



# Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada

2000-2001  
Estimates

Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities

Canada

## The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament. The Estimates, which are tabled in the House of Commons by the President of the Treasury Board, consist of three parts:

**Part I – The Government Expenditure Plan** provides an overview of federal spending and summarizes both the relationship of the key elements of the Main Estimates to the Expenditure Plan (as set out in the Budget).

**Part II – The Main Estimates** directly support the *Appropriation Act*. The Main Estimates identify the spending authorities (votes) and amounts to be included in subsequent appropriation bills. Parliament will be asked to approve these votes to enable the government to proceed with its spending plans. Parts I and II of the Estimates are tabled concurrently on or before 1 March.

**Part III – Departmental Expenditure Plans** which is divided into two components:

- (1) **Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs)** are individual expenditure plans for each department and agency (excluding Crown corporations). These reports provide increased levels of detail on a business line basis and contain information on objectives, initiatives and planned results, including links to related resource requirements over a three-year period. The RPPs also provide details on human resource requirements, major capital projects, grants and contributions, and net program costs. They are tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*. These documents are to be tabled on or before 31 March and referred to committees, which then report back to the House of Commons pursuant to Standing Order 81(4).
- (2) **Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs)** are individual department and agency accounts of accomplishments achieved against planned performance expectations as set out in respective RPPs. These Performance Reports, which cover the most recently completed fiscal year, are tabled in Parliament in the fall by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of public funds.

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# **Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada**

## **Report on Plans and Priorities**

**For the years  
2000/2001 to 2002/2003**

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**Secretary of State  
(International Financial Institutions)**

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## Section I: Messages

### A. Minister's Message

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) exists primarily to safeguard policyholders, depositors and private pension plan members from undue loss. It advances and administers a regulatory framework that contributes to public confidence without unduly restricting the competitiveness of the regulated entities. A secondary function is to provide actuarial and other services to the Government of Canada.

In addition to its regulatory and supervisory work, OSFI must identify and assess the emerging risks created by changing technological and market conditions and is required to formulate regulatory strategies to respond to the most important risk factors.

As outlined in its new Supervisory Framework, OSFI has reorganized its supervisory activities in response to an increasingly complex financial industry. OSFI's methodology has long been risk-based, but the changes described in the Framework represent a further evolution in this direction. These changes better position OSFI to deal with the increased complexity in the financial system and to supervise some of the new entities and corporate structures that are expected to emerge as a result of proposed changes to the government's legislative regime for the financial sector. They also foster better risk management and governance processes at regulated institutions, thus contributing to their financial soundness.

The Office of the Chief Actuary (OCA), a separate entity within OSFI, provides a range of actuarial services and advice to the Government of Canada in respect of public insurance and pension programs and in accordance with the *Public Pensions Reporting Act* and the *Canada Pension Plan*. Its role is distinct from actuarial activities performed in support of OSFI's regulatory and supervisory activities. A Consultation Committee for the Office of the Chief Actuary, chaired by the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, has been established to advise the Superintendent on certain aspects of the work of the OCA. It is made up of senior representatives from the Department of Finance, the Treasury Board Secretariat, and Human Resources Development Canada, all "clients" of OCA.

OSFI's regulatory activities are entirely funded by assessments and fees collected from regulated financial institutions and pension plans. OSFI is mindful of the financial burden on the entities it regulates, and it is committed to full and open dialogue with its stakeholders on the costs and benefits of its work.

## B. Management Representation Statement

### **MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION Report on Plans and Priorities 2000-2001**

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada

To the best of my knowledge the information:

- Accurately portrays the department's mandate, plans, priorities, strategies and expected key results of the organization
- Is consistent with the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

I am satisfied as to the quality assurance processes and procedures used for the RPP's production.

The planning and reporting structure on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## **Section II: Departmental Overview**

### **A. Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities**

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), established by an Act of Parliament in 1987, is responsible for regulating and supervising banks, insurance, trust, loan and co-operative credit societies that are licensed or registered by the federal government, and for supervising federally regulated private sector pension plans. OSFI also has specific responsibility under various acts for providing actuarial and other services to the Government of Canada.

