total income fell 22% to $1.15 billion. Net interest income fell 30% to $710 million as a lower net interest margin offset the impact of 3% constant-currency loan growth. Fee income fell 2% to $336 million from lower investment banking, cash management and trade-related fees. Other non-interest income fell 2% to $106 million from lower investment gains. Expenses decreased 6% to $546 million. Total allowances doubled to $175 million mainly from higher specific allowances.

Compared to the previous half year, net profit was 40% lower. Total income fell 17%. Net interest income declined 21% from a lower interest margin. Fees rose 3% as an increase in investment product sales was offset by lower bancassurance, loan-related and cash management fees. Other non-interest income fell 34% due to lower year-end activity. Expenses rose 6%. Total allowances rose 11% from higher specific allowances.

For the full year, net profit fell 33% to $963 million. Net interest income fell 20% to $1.61 billion from a lower net interest margin. Fee income was stable at $661 million as an increase in in investment product sales was offset by lower bancassurance, cash management and loan-related activities. Other non-interest income rose 6% to $266 million. Expenses fell 5% to $1.06 billion. Total allowances tripled to $332 million mainly from higher general allowances.

Rest of Greater China

Second-half net profit fell 38% from a year ago to $40 million. Total income was flat at $517 million as an increase in net interest income from higher loan volumes and net interest margin was offset by a decline in non-interest income. Expenses increased 2% to $386 million resulting in a 8% fall in profit before allowances to $131 million. Total allowances increased 52% to $97 million.

Net profit was 69% lower from the previous half year. Total income fell 13% as an increase in net interest income was more than offset by lower non-interest income. Expenses grew 10% from higher employee benefits. Total allowances rose 18% to $97 million.

For the full year, net profit fell 19% to $171 million. Total income grew 5% to $1.11 billion as a 21% rise in net interest income from higher loan volumes and net interest margin was moderated by lower non-interest income. Expenses were flat while allowances increased to $179 million from $49 million a year ago.

South and Southeast Asia

South and Southeast Asia recorded a net loss of $37 million compared to a net loss of $53 million a year ago. Total income rose 4% to $518 million from higher trading income and investment securities gains, moderated by lower fee income. Expenses were flat at $343 million. Total allowances increased 29% to $233 million mainly due to higher specific allowances. The region’s second-half performance reflected the full-year impact of a lower tax rate from India.

Compared to the previous half-year, net profit fell from $141 million to a net loss of $37 million. Total income fell 11% from lower interest income, weaker fee income and other non-interest income. Expenses rose 13% due mainly to higher expenses in India from the integration of LVB. Total allowances tripled to $233 million mainly due to higher specific and general allowances from Indonesia.

For the full year, a net profit of $104 million was recorded compared to a net loss of $22 million a year ago which incorporated impact from the revaluation of deferred tax assets due to a cut in India’s corporate tax rate. Total income rose 14% to $1.10 billion from growth in interest income and other non-interest income. Expenses fell 3% to $646 million, while total allowances grew 5% to $308 million.

Rest of the World

Second-half net profit fell 26% to $73 million due to higher allowances. Total income rose 11% to $235 million as higher net interest income more than offset declines in fee and other non-interest income. Expenses rose 4% to $56 million and allowances increased $78 million to $94 million from higher specific and general allowances.

Compared to the previous half year, net profit fell 22% due to a 7% decrease in total income from lower fee and other non-interest income while expenses were flat. Total allowances rose 19%.

For the full year, net profit fell 11% to $166 million as a 22% growth in total income to $489 million was offset by a 7% increase in expenses to $111 million and a $138 million increase in total allowances to $173 million.

CUSTOMER LOANS

($m)	31 Dec 2020	30 Jun 2020	31 Dec 2019
Gross:	**377,770**	380,847	362,427
Less:			
ECL[1] Stage 3 (SP)	**2,692**	2,626	2,305
ECL[1] Stage 1 & 2 (GP)	**3,907**	3,437	2,238
Net total	**371,171**	374,784	357,884
By business unit			
Consumer Banking/Wealth Management	**113,723**	112,433	114,380
Institutional Banking	**259,065**	266,563	246,296
Others	**4,982**	1,851	1,751
Total (Gross)[2]	**377,770**	380,847	362,427
By geography[3]			
Singapore	**176,402**	174,378	168,704
Hong Kong	**59,093**	62,157	55,062
Rest of Greater China	**53,278**	55,825	53,009
South and Southeast Asia	**30,362**	29,920	29,438
Rest of the World	**58,635**	58,567	56,214
Total (Gross)[2]	**377,770**	380,847	362,427
By industry			
Manufacturing	**39,802**	46,112	37,635
Building and construction	**96,964**	93,175	85,144
Housing loans	**74,207**	74,269	73,606
General commerce	**40,669**	42,977	45,664
Transportation, storage & communications	**31,617**	33,243	31,574
Financial institutions, investment & holding companies	**28,449**	27,004	24,660
Professionals & private individuals (excluding housing loans)	**33,578**	31,832	34,121
Others	**32,484**	32,235	30,023
Total (Gross)[2]	**377,770**	380,847	362,427
By currency			
Singapore dollar	**151,110**	147,989	144,878
US dollar	**105,656**	115,657	108,106
Hong Kong dollar	**42,289**	44,348	44,310
Chinese yuan	**16,824**	16,199	14,019
Others	**61,891**	56,654	51,114
Total (Gross)[2]	**377,770**	380,847	362,427

Notes:
1 Refers to expected credit loss.
2 Loans by geography are determined according to the location where the borrower, or the issuing bank in the case of bank backed export financing is incorporated.

Gross customer loans grew 1% or $4 billion from the previous half in constant-currency terms to $378 billion, including a $2 billion contribution from LVB. Non-trade corporate loans were stable as drawdowns were offset by repayments of short-term facilities made in the first half. Housing loans were stable as a decline in the third quarter, due partly to the circuit breaker, was offset by growth in the fourth quarter following an increase in new bookings.

