



ING Bank (Australia) Limited | ABN 24 000 893 292 Level 28, 60 Margaret St, Sydney, NSW,2000 GPO Box 4094, Sydney, NSW, 2001 ing.com.au

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ING Bank Australia Limited (IBAL), trading as ING, is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution subject to regulation by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) and is a part of ING Groep N.V.

The following information is presented in accordance with the APRA Prudential Standard APS 330, 'Public Disclosure'.

Effective 1 April 2018, IBAL was accredited by APRA to determine its regulatory capital requirements using an internal market risk model and internal credit risk models for selected portfolios: IBAL is approved to use the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) approach for the Residential Mortgages portfolio and the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) approach for the Bank & other financial institutions portfolio for regulatory capital purposes.

Effective 1 April 2020, IBAL was accredited to apply the FIRB approach to its Corporate Lending portfolio, and the Supervisory Slotting approaches to calculate its capital requirements for its Project Finance portfolio and the majority of its Commercial Real Estate portfolio.

The initial disclosures herein reflect reporting requirements applicable to banks utilising the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (IRB) to capital measurement.

All credit exposures are located within Australia.

All credit exposures are managed in Sydney, Australia.

All amounts are stated in AUD.



Quantitative disclosures

Capital

APS 330 Table 3a to 3e - Capital requirements in terms of risk-weighted assets

	March 2022	December 2021
Amounts in millions of dollars		
Subject to AIRB approach		
Residential mortgages	14,964	14,583
Total RWA subject to AIRB approach	14,964	14,583
Subject to FIRB approach		
Banks & other financial institutions	310	506
Sovereign ¹	-	812
Corporate	1,399	1,380
Total RWA subject to FIRB approach	1,709	2,698
Subject to supervisory slotting approach		
Property finance	5,254	5,156
Project finance	2,429	2,309
Total RWA subject to supervisory slotting approach	7,683	7,465
Subject to standardised approach		
Residential mortgages	52	56
Property finance	200	229
Sovereign ²	800	-
Corporate	1,664	1,597
Other retail	322	309
Other assets	97	101
Total RWA subject to standardised approach	3,135	2,292
Securitisation	19	6
Credit valuation adjustment	5	9
Central counterparties	-	-
Total credit risk RWA	27,515	27,053
Interest rate risk in the banking book ³	3,015	4,061
Operational risk	4,012	4,012
Total RWA	34,542	35,127

APS 330 Table 3f - Capital ratios

	March 2022	December 2021
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	14.5%	15.2%
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.5%	15.2%
Total capital ratio	14.8%	15.4%

 $^{^{1}}$ Effective 1 January 2022, IBAL has been approved to apply the Standardised approach for the RWA calculation of the Sovereign portfolio, on the condition that an interim overlay is applied.

² See Footnote 1.

³ Reduction in IRRBB RWA was due to additional hedge effectiveness in the swaps portfolio used to hedge the fixed rate mortgage book (now included in the embedded gain or loss calculation).

Credit risk

APS 330 Table 4a - Credit risk exposure by portfolio type

					March 2022
		Off-Bala	nce sheet		
Amounts in millions of dollars	On-Balance sheet	Market related	Non-market related	Total	3-month average
Residential mortgages	55,731	-	9,323	65,054	63,910
Property finance	5,898	-	458	6,356	6,403
Project finance	2,861	-	299	3,160	3,124
Corporate	3,836	-	738	4,574	4,459
Banks & other financial institutions	1,615	237	23	1,875	2,067
Sovereign	9,559	-	-	9,559	8,168
Other retail	322	-	-	322	312
Other assets	97	-	-	97	100
Total credit exposures	79,919	237	10,841	90,997	88,543

				Dece	ember 2021
		Off-Bala	nce sheet		
Amounts in millions of dollars	On-Balance sheet	Market related	Non-market related	Total	6-month average
Residential mortgages	54,164	-	8,939	63,103	62,107
Property finance	5,954	-	469	6,423	6,416
Project finance	2,882	-	255	3,137	3,007
Corporate	3,646	-	772	4,418	4,544
Banks & other financial institutions	2,641	353	9	3,003	2,347
Sovereign	7,137	-	-	7,137	6,705
Other retail	308	-	-	308	304
Other assets	101	-	-	101	96
Total credit exposures	76,833	353	10,444	87,630	85,526



APS 330 Table 4b - Impaired and past due by portfolio type

					March 2022
			_	Quarterly m	novement
Amounts in millions of dollars	Past due facilities	Impaired facilities	Specific provisions	Charge to specific provisions	Write offs
Residential mortgages	215	675	67	(3)	-
Property finance	2	24	1	-	-
Project finance	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	7	39	3	(7)	-
Banks & other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	4
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-
Other retail	-	9	10	-	1
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total	224	747	81	(10)	5

				Dece	mber 2021
			_	Quarterly ma	ovement
Amounts in millions of dollars	Past due facilities	Impaired facilities	Specific provisions	Charge to specific provisions	Write offs
Residential mortgages	254	948	70	6	-
Property finance	6	8	1	-	-
Project finance	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	18	113	10	6	-
Banks & other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-
Other retail	-	9	10	(2)	1
Other assets	-	-	-	_	-
Total	278	1,078	91	10	1



APS 330 Table 4c - Reconciliation between APS 220 provisions and Australian accounting standards

			March 2022
Amounts in millions of dollars	General reserve for credit losses	Specific provisions	Total
Collective provision	27	80	107
Individual provision	-	1	1
Total provisions	27	81	108
Additional GRCL requirement	52	-	52
Total regulatory provisions	79	81	160

