



Reporting Standard ARS 210.0

Statement of High Quality Liquid Assets Calculation

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 high quality liquid assets calculation. It should be read in conjunction with:

- *Form ARF 210.0 Statement of High Quality Liquid Assets Calculation* and the associated instructions (all of which are attached and form part of this reporting standard); and
- *Prudential Standard APS 210 Liquidity* and associated guidance notes.

Purpose

1. Data collected in *Form ARF 210.0 Statement of High Quality Liquid Assets Calculation (Form ARF 210.0)* is used by APRA for the purpose of prudential supervision including assessing compliance with *Prudential Standard APS 210 Liquidity*. It may also be used by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Application

2. This reporting standard applies to an authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI) as set out in the table below.

Class of ADI	Applicable
Australian-owned Bank	No
Foreign Subsidiary Bank	No
Branch of a Foreign Bank	No
Building Society	Yes
Credit Union	Yes

Specialist Credit Card Institution (SCCI)	No
Other ADI ¹	Yes

Information required

- An ADI to which this reporting standard applies must provide APRA with the information required by Form ARF 210.0 for each reporting period.

Form and method of submission

- The information required by this reporting standard must be given to APRA in electronic form, using one of the electronic submission mechanisms provided by the 'Direct to APRA' (also known as 'D2A') application.

Note: the Direct to APRA application software may be obtained from APRA.

Reporting periods and due dates

- Subject to paragraph 6, 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.
- 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:
 - the particular circumstances of the ADI;
 - the extent to which the information is required for the purposes of the prudential supervision of the ADI; and
 - the requirements of the Reserve Bank of Australia or the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- The information required by this reporting standard must be provided to APRA by 15 days after the end of the reporting period to which the information relates.
- 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.

¹ An ADI that is a special service provider, if APRA has determined in writing that this reporting standard (or has previously determined that *Reporting Standard ARS 210.0 Statement of High Quality Liquid Assets Calculation*) should apply to the special service provider (having regard to the particular circumstances of the special service provider and whether it is necessary or desirable to obtain the information required by this reporting standard for the purposes of the prudential regulation of the special service provider or to meet the requirements for data of the Reserve Bank of Australia or the Australian Bureau of Statistics), must comply with this reporting standard.

Quality control

9. The information provided by an ADI under this reporting standard must be the product of processes and controls that have been reviewed and tested by the external auditor of the ADI. AGS 1008 'Audit Implications of Prudential Reporting Requirements for Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions', issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board provides guidance 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 necessary to enable the external auditor to form an opinion on the accuracy and reliability of the data.
10. 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. It is the responsibility of the board and senior management of the ADI to ensure that an appropriate set of policies and procedures for the authorisation of data submitted to APRA is in place.

Authorisation

11. If an ADI submits information under this reporting standard using the 'Direct to APRA' software, it will be necessary for an officer of the ADI to digitally sign, authorise and encrypt the relevant data. For this purpose, APRA's certificate authority will issue 'digital certificates', for use with the software, to officers of the ADI who have authority from the ADI to transmit the data to APRA.

Minor alterations to forms and instructions

12. 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.
13. If APRA makes such a variation it must notify in writing each ADI that is required to report under this reporting standard.

Transitional

14. An ADI must report under the old reporting standard in respect of a transitional reporting period. For these purposes:

old reporting standard means the reporting standard revoked in the determination making this reporting standard (being the reporting standard which this reporting standard replaces).

transitional reporting period means a reporting period under the old reporting standard:

- (a) which ended before the date of revocation of the old reporting standard; and
- (b) in relation to which the ADI was required, under the old reporting standard, to report by a date on or after the date of revocation of the old reporting standard.

Note: for the avoidance of doubt, if an ADI was required to report under an old reporting standard, and the reporting documents were due before the date of revocation of the old reporting standard, the ADI is still required to provide the overdue reporting documents in accordance with the old reporting standard.

Interpretation

15. In this reporting standard:

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

AGS 1008 means the auditing and assurance standard entitled ‘Audit Implications of Prudential Reporting Requirements for Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions’ so made by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

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*, but does not include a SCCI that is a foreign ADI.

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;
- (vi) other ADI; and
- (vii) specialist credit card institution.

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 7 or, if applicable, paragraph 8.

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.

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, a foreign subsidiary bank or a specialist credit card institution but does not include Cairns Penny Savings & Loans Limited.

reporting period means a period mentioned in paragraph 5 or, if applicable, paragraph 6.

specialist credit card institution means an ADI that is subject to a condition on its authority under section 9 of the *Banking Act 1959* confining the banking business that the ADI is authorised to carry on to the activities of credit card acquiring and credit card issuing in any credit card scheme that was designated as a payment system under section 11 of the *Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998* on 11 April 2001.

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).