Compared to a year ago, gross customer loans were 4% higher in constant-currency terms as growth in non-trade corporate loans more than offset a decline in trade loans. Housing loans were little changed.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS AND LOSS ALLOWANCE COVERAGE

	31 Dec 2020			30 Jun 2020			31 Dec 2019		
	NPA ($m)	NPL (% of loans)	SP[4] ($m)	NPA ($m)	NPL (% of loans)	SP[4] ($m)	NPA ($m)	NPL (% of loans)	SP[4] ($m)
By business unit									
Consumer Banking/ Wealth Management	**676**	**0.6**	**166**	726	0.6	185	700	0.6	153
Institutional Banking and Others	**5,383**	**2.0**	**2,526**	5,026	1.9	2,441	4,702	1.9	2,152
Total non-performing loans (NPL)	**6,059**	**1.6**	**2,692**	5,752	1.5	2,626	5,402	1.5	2,305
Debt securities, contingent liabilities & others	**627**	**-**	**322**	602	-	296	371	-	197
Total non-performing assets (NPA)	**6,686**	**-**	**3,014**	6,354	-	2,922	5,773	-	2,502
By geography[1]									
Singapore	**3,624**	**2.1**	**1,681**	3,912	2.2	1,719	3,722	2.2	1,405
Hong Kong	**678**	**1.1**	**358**	560	0.9	285	492	0.9	279
Rest of Greater China	**381**	**0.7**	**82**	380	0.7	127	357	0.7	130
South and Southeast Asia	**1,092**	**3.6**	**511**	734	2.5	467	751	2.6	463
Rest of the World	**284**	**0.5**	**60**	166	0.3	28	80	0.1	28
Total non-performing loans (NPL)	**6,059**	**1.6**	**2,692**	5,752	1.5	2,626	5,402	1.5	2,305
Debt securities, contingent liabilities & others	**627**	**-**	**322**	602	-	296	371	-	197
Total non-performing assets (NPA)	**6,686**	**-**	**3,014**	6,354	-	2,922	5,773	-	2,502
Loss Allowance Coverage									
ECL[2] Stage 3 (SP)			**3,014**			2,922			2,502
ECL[2] Stage 1 and 2 (GP)			**4,312**			3,799			2,511
Total allowances			**7,326**			6,721			5,013
(Total allowances+RLAR) / NPA[3]			**110%**			106%			94%
(Total allowances+RLAR) / unsecured NPA[3]			**206%**			199%			191%

Notes:
1 NPLs by geography are determined according to the location where the borrower is incorporated.
2 Refers to expected credit loss.
3 Computation includes regulatory loss allowance reserves (RLAR). RLAR is nil for 31 Dec'20 (30 Jun'20: Nil; 31 Dec'19: $404 million) as part of total allowances.
4 Refers to Expected Credit Loss Stage 3.

($m)	31 Dec 2020		30 Jun 2020		31 Dec 2019	
	NPA	SP[1]	NPA	SP[1]	NPA	SP[1]
By industry						
Manufacturing	**673**	**269**	608	286	551	296
Building and construction	**352**	**138**	362	139	308	140
Housing loans	**222**	**11**	219	11	195	11
General commerce	**971**	**564**	885	496	586	313
Transportation, storage & communications	**2,648**	**1,369**	3,006	1,460	3,099	1,346
Financial institutions, investment & holding companies	**47**	**23**	51	20	65	19
Professionals & private individuals (excluding housing loans)	**465**	**151**	518	170	498	138
Others	**681**	**167**	103	44	100	42
Total non-performing loans	**6,059**	**2,692**	5,752	2,626	5,402	2,305
Debt securities, contingent liabilities & others	**627**	**322**	602	296	371	197
Total non-performing assets (NPA)	**6,686**	**3,014**	6,354	2,922	5,773	2,502

($m)	31 Dec 2020		30 Jun 2020		31 Dec 2019	
	NPA	SP[1]	NPA	SP[1]	NPA	SP[1]
By loan grading						
Non-performing assets						
Substandard	**3,503**	**397**	3,432	422	3,393	453
Doubtful	**1,880**	**1,314**	1,757	1,335	1,139	808
Loss	**1,303**	**1,303**	1,165	1,165	1,241	1,241
Total	**6,686**	**3,014**	6,354	2,922	5,773	2,502
Of which: restructured assets						
Substandard	**918**	**220**	718	90	660	99
Doubtful	**438**	**253**	428	283	339	184
Loss	**207**	**207**	452	452	432	432
Total	**1,563**	**680**	1,598	825	1,431	715

($m)	31 Dec 2020	30 Jun 2020	31 Dec 2019
	NPA	NPA	NPA
By collateral type			
Unsecured non-performing assets	**3,564**	3,386	2,842
Secured non-performing assets by collateral type			
Properties	**1,373**	1,078	1,004
Shares and debentures	**143**	153	162
Cash deposits	**8**	11	8
Others	**1,598**	1,726	1,757
Total	**6,686**	6,354	5,773

Notes:
1 Refers to Expected Credit Loss Stage 3

($m)	31 Dec 2020 NPA	30 Jun 2020 NPA	31 Dec 2019 NPA
By period overdue			
Not overdue	**1,148**	1,077	1,110
Within 90 days	**515**	843	589
Over 90 to 180 days	**384**	553	601
Over 180 days	**4,639**	3,881	3,473
Total	**6,686**	6,354	5,773

Non-performing assets increased 5% from the first half to $6.69 billion as new NPA formation was moderated by write-offs, recoveries and translation effects. The NPL rate was 1.6%, similar to recent periods.

