



Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 11 of 2018

Reporting Standard ARS 220.5 Movements in Provisions for Impairment

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001

I, Alison Bliss, delegate of APRA, under paragraph 13(1)(a) of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001* (the Act) and subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*:

- (a) REVOKE Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 21 of 2008, including *Reporting Standard ARS 220.5 Movements in Provisions for Impairment* made under that Determination; and
- (b) DETERMINE *Reporting Standard ARS 220.5 Movements in Provisions for Impairment*, in the form set out in the Schedule, which applies to the financial sector entities to the extent provided in paragraph 3 of the reporting standard.

Under section 15 of the Act, I DECLARE that the reporting standard shall begin to apply to those financial sector entities, and the revoked reporting standard shall cease to apply, on 1 April 2018.

This instrument commences on 1 April 2018.

Dated: 21 March 2018

[Signed]

Alison Bliss
General Manager
Data Analytics Division

Interpretation

In this Determination:

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

financial sector entity has the meaning given by section 5 of the Act.

Schedule

Reporting Standard ARS 220.5 Movements in Provisions for Impairment comprises the document commencing on the following page.



Reporting Standard ARS 220.5

Movements in Provisions for Impairment

Objective of this Reporting Standard

This Reporting Standard is made under section 13 of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001* and outlines the overall requirements for the provision of information to APRA relating to an authorised deposit-taking institution's movements in provisions for impairment. It should be read in conjunction with the versions of *Reporting Form ARF 220.5 Movements in Provisions for Impairment* designated for a 'Licensed ADI' and 'Consolidated Group' and the associated instructions (all of which are attached and form part of this Reporting Standard).

Authority

1. This Reporting Standard is made under section 13 of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001*.

Purpose

2. Data collected in *Reporting Form ARF 220.5 Movements in Provisions for Impairment* (ARF 220.5) is used by APRA for the purpose of prudential supervision. It may also be used by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Application and commencement

3. This Reporting Standard applies to all authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs).
4. This Reporting Standard commences on 1 April 2018.

Information required

5. An ADI to which this Reporting Standard applies must provide APRA with the information required by the version of ARF 220.5 designated for a 'Licensed ADI' for each reporting period.

6. An ADI to which this Reporting Standard applies that is a highest parent entity in relation to a consolidated ADI group must also provide APRA with the information required by the version of ARF 220.5 designated for a ‘Consolidated Group’ for each reporting period.

Form and method of submission

7. The information required by this Reporting Standard must be given to APRA in electronic format, using the ‘Direct to APRA’ application or by a method notified by APRA, in writing, prior to submission.

Note: the Direct to APRA application software (also known as D2A) may be obtained from APRA.

Reporting periods and due dates

8. Subject to paragraph 9, an ADI to which this Reporting Standard applies must provide the information required by this Reporting Standard for each quarter based on the financial year (within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001*) of the ADI.
9. APRA may, by notice in writing, change the reporting periods, or specified reporting periods, for a particular ADI, to require it to provide the information required by this Reporting Standard more frequently, or less frequently, having regard to:
 - (a) the particular circumstances of the ADI;
 - (b) the extent to which the information is required for the purposes of the prudential supervision of the ADI; and
 - (c) the requirements of the RBA or the ABS.
10. The information required by this Reporting Standard must be provided to APRA in accordance with the table below. The right hand column of the table sets out the number of business days after the end of the reporting period to which the information relates within which information must be submitted to APRA by an ADI in the classes set out in the left hand column.

Class of ADI	Number of business days
Australian-owned Bank	25
Foreign Subsidiary Bank	25
Branch of a Foreign Bank	25
Building Society	15
Credit Union ¹	15
Other ADI	25

¹ The definitions of ‘credit union’ and ‘other ADI’ in paragraph 17 of this Reporting Standard provide that Cairns Penny Savings & Loans Limited is to be treated in accordance with the reporting period requirements applicable to credit unions for the purposes of paragraph 10.

11. APRA may grant an ADI an extension of a due date in writing, in which case the new due date for the provision of the information will be the date on the notice of extension.

Quality control

12. All information provided by an ADI under this Reporting Standard (except for the information required under paragraph 6) must be the product of systems, processes and controls that have been reviewed and tested by the external auditor of the ADI as set out in *Prudential Standard APS 310 Audit and Related Matters*. Relevant standards and guidance statements issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board provide information on the scope and nature of the review and testing required from external auditors. This review and testing must be done on an annual basis or more frequently if required by the external auditor to enable the external auditor to form an opinion on the accuracy and reliability of the information provided by an ADI under this Reporting Standard.
13. All information provided by an ADI under this Reporting Standard must be subject to processes and controls developed by the ADI for the internal review and authorisation of that information. These systems, processes and controls are to assure the completeness and reliability of the information provided.

