



Instructions

Subject: AIRB Self-Assessment Instructions

Category: Capital

No: A-1 **Date:** January 2006



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Abbreviations

AIRB approach	Advanced internal ratings-based approach
EAD	Exposure at default
IRB approach	Internal ratings-based approach
LGD	Loss given default
PD	Probability of default
QRE	Qualifying revolving exposures
SME	Small and medium-sized entity
RWA	Risk weighted assets
RRS	Risk Rating System

1. Introduction

1.1 Definition

This document supports the approval framework described in the Implementation Note, [2007/2008 Approval of IRB Approaches for Institutions](#)¹, which outlines the key principles, requirements and steps for the approval of Internal Risk Rating Systems for the internal ratings-based (IRB) methodology and minimum regulatory capital calculation outlined in Chapter 5 of the OSFI's *Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) Guideline A-1*. In its Implementation Note, OSFI indicated that self-assessment template(s) would be developed along with the instructions for Phase 2² of the approval process. Accordingly, OSFI has developed the following self-assessment documents:

- (i) AIRB Self-Assessment Instructions;
- (ii) AIRB RRS Scorecard (Schedules 1-4);
- (iii) Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard (Schedule 5);
- (iv) Vendor Model Inventory (Schedule 6); and
- (v) RRS Summary (Schedule 7).

These Instructions describe the self-assessment process and elaborate on the contents of the self-assessment templates, such as the AIRB RRS Scorecard and the Vendor Model Inventory, as well as other areas not explicitly provided for.

A comprehensive self-assessment process is necessary for successful implementation of AIRB. If completed with accuracy and appropriateness, the self-assessment process can leverage the limited time that exists prior to implementation of AIRB by providing an assessment and analysis that is structured and consistent across the applicant institutions.

It is expected that an institution using AIRB will have a clearly defined and robust self-assessment process that is supported by a variety of documentation. The institution will be able to provide evidence of the self-assessment work performed by delivering a self-assessment package³ as well as other supporting documents to OSFI (see Section 2 of this document for details).

¹ Banks and bank holding companies to which the *Bank Act* applies and federally regulated trust or loan companies to which the *Trust and Loan Companies Act* applies are collectively referred to as "institutions".

² As defined in the Implementation Note, the various phases of approval are: Phase 1: Monitoring of institutions' implementation efforts; Phase 2: Formal application and preparation for 'meaningful' parallel reporting; Phase 3: 'Meaningful' parallel reporting and completion of OSFI review for approval; Phase 4: Approval for Pillar 1 credit risk capital purposes; Phase 5: Monitoring of ongoing compliance (see Appendix I for further details).

³ Submission of a signed application confirms an applicant's consent for any information provided to be shared with other regulators for the purposes of the approvals process.

The self-assessment package summarizes the self-assessment work performed by the institution and provides a “road map” to all self-assessment documents developed and used by the institution for AIRB approval purposes. Upon request, all documents that the institution refers to in its self-assessment package should be made available to OSFI.

1.2 Scope

The self-assessment process must determine if the institution has:

- (i) a clear understanding of the AIRB minimum requirements;
- (ii) appropriate measures/criteria of success for each AIRB minimum requirement;
- (iii) adequate remedial actions for each gap identified;
- (iv) a regular and well-defined process for assessment of compliance with the AIRB minimum requirements; and
- (v) clearly defined and documented the role and scope of work performed by risk and/or business management (as applicable) and internal audit in respect of AIRB implementation.

1.3 Initial and Final Self-Assessment

In line with CAR Guideline A-1, the self-assessment process requires that risk and/or business management (as applicable) and internal audit provide the necessary assurances that the institution is in compliance with the AIRB minimum requirements by the implementation date of the new Basel framework (i.e., as at November 1, 2007). OSFI recognizes that some of the requirements around the scope of work for these parties are new and will take time to build during implementation of the new Basel framework.

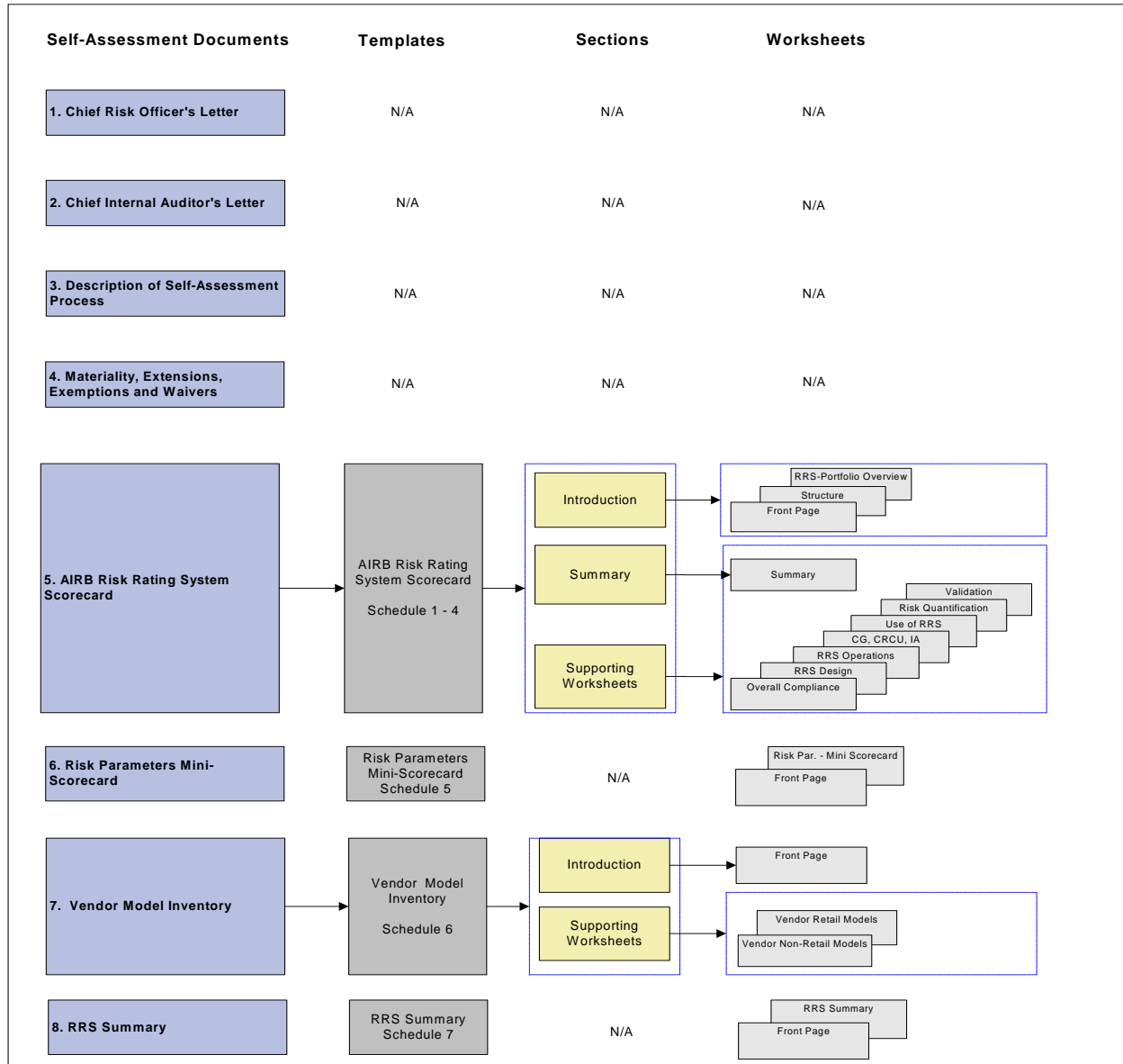
Consequently, OSFI expects that the initial assessment of adherence to the AIRB minimum requirements to be submitted by the Formal Application Date, i.e., February 1, 2006, based on a self-assessment as at October 31, 2005. The remaining work will be completed over the subsequent years of the AIRB rollout, particularly during the parallel reporting period.

