

# Manual of Reporting Forms and Instructions for Deposit-Taking Institutions

## AMENDMENT CONTROL LOG

### Geographic Distribution of Assets and Liabilities Booked In Canada

Amendment Number	Effective Reporting Date	Page Number	Description
<b>Please note that as of November 2002, all changes are highlighted:</b>			
8	January 2006	1	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act
		3	<u>Add:</u> ◆ columns 517, 527
		6, 7, 8	<u>Change:</u> ◆ Surinam to Suriname ◆ Ivory Coast to Côte d'Ivoire ◆ Palestinian Autonomy to Palestinian Territory ◆ Korea, Democratic People's Republic of to Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (north) ◆ Marshall Island to Marshall Islands ◆ Mongolian People's Republic to Mongolia
		12	<u>Delete:</u> ◆ Footnote 2
		12, 14, 18, 19	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Instructions for new columns and added instruction <b>Note:</b> please see pages noted.
		28	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Add examples 11, 12 and 13

## **RETURN OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BOOKED IN CANADA**

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this return is to provide foreign currency and Canadian currency information regarding the size and nature of an institution's claims, other exposures, and liabilities to residents of foreign countries and Canada that are booked in Canada. The data are an important source of information for measuring Canada's balance of payments and are the basis for fulfilling Canada's reporting responsibilities to the Bank for International Settlements.

### **STATUTORY**

Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act.

### **APPLICATION**

This return applies to all banks and foreign bank branches. Trust and Loan Companies are not required to submit this return.

### **PUBLICATION**

Certain information is published on a total for all institutions basis in the Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics, in Statistics Canada's Balance of Payments (Capital Account) publication and in certain BIS publications.

### **FREQUENCY**

As at each month-end. Some data are required only for calendar quarter-ending months and these should be reported separately.

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Provide name and phone number of person to contact regarding any questions about this return.

### **REPORTING DATES**

This return is to be completed as at the last day of each month and submitted within 30 days of the reporting date.

### **CONTACT AGENCY**

Bank of Canada.

**Deposit Taking Institutions - Reporting Manual - Bank of Canada      Geographic Distribution of Assets and Liabilities Booked In Canada (GM/GQ)**

**Part I**

**Claims Booked in Canada at Head Office, Canadian Branches and Corporations Controlled by the Bank, and Canadian Branches or Offices of Foreign Corporations Controlled by the Bank (for monthly reporting)**

Claims – Immediate Borrower Basis

Deposits						Total head office claims on foreign branches, agencies & consolidated subsidiaries			
Balances with banks		Official monetary institutions	Securities	Loans		Total claims	Long term	Other	Total
Interest bearing	Non-interest bearing			Banks	Non-bank				
(1)	(2)	(110)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(171)	(172)	(17)

**Part II**

**Liabilities Booked in Canada at Head Office, Canadian Branches and Corporations Controlled by the Bank, and Canadian Branches or Offices of Foreign Corporations Controlled by the Bank (for monthly reporting)**

Deposits payable					Total head office liabilities to foreign branches, agencies and consolidated subsidiaries	Subordinated debt
Banks		Official monetary institutions	Other	Total		
Interest bearing	Non-interest bearing				(20)	(21)
(18)	(19)					

**Deposit Taking Institutions - Reporting Manual - Bank of Canada      Geographic Distribution of Assets and Liabilities Booked In Canada (GM/GQ)**

**Part I**

**Claims Booked in Canada at Head Office, Canadian Branches and Corporations Controlled by the Bank, and Canadian Branches or Offices of Foreign Corporations Controlled by the Bank (for calendar quarter-ending months)**

Claims – Immediate Borrower Basis

<i>Deposits</i>			<i>Securities</i>												
<i>Balances with banks</i>		<i>Official</i>	<i>Short-term issued by</i>			<i>Long-term issued by</i>			<i>Equities issued by</i>			<i>Total securities</i>			
<i>Interest bearing</i>	<i>Non-interest bearing</i>	<i>monetary institutions</i>	<i>Non-banks</i>			<i>Non-banks</i>			<i>Non-banks</i>			<i>Non-banks</i>			<i>Total securities</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(110)</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>(3)</i>
<i>(364)</i>	<i>(365)</i>	<i>(366)</i>	<i>(367)</i>	<i>(368)</i>	<i>(369)</i>	<i>(370)</i>	<i>(371)</i>	<i>(372)</i>	<i>(373)</i>	<i>(374)</i>	<i>(375)</i>				

Claims – Immediate Borrower Basis

<i>Loans</i>				<i>Distribution of total claims by residual term to maturity</i>					<i>Total head office claims on foreign branches, agencies and consolidated subsidiaries</i>				
<i>Banks</i>		<i>Non-banks</i>		<i>Total claims</i>	<i>1 year and less</i>	<i>1 year up to and including 2 years</i>	<i>More than 2 years</i>	<i>Unallocated</i>	<i>Long term</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Of which:</i>	
<i>(4)</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(99)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(112)</i>	<i>(400)</i>	<i>(171)</i>	<i>(172)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>Banks</i>	
												<i>(517)</i>	

<i>Outward risk transfers</i>				<i>Inward risk transfers</i>				<i>Total claims ultimate risk basis</i>	<i>Other exposures - ultimate risk basis</i>		
<i>Banks</i>		<i>Non-banks</i>		<i>Banks</i>		<i>Non-banks</i>		<i>Unused credit commitments</i>	<i>Guarantees</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Derivatives</i>
<i>(401)</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>(411)</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>(421)</i>	<i>(422)</i>	<i>(423)</i>	

**Part II**

**Liabilities Booked in Canada at Head Office, Canadian Branches and Corporations Controlled by the Bank, and Canadian Branches or Offices of Foreign Corporations Controlled by the Bank (for calendar quarter-ending months)**