Under S.C. 1996, c6 (*An Act to Amend, Enact and Repeal Certain Laws Relating to Financial Institutions*) assented to in May 1996, OSFI was given specific responsibilities for contributing to public confidence in Canada's financial system and for minimizing losses to policyholders, depositors and creditors of financial institutions.

Pursuant to the above mandate, OSFI has developed its mission statement which reads:

"We are the primary regulator of federal financial institutions and pension plans. Our mission is to safeguard policyholders, depositors and pension plan members from undue loss. We advance and administer a regulatory framework that contributes to public confidence in a competitive financial system. We also provide actuarial services and advice to the Government of Canada.

We are committed to providing a professional, high quality and cost-effective service."

### **B. Objectives**

The OSFI mission statement identifies five objectives. They are:

- Safeguard from undue loss - Identify institution specific risks and trends, and intervene in a timely manner so as to minimize losses to policyholders, depositors and pension plan members.
- Public Confidence - Contribute to public confidence by enhancing the safety and soundness of the Canadian financial system, including the evaluation of system-wide risks and the promotion of sound business and financial practices.

- Quality - Improve the knowledge and skills of OSFI employees and the quality of processes and systems to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing environment.
- Cost Effectiveness - Maintain full and open dialogue with stakeholders on the costs and benefits of work undertaken.
- Competition - Fulfil OSFI's regulatory mandate having due regard to the need to allow institutions to compete effectively.

## **C: Operating Environment**

In developing strategies and plans to achieve its objectives, OSFI must understand the challenges and constraints imposed by the external and internal environments. In some cases, these challenges and constraints can be readily identified and understood. In other cases, certain assumptions or working hypotheses are required.

A key assumption for the current planning period is that there will be no fundamental changes to OSFI's mission statement or its reliance-based supervisory approach. Nonetheless, there are significant regulatory and supervisory challenges posed by the provisions in the Government of Canada policy paper, including holding company legislation and new commercially linked financial institutions, which will have resource implications for the Office.

Another key assumption is that there will be no major economic downturn that will significantly affect Canadian institutions. In order to ensure OSFI is prepared in the event a downturn occurs, OSFI needs to plan for a higher level of risk and more supervisory interventions. This plan will have resource implications in 2000-01.

OSFI must maintain effective regulatory and supervisory control, while working co-operatively with financial institutions. Some of the changes in the financial sector, including mergers, acquisitions, and demutualizations, coupled with growing competition from foreign and unregulated institutions, are also affecting OSFI's relationship with financial institutions. Faced with these market pressures and to meet these challenges, OSFI must be able to recruit, develop and retain high-quality staff with unique skill sets, and preserve a high level of employee morale and motivation.

In addition, OSFI must respond to the expectations of many different stakeholders, both domestic and foreign. As a result, OSFI expects that fulfilling its prudential mandate will become more challenging in light of recent or pending changes to the scope of its role. Such changes are likely to include the regulation and supervision of:



- foreign bank branches;
- new institutions, some of which may be riskier than those we have worked with in recent years; and
- financial holding company structures that could prove to be more difficult to regulate and supervise.

As well, since financial institutions operate in a global market, OSFI supports major international supervisory bodies, and initiatives to encourage the adoption of consistent regulatory and supervisory standards and to foster a level playing field for Canadian financial institutions in world markets .

#### **D: Financial Spending Plan**

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Spending 1999-2000	<b>Planned Spending 2000-2001</b>	Planned Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003
<b>Gross Program Spending:</b>	50,072	<b>50,971</b>	50,971	50,971
Less: Respendable revenue	48,399	<b>49,311</b>	49,311	49,311
<b>Net Program Spending</b>	1,673	<b>1,660</b>	1,660	1,660
Plus: Cost of Services Provided by other Departments	0	<b>0</b>	0	0
<b>Net Cost of the Agency</b>	1,673	<b>1,660</b>	1,660	1,660

### Section III : Plans, Priorities and Strategies

#### (A) Summary of Priorities and Expected Results

<b>To provide Canadians with:</b>	<b>To be demonstrated by:</b>
Protection from undue loss caused by failure of financial institutions and private pension plans	OSFI is in the process of developing performance standards to demonstrate the effectiveness of these services and will include them in this table once they are available.  Certain measures are already available on a permanent basis, for example: The loss Recovery Index stood at 91 per cent at the end of 1998-99, up slightly from the previous year. Two other indices, the Level of Intervention Index and the Risk Exposure Index, showed a slight increase from the previous year.
Confidence in financial institutions and private pension plans	
Regulatory and supervisory services to financial institutions and private pension plans that are cost effective and do not unduly impede the competitiveness of regulated industries	
Actuarial services to public pension plans that contribute towards maintaining solvency and cost effectiveness of these plans	

## **(B) Program and Business Line Plans**

OSFI has one business line and two services. They are (1) Regulation and Supervision of financial institutions and private pension plans, and (2) Provision of actuarial and other services to the government of Canada.

