



BC FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Official Change of Name

On November 1, 2019, BC Financial Services Authority (BCFSA) replaces the Financial Institutions Commission (FICOM) as BC's regulator of credit unions, trust companies, insurance companies, pension plans and mortgage brokers. All references in the attached document to **FICOM** and the **Financial Institutions Commission** should be read as **BCFSA** and **BC Financial Services Authority** until revised or replaced by the name of the Authority. The attached form or document will continue to be used until otherwise revised or cancelled.

If you have any questions, please contact us at 604-660-3555.
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BC Liquidity Coverage Ratio Reporting Guide

June 2017

BC Credit Unions



Financial
Institutions
Commission

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Financial Institutions Commission (FICOM) is issuing this reporting guide to provide instructional support and guidance to B.C. credit unions when reporting on FICOM's version of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's (BCBS) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).
2. Section 67 of the *Financial Institutions Act* (FIA) states that a credit union must maintain adequate liquid assets at all times. The *Liquidity Requirement Regulation* (LRR) outlines what constitutes adequate liquid assets, how the prescribed types of liquid assets are determined, and when to file a liquid assets report.
3. In addition to compliance with the LRR and FIA, FICOM is implementing a version of the LCR as a liquidity reporting requirement and supervisory monitoring tool for all B.C. credit unions. FICOM monitors credit unions' liquidity positions and risk profiles through its off-site and on-site monitoring to ensure there is sound liquidity risk management that takes into account the size, scope, and complexity of each credit union.

1.1 Background

4. The LCR was developed by the BCBS as a part of Basel III to ensure that institutions have adequate unencumbered high quality liquid assets to withstand a 30 calendar day stress period. The BCBS recommends the LCR as a minimum liquidity standard and a version of the metric has been adopted or consulted on by a number of Canadian and provincial regulators.
5. FICOM has developed its own version of the LCR specific to the B.C. credit union system, taking into account best practices and lessons learned from other regulators. While FICOM already collects most data points included in LCR, current financial return metrics lack sufficient maturity profiles to determine 30 day liquidity cover.

1.2 Objectives

6. Credit unions should employ a range of liquidity measurement tools, or metrics, to better assess exposures and identify liquidity sources for risk mitigation.
7. The LCR is a risk sensitive liquidity metric that aims to ensure that a credit union has an adequate stock of unencumbered quality liquid assets (UQLA) to survive a 30 day stress scenario. UQLA is able to be converted to cash at little or no loss of value in order to meet liquidity needs.
8. At a minimum, the stock of UQLA should enable the institution to survive until day 30 of the prescribed stress scenario, by which time it is assumed that appropriate corrective actions can be taken by management and supervisors. Given the uncertain timing of outflows and inflows, credit unions are expected to be aware of any potential mismatches within the 30 day period and ensure that sufficient UQLA are available.
9. FICOM may aggregate information collected from credit union LCRs in order to monitor system liquidity.

10. During periods of stress, the LCR supervisory target may be adjusted, usually downward. FICOM will consider factors such as operating and management experience, strength of capital, earnings, diversification of assets, type of assets, inherent risks of the business model, and risk appetite.

2. LCR REPORTING

11. Credit unions with more than \$1 billion in assets are expected to report monthly on the LCR. All other credit unions are expected to report quarterly.

12. Credit unions must use the Excel template and standardized assumptions provided by FICOM. The LCR should be prepared on a non-consolidated basis. Reconciliation to the balance sheet is not required but should be done on a best-efforts basis; discrepancies should be within reason and explainable.

13. All dollar amounts are to be reported in Canadian dollars. Credit unions are to follow the requirements of the applicable accounting standards with respect to foreign currency conversion.

2.1 LCR Phase-in Period

14. The LCR will be subject to a phase-in period which aligns step-wise to the BCBS's international timeline for the LCR, and the first year of reporting will be treated as a pilot phase and will not be subject to supervisory review. The LCR will be introduced beginning with at 70% minimum requirement, increasing each year. Once the LCR has been fully implemented, its 100% threshold will be the minimum requirement in normal times, absent a period of financial strain. The phase-in of the minimum requirement is summarized as follows:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Minimum LCR Requirement	70%	80%	90%	100%

3. ASSUMPTIONS

15. Assumptions are based on an idiosyncratic (i.e. one credit union) stressed liquidity scenario which measures the impacts of assumptions over a 30 calendar day period. Prescribed stress assumptions include:

- Cash flow is available from eligible UQLA;
- Partial run-off of deposits;
- Partial loss of unsecured wholesale funding and secured financing capacity; and
- Unscheduled draws on committed but unused credit facilities.