The final self-assessment, including fully completed AIRB RRS Scorecard, should be submitted to OSFI by October 31, 2007, based on a self-assessment as at July 31, 2007 (see Section 7 of this document for details).

2. Self-Assessment Package

As part of OSFI's AIRB approval process, the institution will submit the initial self-assessment package by February 1, 2006⁴ and the final self-assessment package by October 31, 2007⁵. Please refer to Figure 1 for graphical presentation of the self-assessment package.

Figure 1 Self-Assessment Package



⁴ All documents listed in the package are to be submitted together, except for the Chief Auditor's Letter, which is required to be submitted to OSFI by March 31, 2006.

⁵ Some of the documents, such as description of the self-assessment process, description of waivers, extensions and exemptions, vendor model inventory, should be re-submitted by October 31, 2007 if any material changes have occurred since their last submission.

The supporting documents to the self-assessment package should demonstrate the scope, depth, and quality of the self-assessment work performed by the institution. This self-assessment work should demonstrate that all material and relevant issues have been identified and that the institution has undertaken or is undertaking appropriate action to address them in a timely fashion.

OSFI recognizes that the implementation process is ongoing and that the self-assessment will change throughout the implementation and rollout of AIRB. Consequently, OSFI expects the institutions to update parts of the self-assessment package on a regular basis to facilitate the monitoring of AIRB implementation. Please refer to Section 7 for further details on the update timeline.

Schedules have been provided to enhance the structure of the self-assessment templates. The schedules identify distinct sections of the templates, including sections of AIRB RRS Scorecard, Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard, Vendor Model Inventory and RRS Summary. All schedules are listed below in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1. List of Schedules

Schedule Number	Template/ Schedule Title
AIRB RRS Scorecard Templates	
Schedule 1	RRS Scorecard Template Structure
Schedule 2	RRS - Portfolio Overview
Schedule 3	Self-Assessment Summary
Schedule 4 – Section 1	Overall Compliance
Schedule 4 – Section 2	RRS Design
Schedule 4 – Section 3	RRS Operation
Schedule 4 – Section 4	Corporate Governance, CRCU & Internal Audit
Schedule 4 – Section 5	Use of RRS
Schedule 4 – Section 6	Risk Quantification
Schedule 4 – Section 7	Validation
Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard Template	
Schedule 5	Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard
Vendor Model Inventory Templates	
Schedule 6 – Section 1	Vendor Non-Retail Models

Schedule Number	Template/ Schedule Title
Schedule 6 – Section 2	Vendor Retail Models
RRS Summary Template	
Schedule 7	RRS Summary

2.1 Chief Risk Officer’s Letter and Other Submissions

As indicated in the Implementation Note, Phase 2 of the approval process is the stage for formal application and preparation for “meaningful” parallel reporting. To commence Phase 2, the institution will need to submit a cover letter from the Chief Risk Officer, addressed to OSFI by February 1, 2006, as part of the initial self-assessment package. The letter will include the following:

- (i) The status of the institution’s implementation efforts and level of adherence to the AIRB minimum requirements, including those parts of implementation not yet finalized, by the Formal Application Date of AIRB (i.e., February 1, 2006 for those institutions intending to implement AIRB by fiscal year-end 2007); and
- (ii) Information on the nature of any and all representations made to the Audit and Risk Committees of the board in respect of the AIRB implementation and approval.

In addition to the letter, the institution should submit its self-assessment package. Please refer to Sections 2.3 to 2.8 for a detailed description of this package.

OSFI recognizes that this self-assessment work will be a work-in-progress. Consequently, OSFI expects a description of all work performed to date by risk and/or business management (as applicable) in respect of the institution’s adherence to the AIRB minimum requirements. Where such work is performed, the results of the assessment must also be included in the form of assessment ratings within the self-assessment package.

The institution will need to re-submit a letter from the Chief Risk Officer to OSFI by October 31, 2007 providing an updated view on the level of adherence to the AIRB minimum requirements and the nature of any and all representations made to the Audit and Risk Committees of the Board in respect of the AIRB implementation and approval.

2.2 Chief Internal Auditor’s Letter and Other Submissions

As part of the initial self-assessment package, the institution will need to submit a letter from the Chief Internal Auditor addressed to OSFI by March 31, 2006, providing an assessment, in the form of negative assurance, based on the following information:

-
- (i) The work conducted to that point in time, observations and other audit procedures, on the institution's progress towards readiness to adhere to all the AIRB minimum requirements; and
 - (ii) A review of management's self-assessment made as part of the formal application, including the self-assessment process developed and implemented by the risk and/or business management (as applicable).

In addition to the letter, the institution will submit the following information:

- (i) A description of the work performed to-date by internal audit in respect of an institution's adherence to the AIRB minimum requirements. Where internal audit work is performed, the internal auditor's opinion must also be included as part of the approval package; and
- (ii) Details of internal audit plans during the parallel reporting period in respect of AIRB implementation.

The institution will re-submit a letter from the Chief Internal Auditor to OSFI by October 31, 2007 providing an updated view on internal audit work performed to date as it relates to all points described above. This letter will also give an updated assessment in the form of an opinion from internal audit based on the following assessments:

- (i) The effectiveness of the internal controls; and
- (ii) Whether the controls are designed appropriately to ensure adherence to all applicable IRB minimum requirements.

2.3 Description of the Self-Assessment Process

The institution will provide a report describing its internal self-assessment process by February 1, 2006. Unless there is a material change to the internal self-assessment process, the institution is not required to re-submit such a report again. Although there is no prescribed format for this report, it will include the following information:

- (i) An outline of the institution's self-assessment approach;
- (ii) A listing of all key steps in the self-assessment process;
- (iii) An explanation of how the institution arrived at its overall assessment of AIRB compliance;
- (iv) Information relating to those internal controls and/or tracking systems used respectively for monitoring design and development, implementation and validation, use testing, internal assessment, and approval;

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- (v) A description of the governance process around the institution's self-assessment, including a description of the roles and responsibilities of all key parties, such as the role of the Board (or a designated Committee thereof), senior management, risk and/or business management (as applicable), internal audit, and the Basel PMO;
 - (vi) The criteria, methods, and other means used to identify deficiencies and/or gaps in the institution's self-assessment processes, policies, procedures and controls;
 - (vii) A clear description of guidelines around the sign-off process;
 - (viii) A summary of the institution's approach to self-assessment against each approval area identified by OSFI's Implementation Notes⁶; and
 - (ix) A list of the titles of all internal documents that were used for self-assessment purposes.