<i>Deposits payable</i>					<i>Total Head Office liabilities to foreign branches, agencies and consolidated subsidiaries</i>			<i>Subordinated debt</i>
<i>Banks</i>		<i>Official</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Of which:</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>(664)</i>
<i>Interest bearing</i>	<i>Non-interest bearing</i>	<i>monetary institutions</i>	<i>(21)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(27)</i>	<i>(527)</i>		
<i>(18)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(20)</i>						

Dominican Republic	230
Ecuador	331
El Salvador	335
Falkland Islands	233
French Guiana	339
Guadeloupe	239
Grenada	236
Guatemala	343
Guyana	347
Haiti	242
Honduras	351
Jamaica	248
Martinique	257
Mexico	355
Nicaragua	359
Paraguay	371
Peru	375
Puerto Rico	202
St. Lucia	275
St. Pierre and Miquelon	278
St. Vincent	281
Suriname	379
Trinidad and Tobago	287
Turks and Caicos Islands	290
Uruguay	383
U.S. Virgin Islands	205
Venezuela	387
<b>(iii) Africa and Middle East</b>	
*Abu Dhabi	602
Algeria	702
Angola	704
Benin (formerly Dahomey)	724
Botswana	706
Burkina Faso	802
Burundi	708
Cameroon Republic	712
Cape Verde Islands	714
Central African Republic	716
Chad	718
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	814
Comoros Islands	720
Congo, Democratic Republic of (formerly Zaire)	804
Congo, People's Republic of	722
Côte d'Ivoire	742
*Dubai	606
Djibouti (formerly French Afars & Issas)	730
Egypt	608
Equatorial Guinea	726
Eritrea	727
Ethiopia	728
Gabon	732
Gambia	734

Ghana	736
Guinea	738
Guinea-Bissau	740
Heard and MacDonald Islands	816
Iran	610
Iraq	612
Israel	614
Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of	616
Kenya	744
Kuwait, State of	618
Lesotho	746
Liberia	748
Libya, Arab Republic of	622
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	750
Malawi	752
Mali	754
Mauritania	756
Morocco	760
Mozambique	762
Namibia	764
Niger	766
Nigeria	768
Oman	626
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	627
Qatar	628
Reunion Islands	770
Rwanda	774
Sao Tomé and Principe	778
Saudi Arabia	630
Senegal	780
Seychelles	782
Sierra Leone	784
Somalia	786
St. Helena	776
South Africa	701
Sudan	790
Swaziland	792
Syria	632
Tanzania	794
Togo	796
Tunisia	798
Uganda	800
*United Arab Emirates	634
Western Sahara	788
Yemen, Republic of	636
Zambia	806
Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia)	772

\* Report Abu Dhabi and Dubai separately from other members of United Arab Emirates.

(iv) **Asia and Pacific**

Afghanistan	648
American Samoa	832
Antarctica	834
Armenia	647
Azerbaijan	649
Bangladesh	650
Bhutan, Kingdom of	652
British Indian Ocean Territory	710
Brunei	654
Cambodia	664
China, People's Republic of	640
Christmas Island	840
Cook Islands	826
Fiji	842
French Polynesia	844
Georgia	657
Guam	848
India	660
Indonesia	662
Johnston Island	850
Kazakhstan	665
Kiribati (Canton and Enderbury, Gilbert Island, Phoenix Islands, Line Islands)	846
Korea, Republic of (south)	666
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (north)	642
Kyrgyzstan	667
Laos	668
Malaysia	672
Maldives, Republic of	674
Marshall Islands	872
Micronesia	874
Midway Island	852
Mongolia	644
Myanmar (formerly Burma)	656
Nauru	818
Nepal, Kingdom of	676
New Caledonia	854
Niue Island	828
Norfolk Island	820
Pacific Islands (Trust Territory)	858
Pakistan	678
Palau	876
Papua New Guinea	822
Philippines	680
Pitcairn Islands	860
Samoa	870
Sikkim	684
Solomon Islands	836
Sri Lanka	688
Taiwan	690
Tajikistan	691

Claims, other exposures, and liabilities are to be initially classified on a geographical basis according to the mailing address of the counterparty, unless the bank is aware that the resident status of the counterparty is different from their mailing address. Foreign branches or foreign subsidiaries of Canadian corporations are classified as non-residents (making them residents of the foreign country in which they are operating), while branches or subsidiaries of foreign corporations operating in Canada are classified as residents. Claims, other exposures and liabilities vis-à-vis international institutions are to be reported separately in section D of the return (see list of country codes).

All intra-institution balances (including intra-institution net debit and credit items in transit) with foreign units of the institution are to be reported separately in the memorandum columns 17, 171, 172, 517, 527 or 27 as applicable. Intra-institution balances refer to claims on or liabilities to foreign branches, agencies and consolidated subsidiaries booked in Canada at the Head Office of the institution, at Canadian branches of the institution, at the Head Office or Canadian branches of Canadian Corporations controlled by the institution, or at Canadian branches or offices of foreign corporations controlled by the institution. Institutions are to include retained earnings in column 171 (Long term). Working capital is to be excluded from these columns. Working capital is defined as funds of a permanent debt nature that are provided by the head office of a bank to a legally dependent, non-incorporated branch for the purpose of supporting its day-to-day operations.

Bearer term deposits and other similar negotiable instruments for which the institution has no way of knowing the residency of the holder of such instruments are to be reported in section D (country code 935) on Part II of the return under the column 'other deposits payable'. Subordinated debt issued by the institution is to be allocated to country of residence of the holder of the debt. In cases where the institution cannot know the residency of the holder of such debt, report amounts outstanding in section D (country code 935).

In section D of the list of country codes, reference is made to shipping loans. "Shipping loans" are defined to be those loans made upon the security of a ship to an entity whose address reflects its desire to fly "flags of convenience" (usually Liberian or Panama), and whose income is generated by chartering its ship to a resident of another country. Since it is difficult to ascertain where the borrower is domiciled and what the ultimate risk might be, these types of loans should be reported separately in section D (unallocated) (country code 930). It is not necessary to file any information regarding risk transfers for these types of loans.