Authorisation

14. When an officer of an ADI submits information under this Reporting Standard using the D2A application, or other method notified by APRA, it will be necessary for the officer to digitally sign the relevant information using a digital certificate acceptable to APRA.

Minor alterations to forms and instructions

15. APRA may make minor variations to:
 - (a) a form that is part of this Reporting Standard, and the instructions to such a form, to correct technical, programming or logical errors, inconsistencies or anomalies; or
 - (b) the instructions to a form, to clarify their application to the formwithout changing any substantive requirement in the form or instructions.
16. If APRA makes such a variation it must notify in writing each ADI that is required to report under this Reporting Standard.

Interpretation

17. In this Reporting Standard:

AASB has the meaning in section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

AASB 127 means Australian accounting standard AASB 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* made by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

ADI means an authorised deposit-taking institution within the meaning of the *Banking Act 1959*.

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority established under the *Australian Prudential Regulation Authority Act 1998*.

Australian-owned bank means a locally incorporated ADI that assumes or uses the word ‘bank’ in relation to its banking business and is not a foreign subsidiary bank.

branch of a foreign bank means a ‘foreign ADI’ as defined in section 5 of the *Banking Act 1959*.

building society means a locally incorporated ADI that assumes or uses the expression ‘building society’ in relation to its banking business.

business days means ordinary business days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

class of ADI means each of the following:

- (i) Australian-owned bank;
- (ii) foreign subsidiary bank;
- (iii) branch of a foreign bank;
- (iv) building society;
- (v) credit union; and
- (vi) other ADI.

consolidated ADI group means a group comprising:

- (a) an ADI that is a highest parent entity; and
- (b) each subsidiary (within the meaning of Accounting Standard AASB 127) of that ADI, whether the subsidiary is locally-incorporated or not, other than a subsidiary that is excluded by the instructions attached to this standard.

credit union means a locally incorporated ADI that assumes or uses the expression ‘credit union’ in relation to its banking business and includes Cairns Penny Savings & Loans Limited.

due date means the relevant due date under paragraph 10 or, if applicable, paragraph 11.

foreign ADI has the meaning in section 5 of the *Banking Act 1959*.

foreign subsidiary bank means a locally incorporated ADI in which a bank that is not locally incorporated has a stake of more than 15 per cent.

highest parent entity means an ADI that satisfies all of the following conditions:

- (a) it is locally-incorporated;
- (b) it has at least one subsidiary (within the meaning of AASB 127); and
- (c) it is not itself a subsidiary (within the meaning of AASB 127) of an ADI that is locally-incorporated.

locally incorporated means incorporated in Australia or in a State or Territory of Australia, by or under a Commonwealth, State or territory law.

other ADI means an ADI that is not an Australian-owned bank, a branch of a foreign bank, a building society, a credit union or a foreign subsidiary bank but does not include Cairns Penny Savings & Loans Limited.

reporting period means a period mentioned in paragraph 8 or, if applicable, paragraph 9.

stake means a stake determined under the *Financial Sector (Shareholdings) Act 1998*, as if the only associates that were taken into account under paragraph (b) of subclause 10(1) of the Schedule to that Act were those set out in paragraphs (h), (j) and (l) of subclause 4(1).

18. Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to an Act, Prudential Standard, Reporting Standard, Australian Accounting or Auditing Standard is a reference to the instrument as in force from time to time.

ARF 220.5 Movements In Provisions For Impairment

Australian Business Number

Institution Name

Reporting Period

Scale Factor

Millions to one decimal place for banks
Whole dollars no decimal place for other ADIs

Reporting Consolidation

Licensed ADI/Consolidated Group

	Australia	Offshore
1. Collective Provision		
1.1. Opening balance		
1.2. Provisions created		
1.3. Charge for doubtful debts (P and L)		
1.3.1. New funding		
1.3.2. Writeback of provision not required		
1.4. Transfer to specific provision		
1.5. Transfer from specific provision		
1.6. Bad debts written-off		
1.7. Bad debts recovered		
1.8. Foreign currency translation adjustments		
1.9. Closing balance		

2. Specific Provision on an individual basis		
2.1. Opening balance		
2.2. Provisions created		
2.3. Charge for doubtful debts (P and L)		
2.3.1. New funding		
2.3.2 Writeback of provision not required		
2.4. Transfer to collective provision		
2.5. Transfer from collective provision		
2.6. Bad debts written-off		
2.7. Bad debts recovered		
2.8. Foreign currency translation adjustments		
2.9. Closing balance		
2.10. Portion of collective provision treated as specific provision for regulatory purposes		
2.11. Closing balance specific provision for regulatory purposes		

3. General Reserve for Credit Losses

3.1. Opening balance		
3.2. Net transfers from/to collective provision		
3.3. Net transfers from/to retained earnings		
3.4. Closing balance		

4. Direct to Profit and Loss

4.1. Bad debts written-off		
4.2. Bad debts recovered		

Reporting Form ARF 220.5

Movements in Provisions for Impairment

Instruction Guide

General directions and notes

Reporting entity

This form is to be completed by all authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) on both a licensed ADI and consolidated ADI group basis (where applicable).