2.4 Description of Materiality, Extensions, Exemptions, and Waivers

The institution will submit the description of all exemptions, extensions and waivers by February 1, 2006. Unless there is a material change, the institution is not required to re-submit this information; however, if at any stage material changes have occurred, the institution should inform OSFI of the changes on a timely basis.

The IRB approval process recognizes the importance of materiality and provides various mechanisms to accommodate the phased rollout of AIRB. To support this approach, the institution should provide a document with sufficient detail on the assumptions underpinning the self-assessment process, including materiality assumptions. As a part of this document, the institution should show its assessment of materiality for all IRB asset classes listed in Exhibit 2.

In addition, as a part of the self-assessment process, all exemptions⁷, extensions⁸ and waivers⁹ should be listed, together with a description of the tracking process used to monitor them throughout the rollout of AIRB.

In order to minimize duplication with the rollout plan, this section should focus primarily on the self-assessment itself, and the management process and procedures supporting the self-assessment, as opposed to a description of exemptions and waivers themselves.

⁶ See OSFI's Implementation Notes on 2007/2008 Approval of IRB Approaches for Institutions, Corporate Governance and Oversight at IRB Institutions, Risk Quantification at IRB Institutions, Collateral Management Principles for IRB Institutions, Data Maintenance at IRB Institutions, The Use of Rating and Estimates of Default and Loss at IRB Institutions, and Validating Risk Rating Systems at IRB Institutions.

⁷ Exemptions only apply to those asset classes, business units and/or legal entities that are deemed immaterial and will therefore report on an alternative Pillar I approach to credit risk.

⁸ Extensions apply to those material portfolios outside of Canada and the U.S. that are subject to a three-year transition period to roll out the IRB approach.

⁹ Waivers only apply to those material portfolios that are expected to be AIRB-compliant by the start date of the new Basel framework.

2.5 AIRB RRS Scorecard

The AIRB RRS Scorecard was designed as a tool to assist the self-assessment process for AIRB approval. The structure of the scorecard is based on the structure of the CAR Guideline, but it also attempts to integrate other aspects, including work effort around the implementation and self-assessment process. Various schedules of the AIRB RRS Scorecard need to be updated at different times. Please refer to Section 7 on Update Timeline.

OSFI will use the self-assessment package for monitoring an institution's progress throughout the implementation process and rollout of AIRB. OSFI recognizes that institutions will continue implementation efforts throughout the parallel reporting period and this will impact self-assessments over time. The scorecard is to be updated on a regular basis to capture this dynamic process. Refer to Exhibit 22 for the update frequencies.

The AIRB minimum requirements relate to several levels of analysis such as the consolidated banking group, the IRB asset class, and the internal risk rating system. Consequently, different types of self-assessments will be required at each level.

The institution will be required to use two approaches within the self-assessment process. The first approach is based on an assessment at the level of the RRS, whereas the second approach is based on an assessment at the level of the IRB asset class¹⁰. See Exhibit 2 for the illustration of approaches.

Exhibit 2. Mapping Self-Assessment Approaches to IRB Asset Classes

Type of Self-Assessment Approach	IRB Asset Class
1. One self-assessment scorecard per RRS (templates are provided)	Corporate (including SME) Sovereign Bank Retail – Mortgages Retail – QRE Retail – Other
2. Self-assessment per asset class (templates are not provided)	Purchased Receivables Specialized Lending IRB Equity IRB Securitization

¹⁰ The institutions should follow definitions of exposure classes based on the CAR Guideline A-1, Section B1 Categorization of Exposures. Please refer to the following paragraphs for a definition of each exposure class: corporate exposures par. 218, sovereign exposures par. 229, bank exposures par. 230, retail exposures par. 231, qualifying revolving retail exposures par. 234, equity exposures par. 235, and eligible purchased receivables par. 239-241.

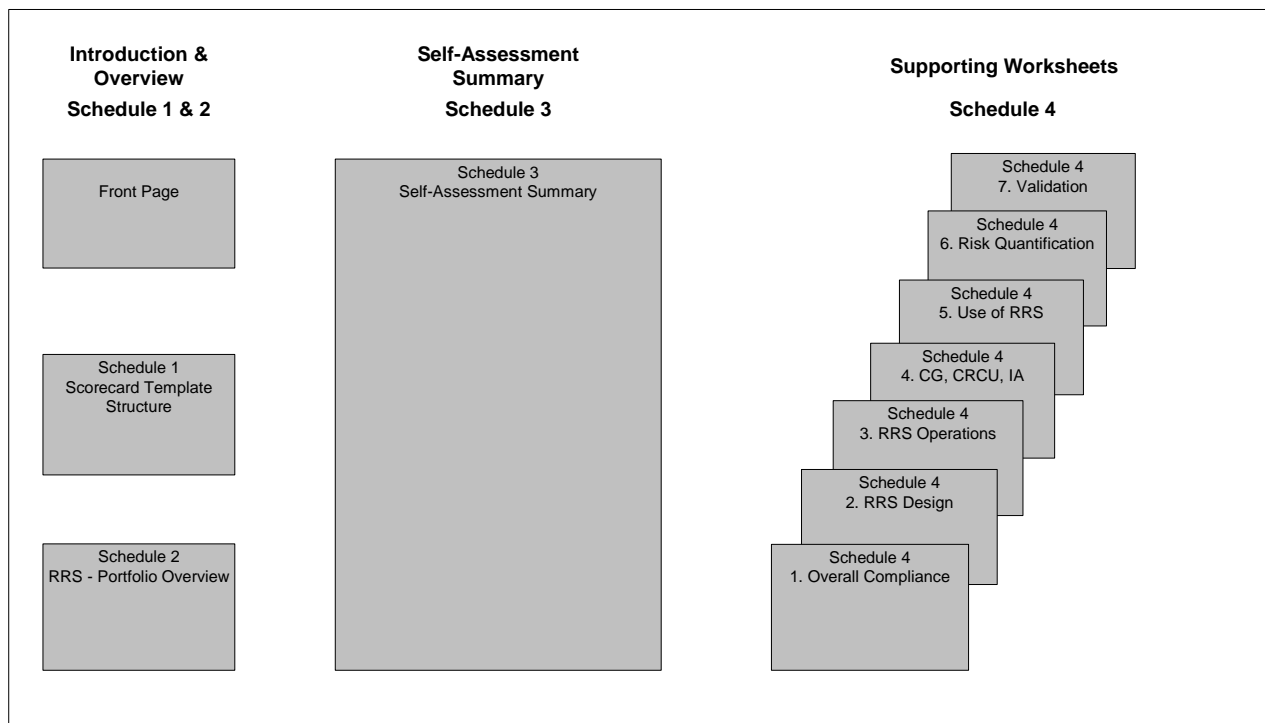
Exhibit 2, above, illustrates that the institution has to populate one scorecard per RRS for corporate (including corporate SME), sovereign, bank, retail mortgages, QRE, and other retail asset classes.