			December 2021
Amounts in millions of dollars	General reserve for credit losses	Specific provisions	Total
Collective provision	37	84	121
Individual provision	-	7	7
Total provisions	37	91	128
Additional GRCL requirement	67	-	67
Total regulatory provisions	104	91	195



Securitisation

APS 330 Table 5α - Banking book activity for the reporting period

		March 2022
Amounts in millions of dollars	Total exposures securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
Underlying asset		
Residential mortgages	-	-
Total	-	-

		December 2021
Amounts in millions of dollars	Total exposures securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
Underlying asset		
Residential mortgages	-	-
Total	-	-

APS 330 Table 5b - Banking book securitisation exposures retained or purchased

			March 2022
Amounts in millions of dollars	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total exposures
Securitisation facility type			
Liquidity support facilities	-	332	332
Credit enhancements	-	13	13
Redraw facilities	-	27	27
Derivative facilities	17	-	17
Holding of securities	12,841	-	12,841
Total securitisation exposures	12,858	372	13,230

			December 2021
Amounts in millions of dollars	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total exposures
Securitisation facility type			
Liquidity support facilities	-	335	335
Credit enhancements	-	14	14
Redraw facilities	-	29	29
Derivative facilities	24	-	24
Holding of securities	12,776	-	12,776
Total securitisation exposures	12,800	378	13,178



Liquidity risk

Liquidity coverage ratio

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), as defined in APRA Prudential Standard 210 *Liquidity* (APS 210), measures the Bank's ability to sustain a 30-day pre-defined liquidity stress scenario.

The LCR is calculated as a simple daily average, excluding weekends and public holidays. Liquid assets comprise High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and Alternative Liquid Assets (ALA). ALA comprises qualifying assets held in the Committed Liquidity Facility (CLF) as approved by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA). The average HQLA for the quarter consists of Level 1 assets including balances held with the RBA, Australian Semi Government and Commonwealth Government securities.

The main funding sources for IBAL were deposits from retail and small business customers. Funding was also sourced from the wholesale market in the form of corporate and bank deposits, Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS), and Covered Bond issuances, as well as from the RBA's term funding facility. The weighted outflows from each of these funding sources are based on APRA determined run-off factors. The funding mix is regularly monitored in relation to an optimal funding mix, which forms part of the Bank's risk appetite statement.

Derivatives exposures, potential collateral calls and any contingent funding requirements are taken into account in the daily calculation of LCR as per the requirements in APS 210.

IBAL's average LCR for the quarter ended 31 March 2022 was 145%, which is a decrease of 1% from 146% reported for the quarter ended 31 December 2021. This movement was predominantly driven by a decrease in the total liquid assets and net cash outflows.



APS 330 Table 20 - Liquidity coverage ratio

IBAL manages its LCR position daily, with a Board-approved buffer above the regulatory limit of 100%.

			March 2022
Amounts in millions of dollars		Total unweighted value (daily average)	Total weighted value (daily average)
Liqu	id assets		
1	High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		7,541
2	Alternative liquid assets (ALA)		1,881
3	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities		n/a
Cash	outflows		
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	43,920	4,899
5	stable deposits	29,121	1,456
6	less stable deposits	14,800	3,443
7	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	1,264	943
8	operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks for cooperative banks	n/a	n/a
9	non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,166	845
10	unsecured debt	98	98
11	Secured wholesale funding		-
12	Additional requirements, of which	9,010	1,168
13	outflows related to derivatives exposures and other collateral requirements	540	540
14	outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	112	112
15	credit and liquidity facilities	8,358	516
16	Other contractual funding obligations	1,119	628
17	Other contingent funding obligations	1,076	230
18	Total cash outflows		7,868
Cash	ninflows		
19	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)		-
20	Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,494	1,003
21	Other cash inflows	369	369
22	Total cash inflows	1,863	1,372
23	Total liquid assets	9,422	
24	Total net cash outflows	6,496	
25	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	145%	

(No of observations: 62)



APS 330 Table 20 - Liquidity coverage ratio (continued)

			December 2021
		Total	Total
Amounts in millions of dollars		unweighted value (daily average)	weighted value (daily average)
Liau	id assets	(dulig average)	(dulig average)
1	High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		6,720
2	Alternative liquid assets (ALA)		3,332
3	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities		n/a
Casl	outflows		
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	43,441	4,949
5	stable deposits	28,301	1,415
6	less stable deposits	15,140	3,534
7	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	1,239	988
8	operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks for cooperative banks	n/a	n/a
9	non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,159	908
10	unsecured debt	80	80
11	Secured wholesale funding		-
12	Additional requirements, of which	8,897	1,152
13	outflows related to derivatives exposures and other collateral requirements	577	577
14	outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	66	66
15	credit and liquidity facilities	8,255	510
16	Other contractual funding obligations	1,015	627
17	Other contingent funding obligations	1,088	177
18	Total cash outflows		7,893
Cash	inflows		
19	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)		-
20	Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,125	738
21	Other cash inflows	280	280
22	Total cash inflows	1,405	1,018
23	•		10,052
24	Total net cash outflows	6,875	
25	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		146%

(No of observations: 63)



Leverage ratio

	March 2022	December 2021	September 2021	June 2021
Amounts in millions of dollars				
Tier 1 capital	4,997	5,322	5,194	5,026
Total exposures	83,074	82,951	80,739	79,175
Leverage ratio	6.0%	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%