16. Credit unions are encouraged to conduct their own stress tests to assess the level of liquidity they should hold beyond the LCR including, but not limited to, UQLA. Credit unions are also encouraged to construct their own scenarios specific to business activities. Internal stress tests should incorporate longer time horizons.

3.1 LCR Standard Definition

17. The LCR has two components: (a) value of the stock of UQLA with appropriate haircuts applied; and (b) total net cash outflows, calculated according to the prescribed assumptions. The LCR standard is defined as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Stock of UQLA}}{\text{Total Net Cash Outflows Over the Next 30 Calendar Days}} \geq \text{Minimum LCR}$$

4. UQLA

18. Assets included in the stock of UQLA must be unencumbered. “Unencumbered” means free of legal, regulatory, contractual or other restrictions on the credit union’s ability to liquidate, sell, transfer, or assign the asset. An asset in the stock should not be pledged either explicitly or implicitly to secure, collateralize, or credit-enhance any transaction, nor be designated to cover operational costs such as rents and salaries.

19. Assets received in reverse repo and securities financing transactions that are held at the credit union, have not been re-hypothecated, and are legally and contractually available for the credit union’s use meet the definition of UQLA.

20. UQLA are comprised of Level 1 and Level 2 assets. To reflect their value in stressed conditions, certain types of assets within UQLA are subject to haircuts (i.e. the percentage by which an asset’s market value is reduced based on risk).

4.1 Level 1 Assets

21. Level 1 assets are typically of the highest quality and the most liquid. There is no limit on the extent to which a credit union can hold these assets to meet the LCR requirement and they are not subject to a haircut. Level 1 assets are assigned a 0% haircut and include:

- Cash on hand currently held by the credit union;
- Liquidity Statutory Deposits held with Central 1 Credit Union;
- Securities issued under the *National Housing Act* Mortgage Backed Securities (NHA MBS) program;
- Securities issued under the Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMB) program; and
- Marketable securities representing claims on or guaranteed by sovereigns that are callable within 1 year.

4.2 Level 2 Assets

22. Level 2 assets are considered to be less liquid and can be included in the stock of UQLA subject to the requirement that they do not in aggregate comprise more than 40% of stock of UQLA after applicable haircuts. Level 2 assets are comprised of two sub-types of assets: Level 2A and Level 2B assets.

4.3 Level 2A Assets

23. Level 2A assets are assigned a 15% haircut and are limited to the following:

- Non-mandatory deposits held with Central 1 Credit Union;
- Marketable securities representing claims on or guaranteed by central banks, provinces, municipalities and other public sector enterprises (PSEs), or multilateral development banks (MDBs) rated A- or higher that are callable within 1 year;
- Qualifying corporate debt securities (including commercial paper)¹ rated AA- or higher; and
- Qualifying covered bonds² rated AA- or higher.

4.4 Level 2B Assets

24. Certain additional assets (Level 2B) may be included in Level 2 but must comprise no more than 15% of the total stock of UQLA after receiving the appropriate haircut. Level 2B assets are assigned specific haircuts and are limited to the following:

- Qualifying residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) rated AA or higher receiving a 25% haircut;
- Qualifying corporate debt securities (including commercial paper) rated between A+ and BBB- receiving a 50% haircut; and
- Qualifying corporate (non-financial) common equity shares meeting the requirements for primary capital receiving a 50% haircut.

25. The 40% cap on all Level 2 assets and the 15% cap on Level 2B assets should be determined after the application of required haircuts.

4.5 Calculation of the Stock of UQLA

26. The formula for the calculation of the stock of UQLA is as follows:

$$\text{Level 1} + \text{Level 2A} + \text{Level 2B} - \text{Adjustment for 40\% Cap} - \text{Adjustment for 15\% Cap}$$

5. NET CASH OUTFLOWS

27. Total net cash outflows are defined as the total expected cash outflows minus total expected cash inflows in the prescribed stress test scenario for the subsequent 30 calendar days.