Internal rating system designs vary among institutions; therefore, some institutions will have one RRS per asset class, while others will have one RRS for several asset classes. In situations where one RRS covers several asset classes, OSFI will permit the institutions to complete one scorecard for all appropriate asset classes with an exception of retail exposures.

Institutions should clearly identify any differences between asset classes that apply to the requirements identified in the RRS Scorecard, including composition of the underlying portfolio (see Schedule 2).

In the case of retail exposures, OSFI expects institutions to complete one scorecard for each IRB asset class. For example, if the institution has one RRS for all retail exposures, the institution should populate three scorecards, for retail mortgages, qualifying revolvers and other retail exposures, respectively. Please see Section 3 for a more detailed description of the RRS Scorecard and Figure 2 for the structure of the RRS Scorecard.

Figure 2 AIRB RRS Scorecard Structure



The AIRB RRS Scorecard workbook contains four schedules as follows:

- Schedule 1 – Scorecard Template Structure;
- Schedule 2 – RRS - Portfolio Overview;

-
- Schedule 3 – Self-Assessment Summary, and
 - Schedule 4 – Supporting Worksheets.

OSFI recognizes that AIRB approval (and self-assessment) will be performed on a consolidated basis. However, for instances where material and relevant differences arise in the application and operation of an RRS across multiple legal jurisdictions, the institution should identify these within the self-assessment, and explain how these differences were combined into the consolidated RRS self-assessment of AIRB compliance.

There are no separate scorecards explicitly designed for specialized lending¹¹, purchased receivables, IRB equity, and IRB asset securitization. Institutions are encouraged to conduct a self-assessment against the relevant paragraphs of the CAR Guideline A-1 to ensure that they meet the requirements of the new Basel framework; this self-assessment should be made available to OSFI upon request.

2.6 Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard

The Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard captures the RRS's risk quantification details. It has only one table and is presented separately in Schedule 5.

The purpose of the Mini-Scorecard is to focus on the IRB parameters themselves, identifying supporting data and assumptions explicitly. Mini- Scorecards will be used for follow-up and review discussions on risk quantification and validation.

2.7 Vendor Model Inventory

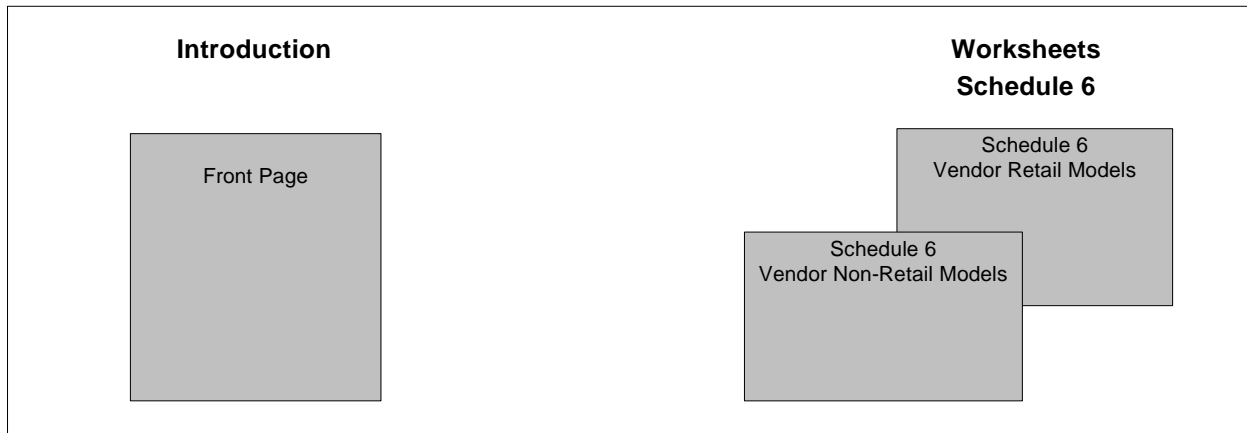
The Vendor Model Inventory template is presented in Schedule 6. The workbook contains two sections: Section 1 – Vendor Non-Retail Model Inventory, and Section 2 – Vendor Retail Model Inventory.

Schedule 6 captures key information relating to external vendor models used by the institution¹² for non-retail and retail portfolios. Further detail on the Vendor Model Inventory is available in Section 5. Figure 3 shows the structure of the Vendor Model Inventory template.

¹¹ If the wholesale RRS covers several asset classes, including specialized lending (SL), and the bank populates one RRS Scorecard for several asset classes, SL should be assessed using the templates.

¹² This information should not be considered as a substitute for complete and comprehensive model documentation that the institution is required to maintain by the CAR Guideline A-1.

Figure 3 Vendor Model Inventory Template



2.8 RRS Summary

The RRS Summary template is presented in Schedule 7. The purpose of Schedule 7 is to give an overview of all RRSs used by the institution as well as all exemptions, extensions and waivers. In essence, this Schedule summarizes the key information from AIRB RRS Scorecard.

In addition, Schedule 7 asks the institutions to indicate the amount and percentage of gross credit assets and the IRB credit risk-weighted assets covered by each RRS. It also asks the institutions to compare the totals to QIS5 or BCAR and explain any differences.

3. Schedules 1 to 4 – AIRB RRS Scorecard

3.1 General Overview

The purpose of the AIRB RRS Scorecard is to create a framework for self-assessment and supervisory review purposes during the AIRB approval process. All responses and assessments provided in the RRS Scorecard are specific to the RRS identified by the institution.

Different parts of the AIRB RRS Scorecard are shaded in different colors to assist in the use of the scorecard. Risk and/or business management (as applicable) should complete all areas shaded in blue. By contrast, internal audit should complete the areas shaded in gray.

OSFI expects risk and/or business management (as applicable) to be primarily responsible for populating the scorecard. As a part of their self-assessment, risk and/or business management will identify gaps and map them to projects initiated by the institution and will provide an assessment of compliance with the AIRB minimum requirements as at the appropriate assessment date.

Risk and/or business management should have clear measures of success for every assessment, whether the institution meets the requirement or has an outstanding gap to close. In addition,

risk and/or business management should assess the status of projects, where these are identified as necessary for gap closure.

OSFI expects internal audit to complete columns 12 and 13 of the supporting worksheets in Schedule 4 and assess the institution's adherence to the AIRB minimum requirements, as set out in paragraph 443 of the CAR Guideline A-1.

3.2 Front Page

On the front page, the institution will complete summary information relating to the risk rating system as follows: the institution name, the business unit that uses the RRS, the name of the RRS, the name of the portfolio¹³, the IRB asset class that is covered by the RRS, and the date when the last self-assessment was done. If desired, the institutions may indicate the dates when the different schedules or ratings were updated.

3.3 Schedule 1 – AIRB RRS Scorecard Structure

Schedule 1 (AIRB RRS Scorecard Structure) illustrates the organization of the overall scorecard workbook and its associated schedules. Schedule 1 shows the three distinct sections of the AIRB RRS Scorecard: (1) Introduction & Overview, (2) Self-Assessment Summary, and (3) Supporting Schedules. Please refer to Figure 2 for a graphical presentation of the RRS Scorecard structure.