Allowance coverage was at 110% and at 206% after considering collateral.

CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

($m)	31 Dec 2020	30 Jun 2020	31 Dec 2019
By currency and product			
Singapore dollar	**204,469**	196,293	162,509
Fixed deposits	**17,476**	21,866	19,289
Savings accounts	**138,787**	128,290	116,148
Current accounts	**48,064**	45,981	26,977
Others	**142**	156	95
US dollar	**152,799**	150,583	140,769
Fixed deposits	**59,134**	72,685	84,403
Savings accounts	**32,900**	27,559	22,893
Current accounts	**58,918**	48,330	32,056
Others	**1,847**	2,009	1,417
Hong Kong dollar	**38,924**	36,023	37,078
Fixed deposits	**9,298**	15,585	18,435
Savings accounts	**10,350**	9,160	8,207
Current accounts	**19,132**	11,147	10,259
Others	**144**	131	177
Chinese yuan	**16,182**	13,475	13,257
Fixed deposits	**8,421**	6,700	7,579
Savings accounts	**1,654**	1,416	1,169
Current accounts	**5,252**	4,542	3,846
Others	**855**	817	663
Others	**52,476**	51,049	50,676
Fixed deposits	**29,254**	30,515	32,987
Savings accounts	**12,111**	10,040	8,926
Current accounts	**10,663**	9,630	7,876
Others	**448**	864	887
Total	**464,850**	447,423	404,289
Fixed deposits	**123,583**	147,351	162,693
Savings accounts	**195,802**	176,465	157,343
Current accounts	**142,029**	119,630	81,014
Others	**3,436**	3,977	3,239

Customer deposits including LVB grew to $465 billion, a constant currency increase of 6% from the previous half and 15% from a year ago. Strong growth in current and savings accounts (Casa) enabled fixed deposits to flow out and the Casa ratio increased 14 percentage points from a year ago to 73% of total deposits.

DEBTS ISSUED

($m)	31 Dec 2020	30 Jun 2020	31 Dec 2019
Subordinated term debts[1]	**3,970**	3,653	3,538
Senior medium term notes[1]	**5,506**	7,963	11,734
Commercial papers[1]	**21,345**	22,892	25,914
Negotiable certificates of deposit[1]	**3,738**	4,449	4,562
Other debt securities[1]	**8,143**	9,398	9,712
Covered bonds[2]	**4,545**	5,402	5,206
Total	**47,247**	53,757	60,666
Due within 1 year	**31,920**	36,274	41,174
Due after 1 year[3]	**15,327**	17,483	19,492
Total	**47,247**	53,757	60,666

Notes:
1 Unsecured
2 Secured
3 Includes instruments in perpetuity

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

($m)	31 Dec 2020	30 Sep 2020	30 Jun 2020	31 Dec 2019
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**44,786**	44,556	44,071	42,870
Tier 1 capital	**48,188**	48,530	48,051	45,460
Total capital	**53,937**	53,970	53,482	50,693
Risk-Weighted Assets ("RWA")				
Credit RWA	**269,249**	266,806	267,607	252,402
Market RWA	**27,932**	30,160	31,652	28,696
Operational RWA	**23,915**	23,741	23,507	22,673
Total RWA	**321,096**	320,707	322,766	303,771
Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") (%)				
Common Equity Tier 1	**13.9**	13.9	13.7	14.1
Tier 1	**15.0**	15.1	14.9	15.0
Total	**16.8**	16.8	16.6	16.7
Minimum CAR including Buffer Requirements (%)[1]				
Common Equity Tier 1	**9.1**	9.1	9.1	9.3
Effective Tier 1	**10.6**	10.6	10.6	10.8
Effective Total	**12.6**	12.6	12.6	12.8
Of which: Buffer Requirements (%)				
Capital Conservation Buffer	**2.5**	2.5	2.5	2.5
Countercyclical Capital Buffer	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.3

Note:
1 Includes minimum Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total CAR of 6.5%, 8.0% and 10.0% respectively.

The Group's Common Equity Tier 1 ratio as at 31 December 2020 remains well capitalised at 13.9% after the amalgamation of LVB which had a 0.3% point impact. During the quarter, the SGD 800 million 4.7% AT1 Non-cumulative, Non-convertible Preference Shares were redeemed while AUD 300 million Floating Rate Subordinated Notes were issued.

The Group's leverage ratio stood at 6.8%, well above the 3% minimum requirement.

PILLAR 3, LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO AND NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO DISCLOSURES

The Group's combined Pillar 3, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio disclosures document and Main Features of Capital Instruments document are published in the Investor Relations section of the Group's website (https://www.dbs.com/investors/default.page) and (https://www.dbs.com/investors/fixed-income/capital-instruments) respectively. These disclosures are pursuant to MAS's Notices to Banks No. 637 "Notice on Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirements for Banks incorporated in Singapore", No. 651 "Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") Disclosure" and No. 653 "Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") Disclosure".

UNREALISED PROPERTY VALUATION SURPLUS

The unrealised property valuation surplus as at 31 December 2020 was approximately $1,302 million.

