Prudential Standard APS 330

Public Disclosure

Objective and key requirements of this Prudential Standard

This Prudential Standard requires a locally-incorporated authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI) to meet minimum requirements for the public disclosure of key information on its capital, risk exposures, remuneration practices and, where applicable, its leverage ratio, liquidity coverage ratio, net stable funding ratio and indicators for the identification of potential global systemically important banks, so as to contribute to the transparency of financial markets and to enhance market discipline.

The key requirements of this Prudential Standard are that an ADI must disclose:

- the composition of its regulatory capital in a standard form;
- a reconciliation between the composition of its regulatory capital and its audited financial statements;
- the full terms and conditions of its regulatory capital instruments and the main features of these instruments in a standard form;
- quantitative and qualitative information about its capital adequacy, credit and other risks, with the extent of disclosure dependent on whether it has approval to use 'advanced approaches' to measure credit risk and operational risk;
- where applicable, quantitative and qualitative information on its liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio;
- where applicable, quantitative and qualitative information about its leverage ratio;
- quantitative and qualitative information on its approach to remuneration, including aggregate information on its remuneration of senior managers and material risk-takers; and
- where applicable, quantitative information on the global systemically important banks indicators.

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Authority

1. This Prudential Standard is made under section 11AF of the *Banking Act 1959* (the **Banking Act**).

Application

2. This Prudential Standard applies to all **locally-incorporated ADIs** with the exception of:

   (a) **non-significant financial institutions (non-SFIs)**; and

   (b) **purchased payment facility providers**.

   Additionally, APRA may determine in a particular case that this Prudential Standard applies to a non-SFI.

3. Where a locally-incorporated ADI is a **subsidiary** of an **authorised NOHC**, the authorised NOHC must ensure that the requirements in this Prudential Standard are met on a **Level 2** basis.

4. Where an **ADI** has no authorised NOHC, or any other subsidiaries other than those making up an **Extended Licensed Entity** (**ELE**), the ADI must comply with this Prudential Standard on a **Level 1** basis; otherwise, a reference to an ADI in this Prudential Standard is a reference to the **group** of which the ADI is a member on a Level 2 basis. An ADI within a Level 2 group is not required to fulfil the requirements set out in this Prudential Standard on a Level 1 basis, unless specifically required to do so by APRA.

5. This Prudential Standard commences on 1 January 2023.

Interpretation

6. Terms that are defined in *Prudential Standard APS 001 Definitions* (APS 001) appear in bold the first time they are used in this Prudential Standard.

7. Where this Prudential Standard provides for APRA to exercise a power or discretion, this power or discretion will be exercised in writing.

8. In this Prudential Standard, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to an Act, Regulations, Prudential Standard, Reporting Standard or **Australian Accounting Standard** is a reference to the instrument as in force from time to time.

Key principles

9. An ADI must make accurate, high quality and timely public disclosures of information on its:

   (a) risk profile;

   (b) risk management;

(c) capital adequacy;

(d) capital instruments;

(e) remuneration practices; and,

where applicable, on its:

(f) leverage ratio;

(g) liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR); and

(h) global systemically important bank (G-SIB) indicators,

so as to contribute to the transparency of financial markets and to enhance market discipline.

10. An ADI's public disclosures must be consistent with the scope and complexity of its operations and the sophistication of its risk management systems and processes.

Definitions

11. For the purposes of this Prudential Standard:

(a) 'accounting standards' means Australian Accounting Standards;

(b) 'annual directors' report' is the directors' report for a financial year required under the **Corporations Act**;

(c) 'annual financial report' has the meaning given in the Corporations Act;

(d) 'AT1' refers to **Additional Tier 1 Capital**;

(e) 'the Basel Committee' refers to the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision;

(f) 'the Basel II framework' refers to the document *International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards*: *A Revised Framework*, Comprehensive Version¸ June 2006, published by the Basel Committee;

(g) 'Basel III' refers to the document *Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems*, revised version, June 2011, published by the Basel Committee;

(h) 'capital disclosures' means the disclosures in Attachments A and B;

(i) 'capital disclosure template' means Table 1 in Attachment A;

(j) 'CET1' refers to **Common Equity Tier 1 Capital**;

(k) 'directors' report' has the meaning given in the Corporations Act;

(l) 'financial report' is as defined in the Corporations Act;

(m) 'financial statement' is as defined in the Corporations Act;

(n) 'disclosures for the identification of potential G-SIBs' means the disclosures in Attachment H;