For reporting purposes of Part I, total immediate borrower claims, outward risk and inward risk transfers are further disaggregated by sector (Banks, Private, and Public). Total immediate borrower claims are also broken down by residual term to maturity. Claims that cannot be classified by maturity, such as equity, should be assigned to the residual category "unallocated".

Sector:

"Banks" are defined to include all institutions that are regarded as banks in the countries in which they are incorporated and supervised by the appropriate banking supervisory or monetary authority. International agencies such as development banks are to be classified as public non-banks borrowers. Claims, other exposures, and liabilities vis-à-vis international agencies should be reported separately in section D of the return.

"Public" borrowers are defined to include all governments in a country whether central, provincial, state, regional, municipal or local, their departments and agencies. Regional, national, and international development banks are to be classified as public borrowers. Securities issued by or loans to official monetary institutions are to be treated as public claims (see attached list of official monetary institutions). Government business enterprises, i.e., corporations and other entities other than banks that are majority controlled (over 50 per cent owned directly or indirectly) or deemed by the reporting bank to be controlled by governments, are classified as public borrowers.



Additional types of collateral (besides financial collateral as set out above):

- 1) Commercial real estate (CRE) and residential real estate (RRE) collateral;
- 2) Finance receivables collateral with an original maturity of less than or equal to one year;
- 3) Other physical collateral with existing liquid markets and available market prices; and
- 4) Leasing collateral (e.g., equipment).

If credit derivatives are used to cover for the counterparty risk of financial claims in the banking book, the country of ultimate risk of these positions is defined as the country in which the counterparty to the credit derivative contract resides. However, credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps and total return swaps, that belong to the trading book of the protection buying reporting bank should only be reported under the “Derivatives” category, and all other credit derivatives should be reported as “Guarantees” by the protection seller (see Guarantees and Other Unused Credit Commitments below).

Reporting of Credit derivatives

	<b>Buy protection</b>	<b>Sell protection</b>
<b>Banking book</b>	Risk transfers	Guarantees
<b>Trading book</b>	Derivatives	Guarantees

In the case of security holdings, such as credit-linked notes and other collateralized debt obligations and asset-backed securities, a “look-through” approach should be adopted and the country of ultimate risk is defined as the country where the debtor of the underlying credit, security or derivative contract resides.

Note that inward and outward risk transfers are used to report transfer of risk from one sector to another sector, even when the country of the immediate borrower and the country of ultimate risk are the same. The total for all outward risk transfers will equal the total for all inward risk transfers for all currencies except the Canadian dollar. **The Canadian currency is an exception because in cases where a Canadian dollar claim on a Canadian resident is guaranteed by a non-resident, the inward risk transfer is reported vis-à-vis the non-resident, but the outward risk transfer in Canadian dollars vis-à-vis the Canadian resident is not.** Where banks are unable to allocate outward risk by country because the protection has been purchased to cover a group, e.g., an industry exposure, banks are to use a reasonable weighted-average allocation formula, e.g., weighted-average based on total claims of the group. Amounts involved in such allocations should be insignificant.

The following example demonstrates a risk transfer. A borrower in country X borrows \$1 million Canadian equivalent from a chartered bank, and the repayment of that loan is guaranteed by another entity in country Y. For purposes of risk transfer, this transaction would be reported as follows:

(Thousands of Canadian Dollars)

<b>Claims On</b>	<b>Loans</b>	<b>Outward Risk Transfer</b>	<b>Inward Risk Transfer</b>
(1)	2)	(3)	(4)
1. Country X	1,000	1,000	
2. Country Y			1,000

The data in line 1 tell us that the bank has a \$1 million claim on a borrower located in country X, and this claim is guaranteed by a resident of another country. Line 2 data tell us that the residents of country Y have provided an unconditional credit commitment for the claims the bank has on the residents of another country. Note that the total of the "Outward Risk Transfer" column and the "Inward Risk Transfer" column (columns 3 and 4 in the above example) will be the same.

Columns 17, 171, 172, 517 - Total Head Office Claims on Foreign Branches, Agencies and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Report claims on foreign branches, agencies and consolidated subsidiaries booked in Canada at the Head Office of the bank, at Canadian branches of the bank, at the Head Office or Canadian branches of Canadian Corporations controlled by the bank, or at Canadian branches or offices of foreign corporations controlled by the bank. Long-term claims include capital, reserve accounts, unremitted profits of foreign branches or retained earnings, agencies or consolidated subsidiaries, and holdings of long-term debt issued by these units. Include all other claims in the "other" category. **Intra-institution claims on banks are also to be reported in column 517.** Foreign bank branches are to report in columns 17, 171, 172 and 517 amounts vis-à-vis head office and other related branches.

**\* Report column 517 only as at calendar quarter-ending months.**

**Note:** Reporting for column 517 becomes effective March 2006.

**Risk transfers**

\* Columns 401, 402, 403, 404 - Outward Risk Transfers

Report the amounts in column 6 which are guaranteed or assured through some type of commitment by a party in another country or by another sector in the same country (see general instructions).

\* Columns 411, 412, 413, 414 - Inward Risk Transfers

Report the amount of any guarantees and other types of credit commitments made by residents of each country related to claims that the reporting bank has on residents of other countries or by another sector in the same country (see general instructions).

**Positions on an ultimate risk basis.**

\* Column 420 – Total Claims Ultimate Risk Basis

Report the total of columns 6 less 404 plus 414.

\* Columns 421, 422 – Unused Credit Commitments

Report separate amounts for “guarantees” and “other” types of unused credit commitments on an ultimate risk basis (see general instructions). When the currency of future borrowings is not known at the reporting date, report such commitments under the currency in which the maximum authorized drawdown for the loan is stated.

\* Columns 423 – Derivatives

Report the market value of OTC derivative contracts on an ultimate risk basis (see general instructions). Amounts are to be reported after taking into account all legally enforceable bilateral netting agreements.