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

In $ millions	2nd Half 2020[1]	2nd Half 2019[1]	+/(-) %	1st Half 2020[1]	+/(-) %	Year 2020	Year 2019	+/(-) %
Income								
Interest income	**5,301**	7,763	(32)	6,907	(23)	**12,208**	15,592	(22)
Interest expense	**1,010**	2,877	(65)	2,122	(52)	**3,132**	5,967	(48)
Net interest income	**4,291**	4,886	(12)	4,785	(10)	**9,076**	9,625	(6)
Net fee and commission income	**1,545**	1,555	(1)	1,513	2	**3,058**	3,052	-
Net trading income	**653**	659	(1)	752	(13)	**1,405**	1,459	(4)
Net income from investment securities	**300**	150	100	663	(55)	**963**	334	>100
Other income	**51**	34	50	39	31	**90**	74	22
Non-interest income	**2,549**	2,398	6	2,967	(14)	**5,516**	4,919	12
Total income	**6,840**	7,284	(6)	7,752	(12)	**14,592**	14,544	-
Employee benefits	**1,796**	1,788	-	1,754	2	**3,550**	3,514	1
Other expenses	**1,323**	1,426	(7)	1,285	3	**2,608**	2,744	(5)
Total expenses	**3,119**	3,214	(3)	3,039	3	**6,158**	6,258	(2)
Profit before allowances	**3,721**	4,070	(9)	4,713	(21)	**8,434**	8,286	2
Allowances for credit and other losses	**1,131**	376	>100	1,935	(42)	**3,066**	703	>100
Profit before tax	**2,590**	3,694	(30)	2,778	(7)	**5,368**	7,583	(29)
Income tax expense	**266**	538	(51)	346	(23)	**612**	1,154	(47)
Net profit	**2,324**	3,156	(26)	2,432	(4)	**4,756**	6,429	(26)
Attributable to:								
Shareholders	**2,309**	3,137	(26)	2,412	(4)	**4,721**	6,391	(26)
Non-controlling interests	**15**	19	(21)	20	(25)	**35**	38	(8)
	2,324	3,156	(26)	2,432	(4)	**4,756**	6,429	(26)

Note:
1 Unaudited

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In $ millions	2nd Half 2020[1]	2nd Half 2019[1]	+/(-) %	1st Half 2020[1]	+/(-) %	Year 2020	Year 2019	+/(-) %
Net profit	**2,324**	3,156	(26)	2,432	(4)	**4,756**	6,429	(26)
Other comprehensive income								
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:								
Translation differences for foreign operations	**(714)**	(31)	(>100)	649	NM	**(65)**	(175)	63
Other comprehensive income of associates	**(1)**	(1)	-	(10)	90	**(11)**	1	NM
Gains (losses) on debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income and others								
Net valuation taken to equity	**406**	334	22	809	(50)	**1,215**	933	30
Transferred to income statement	**(223)**	(214)	(4)	(413)	46	**(636)**	(403)	(58)
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income	**15**	(9)	NM	(56)	NM	**(41)**	(58)	29
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement:								
Gains (losses) on equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (net of tax)	**76**	5	>100	(301)	NM	**(225)**	136	NM
Fair value change from own credit risk on financial liabilities designated at fair value (net of tax)	**(43)**	(34)	(26)	68	NM	**25**	(63)	NM
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**(484)**	50	NM	746	NM	**262**	371	(29)
Total comprehensive income	**1,840**	3,206	(43)	3,178	(42)	**5,018**	6,800	(26)
Attributable to:								
Shareholders	**1,825**	3,187	(43)	3,158	(42)	**4,983**	6,761	(26)
Non-controlling interests	**15**	19	(21)	20	(25)	**35**	39	(10)
	1,840	3,206	(43)	3,178	(42)	**5,018**	6,800	(26)

Note:
1 Unaudited
NM Not Meaningful

DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LTD AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

AUDITED BALANCE SHEETS

In $ millions	The Group 31 Dec 2020	The Group 30 Jun 2020[1]	The Group 31 Dec 2019	The Company 31 Dec 2020	The Company 30 Jun 2020[1]	The Company 31 Dec 2019
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	**50,618**	33,205	26,362			
Government securities and treasury bills	**51,700**	60,610	49,729			
Due from banks	**50,867**	54,124	39,336	**51**	120	36
Derivatives	**31,108**	31,691	17,235	**184**	209	121
Bank and corporate securities	**65,456**	63,568	63,746			
Loans and advances to customers	**371,171**	374,784	357,884			
Other assets	**19,495**	20,971	15,424			
Associates	**862**	845	835			
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	-	**30,337**	28,667	27,409
Properties and other fixed assets	**3,338**	3,235	3,225			
Goodwill and intangibles	**5,323**	5,171	5,170			
Total assets	**649,938**	648,204	578,946	**30,572**	28,996	27,566
Liabilities						
Due to banks	**28,220**	31,003	23,773			
Deposits and balances from customers	**464,850**	447,423	404,289			
Derivatives	**32,904**	32,100	17,512	**12**	8	19
Other liabilities	**22,074**	29,662	20,907	**87**	69	96
Due to subsidiaries	-	-	-	**947**	384	-
Other debt securities	**43,277**	50,104	57,128	**4,048**	3,737	3,818
Subordinated term debts	**3,970**	3,653	3,538	**3,970**	3,653	3,538
Total liabilities	**595,295**	593,945	527,147	**9,064**	7,851	7,471
Net assets	**54,643**	54,259	51,799	**21,508**	21,145	20,095
Equity						
Share capital	**10,942**	10,669	10,948	**10,968**	10,687	10,961
Other equity instruments	**3,401**	3,401	2,009	**3,401**	3,401	2,009
Other reserves	**4,397**	4,756	4,102	**157**	107	173
Revenue reserves	**35,886**	34,612	33,922	**6,982**	6,950	6,952
Shareholders' funds	**54,626**	53,438	50,981	**21,508**	21,145	20,095
Non-controlling interests	**17**	821	818			
Total equity	**54,643**	54,259	51,799	**21,508**	21,145	20,095
Other Information						
Net book value per share ($)						
(i) Basic and diluted	**20.08**	19.71	19.17	**7.10**	6.99	7.08