(o) 'HQLA' means high-quality liquid assets determined in accordance with *Prudential Standard APS 210 Liquidity* (APS 210);

(p) 'IRB ADI' is an ADI with approval from APRA to use the **internal ratings-based (IRB) approach to credit risk**;

(q) 'LCR' is as defined in APS 210;

(r) 'LCR ADI' is an ADI classified as an LCR ADI under APS 210 but does not include a **foreign ADI**;

(s) 'leverage ratio' is as defined in *Prudential Standard APS 110 Capital Adequacy* (APS 110);

(t) 'leverage ratio disclosures' means the disclosures in Attachment E;

(u) 'main features template' means Table 2 in Attachment B;

(v) 'NSFR' is as defined in APS 210;

(w) 'prudential disclosures' means the disclosures in Attachments A to H and includes the Regulatory Capital reconciliation prepared in accordance with paragraph 13 below;

(x) 'Regulatory Capital' is as defined in *Prudential Standard APS 111 Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital* (APS 111);

(y) 'Regulatory Capital reconciliation' means the document to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 13 below;

(z) 'risk exposure and assessment' means the disclosures in Attachments C and D;

(aa) 'remuneration disclosures' means the disclosures in Attachment G;

(bb) 'T1' refers to **Tier 1 Capital**; and

(cc) 'T2' refers to **Tier 2 Capital**.

Capital disclosure requirements

12. All ADIs to which this Prudential Standard applies must make the disclosures in Attachments A and B and must disclose the full terms and conditions of instruments included in their Regulatory Capital in accordance with the provisions of this Prudential Standard.

13. All ADIs must prepare and disclose a Regulatory Capital reconciliation. This is a full reconciliation of all Regulatory Capital elements to the ADI's balance sheet in its audited financial statements. The reconciliation must:

    (a) include the reported balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation;

    (b) include a list of legal entities that are included within the accounting scope of consolidation but excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation and vice-versa. Any entities included in both the regulatory and accounting scope of consolidation where the method of consolidation differs must be listed separately with an explanation of the differences between consolidation methods;

    (c) expand each line of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation to display all components of the capital disclosure template; and

    (d) map each of the components disclosed in (c) to the capital disclosure template by reference to each line item.

14. For each entity listed in accordance with paragraph 13(b) above, an ADI must disclose:

    (a) total balance sheet assets;

    (b) total balance sheet liabilities; and

    (c) the principal activities of the entity.

15. In the case of a Level 2 group, the Regulatory Capital reconciliation must also include:

    (a) details of any restrictions, or other major impediments, on the transfer of funds or Regulatory Capital within the group; and

    (b) the name of the head of the Level 2 group to which this Prudential Standard applies.

Risk exposure and assessment disclosures

16. Attachment C sets out the risk exposure and assessment disclosures that must be made by all ADIs to which this Prudential Standard applies.

17. Attachment D sets out the additional risk exposure and assessment disclosures that must be made by a locally-incorporated ADI that has approval from APRA to use the IRB approach to credit risk.

Leverage ratio disclosures

18. An IRB ADI must make the leverage ratio disclosures in Attachment E and the disclosures in paragraph 51.

Liquidity disclosures

19. An ADI classified as an LCR ADI[1] for the purposes of APS 210 must make the disclosures required in Attachment F.

20. An LCR ADI must provide sufficient qualitative discussion to facilitate users' understanding of the LCR disclosures required in Attachment F. This may include discussion of:

    (a) the main drivers of the LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time;

    (b) intra-period changes as well as changes over time;

    (c) the composition of its HQLA;

    (d) concentration of funding sources;

    (e) derivative exposures and potential collateral calls;

    (f) currency mismatch in the LCR;

    (g) where appropriate, the degree of centralisation of liquidity management and interaction between the Level 2 group's units; and

    (h) other inflows and outflows in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but which the ADI considers to be relevant for its liquidity profile.

21. An LCR ADI must provide sufficient qualitative discussion to facilitate users' understanding of the NSFR disclosures required in Attachment F. This may include discussion of:

    (a) the drivers of their NSFR results and the reasons for intra-period changes as well as the changes over time (e.g. changes in strategies, funding structure, circumstances); and

    (b) the composition of the ADI's interdependent assets and liabilities and to what extent these transactions are interrelated.

Remuneration disclosures

22. An ADI must make the remuneration disclosures in Attachment G.

23. For the purposes of the remuneration disclosures:

    (a) a 'senior manager' refers to each responsible person included in an ADI's Remuneration Policy under *Prudential Standard CPS 510 Governance* (CPS 510); and

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1 Other than a foreign ADI – refer to paragraph 11(r).