## **PART II - LIABILITIES**

### Columns 18, 19 - Deposits Payable to Banks

Deposits payable to other banks are to be classified geographically according to the residency of the branch of the depositing institution. Report deposits payable to official monetary institutions separately. Exclude net credit items in transit.

### Column 20 - Deposits Payable to Official Monetary Institutions

Include deposits payable to official monetary institutions (see the list of official monetary institutions).

### Column 21 - Other Deposits

Include all deposits not reported in columns 18, 19, and 20. Bearer term deposits and other similar negotiable instruments for which the institution has no way of knowing the residency of the holder of such instruments are to be reported in section D under this column (country code 935).

### Column 22 - Total of all Deposits Payable

Report the total of columns 18, 19, 20 and 21.

### Column 27, 527 - Total Liabilities to Foreign Branches, Agencies and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Report total liabilities to foreign branches, agencies, and consolidated subsidiaries booked in Canada at the Head Office of the bank, at Canadian branches of the bank, at the Head Office or Canadian branches of Canadian Corporations controlled by the bank, or at Canadian branches or offices of foreign corporations controlled by the bank. **Intra-institution liabilities to banks are also to be reported in column 527.** Foreign bank branches are to report in column 27 and 527 amounts vis-à-vis head office and other related branches.

**\* Report column 527 only as at calendar quarter-ending months.**

**Note: Reporting for column 527 becomes effective March 2006.**

### Column 664 - Subordinated Debt

Report subordinated debt outstanding. If residency of the holder is unknown, report these amounts in Section D - unallocated (country code 935).

**Examples for reporting of individual transactions\***

A. Loans and deposits	Immediate borrower and outward risk (where applicable) reporting			Inward risk reporting			Country transfer
	Type of claim	Sector	Country	Type of claims	Sector	Country	
11. A Canadian bank has extended a loan in Canadian currency to US corporate in the US. The loan is guaranteed by a bank in Canada.	cross border	non-bank private	US	local in local currency	bank	Canada	outward US; inward Canada
12. A Canadian bank has extended a loan in Canadian currency to a corporate residing in Canada. The loan is guaranteed by a bank in Hong Kong.	none	none	none	cross border	bank	Hong Kong	outward none; inward Hong Kong
13. A Canadian bank has extended a loan in Canadian currency to a bank residing in Canada. The loan is guaranteed by corporate in Canada.	none	none	none	none	none	none	outward none; inward none

B. Securities	Immediate borrower and outward risk (where applicable) reporting			Inward risk reporting			Country transfer
	Type of claim	Sector	Country	Type of claims	Sector	Country	
1. A Canadian bank has purchased securities issued by a Japanese bank against credit card claims on Japanese non-banks	cross border	bank	Japan	cross-border	non-bank private	Japan	outward: Japan inward: Japan
2. A Canadian bank has purchased a Canadian dollar securities issued by a branch of a Japanese bank in Canada	none	none	none	cross-border	bank	Japan	inward: Japan
3. A Korean bank in Canada has purchased UK government securities	cross border	public	UK	none	none	none	none

\* Please note that the term “bank” only refers to either head offices of banks or their legally independent and incorporated subsidiaries, but not to branches of banks which are referred to separately. In addition, the term “none” is meant to be a short version for “no reporting required”.

**Examples for reporting of individual transactions\***

<b>C. Derivatives</b>	<b>Ultimate risk reporting</b>
	<b>Country</b>
1. A Canadian bank has bought credit derivatives issued by a bank in the UK which are recorded in the trading book of the Canadian bank	UK
2. A Canadian bank has bought interest rate derivatives issued by a branch of a Japanese bank in the UK	Japan
3. A Canadian bank has bought equity derivatives issued by another Canadian bank. The bank has provided UK government securities as collateral	UK
4. A Japanese bank in Canada has bought credit derivatives issued by a bank in Japan which are recorded in the trading book of the Japanese bank located in Canada	Japan

<b>D. Guarantees and credit commitments</b>	<b>Ultimate risk reporting</b>	
	<b>Type</b>	<b>Country</b>
1. A Canadian bank has guaranteed a loan extended by a bank in Japan to the branch of a UK bank in Hong Kong	guarantee	UK
2. A Canadian bank has made a credit commitment to a corporate in the UK	credit commitment	UK
3. A Canadian bank has made a credit commitment to a branch of a UK bank in Japan	credit commitment	UK
4. A Canadian bank has sold a credit derivative to a branch of a Japanese bank in the UK	guarantee	Japan
5. A Korean bank in Canada has guaranteed a loan extended by a Japanese bank to a corporate in Korea	guarantee	Korea
6. A Japanese bank in Canada has guaranteed a loan extended by a UK bank to a corporate in France	guarantee	France

\* Please note that the term “bank” only refers to either head offices of banks or their legally independent and incorporated subsidiaries, but not to branches of banks which are referred to separately. In addition, the term “none” is meant to be a short version for “no reporting required”.