Note:
1 Unaudited

DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LTD AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Group	**Attributable to shareholders of the Company**						
In $ millions	**Share Capital**	**Other equity instruments**	**Other reserves**	**Revenue reserves**	**Total Shareholders' funds**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2020	**10,948**	**2,009**	**4,102**	**33,922**	**50,981**	**818**	**51,799**
Purchase of treasury shares	**(447)**				**(447)**		**(447)**
Draw-down of reserves upon vesting of performance shares	**162**		**(164)**		**(2)**		**(2)**
Issue of perpetual capital securities		**1,392**			**1,392**		**1,392**
Redemption of preference shares issued by a subsidiary				**(1)**	**(1)**	**(799)**	**(800)**
Cost of share-based payments			**131**		**131**		**131**
Issue of shares pursuant to Scrip Dividend Scheme	**279**			**(279)**	**-**		**-**
Dividends paid to shareholders[1]				**(2,411)**	**(2,411)**		**(2,411)**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests					**-**	**(38)**	**(38)**
Change in non-controlling interests					**-**	**1**	**1**
Total comprehensive income			**328**	**4,655**	**4,983**	**35**	**5,018**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**10,942**	**3,401**	**4,397**	**35,886**	**54,626**	**17**	**54,643**
Balance at 1 January 2019	10,898	2,812	3,701	31,634	49,045	830	49,875
Impact of adopting SFRS(I) 16 on 1 January 2019				(95)	(95)		(95)
Balance at 1 January 2019 after adoption of SFRS(I) 16	10,898	2,812	3,701	31,539	48,950	830	49,780
Purchase of treasury shares	(114)				(114)		(114)
Draw-down of reserves upon vesting of performance shares	164		(164)		-		-
Cost of share-based payments			120		120		120
Dividends paid to shareholders[1]				(3,931)	(3,931)		(3,931)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests					-	(38)	(38)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests					-	(13)	(13)
Redemption of perpetual capital securities issued by the Company		(803)		(2)	(805)		(805)
Total comprehensive income			445	6,316	6,761	39	6,800
Balance at 31 December 2019	10,948	2,009	4,102	33,922	50,981	818	51,799

Note:
1 Includes distributions paid on capital securities classified as equity (2020: $100 million; 2019: $96 million)

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Group	Attributable to shareholders of the Company						
In $ millions	**Share Capital**	**Other equity instruments**	**Other reserves**	**Revenue reserves**	**Total Shareholders' funds**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 July 2020	**10,669**	**3,401**	**4,756**	**34,612**	**53,438**	**821**	**54,259**
Purchase of treasury shares	**(9)**				**(9)**		**(9)**
Draw-down of reserves upon vesting of performance shares	**3**		**(4)**		**(1)**		**(1)**
Redemption of preference shares issued by a subsidiary				**(1)**	**(1)**	**(799)**	**(800)**
Cost of share-based payments			**70**		**70**		**70**
Issue of shares pursuant to Scrip Dividend Scheme	**279**			**(279)**	**-**		**-**
Dividends paid to shareholders[1]				**(696)**	**(696)**		**(696)**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests					**-**	**(19)**	**(19)**
Change in non-controlling interests					**-**	**(1)**	**(1)**
Total comprehensive income			**(425)**	**2,250**	**1,825**	**15**	**1,840**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**10,942**	**3,401**	**4,397**	**35,886**	**54,626**	**17**	**54,643**
Balance at 1 July 2019	10,978	2,009	3,942	32,410[2]	49,339	818	50,157
Purchase of treasury shares	(32)				(32)		(32)
Draw-down of reserves upon vesting of performance shares	2		(2)		-		-
Cost of share-based payments			59		59		59
Dividends paid to shareholders[1]				(1,572)	(1,572)		(1,572)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests					-	(19)	(19)
Total comprehensive income			103	3,084	3,187	19	3,206
Balance at 31 December 2019	10,948	2,009	4,102	33,922	50,981	818	51,799

Note:
1 Includes distributions paid on capital securities classified as equity (2nd Half 2020: $61 million; 2nd Half 2019: $39 million)
2 Includes updated impact on adopting SFRS(I) 16 on 1 January 2019

AUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Company

In $ millions	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Other reserves	Revenue reserves	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2020	**10,961**	**2,009**	**173**	**6,952**	**20,095**
Purchase of treasury shares	**(431)**				**(431)**
Transfer of treasury shares	**159**				**159**
Draw-down of reserves upon vesting of performance shares			**(164)**		**(164)**
Issue of perpetual capital securities		**1,392**			**1,392**
Cost of share-based payments			**131**		**131**
Issue of shares pursuant to Scrip Dividend Scheme	**279**			**(279)**	**-**
Dividends paid to shareholders[1]				**(2,411)**	**(2,411)**
Total comprehensive income			**17**	**2,720**	**2,737**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**10,968**	**3,401**	**157**	**6,982**	**21,508**
Balance at 1 January 2019	10,900	2,812	180	6,486	20,378
Purchase of treasury shares	(104)				(104)
Transfer of treasury shares	165				165
Draw-down of reserves upon vesting of performance shares			(164)		(164)
Cost of share-based payments			120		120
Dividends paid to shareholders[1]				(3,931)	(3,931)
Redemption of perpetual capital securities issued by the Company		(803)		(2)	(805)
Total comprehensive income			37	4,399	4,436
Balance at 31 December 2019	10,961	2,009	173	6,952	20,095

Note:
1 Includes distributions paid on capital securities classified as equity (2020: $100 million; 2019: $96 million)

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Company

In $ millions	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Other reserves	Revenue reserves	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2020	**10,687**	**3,401**	**107**	**6,950**	**21,145**
Transfer of treasury shares	**2**				**2**
Draw-down of reserves upon vesting of performance shares			**(4)**		**(4)**
Cost of share-based payments			**70**		**70**
Issue of shares pursuant to Scrip Dividend Scheme	**279**			**(279)**	**-**
Dividends paid to shareholders[1]				**(696)**	**(696)**
Total comprehensive income			**(16)**	**1,007**	**991**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**10,968**	**3,401**	**157**	**6,982**	**21,508**
Balance at 1 July 2019	10,987	2,009	123	6,444	19,563
Purchase of treasury shares	(26)				(26)
Draw-down of reserves upon vesting of performance shares			(2)		(2)
Cost of share-based payments			59		59
Dividends paid to shareholders[1]				(1,572)	(1,572)
Total comprehensive income			(7)	2,080	2,073
Balance at 31 December 2019	10,961	2,009	173	6,952	20,095