¹ Corporate debt securities (including commercial paper) in this respect include only plain-vanilla assets whose valuation is readily available based on standard methods and does not depend on private knowledge, i.e. these do not include complex structured products or subordinated debt.

² Covered bonds are bonds issued and owned by a bank or mortgage institution and are subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond holders. Proceeds deriving from the issue of these bonds must be invested in conformity with the law in assets which, during the whole period of the validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attached to the bonds and which, in the event of the failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

28. Total expected cash outflows are calculated by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories or types of liabilities by the rates at which they are prescribed to run-off or be drawn down.

29. Total expected cash inflows are calculated by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories of contractual receivables by the rates at which they are expected to flow in under the scenario up to an aggregate cap of 75% of total expected cash outflows. Where amounts cannot be readily determined for any specific category, credit unions must report amounts using the more conservative or higher run-off rate category for each funding source.

$$\text{Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days} = \text{Total expected cash outflows} - \text{Min}(\text{total expected cash inflow}, 75\% \text{ of total expected cash outflows})$$

5.1 Retail Deposits

30. Retail deposits are deposits placed with a credit union by a natural person and exclude deposits placed by broker dealers.

31. Retail deposits are divided into “stable” and “less stable” portions of funds, with prescribed minimum run-off rates listed for each category.

32. Foreign deposit accounts are to be included with domestic deposits in the appropriate category using the average daily exchange rate (i.e. the indicative rate) from the Bank of Canada.

Stable Retail Deposits

33. Retail deposits with greater than 30 days to maturity – 0% run-off

Total retail term deposits with a residual maturity or withdrawal notice period greater than 30 days where the depositor has no legal right to withdraw deposits within 30 days, or where early withdrawals are unlikely (i.e. registered products) or result in a significant penalty receive a 0% run-off rate. Notwithstanding hardship considerations, if the credit union allows depositors to withdraw such deposits without applying the corresponding penalty, despite a clause stating the depositor has no legal right to withdraw, the entire category of these funds would have to be treated as transactional deposits.

34. Retail deposits with established relationships or in transactional (demand and chequing) accounts maturing within 30 days – 3% run-off

Includes retail deposit accounts where the depositors have established relationships that make deposit withdrawal highly unlikely, and deposits that are in transactional accounts. Examples of established relationships include members that also have a loan, line of credit, or investments with the credit union. Examples of transactional accounts include accounts where there are automatic regular deposits of salary, pensions, or other income.

Less Stable Retail Deposits (≤ 30 days to maturity)

35. Retail deposits without an established relationship including non-transactional and term deposit accounts maturing within 30 days – 5% run-off

36. Other retail deposits maturing within 30 days – 10% run-off

5.2 Brokered Deposits (≤ 30 days to maturity)

37. Retail, small business, and term deposits sourced from unaffiliated third parties or acquired through deposit agents maturing within 30 days – 10% run-off

5.3 Wholesale Funding (≤ 30 days to maturity)

38. For the purposes of the LCR deposits and general obligations raised from non-natural persons (including legal entities such as sole proprietorships, partnerships, and small businesses) are captured in wholesale deposit categories. These deposits are not collateralized by legal rights to specifically designated assets owned by the borrowing institution in the case of bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation, or resolution. Obligations related to derivative contracts are explicitly excluded from this definition.

39. Wholesale funding included in the LCR is defined as all funding that is callable or that has its earliest possible contractual maturity within 30 days, such as maturing term deposits and unsecured debt securities. This should also include any funding with an undetermined maturity date that has exercisable options within 30 days, subject to investor discretion.

Unsecured Wholesale Funding

40. Non-Financial Institution Operational Deposits – 5% run-off

All demand deposits and other extensions of unsecured funding from non-financial corporate depositors that are not categorized as small business depositors, as well as domestic and foreign sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks, municipalities and other PSEs, and MDBs that are generated by settlement or clearing, custody, and cash management activities. Activities in this context may refer to clearing, custody or cash management activities where (a) the customer is reliant on the credit union to perform these services as an independent third party intermediary in order to fulfill its normal banking activities over the next days, and (b) these services must be provided under a legally binding agreement to institutional customers.