# Manual of Reporting Forms and Instructions for Deposit-Taking Institutions

## AMENDMENT CONTROL LOG

### Geographical Distribution of Assets and Liabilities Booked Outside of Canada

Amendment Number	Effective Reporting Date	Page Number	Description
<b>Please note that as of November 2002, all changes are highlighted:</b>			
		5-9	<u>Change:</u> ◆ List of Country Codes re-ordered as per International convention
		10-15	<u>Add:</u> ◆ General instructions for new columns added and changes made to the return <b>Note:</b> Extensive changes please see pages noted.
		16-19	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Specific instructions for new columns added and changes made to the return  <u>Change:</u> ◆ Surinam to Suriname ◆ Ivory Coast to Côte d'Ivoire ◆ Palestinian Autonomy to Palestinian Territory ◆ Korea, Democratic People's Republic of to Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (north) ◆ Marshall Island to Marshall Islands ◆ Mongolian People's Republic to Mongolia
		22-29	<u>Change:</u> ◆ List of Official Monetary Institutions re-ordered as per International convention  <u>Add:</u> ◆ List of International Financial Agencies
		30-31	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Examples for reporting of individual transactions
8	Q1 2006	1	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act
		6, 7, 8	<u>Change:</u> ◆ Surinam to Suriname ◆ Ivory Coast to Côte d'Ivoire ◆ Palestinian Autonomy to Palestinian Territory ◆ Korea, Democratic People's Republic of to Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (north) ◆ Marshall Island to Marshall Islands ◆ Mongolian People's Republic to Mongolia
		11	<u>Delete:</u> ◆ Footnote 2
		13	<u>Delete:</u> ◆ 'for all currencies except the Canadian dollar' from paragraph 4
		19	<u>Change:</u> ◆ (see pages 15-17) to (see pages 16 to 18) from the second paragraph under Part III and IV
		20	<u>Delete:</u> ◆ line ii, Claims on books of Securities Dealer Subsidiaries' from the Asset Reconciliation

**RETURN OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BOOKED  
OUTSIDE OF CANADA**

**PURPOSE**

This return provides foreign currency and Canadian currency information regarding the size and nature of a bank's claims, other exposures, and liabilities vis-à-vis residents of foreign countries and Canada that are booked outside of Canada. The data are an important source of information for measuring Canada's balance of payments and are the basis for fulfilling Canada's reporting responsibilities to the Bank for International Settlements.

**STATUTORY**

Section 628 of the Bank Act and Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act.

**APPLICATION**

This return applies to all banks. Trust and Loan Companies are not required to submit this return.

**PUBLICATION**

Certain information is published on a total for all banks basis in the Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics, in Statistics Canada's Balance of Payments (Capital Account) publication and in certain BIS publications.

**FREQUENCY**

As at the end of each calendar quarter.

**CONTACT PERSON**

Provide name and phone number of person to contact regarding any questions about this return.

**REPORTING DATES**

This return is to be completed as at the last day of each month and submitted to the Bank of Canada within 60 days of the reporting date.

**CONTACT AGENCY**

Bank of Canada.

Cuba	224
Dominica	227
Dominican Republic	230
Ecuador	331
El Salvador	335
Falkland Islands	233
French Guiana	339
Guadeloupe	239
Grenada	236
Guatemala	343
Guyana	347
Haiti	242
Honduras	351
Jamaica	248
Martinique	257
Mexico	355
Nicaragua	359
Paraguay	371
Peru	375
Puerto Rico	202
St. Lucia	275
St. Pierre and Miquelon	278
St. Vincent	281
Suriname	379
Trinidad and Tobago	287
Turks and Caicos Islands	290
Uruguay	383
U.S. Virgin Islands	205
Venezuela	387
 (iii) <b>Africa and Middle East</b>	
*Abu Dhabi	602
Algeria	702
Angola	704
Benin (formerly Dahomey)	724
Botswana	706
Burkina Faso	802
Burundi	708
Cameroon Republic	712
Cape Verde Islands	714
Central African Republic	716
Chad	718
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	814
Comoros Islands	720
Congo, Democratic Republic of (formerly Zaire)	804
Congo, People's Republic of	722
Côte d'Ivoire	742
*Dubai	606
Djibouti (formerly French Afars & Issas)	730
Egypt	608
Equatorial Guinea	726
Eritrea	727



Ethiopia	728
Gabon	732
Gambia	734
Ghana	736
Guinea	738
Guinea-Bissau	740
Heard and MacDonald Islands	816
Iran	610
Iraq	612
Israel	614
Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of	616
Kenya	744
Kuwait, State of	618
Lesotho	746
Liberia	748
Libya, Arab Republic of	622
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	750
Malawi	752
Mali	754
Mauritania	756
Morocco	760
Mozambique	762
Namibia	764
Niger	766
Nigeria	768
Oman	626
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	627
Qatar	628
Reunion Islands	770
Rwanda	774
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	778
Saudi Arabia	630
Senegal	780
Seychelles	782
Sierra Leone	784
Somalia	786
St. Helena	776
South Africa	701
Sudan	790
Swaziland	792
Syria	632
Tanzania	794
Togo	796
Tunisia	798
Uganda	800
*United Arab Emirates	634
Western Sahara	788
Yemen, Republic of	636
Zambia	806
Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia)	772

\* Report Abu Dhabi and Dubai separately from other members of United Arab Emirates.

(iv) **Asia and Pacific**

Afghanistan	648
American Samoa	832
Antarctica	834
Armenia	647
Azerbaijan	649
Bangladesh	650
Bhutan, Kingdom of	652
British Indian Ocean Territory	710
Brunei	654
Cambodia	664
China, People's Republic of	640
Christmas Island	840
Cook Islands	826
Fiji	842
French Polynesia	844
Georgia	657
Guam	848
India	660
Indonesia	662
Johnston Island	850
Kazakhstan	665
Kiribati (Canton and Enderbury, Gilbert Island, Phoenix Islands, Line Islands)	846
Korea, Republic of (south)	666
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (north)	642
Kyrgyzstan	667
Laos	668
Malaysia	672
Maldives, Republic of	674
Marshall Islands	872
Micronesia	874
Midway Island	852
Mongolia	644
Myanmar (formerly Burma)	656
Nauru	818
Nepal, Kingdom of	676
New Caledonia	854
Niue Island	828
Norfolk Island	820
Pacific Islands (Trust Territory)	858
Pakistan	678
Palau	876
Papua New Guinea	822
Philippines	680
Pitcairn Islands	860
Samoa	870
Sikkim	684

Bearer term deposits and other similar negotiable instruments for which the institution has no way of knowing the residency of the holder of such instruments are to be reported in section D (country code 935) on Part II of the return under the column 'other deposits payable'. Subordinated debt issued by the institution is to be allocated to country of residence of the holder of the debt. In cases where the institution cannot know the residency of the holder of such debt, report amounts outstanding in section D (country code 935).