Note:
1 Includes distributions paid on capital securities classified as equity (2^{nd} Half 2020: $61 million; 2^{nd} Half 2019: $39 million)

DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LTD AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

In $ millions	Year 2020	Year 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**5,368**	7,583
Adjustments for non-cash and other items:		
Allowances for credit and other losses	**3,066**	703
Depreciation of properties and other fixed assets	**648**	609
Share of profits or losses of associates	**(61)**	(50)
Net loss on disposal, net of write-off of properties and other fixed assets	**38**	26
Net income from investment securities	**(963)**	(334)
Cost of share-based payments	**131**	120
Interest expense on subordinated term debts	**64**	76
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**28**	29
Profit before changes in operating assets & liabilities	**8,319**	8,762
Increase/(Decrease) in:		
Due to banks	**4,246**	1,304
Deposits and balances from customers	**57,164**	10,908
Other liabilities	**16,160**	1,349
Other debt securities and borrowings	**(14,250)**	11,492
(Increase)/Decrease in:		
Restricted balances with central banks	**(1,818)**	1,502
Government securities and treasury bills	**(379)**	(2,476)
Due from banks	**(11,465)**	678
Bank and corporate securities	**(1,340)**	(5,149)
Loans and advances to customers	**(13,460)**	(14,269)
Other assets	**(17,108)**	(2,280)
Tax paid	**(1,188)**	(635)
Net cash generated from operating activities (1)	**24,881**	11,186
Cash flows from investing activities		
Dividends from associates	**31**	29
Proceeds from disposal of interest in associate	**-**	21
Proceeds from disposal of properties and other fixed assets	**8**	2
Purchase of properties and other fixed assets	**(547)**	(586)
Cash and cash equivalents acquired from LVB	**93**	-
Net cash used in investing activities (2)	**(415)**	(534)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of perpetual capital securities	**1,392**	-
Interest paid on subordinated term debts	**(66)**	(76)
Redemption of preference shares issued by a subsidiary	**(800)**	-
Redemption of perpetual capital securities issued by the Company	**-**	(805)
Purchase of treasury shares	**(447)**	(114)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**(38)**	(38)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company, net of scrip dividends[1]	**(2,411)**	(3,931)
Change in non-controlling interests	**1**	(13)
Net cash used in financing activities (3)	**(2,369)**	(4,977)
Exchange translation adjustments (4)	**170**	39
Net change in cash and cash equivalents[2] (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	**22,267**	5,714
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**19,935**	14,221
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**42,202**	19,935

Notes:
1 Includes distributions paid on capital securities classified as equity
2 Cash and cash equivalents refer to cash and non-restricted balances with central banks

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Off-balance Sheet Items

In $ millions	31 Dec 2020	30 Jun 2020	31 Dec 2019
Contingent liabilities	**29,316**	25,633	28,267
Commitments[1]	**306,850**	304,428	297,938
Financial Derivatives	**2,108,704**	2,407,684	2,184,839

Note:
1 Includes commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time of $251,200 million for 31 Dec 2020 (30 Jun 2020: $252,556 million; 31 Dec 2019: $248,258 million).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SHARE CAPITAL

(a) The movement in the number of issued and fully paid-up ordinary shares is as follows:

Number of shares	Year 2020	Year 2019	2nd Half 2020	2nd Half 2019
Issued Ordinary shares				
Balance at beginning of period	**2,563,936,434**	2,563,936,434	**2,563,936,434**	2,563,936,434
Shares issued pursuant to Scrip Dividend Scheme	**11,927,268**	-	**11,927,268**	-
Balance at end of period	**2,575,863,702**	2,563,936,434	**2,575,863,702**	2,563,936,434
Treasury shares				
Balance at beginning of period	**(9,814,500)**	(12,320,500)	**(24,867,500)**	(8,764,500)
Purchase of treasury shares	**(21,400,000)**	(4,150,000)	-	(1,050,000)
Shares transferred to trust holding shares pursuant to DBSH Share Plan/ DBSH Employee Share Plan	**6,418,838**	6,656,000	**71,838**	-
Balance at end of period	**(24,795,662)**	(9,814,500)	**(24,795,662)**	(9,814,500)
Issued Ordinary shares net of Treasury shares	**2,551,068,040**	2,554,121,934	**2,551,068,040**	2,554,121,934

(b) The weighted average number of Issued Ordinary shares net of Treasury shares (both basic and fully diluted) for the full year of 2020 is 2,543,231,259.

INTERESTED PARTY TRANSACTIONS PURSUANT TO LISTING RULE 920(1)

The Company has not obtained a general mandate from shareholders for Interested Person Transactions.

CONFIRMATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' UNDERTAKINGS PURSUANT TO LISTING RULE 720(1)

The Company has procured undertakings from all its directors and executive officers in compliance with Listing Rule 720(1).

REPORT OF PERSONS OCCUPYING MANAGERIAL POSITIONS WHO ARE RELATED TO A DIRECTOR, CEO OR SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER

Pursuant to Rule 704(13) of the SGX Listing Manual, DBSH wishes to advise that there are no persons occupying a managerial position in DBSH, DBS Bank Ltd or any of the principal subsidiaries of DBSH who are relatives of a director or chief executive officer or substantial shareholder of DBSH.