(b) 'material risk-taker' refers to persons included in an ADI's Remuneration Policy under CPS 510 other than responsible persons and risk and financial control personnel as defined under CPS 510.

Disclosures for the identification of potential G-SIBs

24. If required by APRA, an ADI must make the disclosures for the identification of potential G-SIBs in Attachment H.[2]

General requirements

25. If APRA is not satisfied that the adequacy or quality of an ADI's prudential disclosures is consistent with the principles set out in paragraphs 9 and 10 above or the requirements in paragraph 31 below, APRA may require the ADI to rectify the disclosures or to disclose further information.

26. An ADI may modify the disclosure templates set out in Attachments A to H to this Prudential Standard to the extent of any inconsistencies with the applicable requirements in other Prudential Standards (e.g. differences in terminology or concepts). The ADI must notify APRA regarding the modifications in advance of using the modified templates. The ADI is not required to notify APRA again if the same modifications are made for future disclosures.

27. APRA may require an ADI whose risk management practices, capital adequacy position, LCR position, NSFR position, leverage ratio or remuneration practices have changed materially, or are subject to ongoing rapid change, to vary the content and/or frequency of its prudential disclosures.

28. APRA may require a **foreign-owned ADI** that has IRB approval to increase the content and/or frequency of its prudential disclosures, taking account of:

(a) the significance of the ADI in the context of the Australian financial system;

(b) the significance of the ADI in its global banking group; and

(c) the quality of the disclosure of capital adequacy information by the overseas parent in its home jurisdiction.

Disclosure policy

29. An ADI must have a formal policy relating to its prudential disclosures approved by the **Board** that addresses the ADI's approach to determining the content of its prudential disclosures and the internal controls over the disclosure process.

30. An ADI must implement a process for assessing the appropriateness and accuracy of its prudential disclosures, including their validation and frequency. This must be summarised in the ADI's prudential disclosures policy.

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[2] APRA will publish on its website a current list of those ADIs required to make the disclosures required in Attachment H.

31. An ADI must take reasonable steps to ensure that its prudential disclosures reflect its actual risk profile and are consistent with the manner in which its Board and senior management assess and manage its risks. Where the minimum requirements for prudential disclosures set out in this Prudential Standard do not adequately capture this, the ADI must disclose additional information.

Verification of disclosures

32. An ADI must ensure that prudential disclosures are appropriately verified and must take steps necessary to ensure their reliability.

33. An ADI must ensure that its prudential disclosures are consistent with information that has been subject to review by an external auditor and that is lodged or published elsewhere or that has been already supplied to APRA.

34. APRA may require an ADI to commission an independent audit of its prudential disclosures. This may include where APRA has reason to believe that the information being disclosed is incorrect or misleading.

Medium of disclosures

35. An ADI that has its own website must include a 'Regulatory Disclosures' section on its website.

36. If:

    (a) for paragraphs 37 and 38 below, an ADI is not required to lodge a financial report or directors' report under the Corporations Act; or

    (b) for paragraphs 37, 38 and 39 below, an ADI does not have its own website,

    the ADI must obtain APRA's approval for alternative publication arrangements.

37. The disclosures required in Attachment A, the Regulatory Capital reconciliation and, if applicable, Attachment E[3] and/or Attachment F must be included in:

    (a) an ADI's financial report; or

    (b) an ADI's directors' report; or

    (c) other information accompanying an ADI's financial report; or

    (d) the Regulatory Disclosures section on the ADI's website, provided that the financial report, directors' report or other information accompanying the financial report includes a link to these completed disclosures.[4]

38. The disclosures required in Attachment B and the full terms and conditions of Regulatory Capital instruments must be published in full in the Regulatory

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3 Where the disclosures required to be made under paragraph 49 do not coincide with the lodgement of an ADI's financial report under the Corporations Act, the disclosures must be included in the Regulatory Disclosures section of the ADI's website.

4 See paragraph 34 above.

Disclosures section on an ADI's website. They must also be published in full, or a link to the disclosures on the Regulatory Disclosures section of the ADI's website must be included in:

(a) an ADI's financial report; or

(b) an ADI's director's report; or

(c) other information accompanying an ADI's financial report.

39. The disclosures required in Attachments C, D and G must be published in full in the Regulatory Disclosures section on an ADI's website.[5]

40. If an ADI is required to prepare and lodge a 'Remuneration report' in accordance with the Corporations Act, it may include its remuneration disclosures in that report provided it clearly distinguishes between the disclosures required under the Corporations Act and those required under this Prudential Standard.