The first section includes three worksheets: (1) Front Page, (2) Schedule 1 - AIRB RRS Scorecard Template Structure, and (3) Schedule 2 - RRS Portfolio Overview.

The second section contains Schedule 3, which is a summary populated automatically from supporting schedules.

The third section contains Schedule 4, which includes seven supporting worksheets. There is one worksheet for each selected subsection of the IRB minimum requirements of the CAR Guideline A-1, including the following: (1) Overall Compliance, (2) RRS Design, (3) RRS Operations, (4) Corporate Governance, CRCU, & Internal Audit, (5) Use of RRS, (6) Risk Quantification, and (7) Validation.

3.4 Schedule 2 – RRS - Portfolio Overview

Schedule 2 (RRS – Portfolio Overview) provides an overview of the RRS together with information on the portfolio to which the RRS applies. The institution is asked to provide

¹³ Portfolio definition is based on the RRS coverage of asset classes. If one RRS covers one IRB asset class, the portfolio and asset class should be identical for self-assessment purposes. For non-retail exposures, if one RRS covers several IRB asset classes, the portfolio definition should clearly state which asset classes are covered by the AIRB RRS Scorecard.

information broken down by retail and non-retail exposures as applicable. Schedule 2 contains nine tables as listed below:

- (1) Table 1.1. RRS Definition
- (2) Table 1.2. General Overview
- (3) Table 1.3. Criteria/Segmentation Borrower/Facility
- (4) Table 1.4. Methodology (Borrower/Facility)
- (5) Table 1.5. Responsibility
- (6) Table 1.6. Performance of RRS
- (7) Table 1.7. Use of RRS
- (8) Table 1.8. RRS Overrides
- (9) Table 1.9. Significant Changes/Refreshments since October, 2005.

3.4.1 RRS Definition

In Table 1.1 (RRS Definition), the institution will provide the name and abbreviation used internally to describe the RRS and define the RRS that is to be self-assessed. Table 1.1 has a highlighted area (shaded in blue) where the institution can input its definition.

3.4.2 General Overview

In Table 1.2 (General Overview), the institution will provide general background information on the RRS. If the institution uses one RRS Scorecard for several asset classes, it should provide clear explanation of any differences between the asset classes, as it is required in Table 1.2. Also, the institution should provide totals and the breakdowns by asset class. A brief description outlining what is required for each field is provided below in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3. General Overview

Required Information	Definition
IRB asset class	Identify the IRB asset class that is covered by this RRS.
Coverage of related IRB asset class	Provide the size of portfolio that the RRS covers in terms of \$ billion and % of consolidated gross credit assets.
Business unit/division	Identify the relevant business unit/division that uses this RRS.

Required Information	Definition
Products/customers covered by RRS	Provide a brief description of the products/customers covered by the RRS.
Country, %	Identify those countries to which the RRS is applied and indicate the size of exposure as a % of gross credit assets.
Years/months in use	Indicate how many months/years the system has been in use.
# of grades/buckets	Provide the number of grades/buckets used by the RRS for each rating dimension within the rating system.
# of borrowers/facilities	Indicate the number of borrowers/facilities covered by the RRS as of the same date the assessment of the size of the portfolio was performed.
Level of sign-off	Indicate the level of sign-off used.
Definition of default	Provide the definition of default used by the RRS.
Actual number of defaults (total/last 12 months)	Provide the total actual number of defaults realized against the RRS during its history of operation, as well as the specific number of defaults that have occurred in the last 12 months.
Rating philosophy	Define the rating philosophy of the RRS ("point-in-time", "through-the-cycle" or "hybrid"). If the rating philosophy is defined as "hybrid", provide a clear explanation of what "hybrid" means.
List of names of rating guidelines/documents	List all relevant rating documentation, such as policies, procedures, etc.

3.4.3 Criteria/Segmentation Borrower/Facility

In Table 1.3 (Criteria/Segmentation Borrower/Facility), the institution will provide information on RRS criteria/segmentation by borrower and facility rating dimension. The table is divided into two sections: non-retail and retail. For each instance, the institution will populate the sections highlighted in blue. A brief description outlining what is required for each field (by rating dimension) for the non-retail asset classes is provided in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4. Criteria/Segmentation: Non-Retail

Required Information	Definition
Mapping RRS to industries (if applicable) Do you map RRS to industries? (y/n) List of industries covered List of titles of supporting documents	Where applicable, please indicate if the RRS is mapped to industries. If yes, please list all the industries covered by the RRS, as defined by the internal industry classification of the institution. Please provide a list of titles of all supporting documentation to support this mapping.
Mapping RRS to master scale (if applicable)	Where applicable, please indicate if the RRS is mapped to master scale. If yes, please provide a list of titles of all

Required Information	Definition
Do you map RRS to master scale? (y/n) List of titles of supporting documents	supporting documentation to support this mapping.
Mapping RRS to external rating agencies Do you map RRS to external rating agencies? (y/n) List of titles of supporting documents	Is the RRS mapped to external rating agencies? If yes, please provide a list of titles of all supporting documentation to support this mapping.
Criteria used for RRS (key inputs) Criteria for each rating bucket Criteria for each rating scale (PD, LGD (as applicable)) Granularity List of titles of supporting documents	Identify the key criteria used for each rating bucket or grade and the criteria used to determine the number of rating grades or buckets within a specific rating dimension and rating dimension granularity. Provide a list of titles of all supporting documentation relating to RRS criteria and rating dimension granularity.

A brief description outlining what is required for each field in the retail asset class table is provided below in Exhibit 5. For each instance, the institution will populate the sections highlighted in blue.

Exhibit 5. Criteria/Segmentation: Retail

Required Information	Definition
Segmentation criteria	Define the segmentation criteria used in the RRS design.
List of titles of supporting documents	Provide a list of titles of any relevant supporting documentation.
Mapping RRS to credit score Do you map RRS to credit score? (y/n) List of titles of supporting documents	Indicate whether the institution maps the RRS to credit scores. If so, provide a list of titles of any relevant supporting documentation.

3.4.4 Methodology (Borrower/Facility)

In Table 1.4 (Methodology (Borrower/Facility)), the institution will provide information on its rating assignment methodology. Table 1.4 is divided into two sections: non-retail and retail. A brief description outlining what is required for each field in the non-retail and retail asset class table is provided in Exhibit 6. For each instance, the institution will populate the sections highlighted in blue.

Exhibit 6. Methodology Borrower/Facility: Non-Retail and Retail

Required Information	Definition
Type of Model	Indicate if it is model-based, expert judgment or hybrid. If the model is defined as hybrid, provide a short explanation of what hybrid means for each model.
Brief Description	Provide a description of the rating mechanics (model-based, expert judgment or hybrid).
For model-based: Model name Proprietary or vendor models External vendor	Provide the name of the model by which it is known internally. For model-based approaches, indicate whether this is a proprietary model or vendor model. List the name of the external vendor and its respective vendor, as applicable.
List of titles of supporting documents	List titles of any relevant supporting documentation.