### **Regulation and Supervision of financial institutions and private pension plans**

#### **Objective**

The objective is to safeguard policyholders, depositors and pension plan members from undue loss and to maintain public confidence in the Canadian financial system without unduly restricting the competitiveness of supervised entities.

#### **Strategy & Key Activities**

The prime focus of OSFI's regulatory and supervisory activities is on safeguarding depositors, policyholders and pension plan members from undue loss and helping to maintain public confidence in the financial system.

- Specifically OSFI's focus is to identify key risks and threats to solvency so that corrective action by financial institutions and pension plans can be taken in a timely fashion.
- Supervision continues to be reliance-based while also more risk-focussed. There will be less supervisory effort on lower-risk institutions and lower-risk activities, but more attention and more detailed work on institutions with a higher risk profile and within institutions on activities of higher risk. OSFI's goal is to achieve a higher level of effectiveness in implementing its early intervention framework.
- Rating criteria, reflecting OSFI's risk-focussed supervisory approach, will be developed for all regulated financial institutions and pension plans. OSFI will work to identify and understand emerging risks and develop appropriate regulatory and supervisory responses. OSFI's ability to intervene promptly and effectively in high-risk situations will be enhanced.
- Capital levels at financial institutions will be strengthened, with greater consistency between capital rules across financial industries and a linkage of capital levels more closely to the risk profiles of the institutions. OSFI continues to encourage prudent accounting practices in deposit-taking institutions for recognizing inherent credit risk (life cycle costing of loan losses) and providing for probable losses.
- Supervisory relationships with large institutions will be strengthened.

- OSFI will communicate effectively with key stakeholders so that they understand what OSFI can realistically accomplish.
- OSFI will continue to provide input and views on new legislation and prepare regulations in selected areas of interest, in order to enhance Canada's regulatory framework. In addition, OSFI will continue to issue guidelines and other directives that encourage prudent practices by the recipient institutions and pension plans.
- OSFI will have a flexible organization structure that can and will change in response the rapid changes occurring in Canada's financial sector.
- OSFI aims to be an employer of choice, offering intellectually stimulating professional work, good training, continuing growth in opportunities for advancement and fair compensation. OSFI salaries will be closer to market in areas where significant gaps still exist, in order to facilitate attraction and retention of specialized skills.
- OSFI will pursue simple and highly adaptable human resource management practices and policies that promote employee mobility and improved performance. These include the implementation of a comprehensive performance evaluation and management system with updated job descriptions, identification of core competencies, and training and development programs to build those competencies.
- OSFI will continue to manage its IT assets on a cost-efficient basis, taking into account the estimated useful life of equipment, and provide its staff with up-to-date, industry-standard and industry-proven hardware and software that also protect OSFI's confidential information and that of regulated institutions and pension plans.
- OSFI will continue the development and implementation of performance standards and measures that respond to its strategic objectives. OSFI will continue to streamline operations and eliminate activities that do not contribute to its objectives.
- OSFI will continue the Corporate Renewal Plan to enhance Corporate Services' effectiveness.
- Management accountabilities will be more complex as matrix reporting within OSFI becomes more prevalent.
- OSFI will continue to be a separate agency, fostering close working relationships with the Financial Institutions Supervisory Committee (FISC) agencies: the Department of Finance, Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Bank of Canada. OSFI is reviewing information requirements of FISC agencies and other regulators of financial institutions and pension plans to reduce overlap, duplication and associated costs.