41. If applicable, the disclosures required in Attachment H must be included in:

(a) an ADI's annual financial report; or

(b) the Regulatory Disclosures section on an ADI's website, provided that the ADI includes a direct link to the published disclosures on its website in the first annual financial report lodged under the Corporations Act after the date the disclosures are published on the ADI's website.

Frequency and timing of disclosures

42. If:

(a) for the purposes of paragraphs 43, 42, 45, 47 and 50 below, an ADI is not required to lodge financial reports under the Corporations Act; or

(b) for the purposes of paragraph 53 and 55 below, an ADI is not required to lodge an annual financial report under the Corporations Act,

the ADI must obtain APRA's approval for alternative timing for the disclosures.

43. The disclosures required in Attachment A, the Regulatory Capital reconciliation and, if applicable, Attachment E must be made as at the balance sheet date of the corresponding financial report. The disclosures must be made with the same frequency as, and concurrent with, the lodgement of the ADI's financial reports under the Corporations Act.[6]

44. The NSFR disclosures required in Attachment F must be made in respect of each quarter for two consecutive quarters. The disclosure for the second quarter must be made as at the balance sheet date of the corresponding financial report. The

5 See paragraph 34 above.
6 See paragraph 40 above.

disclosures must be made with the same frequency as, and concurrent with, the lodgement of the ADI's financial reports under the Corporations Act.

45. The disclosures required in Attachment B and the full terms and conditions of Regulatory Capital instruments must be published continuously. The disclosures must be updated within seven calendar days if the following occurs:

(a) a new capital instrument is issued and included in Regulatory Capital; or

(b) a capital instrument is redeemed, converted into Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, written off or otherwise changes in nature.

46. The disclosures required in Attachment C and the LCR disclosures in Attachment F must be published on a quarterly basis. For comparison purposes, all disclosures in Attachment C (except for the initial disclosures) and the LCR disclosures in Attachment F must be published together with the immediately preceding disclosures for Attachment C and the LCR disclosures in Attachment F, respectively.

47. The disclosures in Attachment C and the LCR disclosures in Attachment F must be published:

(a) concurrently with the lodgement of an ADI's financial reports under the Corporations Act[7]; and

(b) for any quarterly period that does not coincide with the lodgement of an ADI's financial report under the Corporations Act, within 40 **business days** after the end of the period to which they relate.

48. The qualitative disclosures required in Attachment D must be published on an annual basis.

49. The quantitative disclosures required in Attachment D must be published on a semi-annual basis. For comparison purposes, all quantitative disclosures for Attachment D (except initial disclosures) must be published together with the immediately preceding quantitative disclosures for Attachment D.

50. The disclosures in Attachment D must be made concurrently with the lodgement of an ADI's financial reports under the Corporations Act.[8]

51. If required under paragraph 18, in addition to the requirements in paragraph 43, an IRB ADI must make the following quantitative disclosures required in Attachment E on a quarterly basis, commencing no later than three months after the commencement of this Prudential Standard:

(a) Tier 1 Capital (refer to item 20 in Table 18);

(b) Total exposures (refer to item 21 in Table 18); and

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[7] See paragraph 40 above.

[8] See paragraph 40 above.

(c) leverage ratio (refer to item 22 in Table 18)[9].

52. The disclosures required to be made under paragraph 51 must be published together with the figures for the three previous quarterly periods.[10] For any quarterly period that does not coincide with the lodgement of an ADI's financial report under the Corporations Act, the disclosures must be published within 40 business days after the end of the period to which they relate.

53. The remuneration disclosures required in Attachment G must be published with the same frequency as, and within three months of lodgement of, the ADI's annual financial report under the Corporations Act.[11]

54. After the initial remuneration disclosure, all subsequent quantitative remuneration disclosures must be published together with the quantitative remuneration disclosures for the previous annual period in accordance with the provisions in this Prudential Standard.

55. If required under paragraph 24, an ADI must:

(a) make the disclosures in Attachment H as at the balance sheet date of the corresponding annual financial report[12]; and

(b) publish these disclosures not later than 31 July following the balance sheet date on which the disclosures are based.