3.4.5 Responsibility

In Table 1.5 (Responsibility), the institution will indicate the department and contact information for parties responsible for the areas listed in Exhibit 7. For each instance, the institution will populate the sections highlighted in blue.

Exhibit 7. Responsibility

Required Information	Definition
Design of RRS	Indicate the group/division responsible for the design of the RRS.
Validation of RRS	Indicate the group/division responsible for the validation of the RRS.
Operation of RRS	Indicate the group/division responsible for the operation of the RRS.
Assignment of initial ratings	Indicate the group/division responsible for the assignment of the initial ratings.
Approval of initial rating	Indicate the group/division responsible for the approval of initial ratings.
Refreshment of the rating	Indicate the group/division responsible for the refreshment of internal ratings.
Approval of refreshment of the rating	Indicate the group/division responsible for the approval of refreshment of internal ratings.
Organizational charts for each category	Provide organizational charts that combine all the above activities, highlighting any differences applied to borrower vs. facility ratings.

3.4.6 Performance of RRS

In Table 1.6 (Performance of RRS), the institution will comment on the performance of the RRS. A brief description outlining what is required for each field is provided in Exhibit 8. For each instance, the institution will populate the sections highlighted in blue.

Exhibit 8. Performance of RRS

Required Information	Definition
List of tests performed to measure performance of RRS and their frequency of application	Provide a list of tests performed to measure the performance of the RRS and their respective frequency of application.
List of management reports on RRS performance	Provide a list of titles of management reports associated with the RRS performance.

3.4.7 Use of RRS

In Table 1.7 (Use of RRS), the institution will comment on the use of the RRS. A brief description outlining what is required for each field is provided in Exhibit 9. For each instance, the institution is asked to populate the sections highlighted in blue.

Exhibit 9. Use of RRS

Required Information	Definition
Loan/Credit approval (Yes/No)	Respond (y/n) regarding loan approval use of the RRS and provide a brief explanation.
Reporting to senior management and the Board (Yes/No)	Respond (y/n) regarding reporting to senior management and the Board use of the RRS and provide a brief explanation.
Loan loss reserving (Yes/No)	Respond (y/n) regarding loan loss reserving use of the RRS and provide a brief explanation.
Regulatory capital allocation (Yes/No)	Respond (y/n) regarding regulatory capital allocation use of the RRS and provide a brief explanation
Economic capital allocation (Yes/No)	Respond (y/n) regarding economic capital allocation use of the RRS and provide a brief explanation.
Profitability analysis and pricing decisions (Yes/No)	Respond (y/n) regarding profitability analysis and pricing decision use of the RRS and provide a brief explanation.
Risk and/or business management and loan monitoring (Yes/No)	Respond (y/n) regarding risk and/or business management use of the RRS and provide a brief explanation.
Other (Please specify)	Provide information regarding any other relevant uses of the RRS.

3.4.8 RRS Overrides

In Table 1.8 (RRS Overrides), the institution will comment on the frequency and scope of RRS overrides. A brief description outlining what is required for each field is provided in Exhibit 10. For each instance, the institution is asked to populate the sections highlighted in blue.

Exhibit 10. RRS Overrides

Required Information	Definition
Frequency of RRS overrides	Provide the frequency of RRS overrides as a percentage of the total number of internal ratings.
Scope of overrides	Define the scope and control around the application of RRS overrides.

3.4.9 Significant Changes/Refreshments Since October, 2005

In Table 1.9 (Significant Changes/Refreshments Since October, 2005), the institution is asked to provide information on any significant changes and/or refreshments to the RRS that have occurred since October 31, 2005.

A brief description outlining what is required for each field is provided below in Exhibit 11. For each instance of change, the institution should populate the sections highlighted in blue. If more than five significant changes have been experienced, then the institution should copy and paste additional rows, as necessary.

Exhibit 11. Significant Changes/Refreshments Since October, 2005

Required Information	Definition
Month/year	Indicate the date for any significant changes that have occurred since October 31, 2005.
Brief description:	
Size of portfolio affected	Provide a brief description indicating the size of the portfolio affected by this change.
Expected effect on PD, LGD, EAD	Describe expected effects on the PD, LGD and/or EAD of the RRS.
Type of change	Outline the type of change that has occurred. For example, was this change institution induced, externally driven (environmental), etc.
List of titles of supporting documents	Provide a list of all supporting documentation, as applicable.

3.5 Schedule 3 – Self-Assessment Summary

Schedule 3 (Self-Assessment Summary) has two summary tables that are populated automatically from the supporting worksheets. The purpose of these tables is to provide a snapshot of the overall self-assessment against the AIRB minimum requirements.

3.6 Schedule 4 – Supporting Worksheets

Schedule 4 (Supporting Worksheets) consists of seven sections (one per worksheet):

- (1) Overall Compliance;
- (2) RRS Design;
- (3) RRS Operation;
- (4) Corporate Governance, CRCU & Internal Audit;
- (5) Use of RRS;
- (6) Risk Quantification; and
- (7) Validation.

Please refer to 3.6.3 for details.

3.6.1 Overview

Chapter 5 of the CAR Guideline A-1 structures the AIRB minimum requirements in terms of key approval areas, such as RRS design and operation. For each approval area, related CAR paragraphs have been listed for reference purposes, and brief descriptions of each paragraph have been provided. The institution is asked to assess itself against these paragraphs.

3.6.2 Ratings and Audit Status

There are three rating types used in the supporting worksheets: Rating 1, Rating 2 and Rating 3. These ratings are to be completed by the risk and/or business management. Internal audit indicates audit status in column 12. A summary of the rating types is outlined below, viz.

3.6.2.1 Rating 1 – Gap Assessment

Rating 1 (column 5) is based on definitions used for gap analysis review purposes. This rating is to be completed by risk and/or business management (as applicable), and is to be updated at least once a year. The institution will indicate the date of gap assessment and its frequency in Table

2.2 on the same spreadsheet. The institution will select the rating by using a drop-down menu of one of the following:

- (i) Met (full compliance) – Green
- (ii) Minor (insignificant implementation risk) – Yellow
- (iii) Major (significant implementation risk)¹⁴ – Red

3.6.2.2 Rating 2 – Project Completion Status

Rating 2 (column 10) indicates the degree of completion for projects/activities that have been undertaken to close any compliance gaps related to the AIRB minimum requirements. This rating is to be completed by risk and/or business management (as applicable). The rating is to be updated three times a year, and the date of the latest rating assessment should be stated in Table 2.2 on the same spreadsheet.

Risk and/or business management should be prepared to provide supporting documentation upon request to support its assessment, as part of the supervisory review process. Supporting documentation could include such things as project status dashboards, as well as other internally produced project management reports. The institution indicates the rating by using a drop-down menu of one of the following:

- (i) Completed – Green
- (ii) On schedule – Green
- (iii) Somewhat behind schedule (reversible¹⁵) – Yellow
- (iv) Significantly behind schedule (non-reversible) – Red
- (v) No work has been completed – Blue.