- OSFI plans to put in place more external oversight in the form of an Advisory Board, which will monitor OSFI's performance against its objectives and performance standards.
- OSFI will better allocate costs to institutions and pension plans on a modified user-pay basis and by means of revised assessment methodology.
- OSFI will continue to build closer working relationships with other regulators, supported by memoranda of understanding in many cases. As links proliferate and strengthen, information between regulators will be shared more freely and joint participation on examinations will occur with increasing frequency.
- OSFI is prepared to facilitate federal/provincial harmonization of regulatory and supervisory activities to eliminate overlap and duplication, whenever opportunities arise.
- OSFI actively supports initiatives to strengthen the quality of regulation and supervision in effect for financial institution internationally.

## **Planned Spending**

### **Supervision of financial institutions and private pension plans**

<b>(\$ thousand)</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
Gross Expenditures	47,182	48,094	48,094	48,094
Revenue	47,182	48,094	48,094	48,094
Net Expenditures	0	0	0	0

## **Provision of actuarial and other services to the government of Canada**

### **Objective**

The objective is to provide actuarial and other services to the Government of Canada in a professional, efficient, cost effective and timely manner.

## Strategy & Key Activities

The Office of the Chief Actuary (OCA), a separate entity within OSFI, provides a range of actuarial services and advice to the Government of Canada in respect of public insurance and pension programs and in accordance with the *Public Pensions Reporting Act* and the *Canada Pension Plan*. Its role is distinct from actuarial activities performed in support of OSFI's regulatory and supervisory activities. A Consultation Committee for the Office of the Chief Actuary, chaired by the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, has been established to advise the Superintendent on certain aspects of the work of the OCA. It is made up of senior representatives from the Department of Finance, the Treasury Board Secretariat, and Human Resources Development Canada, all "clients" of OCA.

Mr. Jean-Claude Ménard was appointed as Chief Actuary in August 1999.

## Planned Spending

### Provision of actuarial and other services to the government of Canada

( \$ thousand)	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Gross Expenditures	2,890	2,877	2,877	2,877
Revenue	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,217
Net Expenditures	1,673	1,660	1,660	1,660

**(C) Chart on Legislative and Regulatory Initiatives**

<b>Legislative Acts and/or Regulations</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>
<i>Foreign Bank Branching Legislation</i>	The new branching regime is intended to reduce costs and regulatory burden for foreign banks choosing to operate in Canada on a branch basis, thus enhancing opportunities for increased competition and choice for Canadians.
<i>Assessment of Financial Institutions Regulations</i>	OSFI is conducting a full review of the assessment methodology used to allocate its annual supervisory costs to federally regulated financial institutions and private pension plans. The regulations will be amended accordingly
<i>Insurance Company Assessed Expenses Recovery Regulations</i>	These regulations permit OSFI to issue refund cheques to insurance companies that contributed towards the liquidation expenses for Northumberland General Insurance Company.
<i>Penalties (OSFI) Regulations</i>	Penalties regulations will enable OSFI to prescribe penalties on institutions for late or erroneous filings.
<i>Service Charges (OSFI) Regulations</i>	OSFI will implement fees for a broader range of user pay services for federally regulated financial institutions and third parties, as well as similar user fees for services undertaken in respect of private pension plans.

**Section IV : Supplementary Information**

**Table 1 : Spending Authorities - Ministry Summary Part II of the Estimates**

Vote	(thousands of dollars)	2000-2001 Main Estimates	1999-2000 Main Estimates
<b>Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions</b>			
40	Program Expenditures	1,660	1,673

**Table 2 : Planned Full Time Equivalent (FTEs) by Program and Business Line**

	<b>Forecast 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned 2000-2001</b>	<b>Planned 2001-2002</b>	<b>Planned 2002-2003</b>
Supervision of financial institutions and private pension plans	372	390	390	390
Provision of actuarial and other services to the government of Canada	18	20	20	20
Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions	390	410	410	410