In section D of the list of country codes, reference is made to shipping loans. "Shipping loans" are defined to be those loans made upon the security of a ship to an entity whose address reflects its desire to fly "flags of convenience" (usually Liberian or Panama), and whose income is generated by chartering its ship to a resident of another country. Since it is difficult to ascertain where the borrower is domiciled and what the ultimate risk might be, these types of loans should be reported separately in section D (unallocated) (country code 930). It is not necessary to file any information regarding risk transfers for these types of loans.

For reporting purposes of Part I, total immediate borrower claims, outward risk and inward risk transfers are further disaggregated by sector (Banks, Private, and Public) and type of claim (Cross-border, Local in Local currency, and Local in Foreign currency). Furthermore, local claims in local currency (on an immediate borrower basis) are broken down by sector (Banks, Private, and Public) and by residual term to maturity. Claims that cannot be classified by maturity, such as equity, should be assigned to the residual category "unallocated".

Sector:

"Banks" are defined to include all institutions that are regarded as banks in the countries in which they are incorporated and supervised by the appropriate banking supervisory or monetary authority. International agencies such as development banks are to be classified as public non-banks borrowers. Claims, other exposures, and liabilities vis-à-vis international agencies should be reported separately in section D of the return.

"Public" borrowers are defined to include all governments in a country whether central, provincial, state, regional, municipal or local, their departments and agencies. Regional, national, and international development banks are to be classified as public borrowers. Securities issued by or loans to official monetary institutions are to be treated as public claims (see attached list of official monetary institutions). Government business enterprises, i.e., corporations and other entities other than banks that are majority controlled (over 50 per cent owned directly or indirectly) or deemed by the reporting bank to be controlled by governments, are classified as public borrowers.

"Private" is defined to include all borrowers not classified as banks or public borrowers.

Type of claim:

"Cross-border" claims are defined as claims on residents of countries other than the country in which the claim is booked.

"Local" activities are those claims of an office of a bank made with residents of the country in which the office booking the claim is located. "Local claims in local currency" involve local claims denominated in the local currency of the country in which the banking office is located. Local currencies are defined as those that are issued by the relevant countries themselves or which issuance a country can influence as in the case of a monetary union. "Local claims in foreign currency" involve local claims denominated in non-local currency.

Additional types of collateral (besides financial collateral as set out above):

- 1) Commercial real estate (CRE) and residential real estate (RRE) collateral;
- 2) Finance receivables collateral with an original maturity of less than or equal to one year;
- 3) Other physical collateral with existing liquid markets and available market prices; and
- 4) Leasing collateral (e.g., equipment).

If credit derivatives are used to cover for the counterparty risk of financial claims in the banking book, the country of ultimate risk of these positions is defined as the country in which the counterparty to the credit derivative contract resides. However, credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps and total return swaps, that belong to the trading book of the protection buying reporting bank should only be reported under the “Derivatives” category, and all other credit derivatives should be reported as “Guarantees” by the protection seller (see Guarantees and Other Unused Credit Commitments below).

Reporting of Credit derivatives

	<b>Buy protection</b>	<b>Sell protection</b>
<b>Banking book</b>	Risk transfers	Guarantees
<b>Trading book</b>	Derivatives	Guarantees

In the case of security holdings, such as credit-linked notes and other collateralized debt obligations and asset-backed securities, a “look-through” approach should be adopted and the country of ultimate risk is defined as the country where the debtor of the underlying credit, security or derivative contract resides.

Note that inward and outward risk transfers are used to report transfer of risk from one sector to another sector, even when the country of the immediate borrower and the country of ultimate risk are the same. The total for all outward risk transfers will equal the total for all inward risk transfers. Where banks are unable to allocate outward risk by country because the protection has been purchased to cover a group, e.g., an industry exposure, banks are to use a reasonable weighted-average allocation formula, e.g., weighted-average based on total claims of the group. Amounts involved in such allocations should be insignificant.

The following example demonstrates a risk transfer. A borrower in country X borrows \$1 million Canadian equivalent from a chartered bank, and the repayment of that loan is guaranteed by another entity in country Y. For purposes of risk transfer, this transaction would be reported as follows:

(Thousands of Canadian Dollars)

<b>Claims On</b>	<b>Loans</b>	<b>Outward Risk Transfer</b>	<b>Inward Risk Transfer</b>
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Country X	1,000	1,000	
2. Country Y			1,000

The data in line 1 tell us that the bank has a \$1 million claim on a borrower located in country X, and this claim is guaranteed by a resident of another country. Line 2 data tell us that the residents of country Y have provided an unconditional credit commitment for the claims the bank has on the residents of another country. Note that the total of the "Outward Risk Transfer" column and the "Inward Risk Transfer" column (columns 3 and 4 in the above example) will be the same.

Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. For example, a deposit payable to a German resident booked in Germany in French Francs would not have been considered "Local in local currency" prior to the introduction of the EURO, but is now classified as a "Local in local currency" liability beginning January 1, 1999.

### **PART III and IV - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

Parts III and IV of the return report supplementary information on claims and liabilities booked in offshore countries **vis-à-vis Canadian residents only** (country code 146). These data have already been included in the information reported on Parts I and II of the return and are reported in these two parts of the return on an "of which" basis. For list of offshore countries see section B in list of country codes.

The definitions of the claims and liabilities to be reported are identical to those used in Parts I and II of this return (see pages **16 to 18**). The column numbers are different from those in Parts I and II to distinguish the claims and liabilities booked in offshore countries from among those booked outside of Canada. Note that Total Claims (Column 229) on Part III should equal Column 150 on Part I and that Total Liabilities (Column 235) on Part IV should equal Column 177 on Part II.

### **Reconciliation with Month-end Balance Sheet**

All banks are required, as at the end of each calendar quarter, to reconcile the information reported on this return and the monthly Geographical Distribution of Assets and Liabilities Return with that reported on the month-end balance sheet. The reconciliation can only be carried out for foreign currency balances. A suggested form reconciliation is attached and the reconciliation information is to be submitted with this return (that is, within 60 days of the calendar quarter). Banks that only report the monthly return should submit their reconciliation with that return. Banks that prefer to submit this reconciliation return electronically should contact the ADT Helpline at (613) 782-8318.