Branches of foreign banks are required to complete this form for the Australian branch only.

Licensed ADI

This refers to the operations of the reporting ADI on a stand-alone basis.

Securitisation deconsolidation principle

Except as otherwise specified in these instructions, the following applies:

1. Where an ADI (or a member of its Level 2 consolidated group) participates in a securitisation that meets APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under *Prudential Standard APS 120 Securitisation* (APS 120):
 - (a) special purpose vehicles (SPVs) holding securitised assets may be treated as non-consolidated independent third parties for regulatory reporting purposes, irrespective of whether the SPVs (or their assets) are consolidated for accounting purposes;
 - (b) the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the relevant SPVs may be excluded from the ADI's reported amounts in APRA's regulatory reporting returns; and
 - (c) the underlying exposures (i.e. the pool) under such a securitisation may be excluded from the calculation of the ADI's regulatory capital (refer to APS 120). However, the ADI must still hold regulatory capital for the securitisation exposures¹ that it retains or acquires and such exposures are to be reported in *Reporting Form ARF 120.1 Securitisation – Regulatory Capital*. The risk-weighted assets (RWA) relating to such securitisation exposures must also be reported in *Reporting Form ARF 110.0.1 Capital Adequacy* (Level 1) and *Reporting Form ARF 110.0.2 Capital Adequacy* (Level 2).

¹ Securitisation exposures are defined in accordance with APS 120.

2. Where an ADI (or a member of its Level 2 consolidated group) participates in a securitisation that does not meet APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under APS 120, or the ADI undertakes a funding-only securitisation or synthetic securitisation, such exposures are to be reported as on-balance sheet assets in APRA's regulatory reporting returns. In addition, these exposures must also be reported as a part of the ADI's total securitised assets within *Reporting Form ARF 120.2 Securitisation – Supplementary Items*.

Consolidated ADI group

This refers to the consolidated group of the reporting ADI at Level 2 (i.e. the consolidated banking group level) defined in accordance with the ADI *Prudential Standard APS 110 Capital Adequacy*.

The basis of consolidation required in this form is in accordance with the prudential consolidated ADI group. The prudential consolidated group should also be determined in accordance with Australian accounting standards, notably *AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* with the following modifications:

1. Include the following:
 - all controlled banking entities, securities entities and other financial entities (e.g. finance companies, money market corporations, stockbrokers and leasing companies).
2. Exclude subsidiary entities involved in the following business activities:
 - insurance businesses (including friendly societies and health funds);
 - acting as manager, responsible entity, approved trustee, trustee or similar role in relation to funds management or the securitisation of assets;
 - non-financial (commercial) operations; and
 - SPVs that meet APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under APS 120 (refer to Securitisation deconsolidation principle).

Note:

ADIs incorporated in Australia which do not have any controlled entities, or interests in joint venture operations, are not required to complete the section of the form relating to the consolidated ADI.

Reporting period and timeframes for lodgement

The form is to be completed as at the last day of the stated reporting quarter. Australian-owned banks, foreign subsidiary banks, branches of foreign banks and other ADIs should submit the completed form to APRA within 25 business days after the end of the relevant reporting quarter. Credit Unions, Cairns Penny Savings & Loans Limited, and Building Societies should submit the completed form to APRA within 15 business days after the end of the relevant reporting quarter.

Unit of measurement

Australian-owned banks, foreign subsidiary banks and branches of foreign banks are asked to complete the form in millions of Australian dollars rounded to one decimal place. Other ADIs, Building Societies, Credit Unions, and Cairns Penny Savings & Loans Limited are asked to complete the form in whole Australian dollars (no decimal place).

Amounts denominated in foreign currency are to be converted to AUD in accordance with *AASB 121 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* (AASB 121).

The general requirements of AASB 121 for translation are:

1. foreign currency monetary items outstanding at the reporting date must be translated at the spot rate at the reporting date;²
2. foreign currency non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency must be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction;³
3. foreign currency non-monetary items that are measured at fair value will be translated at the exchange rate at the date when fair value was determined.