**Table 3 : Departmental Summary of Standard Objects of Expenditure**

(\$ thousands)	<b>Forecast Spending 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned Spending 2000-2001</b>	<b>Planned Spending 2001-2002</b>	<b>Planned Spending 2002-2003</b>
<b>Personnel</b>				
Salaries and wages	28,896	30,025	30,025	30,025
Contributions to employee benefit plans	7,369	7,536	7,536	7,536
	36,265	37,561	37,561	37,561
<b>Goods and services</b>				
Transportation and communications	2,553	2,031	2,031	2,031
Information	362	228	228	228
Professional and special services	6,492	7,134	7,134	7,134
Rentals	2,762	2,349	2,349	2,349
Purchased repair and maintenance	250	462	462	462
Utilities, materials and supplies	599	587	587	587
Other subsidies and payments	158	21	21	21
Minor capital	631	598	598	598
	13,807	13,410	13,410	13,410
Gross budgetary expenditures	50,072	50,971	50,971	50,971
Less : Respendable revenue	48,399	49,311	49,311	49,311
Net cost of program	1,673	1,660	1,660	1,660

**Table 4 : Program Resources by Program and Business Line for the Estimates Year**

<b>(\$ thousands)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Less: Responsible revenue</b>	<b>Net Planned Spending</b>
<b>Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>50,971</b>	<b>49,311</b>	<b>1,660</b>

**Table 5 : Revenue by Program**

<b>Responsible revenue (\$ thousands)</b>	<b>Forecast Revenue 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned Revenue 2000-2001</b>	<b>Planned Revenue 2001-2002</b>	<b>Planned Revenue 2002-2003</b>
Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions	48,399	<b>49,311</b>	49,311	49,311

**Table 6 : Net Cost of Program for 2000-2001**

<b>(\$ thousands)</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Gross planned Spending	<b>50,971</b>
Plus: Services Received without Charge  Workers' compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Canada	
Total Cost of Program	<b>50,971</b>
Less : Revenue Credited to the Vote	<b>49,311</b>
Net Cost of Program	<b>1,660</b>
1999-2000 Estimated Net Program Cost	<b>1,673</b>

## **Table 7 - Listing of Statutes and Regulations**

### **Acts**

*Bank Act* S.C. 1991, c. 46  
*Cooperative Credit Associations Act* S.C. 1991, c. 48  
*Insurance Companies Act* S.C. 1991, c. 47  
*Office of the Superintendent of  
Financial Institutions Act* R.S. c. 18 (2nd Supp.), Part I  
*Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985* R.S. c. 32 (2nd Supp.)  
*Trust and Loan Companies Act* S.C. 1991, c. 45

### **Orders and Rules**

Average Domestic Assets Order  
Public Inquiry (Banks) Rules  
Public Inquiry (Cooperative Credit Associations) Rules  
Public Inquiry (Insurance Companies) Rules  
Public Inquiry (Trust and Loan Companies) Rules

### **Regulations**

#### ***Bank Act:***

Affiliated Persons (Banks) Regulations  
Complaint Information (Banks) Regulations  
Cost of Borrowing (Banks) Regulations  
Disclosure of Charges (Banks) Regulations  
Disclosure of Interest (Banks) Regulations  
Domestic Assets Regulations  
Equity Valuation (Banks) Regulations  
Exempt Debt Obligations Transactions (Banks) Regulations  
Financial Leasing Corporation Regulations  
Foreign Bank Representative Offices Regulations  
Form of Proxy Regulations  
Insider Reports Regulations  
Insurance Business (Banks) Regulations  
Minority Investment (Banks) Regulations  
Name Use (Banks) Regulations  
Prospectus (Banks) Regulations  
Prospectus Exemptions (Banks) Regulations  
Real Property Interest Valuation (Banks) Regulations

Registration of Bank Special Security Regulations  
Regulatory Capital (Banks) Regulations  
Related Party Transactions (Banks) Regulations  
Reserves Regulations, 1992  
Resident Canadian (Banks) Regulations  
Securities Dealing Restrictions (Banks) Regulations  
Security Certificate Transfer Fee (Banks) Regulations  
Specialized Financing Corporations (Banks) Regulations  
Subsidiaries Holding Bank Shares (Banks) Regulations  
Total Assets (Banks) Regulations

***Cooperative Credit Associations Act:***

Commercial Loan (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Equity Valuation (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Minority Investment (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Name Use (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Prospectus (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Prospectus Exemptions (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Protection of Assets (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Real Property Interest Valuation (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Regulatory Capital (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Related Party Transactions (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Resident Canadian (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Securities Dealing Restrictions (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Security Certificate Transfer Fee (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Specialized Financing Corporations (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations  
Subsidiaries Holding Association Shares (Cooperative Credit Associations) Regulations