56. The requirements for the frequency and timing of disclosures in paragraphs 43 to 55 are summarised in Attachment I.

Non-regulatory ratios

57. If an ADI publishes capital adequacy ratios:

(a) that are calculated other than in accordance with APS 110; or

(b) that involve components of Regulatory Capital that are not defined in APS 111 (including terms such as 'Equity Tier 1', 'Core Tier 1' or 'Tangible Common Equity'),

such publication must include a comprehensive explanation of how these ratios are calculated and details of the elements of capital used. This requirement applies regardless of whether the capital ratios are prudential disclosures made in accordance with this Prudential Standard.

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9 However, an ADI may, subject to APRA's approval, use more frequent calculations (e.g. daily or monthly averaging) on a consistent basis.

10 For the avoidance of doubt, an ADI is not required to publish figures for any of the previous three quarters that were not previously disclosed under paragraph 49.

11 See paragraph 40 above.

12 However, APRA may permit an ADI whose financial year ends on 30 June to make the disclosures required in Attachment H as at 31 December (i.e. based on interim rather than financial year-end data).

Public availability of disclosures

58. Irrespective of the medium of publication, an ADI must make publicly available its prudential disclosures for a minimum period of 12 months.

Materiality

59. An ADI, in making a disclosure, must decide which prudential disclosures are material. An ADI is not required to make a prudential disclosure if it considers the matter to be disclosed to be immaterial. Information is regarded as material if its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on that information for the purpose of making economic decisions. More generally, an ADI must have regard to materiality as applied in the context of its other public disclosures (for instance, as required under the Corporations Act).

Proprietary, confidential and personal information

60. Proprietary information encompasses information that, if shared with competitors, would render an ADI's investment in its products/systems less valuable by undermining its competitive position. Confidential information is that which an ADI possesses about customers or other persons that is confidential, being provided under the terms of a legal agreement or counterparty relationship. Personal information is as defined in the *Privacy Act 1988*.

61. Disclosure of certain items of information required by this Prudential Standard may prejudice the position of an ADI or any other person by making public information that is proprietary, confidential or personal in nature. In such circumstances, the ADI may elect not to disclose this information and to instead disclose more general information about the subject matter of the requirement, together with the fact that, and the reason why, the specific items of information have not been disclosed. Under paragraph 25 above, APRA may require the ADI to rectify the disclosures or to disclose further information if APRA is not satisfied with the adequacy or quality of the disclosures.

Adjustments and exclusions

62. APRA may, by notice, adjust or exclude a specific prudential requirement in this Prudential Standard in relation to an ADI or authorised NOHC.[13]

Previous exercise of discretion

63. An ADI must contact APRA if it seeks to place reliance, for the purposes of complying with this Prudential Standard, on a previous exemption or other exercise of discretion by APRA under a previous version of this Prudential Standard.

[13] Refer to subsection 11AF(2) of the Banking Act.

5	Stable deposits include deposits placed with an LCR ADI by a natural person and unsecured wholesale funding provided by small business customers, defined as 'stable' in APS 210.
6	Less stable deposits include deposits placed with an LCR ADI by a natural person and unsecured wholesale funding provided by small business customers, not defined as 'stable' in APS 210.
7	Unsecured wholesale funding is defined as those liabilities and general obligations from customers other than natural persons and small business customers that are not collateralised.
8	Operational deposits include deposits from other ADIs where those deposits are required for certain activities (i.e. clearing, custody or cash management activities). Deposits in institutional networks of cooperative banks include deposits of member institutions with the central institution or specialised central service providers.
9	Non-operational deposits are all other unsecured wholesale deposits, both insured and uninsured.
10	Unsecured debt includes all notes, bonds and other debt securities issued by the LCR ADI, regardless of the holder, unless the bond is sold exclusively in the retail market and held in retail accounts.
11	Secured wholesale funding is defined as all collateralised liabilities and general obligations.
12	Additional requirements include other off-balance sheet liabilities or obligations.
13	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements include expected contractual derivatives cash flows on a net basis. These outflows also include increased liquidity needs related to: downgrade triggers embedded in financing transactions, derivative and other contracts; the potential for valuation changes on posted collateral securing derivatives and other transactions; excess non-segregated collateral held at the LCR ADI that could contractually be called at any time; contractually required collateral on transactions for which the counterparty has not yet demanded that the collateral be posted; contracts that allow collateral substitution to non-HQLA assets; and market valuation changes on derivatives or other transactions.
14	Outflows related to loss of funding on secured debt products include loss of funding on: asset-backed securities, covered bonds and other structured financing instruments; and asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities.
15	Credit and liquidity facilities include drawdowns on committed (contractually irrevocable) or conditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities. The currently undrawn portion of these facilities is calculated net of any eligible HQLA if the HQLA have already been posted as collateral to secure the facilities or that are contractually obliged to be posted when the counterparty draws down the facility.
16	Other contractual funding obligations include contractual obligations to extend funds within a 30-day period and other contractual cash outflows not previously captured under APS 210.
17	Other contingent funding obligations, as defined in APS 210.
18	Total cash outflows: sum of rows 4–17.