Transactions arising under foreign currency derivative contracts at the reporting date must be prepared in accordance with *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (AASB 139). However, those foreign currency derivatives that are not within the scope of AASB 139 (e.g. some foreign currency derivatives that are embedded in other contracts) remain within the scope of AASB 121.

For APRA purposes equity items must be translated using the foreign currency exchange rate at the date of investment or acquisition. Post acquisition changes in equity are required to be translated on the date of the movement.

As foreign currency derivatives are measured at fair value, the currency derivative contracts are translated at the spot rate at the reporting date.

Exchange differences should be recognised in profit and loss in the period which they arise. For foreign currency derivatives, the exchange differences would be recognised immediately in profit and loss if the hedging instrument is a fair value hedge. For derivatives used in a cash flow hedge, the exchange differences should be recognised directly in equity.

The ineffective portion of the exchange differences in all hedges would be recognised in profit and loss.

² Monetary items are defined to mean units of currency held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in a fixed or determinable number of units of currency. Spot rate means the exchange rate for immediate delivery.

³ Examples of non-monetary items include amounts prepaid for goods and services (e.g. prepaid rent); goodwill; intangible assets; physical assets; and provisions that are to be settled by the delivery of a non-monetary asset.

4. translation of financial reports of foreign operations.

A foreign operation is defined in AASB 121 as meaning an entity that is a subsidiary, associate, joint venture or branch of a reporting entity, the activities of which are based or conducted in a country or currency other than those of the reporting entity.

- Exchange differences relating to foreign currency monetary items that form part of the net investment of an entity in a foreign operation, must be recognised as a separate component of equity.
- Translation of financial reports should otherwise follow the requirements in AASB 121.

Basis of preparation

This form is to be completed based on the provisioning practice that is adopted by the institution (i.e. use of the General Reserve for Credit Losses as defined by *Prudential Standard APS 220 Credit Quality* (APS 220) and specific provision).

Specific instructions

The following specific instructions must be followed when completing the various sections of the return:

1. Collective provision

Report the movements in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)⁴ collective provisions under this heading.

1.1 Opening balance – Opening balance of provision

1.2 Provisions created - Movement in provisions as a result of business combinations during the year

1.3 Charge for doubtful debts (P & L)

1.3.1 New funding - New increases in provision during the year

1.3.2 Writeback of provision not required – Reversal and decrease of provision to P&L during the year

1.4 Transfer to specific provision – Increase in provision

1.5 Transfer from specific provision – Decrease in provision

1.6 Bad debts written-off – Decrease in provision and write off of receivable

⁴ The IFRS are the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards), being the standards set by the International Accounting Standards Board, as existing at 1 April 2018.

1.7 Bad debts recovered – Used in isolated circumstances when a doubtful receivable is reinstated

1.8 Foreign currency translation adjustments – Foreign currency movements

1.9 Closing balance – Closing balance of provision

Provisions assessed on a collective basis (i.e. “Collective provisions”) with IFRS may be split into two categories for regulatory purposes. These two categories are:

- specific provision; and/or
- General Reserve for Credit Losses.

Refer to APS 220 for guidance on the determination of this split.

2. Specific provision on an individual basis

Report the movements on the IFRS specific provision assessed on an individual basis. Refer to APS 220.

2.1 Opening balance – Opening balance of provision

2.2 Provisions created - Movement in provision as a result of business combinations during the year

2.3 Charge for doubtful debts (P & L)

2.3.1 New funding - New increases in provision during the year

2.3.2 Write-back of provision not required – Reversal and decrease of provision to P&L during the year

2.4 Transfer to collective provision – Increase in collective provision

2.5 Transfer from collective provision – Decrease in collective provision

2.6 Bad debts written-off – Decrease in provision and write-off of receivable

2.7 Bad debts recovered – Used in isolated circumstances when a doubtful receivable is reinstated

2.8 Foreign currency translation adjustments – Foreign currency movements

2.9 Closing balance – Closing balance of provision

Report the closing balance of the portion of the IFRS collective provision that is treated as a specific provision for regulatory purposes.

3. General Reserve for Credit Losses

Report the movements on the regulatory General Reserve for Credit Losses.

Irrespective of the approach used by an ADI in determining specific and collective provisions, APRA expects ADIs to formulate appropriate policies and procedures for the assessment and reporting of adequate levels of General Reserve for Credit Losses. Unless otherwise agreed in writing with APRA, an ADI is expected to report General Reserve for Credit Losses. (refer to APS 220)

Some entities may report a portion of this General Reserve for Credit Losses in the financial statements as part of Shareholder's equity. This portion must also be reported in the "General Reserve for Credit Losses" section of the return.