QUARTERLY RECONCILIATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION RETURN  
WITH THE CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY RETURN OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS

\_\_\_\_\_

as at

\_\_\_\_\_

(Bank)

(in thousands of equivalent Canadian dollars)

TOTAL CLAIMS

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION -

Total foreign currency claims reported in the Geographical Return as at the end of the calendar quarter:

Local and Non-Local Claims \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Columns 6, 149)

Foreign currency amounts excluded from Quarterly Geographical Return:

(i) Individual and Group Allowance, Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Other (specify) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - Foreign Currency Totals (Foreign Currency Portions Only)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Total - Assets 5, 7, 8,  
9, 10, 11, 12)

# Manual of Reporting Forms and Instructions for Deposit-Taking Institutions

## AMENDMENT CONTROL LOG

### Regional Distribution of Assets and Liabilities

Amendment Number	Effective Reporting Date	Page Number	Description
<b>Please note that as of November 2002, all changes are highlighted</b>			
1	Q1 1998	After 20	<u>Delete:</u> ♦ “Cross Revenue of Loans” schedule for reporting periods before December 1994.
2	Q1 1999	6	<u>Change:</u> ♦ The lines for notice deposits were changed. This correction applies only to page 6.
3	Q1 2000	1	<u>Add:</u> ♦ Section 600 of the Bank Act (applies to Foreign Bank Branches)  <u>Change:</u> ♦ Section 523 of the Bank Act is now Section 628 ♦ The Bank of Canada Review is now called: Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics
		2 - 8	<u>Add:</u> ♦ Nunavut Territory
4	Q1 2002	8	<u>Add:</u> ♦ General Allocation Rule (g) for the reporting of internet banking.
5	Q1 2004	9 - 15	<u>Add:</u> ♦ For business done via the internet, allocate by address of the customer
6	Q1 2005	6	<u>Add:</u> ♦ Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments
7	Q1 2006	1	<u>Add:</u> ♦ Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act  <u>Change:</u> ♦ Contact Agency to Bank of Canada

## **REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

### **PURPOSE**

This return provides a detailed breakdown of the consolidated balance sheet of deposit-taking institutions on a provincial basis.

### **STATUTORY**

Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act, Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act and Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act.

### **APPLICATION**

This return applies to all deposit-taking institutions.

### **PUBLICATION**

Information from this return is published in the Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics on a total for all institutions basis.

### **FREQUENCY**

Quarterly - calendar.

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Provide name and phone number of person to contact regarding any questions about this return.

### **REPORTING DATES**

This return is to be completed within 60 days of the calendar quarter-end.

### **CONTACT AGENCY**

Bank of Canada.



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**AMENDMENT CONTROL LOG**

**Securities Report**

Amendment Number	Effective Reporting Date	Page Number	Description
<b>Please note that as of November 2002, all changes are highlighted</b>			
1	Q1 1998	2, 5, 6, 7	<u>Delete:</u> ♦ Reference to the phase in of the report - December 1995.
2	Q1 1999	12, 13	<u>Delete:</u> ♦ Federal Government Enterprises which have been privatized: - Canadian Commercial Corporation - Canadian National Railway Company and subsidiaries - Canarctic Shipping Company Ltd. - Petro-Canada and subsidiaries
3	Q1 2000	1	<u>Add:</u> ♦ Section 600 of the Bank Act (applies to Foreign Bank Branches)  <u>Change:</u> ♦ Section 523 of the Bank Act is now Section 628
4	Q1 2006	1	<u>Add:</u> ♦ Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act  <u>Change:</u> ♦ Contact Agency to Bank of Canada

## **SECURITIES REPORT**

### **PURPOSE**

This return provides a detailed breakdown of the securities holdings of deposit-taking institutions.

### **STATUTORY**

Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act, Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act and Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act.

### **APPLICATION**

This return applies to all institutions.

### **PUBLICATION**

Information from this return is not published.

### **FREQUENCY**

Quarterly - calendar.

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Provide name and phone number of person to contact regarding any questions about this return.

### **REPORTING DATES**

This return is to be completed within 45 days of the calendar quarter-end.

### **CONTACT AGENCY**

Bank of Canada.

**Manual of Reporting Forms and Instructions  
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**AMENDMENT CONTROL LOG**

**Selected Structural Statistics**

Amendment Number	Effective Reporting Date	Page Number	Description
<b>Please note that throughout this Tab, the following changes are all identified by a sidebar:</b>			
1	Q1 2006		NEW

## **SELECTED STRUCTURAL STATISTICS**

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this return is to provide the Bank of Canada with information to assess the efficiency and productivity of domestic and foreign banks and foreign bank branches.

### **STATUTORY**

Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act.

### **APPLICATION**

This return applies to all banks and foreign bank branches on a consolidated basis. Trust and Loan Companies and subsidiaries of banks are not required to submit this return.

### **PUBLICATION**

Certain information may be published on a total-for-all-institutions basis in the Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics and/or the Financial System Review.

### **FREQUENCY**

Institutions with fiscal year-ends of October	-	Quarterly	-	January, April, July and October
Institutions with fiscal year-ends of December	-	Quarterly	-	March, June, September and December

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Provide name and phone number of person to contact regarding any questions about this return.

### **REPORTING DATES**

This return is to be completed as at the last day of each quarter and submitted to the Bank of Canada within 45 days of the reporting date as follows:

Institutions with fiscal year-ends of October	-	January, April, July and October
Institutions with fiscal year-ends of December	-	March, June, September and December

### **CONTACT AGENCY**

Bank of Canada.