3.6.2.3 Rating 3 – Compliance Status

Rating 3 (column 11) indicates the institution's assessment of its status and progress towards full implementation. This rating is to be completed by risk and/or business management (as applicable). The rating is to be updated whenever material changes occur or at least once a year, and the date of the latest rating assessment should be stated in Table 2.2 on the same spreadsheet.

¹⁴ For example, there are other projects that are highly dependent on the completion of this requirement; a significant work effort is required and/or significant technological solutions are required. Refer to the extended list of examples used for the gap analysis definitions in 2003-2004.

¹⁵ Reversible in relation to the IRB rollout plan submitted to OSFI.

It could also be used as a reference point by internal audit in its assessment of adherence to the AIRB minimum requirements. The institution indicates the rating by using a drop-down menu of one of the following:

- (i) Full compliance – Green
- (ii) Substantial compliance (validation/use) – Yellow
- (iii) Partial compliance (implementation) – Yellow
- (iv) Non-compliance – Red
- (v) No internal assessment/approval work has been completed – Blue.

Exhibit 12 (below) provides a rough guideline of mapping of Rating-type 3 (compliance) vs. the possible stages of AIRB implementation, viz.

Exhibit 12. Mapping of Compliance vs. AIRB Implementation Stages

	Gap Analysis/ Gap Identified	Design	Development	Testing	Initial Validation	Implementation	Ongoing Validation	Use
Full compliance – Green								X
Substantial compliance – (validation/ use) - Yellow							X	X
Partial compliance – (implementation) – Yellow						X	X	
Non-compliance – Red	X	X	X	X	X	X		
No internal assessment/ approval work has been performed - Blue								

3.6.2.4 Audit Status

Audit status (column 12) should be completed by internal audit based on work performed as at the date of the self-assessment. The status is to be updated whenever material changes occur or at least once a year, and the date of the latest update should be stated in Table 2.1 on the same spreadsheet. The institution indicates audit status by using a drop-down menu of one of the following:

- (i) Audit work completed
- (ii) Audit work in progress

- (iii) Audit work planned
- (iv) No audit work planned.

The institution will indicate Audit Date, performed and/or planned, in column 13. If the institution has done or plans to do several audits in the same area, dates of all audit work should be captured.

3.6.3 Structure of Supporting Worksheets

As indicated earlier, Schedule 4 (Supporting Worksheets) consists of seven supporting worksheets, one for each selected subsection of the key IRB minimum requirements of the CAR Guideline A-1: (1) Overall Compliance, (2) RRS Design, (3) RRS Operations, (4) Corporate Governance, CRCU, & Internal Audit, (5) Use of RRS; (6) Risk Quantification, and (7) Validation.

The structure of each supporting worksheet is similar. Each worksheet is divided into three tables as follows: (1) Self-Assessment Scorecard, (2) Description of Assessment Work Completed (two parts), and (3) Names of all Supporting Documents.

3.6.3.1 Self-Assessment Scorecard

Table 1 (Self-Assessment Scorecard), has 13 columns. It contains sections that should be completed by risk and/or business management (as applicable) and sections that should be completed by internal audit. A detailed summary of what is required for each column is listed in Exhibit 13.

Exhibit 13. Self-Assessment Scorecard

Column #	Required Information	Definition
Column 1	Reference #	This column is pre-populated. It is used for reference purposes.
Column 2	Paragraph description	This column is pre-populated. It contains brief descriptions of the respective paragraphs contained in the CAR.
Column 3	Source/Paragraph #	This column is pre-populated. It is the related CAR paragraph number for the standards listed in column 2, above.
Column 4	Asset class	This column is pre-populated. It indicates all related IRB asset classes subject to the paragraph.
Column 5	Gap assessment (Rating 1)	Provide a Gap assessment using Rating 1.
Column 6	Target compliance date	Provide a target compliance date, where a gap currently exists.
Column 7	Measures of success	Define the measures of success used to assess compliance with the AIRB minimum requirements, including those paragraphs where no

Column #	Required Information	Definition
		gaps were identified.
Column 8	Activities/Initiatives/Projects	List the names of activities/initiatives/projects used to close the gaps identified.
Column 9	Project owner (Division/Individual)	Provide information on the project owner (i.e., the name/position/division or business unit responsible for this project, as applicable).
Column 10	Current project status (Rating 2)	Indicate the current project status using Rating 2. This column should be completed by risk and/or business management (as applicable).
Column 11	Compliance (Rating 3)	Indicate if compliance has been achieved using Rating 3. This column should be completed by risk and/or business management (as applicable).
Column 12	Internal audit (Audit Status)	Indicate the status of audit work performed. This column should be completed by internal audit.
Column 13	Audit Date	Indicate when audit work was performed or will be performed. If there are several audits, indicate all applicable dates.
Column 14	Comments	Provide any additional supporting comments, if required.

3.6.3.2 Description of Assessment Work Completed

In Table 2.1 (Internal Audit), the institution will provide a brief description of all work completed by internal audit as at the self-assessment date. This description should include any reviews or activities.

In Table 2.2 (Other), the institution will describe the work done and rationale for assigning the rating status for current projects (column 10) and the rating status for compliance with AIRB minimum requirements (column 11). The institution should also indicate when the assessment was done for each rating type. For more information on the update frequency of the various columns, please refer to Section 7 on Update Timeline.

In Table 2.2 (Other), the institution should also record any material changes that were done in columns 6, 7, 8 and 9. In essence, this table can be used as a change log.

3.6.3.3 Names of Supporting Documents

In Table 3 (Names of Supporting Documents), the institution is asked to list all relevant supporting documents, such as guidelines, policies, project plans, internal audit reviews, review reports, or other applicable documents. The institution should indicate relevant title(s), section(s), paragraph(s), etc. of the supporting documents for quick reference.

4. Schedule 5 - Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard

Schedule 5 (Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard) was developed to capture the RRS's risk quantification details. On the front page, the institution will complete summary information relating to the Mini-Scorecard as follows: the institution name, the business unit that uses the Mini-Scorecard, the name of the RRS, the name of the portfolio¹⁶, the IRB asset class that is covered by the RRS, and the date of self-assessment.

The Mini-Scorecard should be completed for each risk parameter in the RRS. It is divided into three sections: (1) Rating Grade Description for Internal Estimates, (2) Developmental Evidence for Internal Estimates, and (3) Validation of Internal Estimates.

Rating Grade Description for Internal Estimates

In Section 1 (Rating Grade Description for Internal Estimates), the institution will provide general information on individual portfolios. A summary of what is required is listed below in Exhibit 14.

Exhibit 14. Rating Grade Description for Internal Estimates

Required Information	Definition
RRS name	Provide the RRS name.
AIRB grade name	Provide the AIRB grade name.
Materiality (gross credit assets)	Identify the gross credit assets (\$ billion) covered by the risk parameter.
Materiality (RWA)	Identify the size of portfolio RWA (\$ billion) covered by the risk parameter.
Risk parameter estimate (tick as applicable)	Indicate which of the following are applicable: PD, LGD, or EAD.
Derivation of estimate	Describe briefly the derivation of the estimate, i.e., the calculation methodology employed, together with key underlying assumptions used.