41. Non-Financial Institution Non-Operational Deposits – 10% run-off

All demand deposits and other extensions of unsecured funding from non-financial corporate depositors that are not categorized as small business depositors and both domestic and foreign sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks, municipalities and other PSEs, and MDBs that are not specifically held for operational purposes.

42. Financial Institution Deposits – 100% run-off

All wholesale deposits and other funding from financial counterparties (including financial institutions, securities firms, investment firms, insurance companies, etc.) not included in other categories.

43. Small Business Operational Deposits – 5% run-off

All small business deposits with established relationships, in transactional (demand and chequing) accounts or that are generated by settlement or clearing, custody, and cash management activities.

44. Small Business Non-Operational Deposits – 10% run-off

All small business deposits that are not specifically held for operational purposes.

Secured Wholesale Funding

45. Secured funding includes liabilities that are collateralized by legal rights to specifically designated assets owned by the credit union in the case of bankruptcy, insolvency, or liquidation.

46. Secured Funding Transactions with Central 1 or backed by Level 1 Assets – 0% run-off

The amount received from secured funding or transactions with Central 1 that mature within 30 days and are backed by Level 1 assets which would otherwise have been reported with UQLA. Due to the high-quality of Level 1 assets, no reduction in funding availability against these assets is assumed to occur.

47. All other secured funding and repo transactions receive outflows in accordance with the following schedule.

Maturing Secured Funding Transactions	Run-Off Factor
Secured funding transactions backed by Level 2A assets	15%
Secured funding transactions (non-Level 1 or 2A) with domestic sovereigns, municipalities or other PSEs or MDBs	25%
Secured funding transactions backed by Level 2B RMBS	25%
Secured funding transactions backed by Level 2B assets	50%
All other secured funding transactions	100%

5.4 Other Outflows (≤ 30 days to maturity)

48. Guarantees and Letters of Credit – 5% run-off

Guarantees and letters of credit include trade finance instruments or trade-related obligations directly underpinned by the movement of goods or the provision of services. Amounts to be reported include items such as outstanding documentary trade letters of credit, documentary and clean collection, import bills, export bills, and outstanding guarantees directly related to trade finance obligations such as shipping guarantees. Lending commitments, such as direct import or export financing for non-financial corporate firms, should be reported as committed facilities.

49. Drawdowns on committed credit and liquidity facilities

For the purpose of the LCR, credit and liquidity facilities are defined as explicit contractual agreements or obligations to extend funds at a future date to retail or wholesale counterparties. Facilities can be either contractually irrevocable (“committed”) or conditionally revocable agreements to extend funds in the future. Unconditionally revocable facilities (“uncommitted”) that are unconditionally cancellable are also included. These off balance sheet facilities or funding commitments can have long or short-term maturities, with short-term facilities frequently renewing or automatically rolling-over. In a stressed environment, it will likely be difficult for customers drawing on facilities of any maturity, even short-term maturities, to be able to quickly pay back the borrowings. Therefore, for purposes of the LCR, all facilities that are assumed to be drawn (as outlined in the paragraphs below) will remain outstanding at the amounts assigned throughout the duration of the test, regardless of maturity.

50. Any contractual loan drawdowns from committed facilities and estimated drawdowns from revocable facilities within the 30 day period should be fully reflected in accordance with the following schedule.

Contractual Commitments	Drawdown
Undrawn committed credit and liquidity facilities – retail and small business	5%
Undrawn committed credit and liquidity facilities – non-financial corporate, municipalities or other PSEs	10%
Undrawn committed credit facilities – financial institutions	30%
Undrawn committed liquidity facilities – financial institutions	100%
Undrawn unconditionally revocable uncommitted credit and liquidity facilities – retail and small business	2%
Undrawn unconditionally revocable uncommitted credit and liquidity facilities – all other customers	5%

51. Other contractual funding obligations to extend funds within a 30 day period

Any other contractual lending obligations not captured elsewhere in this standard should be captured with a 100% outflow rate.

52. Derivatives – 100% run-off

The sum of all net derivative outflows should receive a 100% factor. Credit unions should calculate, in accordance with their existing valuation methodologies, expected contractual derivative cash inflows and outflows. Cash flows may be calculated on a net basis by counterparty (i.e. inflows can offset outflows) only where a valid master netting agreement exists. Calculations where liquidity requirements result from increased collateral needs due to market value movements or falls in value of collateral posted should be excluded. Options should be assumed to be exercised when they are ‘in the money’ to the option buyer.

