

## BDO FINANCIAL SERVICES

# Directive 5 published by the Prudential Authority



### What is the impact on capital from a bank's perspective?

- The PVA will decrease the amount of qualifying capital reported.



### What was the publication date?

- September 2020.



### What is the objective of the directive?

- To direct banks to follow the methods and processes for the calculation of the individual PVAs in order to enable the banks to comply with the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements.
- The Pillar 3 disclosure requirements increase transparency on a bank's exposure to risk, the overall adequacy of its regulatory capital and the general confidence in the banking sector.



### What are the regulatory reporting and disclosure requirements of the PA?

- The aggregate PVA must be reported in line item 203 of the form BA 700.
- PVA to be estimated at least quarterly and reported annually.
- The PVAs are in respect of unearned credit spreads, closeout costs, operational risks, early termination, investing and funding costs, future administrative costs and model risk.



### Why now?

- To assist banks in providing for a PVA on all financial instrument positions, in both the trading book and the banking book.
- In response to the revised Basel II market risk framework, and the ongoing process of global derivative reform, which is likely to alter the composition and risks of the fair-valued portfolio of banks.



### Which financial instruments are impacted?

- All financial instruments measured at fair value fall within the scope of the Directive, where the fair value adjustments impact CET 1 capital, and for which a bank is unable to sell or hedge the said instruments, products or positions in the desired short period of time.





### Is there application relief?

- A materiality threshold was set by the PA to determine which methodology the banks must employ in calculating the PVAs.
- The materiality threshold must be applied at the following levels: bank solo, bank consolidated, total adjustments controlling company consolidated, foreign branch and foreign subsidiary of a bank incorporated in the Republic.
- If Total adjustments to fair values which affect CET 1/sum of the absolute value of FV assets and liabilities is less than 1%: apply the simplified approach, otherwise, apply the core approach.
- If the threshold is exceeded at controlling company level, the core approach must be applied at all levels in the banking group.



### How should the simplified approach be applied?

- PVAs, under the simplified approach, are calculated as equal to 0.1% of the sum of the absolute value of fair-valued assets and liabilities which are included in the materiality threshold calculation.



### How should the core approach be applied?

- Calculate PVAs for each of the categories described in the PVA Framework, and sum the resulting amounts for each category level PVA to provide the aggregate PVA.



### Are additional disclosures required in the annual report?

- Each PVA is calculated as the excess of valuation adjustments required to achieve the identified prudent value over and above any adjustments applied under IFRS.
- The aggregate PVA is presented and disclosed as a prudent valuation adjustment in the bank's total regulatory capital reconciliation, included in the annual financial statements.
- If material, banks should disclose the composition of the prudential valuation adjustment, in order to improve the user's understanding of the determination of a prudent fair value.



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