The auditor's report dated 9 February 2021, as extracted from the financial statements of DBS Group Holdings Ltd and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2020, which have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International), is as follows:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of DBS Group Holdings Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and the balance sheet of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020 and of the consolidated financial performance, the consolidated changes in equity and the consolidated cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Company and the Group comprise:

- the consolidated income statement of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020;
- the balance sheets of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group for the year then ended;
- the consolidated cash flow statement of the Group for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

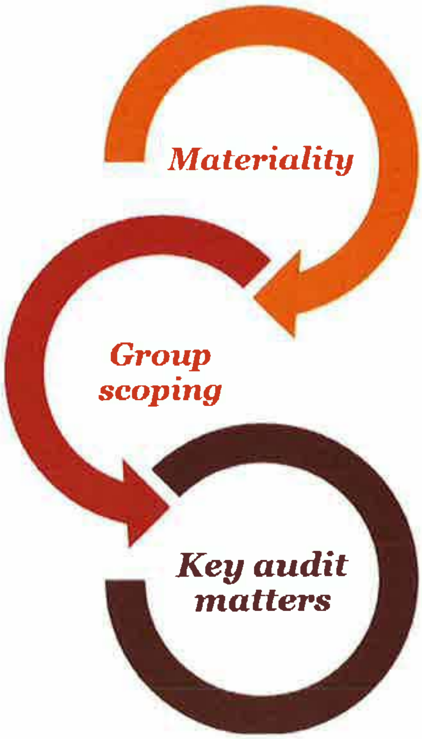
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview



Materiality

- We determined the overall Group materiality based on 5% of the Group's profit before tax.

Group scoping

- Full scope audit procedures were performed over the Singapore Operations of DBS Bank Ltd. and DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("significant components").
- We identified DBS Bank Ltd. Hong Kong, Taipei and Seoul Branches, DBS Bank (China) Limited, PT Bank DBS Indonesia, DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd and DBS Bank India Limited as component entities where certain account balances were considered to be significant in size in relation to the Group ("other components"). Consequently, specific audit procedures for the significant account balances of these components were performed to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence.

Key audit matters

- Specific allowances for loans and advances to customers
- General allowances for credit losses (Stage 1 and 2 Expected Credit Loss)
- Goodwill
- Valuation of financial instruments held at fair value

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the accompanying financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole, as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole.

How we determined overall Group materiality	5% of the Group's profit before tax
Rationale for benchmark applied	• We chose 'profit before tax' as, in our view, it is the benchmark against which performance of the Group is most commonly measured. • We selected 5% based on our professional judgement, noting that it is also within the range of commonly accepted profit-related thresholds.

In performing our audit, we allocated materiality levels to the significant components and other components of the Group. These are less than the overall Group materiality.

How we developed the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates. The Group's financial reporting process is dependent on its Information Technology ("IT") systems. Our audit scope included testing the operating effectiveness of the controls over the integrity of key financial data processed through the IT systems that are relevant to financial reporting.