Where derivative payments are collateralized by UQLA, cash outflows should be calculated net of any corresponding cash or collateral inflows that would result, all other things being equal, from contractual obligations for cash or collateral to be provided to the credit union, if the credit union is legally entitled and operationally capable to re-use the collateral in new cash raising transactions once the collateral is received.

6. CASH INFLOWS (Maturing or Callable ≤ 30 days)

53. When considering its available cash inflows, the credit union should only include contractual inflows (including interest payments) from outstanding exposures that are fully performing and for which there is no reason to expect a default within the 30 day time horizon. Contingent inflows are not included in total net cash inflows. Cash inflows related to non-financial revenues are not taken into account for the purposes of this standard.

Cap on total inflows: In order to prevent reliance on anticipated inflows to meet liquidity requirements, and also to ensure a minimum level of UQLA holdings, the amount of inflows that can offset outflows is capped at 75% of total expected cash outflows. This requires that a credit union must maintain a minimum amount of stock of UQLA equal to 25% of total cash outflows.

6.1 Maturing Reverse Repurchase or Securities Borrowing Transactions

54. Credit unions should assume that maturing reverse repurchase or securities borrowing agreements secured by Level 1 assets will be rolled-over and will not give rise to any cash inflows.

55. Cash inflows will be assigned to all other maturing transactions secured by Level 2 assets in accordance with the following schedule.

Maturing Secured Lending Transactions	Run-Off Factor
Maturing secured lending transactions backed by Level 2A assets	15%
Maturing secured lending transactions backed by Level 2B RMBS	25%
Maturing secured lending transactions backed by Level 2B assets	50%
All other maturing secured lending backed by other collateral	100%

56. Credit unions are assumed not to roll-over maturing reverse repurchase or securities borrowing agreements secured by non-UQLA assets, and can assume to receive cash inflows of 100%, or 0% run off, related to those agreements. These inflows are to be reported in the all the other maturing secured lending backed by other collateral bucket.

6.2 Committed Facilities

57. No credit facilities, liquidity facilities or other contingent funding facilities that the credit union holds at other institutions for its own purposes are assumed to be able to be drawn. Such facilities receive a 0% inflow rate, or 100% run off, meaning that this scenario does not consider inflows from committed credit or liquidity facilities. This is to reduce the contagion risk of liquidity shortages at one institution causing shortages at others, as well as to reflect the risk that other institutions may not be in a position to honour credit facilities.

6.3 Loans by Counterparty

58. Credit unions should only include inflows from fully performing loans. Non-performing loans are those that are greater than 90 days delinquent. Inflows should only be taken at the latest possible date, based on the contractual rights available to counterparties.

59. Inflows from loans that have no specific maturity should not be included; therefore, no assumptions should be applied as to when maturity of such loans would occur. An exception to this would be minimum payments of principal, fees, or interest associated with an open maturity loan, provided that such payments are contractually due within 30 days.

60. Commercial and Personal (secured and unsecured) and Other Loans – 50% inflow

Credit unions are assumed to receive all payments (including interest payments and instalments) from their commercial and personal loan books that are fully performing and contractually due within a 30 day horizon. Only contractual payments due should be reported (e.g., required minimum payments of principal, fee or interest) and not total loan balances of undefined or open maturity. However, at the same time credit unions are assumed to continue to extend loans at a rate of 50% of contractual inflows. This results in a net inflow rate of 50% of the contractual amount.

61. Financial Institution and Central 1 Counterparty Inflows – 100% inflow

Credit unions are assumed to receive all payments (including interest payments and instalments) from financial institutions and Central 1 that are fully performing and contractually due within the 30 day horizon, and are assumed to discontinue to extend loans. This results in an inflow rate of 100% of the contractual amount.

6.4 Maturing Securities

62. Inflows from securities maturing within 30 days not included in the stock of UQLA receive the same treatment as inflows from financial institutions (100%). Level 1 and Level 2 securities maturing within 30 days should be included in the stock of liquid assets.

6.5 Deposits at Other Financial Institutions

63. Deposits held at other financial institutions are assumed to stay at those institutions, and no inflows (or a 0% inflow rate) can be counted for these funds.