19	Secured lending includes all maturing reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements.
20	Inflows from fully performing exposures include both secured and unsecured loans and other payments that are fully performing and contractually due within 30 calendar days from retail and small business customers and other wholesale customers.
21	Other cash inflows include derivatives cash inflows and other contractual cash inflows.
22	Total cash inflows: sum of rows 19–21.
23	Total liquid assets (after the application of any cap on HQLA2).
24	Total net cash outflows (after the application of any cap on cash inflows).
25	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (after the application of any cap on HQLA2 and caps on cash inflows).

5. An LCR ADI must complete and disclose the items in Table 21 to the extent applicable.

Table 21: NSFR disclosure template

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity [64]	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available Stable Funding (ASF) Item						
1	Capital					
2	*Regulatory capital*					
3	*Other capital instruments*					
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers					
5	*Stable deposits*					
6	*Less stable deposits*					
7	Wholesale funding					
8	*Operational deposits*					
9	*Other wholesale funding*					
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets					
11	Other liabilities					

[64] Items to be reported in the "no maturity" time bucket do not have a stated maturity. These may include, but are not limited to, items such as capital with perpetual maturity, non-maturity deposits, short positions, open maturity positions, non-HQLA equities and physical traded commodities.

12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*					
13	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*					
14	**Total ASF**					
Required Stable Funding (RSF) Item						
15 (a)	Total NSFR (HQLA)					
15 (b)	ALA					
15 (c)	RBNZ securities					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17	Performing loans and securities					
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*					
19	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*					
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and public sector entities (PSEs), of which:*					
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under APS 112*					
22	*Performing residential property loans, of which:*					
23	*Are standard loans to individuals with a*					

	LVR of 80 per cent or below					
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*					
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities					
26	Other assets:					
27	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*					
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties (CCPs)*					
29	*NSFR derivative assets*					
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*					
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*					
32	Off-balance sheet items					
33	**Total RSF**					
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					

Guidelines for the NSFR disclosure template

6. Data in Table 21 must be quarter-end observations of individual line items. Data for each RSF line item must include both unencumbered and encumbered amounts. Data items entered in unweighted columns are to be assigned on the basis of residual maturity. Figures entered in unweighted columns are to be assigned on the basis of residual maturity and in accordance with paragraphs 8, 20 and 21 of Attachment C of APS 210.

7. In completing Table 21, an LCR ADI must have regard to Table 21A, which sets out an explanation of each row of Table 21.

Table 21A: Explanation of each row in the NSFR disclosure template

Explanation of each row of the NSFR disclosure template	
Row number	Explanation
1	Capital is the sum of rows 2 and 3.
2	Regulatory capital before the application of capital deductions, in accordance with paragraph 8 in APS 111.
3	Total amount of any capital instruments not included in row 2.
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers are the sum of stable deposits, less stable deposits and any other funding sourced from (i) natural persons and/or (ii) small business customers (as defined in paragraph 46 and footnote 7 of Attachment A to APS 210, and paragraphs 123 to 126 of *Prudential Practice Guide APG 210 Liquidity* as it exists from time to time).
5	Stable deposits include deposits placed with an ADI by a natural person and unsecured wholesale funding provided by small business customers, defined as 'stable' in APS 210.
6	Less stable deposits include deposits placed with an ADI by a natural person and unsecured wholesale funding provided by small business customers, not defined as 'stable' in APS 210.
7	Wholesale funding is the sum of rows 8 and 9.
8	Operational deposits include deposits from other ADIs where those deposits are required for certain activities (i.e. clearing, custody or cash management activities). Deposits in institutional networks of cooperative banks include deposits of member institutions with the central institution or specialised central service providers.
9	Other wholesale funding include funding (secured and unsecured) provided by non-financial corporate customer, sovereigns, PSEs, multilateral and national development banks, central banks and financial institutions.
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets.
11	Other liabilities are the sum of rows 12 and 13.
12	In the unweighted cells, report NSFR derivatives liabilities as calculated according to paragraphs 9 and 10 in Attachment C to APS 210. There is no need to differentiate by maturities. The weighted value under NSFR derivative liabilities is cross-hatched given that it will be zero after the 0% ASF is applied.
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in above categories.
14	Total Available Stable Funding (ASF) is the sum of all weighted values in rows 1, 4, 7, 10 and 11.
15(a)	Total HQLA as defined in the paragraphs 9–12 (encumbered and unencumbered) of attachment A to APS 210, without regard to LCR operational requirements and LCR caps on Level 2 and Level 2B assets

