

Glossary

Bail-in: A tool that CDIC can use to resolve a domestic systemically important bank (D-SIB) in the event that it fails or is about to fail. In a bail-in resolution, CDIC would take temporary control or ownership of a failing D-SIB and convert all or some of its eligible liabilities into common shares in order to recapitalize the bank and help restore it to viability. During a bail-in resolution, a D-SIB would remain open and operating, maintaining the services it provides to its customers. (*Régime de recapitalisation interne*)

Basel III: Refers to the Basel III Accord, which was developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, in a response to deficiencies in financial regulation revealed by the global financial crisis. It is meant to strengthen bank capital requirements and introduces new regulatory requirements on bank liquidity and bank leverage. (*Accord de Bâle III*)

Basis point: One basis point is equivalent to 0.01%. (*Point de base*)

Deposit: As defined in the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act* (the CDIC Act), a deposit is the unpaid balance of money received or held by a CDIC member institution from or on behalf of a person in the usual course of deposit-taking business for which the member:

- (a) is obliged to give credit to that person's account or is required to issue an instrument for which the member is primarily liable; and
- (b) is obliged to repay on a fixed day or on demand by that person or within a specified period of time following demand by that person, including any interest that has accrued or which is payable to that person. (*Dépôt*)

Domestic systemically important bank (D-SIB):⁵ A bank designated by the Superintendent of Financial Institutions whose distress or failure could have significant adverse effects on the Canadian financial system. Banks designated as such are subject to more intensive supervision and additional requirements to minimize the likelihood of failure. (*Banque d'importance systémique nationale (BISN)*)

Eligible deposit: Eligible deposits are held at a CDIC member institution and can include: savings and chequing accounts; Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GICs) and other term deposits; and foreign currency (e.g., U.S.\$). CDIC insures eligible deposits separately (up to \$100,000, including principal and interest) for each of the seven insured categories. (Deposits that are not eligible deposits include, for example: mutual funds, stocks and bonds, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and cryptocurrencies.) (*Dépôt assurable*)

Ex ante funding: The accumulation of a reserve or fund to cover deposit insurance claims in anticipation of the failure of a member institution which, in the case of CDIC, is the aggregate of the retained earnings and the provision for insurance losses. (*Financement ex ante*)

Ex officio: Holding a second position or office by virtue of being appointed to a first. For example, when individuals are appointed to certain senior government positions (Governor of the Bank of Canada, Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Deputy Minister of Finance, or Commissioner of the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada), they automatically become members of CDIC's Board of Directors, and continue as Directors as long as they hold those positions. (*Nommé (ou membre) d'office*)

⁵ The six designated D-SIBs are the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, National Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada and Toronto-Dominion Bank.

Financial Stability Board (FSB): A body established to coordinate internationally the work of national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies, and to develop and promote effective regulatory, supervisory and other financial sector policies in the interest of financial stability. (*Conseil de stabilité financière (CSF)*)

Global systemically important bank (G-SIB): A bank that is designated to be so interconnected to the world's financial markets that its failure could pose a threat to the international financial system. The Financial Stability Board, in consultation with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, designates banks with the highest systemic risk scores as G-SIBs, based on size, interconnectedness, substitutability, complexity and cross-jurisdictional activities. A G-SIB must meet a higher risk-based capital ratio to enhance its resilience, and is subject to additional regulatory oversight and requirements for group-wide resolution planning and resolvability assessments. The resolvability of each G-SIB is reviewed annually using a high-level FSB Resolvability Assessment Process conducted by senior policy makers within the firms' Crisis Management Groups. (*Banque d'importance systémique mondiale (BISM)*)

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS): Standards for accounting and reporting, developed and revised by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to support reliable and relevant reporting that is understandable and comparable across international jurisdictions. IFRS have increasingly replaced national financial reporting standards. (*Normes internationales d'information financière (IFRS)*)

Joint deposit: Deposit jointly held by two or more owners, all of whom are identified on the records of the member institution holding the deposit as having an interest in the deposit. (*Dépôt en copropriété*)

Member institution: A bank, trust company, loan company, federal credit union, or an association governed by the *Cooperative Credit Associations Act* whose deposits are insured by CDIC. (*Institution membre*)

Payout: The process undertaken by CDIC to make deposit insurance payments to the insured depositors of a failed member institution. (*Remboursement des dépôts assurés*)

Premium year: The period beginning on May 1 in one year and ending on April 30 in the next year. (*Exercice comptable des primes*)

Premiums: The amount that is payable to CDIC by a member institution for deposit insurance coverage. It is calculated annually as a percentage of the total eligible insured deposits that are held by the institution as of April 30. CDIC has a differential premiums system in which institutions are classified in one of four premium categories. Institutions classified in the best premium category pay the lowest premiums. (*Primes*)

Provision for loss: The amount set aside on a balance sheet to provide for anticipated or possible loss or expenditure. CDIC maintains a provision for insurance losses that reflects the organization's best estimate of the losses it is likely to incur as a result of insuring deposits at member institutions. (*Provision pour pertes*)

Tier 1 capital ratio: The ratio of a bank's core equity capital to its risk-weighted assets. (*Ratio de fonds propres de catégorie 1*)