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COURSE BROCHURE

Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging Training Course

11 – 15 October 2027
Singapore

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging Training Course

Ref: 2549_96909 **Date:** 11 – 15 October 2027 **Location:** Singapore **Fees:** 6900 GBP

Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging is a 1-week training course for bank finance, credit risk and impairment staff who build and defend loan loss allowances, ending with a staging and provision model memo. Provisions now move with every shift in rates and economic outlook, so auditors expect allowances traced to clear staging rules and tested inputs. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on expected credit loss provisioning models and staging.

Why Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging Matters Now

Three forces shape loss allowances today: volatile macroeconomic outlooks that change forward-looking estimates quarter by quarter, auditors and supervisors who probe every overlay and threshold, and investors who read allowance movements as a signal of underwriting quality. A bank with consistent staging and calibrated estimates explains its results with confidence; one relying on stale curves faces restatements, audit findings and capital surprises. The course content rests firmly on the applicable international accounting standard for financial instruments, described here in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging

- Impairment analysts who run the quarterly allowance calculation and reconcile its movements
- Credit risk modellers who estimate default probabilities, recovery rates and drawn balances
- Financial reporting staff who prepare allowance notes and credit quality tables
- Portfolio credit officers who supply watch-list, forbearance and arrears information for staging
- Model validation staff who test calibration, back-testing results and management overlays

Impairment teams gain most when finance, credit risk and validation colleagues attend together, since thresholds and overlays are agreed across those desks.

Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging Capabilities

Each allowance figure is linked to a staging rule, a model input and a documented judgement.

- Classify financial assets by business model and contractual cash flow test — the impairment scope decision
- Specify quantitative and qualitative triggers for a significant increase in credit risk — the staging committee
- Calibrate lifetime and twelve-month default probability curves — the credit risk modelling lead
- Estimate loss given default and exposure at default for drawn and undrawn lines — the provisioning owner
- Weight forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and justify overlays — the audit committee
- Draft allowance disclosures that explain stage transfers and movements — financial statement readers

Key Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging Terms

- Expected credit loss — the probability-weighted present value of cash shortfalls expected over a defined horizon on a credit exposure.
- Stage 2 transfer — moving an exposure to lifetime loss measurement after its credit risk has risen significantly since origination.
- Probability of default — the likelihood that a borrower fails to meet its contractual obligations within a stated period.
- Loss given default — the share of an exposure a lender expects to lose after recoveries and collateral once default occurs.
- Exposure at default — the balance expected to be outstanding at default, including likely drawings on undrawn commitments.
- Management overlay — a documented post-model adjustment for risks the calibrated models do not yet capture.

Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging Day by Day

Day 1: Scope, Classification and Allowance Architecture

- Business Model Assessment — Which Portfolios Fall Within Impairment Scope
- Contractual Cash Flow Test — Amortised Cost Versus Fair Value Measurement
- Three-Stage Allowance Architecture — Twelve-Month Versus Lifetime Loss Horizons
- Credit-Impaired Definition and Default Alignment — Consistency With Risk Management Practice
- Allowance Data Lineage Map — Ownership Between Finance and Credit Risk

Day 2: Staging Rules and Credit Deterioration Signals

- Origination Versus Reporting Date Comparison — Measuring Relative Credit Deterioration
- Quantitative Probability Thresholds — Calibrating Stage Transfer Sensitivity
- Backstop Indicators Such as Days Past Due — Overriding Model Signals
- Watch-List and Forbearance Flags — Qualitative Triggers for Stage Movement
- Cure Periods and Probation Rules — Returning Exposures to Stage 1

Day 3: Default, Recovery and Exposure Estimation

- Through-the-Cycle to Point-in-Time Conversion — Default Curve Calibration Choices
- Lifetime Default Term Structures — Survival Curves for Amortising Loans
- Workout Recovery and Collateral Haircuts — Loss Given Default Estimation
- Credit Conversion Factors for Revolving Lines — Exposure at Default Projection
- Discounting at the Effective Interest Rate — Present Value of Shortfalls

Day 4: Forward-Looking Scenarios and Judgement

- Macroeconomic Satellite Models — Linking Unemployment and Rates to Default
- Base, Upside and Downside Scenario Weighting — Non-Linearity of Losses
- Post-Model Overlays and Their Release — Governing Expert Judgement
- Back-Testing and Sensitivity Analysis — Evidence for Validation and Audit
- Allowance Movement Reconciliation and Disclosure Tables — Explaining Results to Readers

Day 5: Practising the Staging and Provision Model Memo

- Retail Mortgage Case — Applying Staging Triggers and Cure Rules
- Corporate Lending Case — Recalibrating Default and Recovery Inputs
- Scenario Shock Exercise — Re-Weighting Outlooks and Testing Overlays
- Allowance Committee Simulation — Defending Stage Transfers Before Challengers
- Staging and Provision Model Memo — Assumptions, Thresholds and Sign-Off

Applying Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging After the Course

- Re-test one portfolio's stage transfer thresholds against recent reporting dates.
- Rebuild one quarter's allowance reconciliation, separating model, scenario and overlay effects.

Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging Questions FAQ

What is expected credit loss provisioning models and staging, and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of staging credit exposures and estimating forward-looking allowances with default, recovery and exposure models. It matters now because volatile outlooks move allowances sharply.

Which roles gain most from expected credit loss provisioning models and staging?

Impairment analysts, credit risk modellers, financial reporting staff, portfolio credit officers and model validators gain most. Each owns part of the allowance chain.

How does expected credit loss provisioning models and staging differ from a broader accounting standards course?

It concentrates on the models and staging rules behind the allowance rather than the full accounting standard. The depth sits in default curves, recovery estimates, scenarios and overlays.

What will you bring back from expected credit loss provisioning models and staging?

You bring back a staging and provision model memo for one portfolio. It records thresholds, cure rules, inputs, scenario weights and overlays.

Expected Credit Loss Provisioning Models and Staging: The Way Forward

The staging and provision model memo first informs whether current stage transfer thresholds are set at the right sensitivity for the portfolio. Impairment analysts, modellers and the allowance committee use it to agree inputs and overlays each quarter. After its first use, revisit scenario weights and overlay releases, which drift fastest as the outlook changes.