	that might otherwise limit the ability of some HQLA to be included as eligible in calculation of the LCR: (a) Encumbered assets including assets backing securities or covered bonds. (b) Unencumbered means free of legal, regulatory, contractual or other restrictions on the ability of the ADI to liquidate, sell, transfer or assign the asset.
15(b)	ALA are made available in jurisdictions where there is insufficient supply of HQLA1 (or both HQLA1 and HQLA2) in the domestic currency to meet the aggregate demand of banks with significant exposures in the domestic currency in the LCR framework. This must be reported in accordance with the instructions for *Reporting form ARF 210.6 Net Stable Funding Ratio* (ARF 210.6) in *Reporting Standard ARS 210.0 Liquidity* (ARS 210).
15(c)	Liquid assets contained in the RBNZ's Liquidity Policy – *Annex: Liquid Assets – Prudential Supervision Department Document BS13A* as it exists from time to time.
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes, as defined in paragraph 34(d) of Attachment C to APS 210. This must be reported in accordance with the instructions for ARF 210.6 in ARS 210.
17	Performing loans and securities are the sum of rows 18, 19, 20, 22 and 24.
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA, as defined in paragraph 9(c), 9(d) and 9(e) of Attachment A to APS 210.
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions.
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs.
21	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs with risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under APS 112.
22	Performing residential property loans.
23	Performing, unencumbered standard residential property loans to an individual (that is, a natural person) or individuals with a maturity of one year or more and a LVR of 80 per cent or below, as defined under APS 112.
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA including exchange-traded equities.
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities.
26	Other assets are the sum of rows 27 to 31.
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold.
28	Cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs.
29	In the weighted cell, if NSFR derivative assets are greater than NSFR derivative liabilities (as calculated according to paragraphs 9 and 10 in

	Attachment C to APS 210), report the positive difference between NSFR derivative assets and derivative liabilities. In the unweighted cell, report NSFR derivative assets, as calculated according to paragraphs 27 and 28 in Attachment C to APS 210. There is no need to differentiate by maturities.
30	In the unweighted cell, report derivative liabilities as calculated according to paragraph 9 in Attachment C to APS 210, i.e. before deducing variation margin posted. There is no need to differentiate by maturities. In the weighted cell, report 20% of derivatives liabilities unweighted value (subject to 100% RSF).
31	All other assets not included in the above categories.
32	Off-balance sheet items.
33	Total Required Stable Funding (RSF) is the sum of all weighted value in rows 15, 16, 17, 25, 26 and 32.
34	Net stable funding ratio (%).

Attachment G

Remuneration

1. An ADI must disclose the items in Tables 22 and 22A, to the extent applicable.

2. The qualitative disclosures in Table 22 must be completed by reference to the ADI's Remuneration Policy and any Board Remuneration Committee established under CPS 510.

3. The quantitative disclosures in Tables 22 and 22A must be completed separately for senior managers and material risk-takers as defined in paragraph 23 of this Prudential Standard.

Table 22: Remuneration disclosure requirements

Qualitative disclosures	
(a)	Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration. Disclosures must include: • the name, composition and mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration; • the name of external consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in what areas of the remuneration process; • a description of the scope of the ADI's Remuneration Policy (e.g. by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches; and • a description of the types of persons considered as material risk takers and as senior managers as defined in paragraph 23 of this Prudential Standard, including the number of persons in each group.
(b)	Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes. Disclosures must include: • an overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy; • whether the Remuneration Committee reviewed the ADI's Remuneration Policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that were made; and • a discussion of how the ADI ensures that risk and financial control personnel (as defined in CPS 510) are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.
(c)	Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. Disclosures must include: • an overview of the key risks that the ADI takes into account when implementing remuneration measures; • an overview of the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks, including risks difficult to measure (values need not be disclosed);