In establishing the overall Group audit approach, we determined the extent of audit procedures that were needed to be performed across the Group by us or by other PwC network firms, operating under our instruction, who are familiar with the local laws and regulations in each respective territory, (the "component auditors"). Where the work was performed by component auditors, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in the procedures to be able to conclude whether sufficient and appropriate audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Specific allowances for loans and advances to customers As at 31 December 2020, the specific allowances for loans and advances to customers of the Group was $2,692 million, the majority of which related to Institutional Banking Group ("IBG") customers. Specific allowances refer to loss allowances for credit-impaired exposures (i.e. Stage 3, per SFRS (I) 9). Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") on non-impaired exposures (i.e. Stage 1 and Stage 2) is set out under the 'General allowances for credit losses' key audit matter. We focused on this area because of the subjective judgements used by management in determining the necessity for, and estimating the size of, allowances against loans and advances. In particular, we focused on specific allowances for loans and advances to IBG customers because any assessment of impairment can be inherently subjective and involves significant judgement over both the timing of recognition of any impairment and the estimation of the size of such impairment. This includes: • the principal assumptions underlying the calculation of specific allowances for loans and advances to IBG customers where there is evidence of impairment losses (including the future profitability of the borrowers and the expected realisable value of collateral held); and • the classification of loans and advances in line with MAS Notice 612 ("MAS 612").	We assessed the design and evaluated the operating effectiveness of the controls over the specific allowances for loans and advances to IBG customers. These controls included: • oversight of credit risk by the Group Credit Risk Committee; • timely management review of credit risk; • the watchlist identification and monitoring process; • timely identification of impairment events; • classification of loans and advances in line with MAS 612; and • the collateral monitoring and valuation processes. We determined that we could rely on these controls for the purposes of our audit. We inspected a sample of loans and advances to IBG customers to assess whether the classification of the loans and advances was in line with MAS 612 and, where there was evidence of an impairment loss, whether it had been identified in a timely manner. This included, where relevant, how forbearance had been considered, with particular focus on the impact of COVID-19. Where impairment had been identified, for a sample of loans and advances, our work included: • considering the latest developments in relation to the borrower; • examining the forecasts of future cash flows prepared by management, including key assumptions in relation to the amount and timing of recoveries; • comparing the collateral valuation and other sources of repayment to support the calculation of the impairment against external evidence, where available, including independent valuation reports; • challenging management's assumptions; and • testing the calculations.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
We applied judgement in selecting samples focused on borrowers with exposures to certain sectors in view of continued heightened credit risks and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic impacting the portfolio. (Refer also to Notes 3 and 18 to the financial statements.)	For a sample of performing loans and advances to IBG customers which had not been identified by management as potentially impaired, considering the latest developments in relation to the borrower, we challenged management's assumptions on whether their classification was appropriate, using external evidence where available in respect of the relevant borrower. Based on procedures performed, we have assessed that the aggregate specific allowance for loans and advances is appropriate.
General allowances for credit losses (Stage 1 and 2 Expected Credit Loss) SFRS(I) 9 *Financial Instruments* ("SFRS(I) 9") requires an ECL impairment model which takes into account forward-looking information to reflect potential future economic events. In estimating ECL over future time periods, significant judgement is required. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic has meant assumptions regarding economic outlook, and the consequent impact on the Group's customers, are uncertain, increasing the degree of judgement required. We focused on the Group's measurement of general allowances on non-impaired exposures ($4,312 million). This covers both 'Stage 1' exposures (where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk), and 'Stage 2' exposures (where a significant increase in credit risk has been observed). The ECL framework implemented by the Group involves significant judgement and assumptions that relate to, amongst others: • adjustments to the Group's Basel credit models and parameters; • use of forward-looking and macro-economic information; • estimates for the expected lifetime of revolving credit facilities; • assessment of significant increase in credit risk; and	We critically assessed management's assumptions and estimates relating to Stage 1 and Stage 2 ECL for retail and non-retail portfolios as at 31 December 2020. This included assessing refinements in methodologies made during the year. We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on: • involvement of governance committees, in reviewing and approving certain forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions, including post model adjustments which reflect the unprecedented and higher uncertainty in credit outlook as a result of COVID-19; • completeness and accuracy of external and internal data inputs into the ECL calculations; and • accuracy and timeliness of allocation of exposures into Stage 1 and Stage 2 based on quantitative and qualitative triggers. The Group's internal experts continue to perform independent model validation of selected aspects of the Group's ECL methodologies and assumptions each year. We reviewed their results as part of our work. We also involved specialists to review the ECL of selected credit portfolios to assess if the methodologies and estimates are appropriate. Through the course of our work, we challenged the rationale and calculation basis of post model adjustments. We also assessed the reasonableness of certain forward-looking economic inputs, as well as the overall ECL output, in light of credit conditions that may be expected to arise from the impact of COVID-19.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
• post model adjustments to account for limitations in the ECL models, for example the risk to the credit portfolio from the current COVID-19 pandemic. (Refer also to Notes 3 and 11 to the financial statements.)	Overall, we concluded that the Group's ECL on non-impaired exposures is appropriate.
Goodwill As at 31 December 2020, the Group had $5,323 million of goodwill as a result of acquisitions. We focused on this area as management makes significant judgements in estimating future cash flows when undertaking its annual goodwill impairment assessment. The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow analyses relate to: • cash flow forecasts; • discount rate; and • long-term growth rate. (Refer also to Notes 3 and 27 to the financial statements.)	We assessed the appropriateness of management's identification of the Group's cash generating units and the process by which indicators of impairment were identified. During the year, the Group recorded goodwill of $153 million following its acquisition of Lakshmi Vilas Bank. This amount is based on a provisional estimate of fair values of assets and liabilities acquired and may change as the Group refines its estimates in 2021. We have reviewed and assessed the basis of calculating this amount as at 31 December 2020. For DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited's franchise (goodwill of $4,631 million as at 31 December 2020), we evaluated management's cash flow forecasts and the process by which they were developed. Together with valuation specialists in our team, we assessed discount rate and growth rate assumptions against the Group's own historical performance and available external industry and economic indicators. We reviewed management's sensitivity analysis over the key assumptions to determine whether any reasonably possible change in these assumptions would result in an impairment, and also performed our own stress analysis based on the circumstances in Hong Kong and considering the market outlook given the current COVID-19 pandemic. We concur with management's assessment that goodwill balances are not impaired as at 31 December 2020.
Valuation of financial instruments held at fair value Financial instruments held by the Group at fair value include derivative assets and liabilities, trading securities, certain debt instruments and other assets and liabilities designated at fair value. The Group's financial instruments are predominantly valued using quoted market prices ('Level 1') or market	We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over the Group's financial instruments valuation processes. These included the controls over: • management's testing and approval of new models and revalidation of existing models; • the completeness and accuracy of pricing data inputs into valuation models; • monitoring of collateral disputes; and

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
observable prices ('Level 2'). The valuations of 'Level 3' instruments rely on significant unobservable inputs. We considered the overall valuation of financial instruments (Level 1, 2 and 3) to be a key audit matter given the financial significance to the Group, the nature of the underlying products and the estimation involved to determine fair value. In determining fair value, management also make adjustments to recognise credit risk, funding costs, bid-offer spreads and, in some cases, parameter and model risk limitations. This is broadly consistent with the banking industry, albeit the methodology to calculate some of these adjustments is continuing to evolve. (Refer also to Notes 3 and 41 to the financial statements.)	• governance mechanisms and monitoring over the valuation processes (including derivative valuation adjustments) by the Group Market and Liquidity Risk Committee and the Group Valuation Committee. We determined that we could rely on the controls for the purposes of our audit. In addition, we: • engaged our own specialists to use their own models and input sources to determine an independent estimate of fair value for a sample of the Group's Level 1 and Level 2 financial instruments. We compared these to the Group's calculations of fair value to assess individual material valuation differences or systemic bias; • assessed the reasonableness of the methodologies used and the assumptions made for a sample of financial instrument valuations with significant unobservable valuation inputs (Level 3 instruments); • performed procedures on collateral disputes to identify possible indicators of inappropriate valuations; • performed tests of inputs and assessed the methodology over fair value adjustments, in light of available market data and industry trends; and • considered the implications of global reforms to Interest Reference Rates ("IBOR Reform") in our assessment of fair value. Overall, we considered that the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value was within a reasonable range of outcomes.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the other sections of the Annual Report ("the Other Sections") which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Other Sections, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SFRS(I)s, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group'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 SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- 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 Group'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 Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors 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 the directors 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.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors, have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Antony Eldridge.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore, 9 February 2021