6.6 Net Derivative Cash Inflows

64. Net Derivative Cash Inflows – 100%

All derivative-related cash outflows should be included at the expected contractual payment dates in accordance with their existing valuation methodologies. Cash flows may be calculated on a net basis (i.e. inflows can offset outflows) by counterparty, only where a valid master netting agreement exists. Options should be assumed to be exercised when they are ‘in the money’ to the option buyer. Where derivative payments are collateralized by eligible liquid assets, outflows should be calculated net of any corresponding inflows that would result from contractual obligations for collateral to be provided to the credit union; this is conditioned on the credit union being legally entitled and operationally capable to re-use the collateral in new cash raising transactions once the collateral is received. The sum of all net derivative inflows should receive a 100% inflow.

7. CONTACT INFORMATION

65. For any questions regarding completing or filing the report, please contact the Financial and Regulatory Reporting group or your FICOM relationship manager by email at filings@ficombc.ca.

8. APPENDIX: Summary of Haircuts and Cash Flow Rates

Ref.	Balance Sheet Items		
UQLA			Haircut
21	Level 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash on hand • Central 1 liquidity statutory deposits • Qualifying NHA MBS • Qualifying CMBs • Qualifying marketable securities from sovereigns 	0%
23	Level 2A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central 1 non-mandatory deposits • Qualifying marketable securities from central banks, provinces, municipalities, PSEs and multilateral development banks rated A- or higher • Qualifying corporate debt securities rated AA- or higher • Qualifying covered bonds rated AA- or higher 	15%
24	Level 2B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualifying residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) rated AA or higher 	25%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualifying corporate debt securities rated between A+ and BBB- • Qualifying corporate (non-financial) common equity shares 	50%
Cash Outflows			Run Off
30-32	Retail Deposits		
33	Stable Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail deposits (>30 days Maturity) 	0%
34		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail deposits with established relationships or in transactional accounts (≤ 30 days to maturity) 	3%
35	Less Stable Retail (≤ 30 days to maturity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail deposits without an established relationship including non-transactional and term 	5%
36		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other retail deposits 	10%
37	Brokered Deposits (≤ 30 days to maturity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail, small business, and term deposits sourced from unaffiliated third parties or acquired through deposit agents 	10%
38, 39	Wholesale Funding (≤ 30 days to maturity)		
40	Unsecured Wholesale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-financial institution operational deposits 	5%
41		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-financial institution non-operational deposits 	10%
42		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institution deposits 	100%
43		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small business operational deposits 	5%
44		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small business non-operational deposits 	10%
45, 46	Secured Wholesale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured funding transactions with Central 1 or backed by Level 1 assets 	0%
47		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured funding transactions backed by Level 2A assets 	15%
47		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured funding transactions (non-Level 1 or 2A) backed by domestic sovereigns, municipalities or other PSEs or MDBS; or backed by Level 2B RMBS 	25%
47		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured funding backed by Level 2B assets 	50%
47		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other secured funding transactions 	100%
	Other Outflows (≤ 30 days to maturity)		
48, 50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantees and letters of credit • Undrawn committed credit and liquidity facilities – retail and small business 	5%
50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undrawn committed credit and liquidity facilities – non-financial corporate, municipalities or other PSEs 	10%

50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undrawn committed credit facilities – financial institutions 	30%
50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undrawn committed liquidity facilities – financial institutions 	100%
50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undrawn unconditionally revocable uncommitted credit and liquidity facilities – retail and small business 	2%
50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undrawn unconditionally revocable uncommitted credit and liquidity facilities – all others 	5%
51		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other contractual funding obligations to extend funds within a 30 day period 	100%
52		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives outflows 	100%
Cash Inflows (Maturing or Callable ≤ 30 days)			Inflow Rate
55		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maturing secured lending transactions backed by Level 1 assets 	0%
55		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maturing secured lending transactions backed by Level 2A assets 	15%
55		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maturing secured lending transactions backed by Level 2B RMBS 	25%
55		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maturing secured lending transactions backed by Level 2B assets 	50%
55		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other maturing secured lending backed by other collateral 	100%
60		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial loans (secured) • Commercial loans (unsecured) • Personal loans (secured) • Personal loans (unsecured) • Other loans 	50%
61, 62, 64		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institution and Central 1 counterparty inflows • Maturing securities • Derivatives inflows 	100%



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