***Insurance Companies Act:***

Affiliated Persons (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Assets (Foreign Companies) Regulations  
Assets (Property and Casualty) Regulations  
Commercial Loan (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Complaint Information (Canadian Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Complaint Information (Foreign Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Converted Company Ownership Regulations  
Cost of Borrowing (Canadian Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Cost of Borrowing (Foreign Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Credit Information (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Equity Valuation (Fraternal Benefit Societies) Regulations  
Equity Valuation (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Foreign Company Prescribed Transactions Regulations

Investments (Canadian Companies) Regulations  
Investments (Canadian Societies) Regulations  
Investments (Foreign Societies) Regulations  
Life Companies Borrowing Regulations  
Minority Investment (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Mutual Company (Life Insurance) Conversion Regulations  
Name Use (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Property and Casualty Companies Borrowing Regulations  
Prospectus (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Prospectus Exemptions (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Protection of Assets (Fraternal Benefit Societies) Regulations  
Protection of Assets (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Real Property Interest Valuation (Insurance Companies and Societies) Regulations  
Regulatory Capital (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Reinsurance (Canadian Companies) Regulations  
Reinsurance (Foreign Companies) Regulations  
Related Party Transactions (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Resident Canadian (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Securities Dealing Restrictions (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Security Certificate Transfer Fee (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Specialized Financing Corporations (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Subsidiaries Holding Company Shares (Insurance Companies) Regulations  
Total Assets (Canadian Companies and Societies) Regulations  
Vested Assets (Foreign Companies) Regulations

***Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Act:***

Assessment of Financial Institutions Regulations, 1996  
Service Charges (OSFI) Regulations

***Pension Benefits Standards Act, /1985:***

Pension Benefits Standards Regulations, 1985

***Trust and Loan Companies Act:***

Affiliated Persons (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Commercial Loan (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Complaint Information (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Cost of Borrowing (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Disclosure of Charges (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Disclosure of Interest (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Equity Valuation (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Insurance Business (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations

Minority Investment (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Name Use (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Prospectus (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Prospectus Exemptions (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Protection of Assets (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Real Property Interest Valuation (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Regulatory Capital (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Related Party Transactions (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Resident Canadian (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Securities Dealing Restrictions (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Security Certificate Transfer Fee (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Specialized Financing Corporations (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations  
Subsidiaries Holding Company Shares (Trust and Loan Companies) Regulations

## **Proposed Legislation and Regulations**

### **Legislation**

Foreign Bank Branching Legislation                      Tabled - February 1999

### **Regulations**

#### ***Bank Act:***

Authorized Foreign Banks Regulations (applies relevant *Bank Act* regulations)  
Exchange Rate (Authorized Foreign Banks) Regulations  
Form of Proxy Regulations (amendment)  
Insider Reports Regulations (amendment)  
Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations  
Notices of Uninsured Deposits Regulations  
Regulations Respecting Notices (Authorized Foreign Banks)

#### ***Cooperative Credit Associations Act:***

Miscellaneous Amendment Regulations

***Insurance Companies Act:***

Foreign Companies Prescribed Transactions Regulations (revoke)  
Insurance Company Assessed Expenses Recovery Regulations  
Miscellaneous Amendment Regulations

***Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Act:***

Assessment of Financial Institutions Regulations, 1996 (amendment)  
Penalties (OSFI) Regulations  
Service Charges (OSFI) Regulations (amendment)

***Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985***

Pension Benefits Standards Regulations, 1985 (Bill S-3 amendments)  
Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations

***Trust and Loan Companies Act:***

Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations

**Future Initiatives**

**Legislation**

The Government has undertaken an extensive review of the recommendations made by the **Task Force on the Future of the Canadian Financial Services Sector**. Legislative amendments will likely result however the content and timing of such is to be determined.

**Regulations**

Specialized Financing Corporations (Banks) Regulations (amendment)

Amendments to regulations may result from the Governments review of the recommendations made by the **Task Force on the Future of the Canadian Financial Services Sector**.

**Table 8 - Reference**

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions  
General Services  
255 Albert Street  
13th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H2

telephone: (613) 990-7655  
fax: (613) 952-8219  
Web Site: [www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca](http://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca)

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