**SELECTED STRUCTURAL STATISTICS**

	<b>IN CANADA</b>	<b>WORLDWIDE</b>
1. Number of full-time equivalent employees		
2. Number of bank branches / service delivery units		
3. Number of automated banking machines		

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

The purpose of this return is to provide the Bank of Canada with information to assess the efficiency and productivity of domestic and foreign banks and foreign bank branches.

Data are to be reported on both an “in Canada” and “worldwide” basis. Bank operating only in Canada should report the same amounts in both columns.

Banks are permitted to report this information based on their internal definitions. Typical definitions might be:

1. Number of full-time equivalent employees
  - Number of hours worked per two weeks by currently working full time staff plus staff on leave with salary, regular and intermittent part-time staff, and temporary employees, divided by 75
2. Number of bank branches / service delivery units
  - Number of bank branches that provide full or limited banking services, and facilities and offices from which customers can obtain products/services offered by the bank
3. Number of automated banking machines
  - Number of automated self serve banking machines (both full and partial service) in both branch and non-branch locations

**Manual of Reporting Forms and Instructions  
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**AMENDMENT CONTROL LOG**

**Unclaimed Balances**

Amendment Number	Effective Reporting Date	Page Number	Description
<b>Please note that as of November 2002, all changes are highlighted:</b>			
6	December 2004	1, (Appendix)	<u>Delete:</u> ◆ References to Magnetic Tape Cartridges
		(Appendix)	<u>Delete:</u> ◆ Requirement for blocking factor of records on file  <u>Add:</u> ◆ Requirement for using ISO 9660 encoding ◆ Magnetic Cartridge Tapes no longer accepted
4	December 2005	4	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Clarification for Province Abbreviations
		(Appendix)	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Items added to instructions for further clarification

Address

1. Report the recorded address of each creditor. Where no recorded address is known by the institution, report as "Unknown".
2. Addresses should be listed in the following format:
  - (i) Street or P.O. address using all possible abbreviations;
  - (ii) City, town or place;
  - (iii) Province (abbreviated) and (if readily available) postal code, (State), (Country if outside Canada).

e.g. 737 Howe St. W.                      RR No. 3  
Vancouver, BC                              Burlington, ON  
V6L 3B8                                        L7L 3X3

48 Jean Talon St. W.                      113 Elm St.  
Montreal, QC                                Las Vegas, Nevada, U.S.A.  
H2R 2W2                                        02589

50 Central St.  
Montreal, QC  
H3K 1G1

3. Province Abbreviations

**Only the following abbreviations may be used:**

Newfoundland & Labrador	NL
Prince Edward Island	PE
Nova Scotia	NS
New Brunswick	NB
Quebec	QC
Ontario	ON
Manitoba	MB
Saskatchewan	SK
Alberta	AB
British Columbia	BC
Yukon Territory	YT
Northwest Territories	NT
Nunavut Territory	NU

4. Other Common Abbreviations

Street	St.
Road	Rd.
Rural Route	R.R.
Avenue	Ave.
Drive	Dr.
Place	Pl.



**SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF  
UNCLAIMED BALANCES DATA ON MAGNETIC MEDIA**

**Appendix 1**

**Section 2 – SPECIFICATION  
Fixed Record Format 2.3**

Data Element Number	Character Positions	Data Element Size	Contents	Data Element Name
01	1-120	120	Alphanumeric	Account Name
02	121-190	70	Alphanumeric	Street Address
03	191-230	40	Alphanumeric	City, Province
04	231-247	17	Alphanumeric	Account/Instrument Number
05	248-297	50	Alphanumeric	Payee Name
06	298-303	6	Alphanumeric	Filler
07	304-305	2	Numeric	Class of Account
08	306-313	8	Numeric	Date of Last Transaction
09	314-317	4	Numeric	Filler
10	318-325	8	Numeric	I.B. Amount reported to OSFI
11	326-333	8	Numeric	Non-I.B. Amount reported to OSFI
12	334-341	8	Numeric	I.B. Amount to Bank of Canada
13	342-349	8	Numeric	Non I.B. Amount to Bank of Canada
14	350-354	5	Numeric	Institution Number
15	355-359	5	Numeric	Transit/Branch Number
16	360-361	2	Numeric	Branch Province Code
17	362-377	16	Alphanumeric	Filler
18	378-407	30	Alphanumeric	Branch Address
19	408-437	30	Alphanumeric	Branch City, Province
20	438-452	15	Alphanumeric	Institution Cross-Reference Data
21	453-480	28	Alphanumeric	Filler

Each record in the file must contain **one** of the following data elements for identification purposes:

- account name (01),
- payee name (05)
- or account/ instrument number (04).

**All** other data elements must be completed as well.

\*\*\*

**Manual of Reporting Forms and Instructions  
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**AMENDMENT CONTROL LOG**

**Glossary of Terms**

Amendment Number	Effective Date	Page Number	Description
<b>Please note that as of November 2002, all changes are highlighted:</b>			
1	January 1998	N/A	N/A
2	January 2003	20	<u>Add:</u> ◆ Head Office Account
3	January 2006	6	<u>Delete:</u> ◆ CDIC Standards of Sound Business and Financial Practices

**C**

**Call Loans**

Drawn lines of credit to recognized exchange brokers and investment dealers, permitting them to trade in securities as a result of firm purchase or sale orders received from their clients; to service clients' margin accounts; to pledge security inventories, or to purchase newly-issued securities.

**Call Option**

Optional forward purchase contracts that oblige the seller of the contract to sell a particular financial instrument, including futures contracts, at the buyer's option.

**Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC)**

Refers to the deposit insurer established under the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.

**Canadian Financial Institution**

A financial institution that is incorporated or formed by or under an Act of Parliament or of the legislature of a province.

**Capital Leases**

Leases that, from the point of view of the lessee, substantially transfer all the benefits and risks incident to ownership of property to the lessee.

**Carrying Amount**

The recorded investment in a loan or group of loans less any related allowances for impairment.

**Carrying Value of Investments**

Computed by adding purchases of securities held at cost and deducting sales on a systematic basis such as average cost, last-in first-out, or first-in first-out.