

Federal Financial Institutions Legislative and Regulatory Reporter - April 2016

May 18, 2016

The Reporter provides a monthly summary of Canadian federal legislative and regulatory developments of relevance to federally regulated financial institutions.

The Reporter provides a monthly summary of Canadian federal legislative and regulatory developments of relevance to federally regulated financial institutions. It does not address Canadian provincial financial services legislative and regulatory developments, although this information is tracked by BLG and can be provided on request. In addition, purely technical and administrative changes (such as changes to reporting forms) are not covered.

April 2016

Institution	Published	Title and Brief Summary	Status
OSFI	Issued April 29, 2016	Updates to Chapter 6 of	Comments should be
		Guideline A — Capital	provided no later than
[Applicable to Banks,		Adequacy Requirements	June 10, 2016
Bank Holding Companies,		(CAR)	
Federally Regulated Trust			
and Loan Companies,		The Office of the	
Cooperative Retail		Superintendent of	
Associations]		Financial Institutions	
		Canada (OSFI) released	
		for public consultation	
		proposed updates to the	
		regulatory capital	
		requirements for loans	
		secured by residential real	
		estate. These updates will	
		ensure that capital	
		requirements remain	
		prudent in periods where	
		house prices are high	
		relative to household	



		income and/or house prices are increasing rapidly in nominal terms. The proposed updates apply to those federally regulated deposit-taking institutions (DTIs) approved by OSFI to use the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach to credit risk.	
BIS/Basel [Applicable to banks]	Published April 21, 2016	Standards for interest rate risk in the banking book issued by the Basel Committee	Expected to be implemented by 2018
		The standards revise the Committee's 2004 Principles for the management and supervision of interest rate risk, which set out supervisory expectations for banks' identification, measurement, monitoring and control of IRRBB as well as its supervision. The standards reflect changes in market and supervisory practices since the Principles were first published in 2004, which is particularly pertinent in light of the current exceptionally low interest rates in many jurisdictions.	
Finance	Introduced (H of C) April 20, 2016	Bill C-15 Budget Implementation Measures Act, 2016 Division 3 of Part 4 amends the sunset provisions of certain Acts governing federal financial institutions to extend by two years, namely,	Second Reading May 10, 2016



from March 29, 2017 to March 29, 2019, the period during which those institutions may carry on business. Division 4 of Part 4 amends the Bank Act to facilitate the continuance of local cooperative credit societies as federal credit unions by granting the Minister of Finance the authority to provide transitional procedural exemptions, as well as a loan guarantee. Division 5 of Part 4 amends the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act to, among other things, broaden the Corporation's powers to temporarily control or own a domestic systemically important bank and to convert certain shares and liabilities of such a bank into common shares. It also amends the Bank Act to allow the designation of domestic



		systemically	
		important banks	
		by the	
		Superintendent of	
		Financial	
		Institutions and to	
		require such	
		banks to maintain	
		a minimum	
		capacity to	
		absorb losses.	
		Lastly, it makes	
		consequential	
		amendments to	
		the <i>Financial</i>	
		Administration	
		Act, the Winding-	
		up and	
		Restructuring Act	
		and the Payment	
		Clearing and	
		Settlement Act.	
		Division 6 of Part	
		4 amends the	
		Office of the	
		Superintendent of	
		, Financial	
		Institutions Act to	
		change the	
		membership of	
		the committee	
		established under	
		that Act so that	
		the Chairperson	
		of the Canada	
		Deposit	
		Insurance	
		Corporation is	
		replaced by that	
		Corporation's	
		Chief Executive	
		Officer.	
BIS/Basel	Published April 14, 2016	Definitions and disclosure	Comments should be
טוט/טמאכו	1 ubiloticu April 14, 2010	of non-performing	provided no later than
[Applicable to beaks]		exposures and	July 15, 2016
[Applicable to banks]		forbearance proposed by	July 10, 2010
		the Basel Committee	
		THE DUSCH COMMITTEE	



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		The definitions proposed by the Basel Committee aim to promote harmonisation in the measurement and application of two important measures of asset quality and thereby foster consistency in supervisory reporting and disclosures by banks.	
		The proposed definitions complement the existing accounting and regulatory framework in relation to asset categorisation. They are intended to be used, for example, in the supervisory monitoring of a bank's asset quality as well as by banks in their credit risk management and as part of their internal credit categorisation systems.	
BIS/Basel [Applicable to banks]	Published April 6, 2016	Revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio framework The proposed revisions cover the following issues: • measurement of derivative exposures; • treatment of regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets; • treatment of provisions; • credit conversion factors for off- balance sheet items; and • additional requirements for global	Comments should be provided no later than July 6, 2016



		important banks.	
		The final design and calibration of the proposals will be informed by a comprehensive quantitative impact study.	
BIS/Basel	Published April 1, 2016	Regulatory consistency	
[Applicable to banks]	Tublished April 1, 2010	assessment programme (RCAP) — Analysis of risk-weighted assets for credit risk in the banking book	
		This report is the second by the Basel Committee to analyse variation in risk-weighted assets (RWA) in banks using internal ratings-based models to calculate credit risk capital requirements. The study evaluates two types of risk estimates. First, it considers those risk estimates used for exposures to retail customers and small and medium-sized enterprises. Second, it explores the way banks evaluate the likely exposure at default across all asset classes. This report is part of the Committee's wider Regulatory Consistency Assessment Programme (RCAP), which is intended to ensure consistent implementation of the Basel III framework. Its	
		analysis of regulatory outcomes complements other reports by the Committee on variation in RWA for market risk and counterparty credit risk, as well as an earlier	



	report on RWA variation for credit risk published in	
	July 2013.	

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By

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