	• a discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration; and • a discussion of how the nature and type of these measures has changed over the past year and reasons for the change, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration.
(d)	Description of the ways in which the ADI seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration. Disclosures must include: • an overview of the main performance metrics for the ADI, top-level business lines and individuals; • a discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to institution-wide and individual performance; and • a discussion of the measures the ADI will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak.
(e)	Description of the ways in which the ADI seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance. Disclosures must include: • a discussion of the ADI's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable remuneration that is deferred differs across persons or groups of persons, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance; and • a discussion of the ADI's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and after vesting through clawback arrangements.
(f)	Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the ADI utilises and the rationale for using these different forms. Disclosures must include: • an overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (i.e., cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms); and • a discussion of the use of the different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across persons or groups of persons), a description the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance.
Quantitative disclosures	
(g)	• Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and the remuneration paid to its members.
(h)	• The number of persons having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year. • Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year. • Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year. • Number and total amount of termination payments made during the financial year.
(i)	• Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. • Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.

(j)	• Breakdown of the amount of remuneration awards for the financial year in accordance with Table 22A below to show: − fixed and variable; − deferred and non-deferred; and − the different forms used (cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms).
(k)	Quantitative information about persons' exposure to implicit (e.g. fluctuations in the value of shares or performance units) and explicit adjustments (e.g. malus, clawbacks or similar reversals or downward revaluations of awards) of deferred remuneration and retained remuneration: • Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments. • Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments. • Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.

Table 22A: Total value of remuneration awards for senior managers/material risk-takers

Total value of remuneration awards for the current financial year	**Unrestricted**	**Deferred**
Fixed remuneration		
• Cash-based		
• Shares and share-linked instruments		
• Other		
Variable remuneration		
• Cash-based		
• Shares and share-linked instruments		
• Other		

Attachment H

Disclosures for the identification of potential G-SIBs

1. If required by APRA, an ADI must disclose the indicators in Table 23.

2. In completing Table 23, an ADI must disclose the reporting information identified in the document *DIS75 Disclosure requirements: Macroprudential supervisory measures*, published by the Basel Committee, as it exists on 15 December 2019, in respect of the reporting year for the disclosure. The reporting information must be calculated in accordance with the reporting instructions in the document *Instructions for the end-2019 G-SIB assessment exercise*, published by the Basel Committee, as it exists on 15 January 2020.

Table 23: Disclosures for the identification of potential G-SIBs

Size		**Current reporting year value (A$m)**
1	Total exposures	
Interconnectedness		
2	Intra-financial system assets	
3	Intra-financial system liabilities	
4	Securities outstanding	
Substitutability/ financial institution infrastructure		
5	Payments made in the reporting year (excluding intragroup payments)	
6	Assets under custody	
7	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	
Complexity		
8	Notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	
9	Trading and available-for-sale securities	
10	Level 3 assets	
Cross-Jurisdictional Activity		
11	Cross-jurisdictional claims	
12	Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	

Attachment I

Frequency and timing of disclosure requirements

Table 24: Frequency of disclosure requirements

	Quarterly	**Semi-annually**	**Annually**	**Same frequency as an ADI's financial reports under the Corporations Act**	**Continuously (as changes occur)**
Capital disclosures					
Attachment A – Capital disclosure template				✓	
Attachment B – Main features of capital instruments					✓
Regulatory Capital reconciliation				✓	
Risk exposure and assessment disclosures					
Attachment C – Risk exposures and assessment (all ADIs)	✓				
Attachment D – Risk exposures and assessment (ADIs with IRB approval)		✓ [65]	✓ [66]		
Leverage ratio disclosures					
Attachment E – Leverage ratio tables				✓	
Paragraph 51 – Tier 1 Capital, Total exposures and leverage ratio	✓				
Liquidity disclosures					

[65] Quantitative disclosures
[66] Qualitative disclosures

	Quarterly	Semi-annually	Annually	Same frequency as an ADI’s financial reports under the Corporations Act	Continuously (as changes occur)
Attachment F – Liquidity Coverage Ratio disclosure template	✓				
Attachment F – Net Stable Funding Ratio disclosure template				✓	
Remuneration disclosures					
Attachment G – Remuneration			✓		
Disclosures for the identification of potential G-SIBs					
Attachment H – Disclosures for the identification of potential G-SIBs template			✓		

Table 25: Timing of disclosure requirements

	Concurrently with the lodgement of an ADI’s financial reports under the Corporations Act	Within three months of lodgement of an ADI’s annual financial report under the Corporations Act	Not later than 31 July following the date on which the indicators are based	Continuously
Capital disclosures				
Attachment A – Capital disclosure template	✓			
Attachment B – Main features of capital instruments				✓
Regulatory Capital reconciliation	✓			
Risk exposure and assessment disclosures				