Developmental Evidence for Internal Estimates

In Section 2 (Developmental Evidence for Internal Estimates), the table is made up of six columns: Developmental Evidence Items, Internal Data, Mapping to ECAIs, Statistical Model, Pooled Data, and Other. The institution will populate all applicable columns. A detailed summary of what is required is listed below in Exhibit 15.

¹⁶ Portfolio definition is based on the RRS coverage of asset classes. If one RRS covers an entire IRB asset class, the portfolio and asset class should be identical for self-assessment purposes. If one RRS covers several asset classes, the portfolio should be one asset class covered by the RRS Scorecard.

Exhibit 15. Developmental Evidence for Internal Estimates

Required Information	Definition
Description of data	Provide a description of dataset used.
PD estimate based on data	Provide detail on the PD estimate based on the data.
LGD estimate based on data	Provide detail on the LGD estimate based on the data.
EAD estimate based on data	Provide detail on the EAD estimate based on the data.
Number of obligors in sample	Provide detail on the number of obligors in the sample (as applicable).
Number of facilities in sample	Provide detail on the number of facilities in the sample (as applicable).
Length of observation period	Provide detail on the length of the underlying observation period.
Size of differences in definition of default with CAR	Provide detail on the size of differences in the definition of default embedded within the sample data and the CAR definition of default.
Impact of macroeconomic conditions during data sample	Provide detail on the impact of macroeconomic conditions for the sample data.
Data integrity	Provide detail on the data integrity.
Impact of adjustments to data	Provide detail on the impact of adjustments to data (e.g., truncation/censoring of values).
Impact of differences in rating philosophy to that of firm	Provide detail on the impact of any differences in rating philosophy to that of the firm (as applicable).
Impact of differences in portfolio composition to that of the institution	Provide detail on the impact of differences in portfolio composition to that of the institution (as applicable).
Impact of other methodological issues	Provide detail on the impact of other methodological issues.
Integrity of mapping internal data to external data	Provide detail on the integrity of mapping internal data to external data.
Integrity of mapping internal data through time	Provide detail on the integrity of mapping internal data through time.
Inputs to rating system	Provide detail on inputs to the rating system.
Is external data used? (y/n)	Provide detail on external data if used.
External data sources used by the rating system	Provide a list of any external data sources used by the rating system.
Degree of reliance on external data (consider the weighting applied to external data not just the amount)	Provide detail regarding the degree of reliance on external data.

Validation of Internal Estimates

In Section 3 (Validation of Internal Estimates), the table has six columns: Developmental Evidence Items, Internal Data, Mapping to ECAI, Statistical Model, Pooled Data, and Other. The institution will populate all applicable columns for each internal estimate. A detailed summary of what is required is listed below in Exhibit 16.

Exhibit 16. Validation of Internal Estimates

Required Information	Definition
Date of last formal validation review	Provide the date of the last formal validation review.
Name of validation report	Provide the name of the validation report.
Sign-off authority	Provide the name/division responsible for approving the validation of internal estimates.
Follow-up work recommended	Provide detail on any follow-up work that is recommended.
New rating system validation	For a new rating system that has not been subject to a formal validation or performance check, provide details of validation work during development. Future validation work planned for the estimate should also be outlined.

5. Schedule 6 – Vendor Model Inventory

This template integrates information on the Vendor Model Inventory for retail and non-retail asset classes. See Figure 3 for an overview of the Vendor Model Inventory structure.

Schedule 6 (Vendor Model Inventory) applies only to those vendor models that are material and relevant to the internal risk rating systems of the institution. On the front page, the institution will provide its name and the date when the vendor model template was populated or updated.

The Vendor Model Inventory contains two worksheets: (1) Vendor Non-Retail Models, and (2) Vendor Retail Models. The Vendor Non-Retail worksheet applies to corporate, bank, sovereign, specialized lending, and purchased receivables asset classes. The Vendor Retail worksheet applies to retail mortgages, QRE, and other retail asset classes.

The information requested in the Vendor Non-Retail Models and the Vendor Retail Models worksheets are identical. However, the respective responses should be customized for non-retail and retail asset classes.

Each worksheet contains a sufficient number of tables for analysis of three such models. If the institution requires more tables because it uses more than three vendor models, it should copy and paste additional tables to provide a complete listing overall. A description outlining the required fields is given in Exhibits 17, 18, 19, and 20, below.

Exhibit 17. Vendor Models: General Overview

Required Information	Definition
Type of underlying portfolio	Identify the types of underlying portfolios covered by the model, as defined for internal management purposes.
Size of portfolio \$ #	Indicate the size of the portfolio in \$ billion covered by the model. Indicate the size of the portfolio in terms of the number of facilities/ borrowers covered by the model.
Implementation date	Provide an implementation date for when the vendor model was introduced.

Exhibit 18. Key Model Characteristics

Required Information	Definition
Brief description	Provide a brief description of key model characteristics.
Model time horizon	Provide the model's assumed time horizon.
Use of model	Identify the process that the model supports, e.g., origination/credit application, account management recovery/scorecard, etc.
Definition of model output	Provide a description of the model output (e.g., default rate).
Definition of default	Describe the definition of default assumed by the model.
Developers of model	Describe how the model was developed, e.g., in-house development, bespoke (made-to-order)/custom (by external vendor), pooled (closed user group), bureau/credit reporting agency development, expert/judgmental, etc.
Key assumptions	Provide a list of the key assumptions used in the model development.
Data sources (external/internal)	Describe internal and external sources of data used in the model development.
Management reports	List any management reports generated for key model performance characteristics.
Validation last day	Provide the date of the last formal validation review.
Validation - number of defaults for each time period	Provide the total number of defaults used in the development sample and the validation sample.
Validation - number of years covered	Provide the number of years covered in the development sample and the validation sample.
List of titles of supporting documents	Provide a list of names of supporting documents.

Exhibit 19. Vendors

Required Information	Definition
List of vendors	Provide a list of names of vendors used, including model names.
Operational standards	Provide a list of the operational standards for vendor support (initial and continuing support). In addition, describe any special features, as well as model and data delivery support from the model vendor.
Extent of vendor liability, obligations and responsibilities	Describe the extent of vendor liability, obligations and responsibilities.
List of titles of supporting documents	Provide a list of names of supporting documents.

Exhibit 20. Future Development

Required Information	Definition
Latest developments and initiatives	Provide a brief description of the current plans and initiatives as they relate to model development. Also, describe the availability of new data sources that will support your plans for future model development/ change.
Stress tests	Describe vendor contribution to the application of stress testing to the model.
List of titles of supporting documents	Provide a list of supporting documents.

6. Schedule 7 - RRS Summary

Schedule 7 (the RRS Summary) provides an overview of all RRSs used by the institution as well as all exemptions, extensions and waivers. This is a summary table that integrates information from all AIRB Scorecards and gives a snapshot of distribution of credit assets by RRS. On the front page, the institution will complete summary information, such as the institution name and the date on which the last self-assessment was performed.

The template provides space for three RRSs. If the institution uses more than three RRSs, it should copy and paste additional rows into the table and provide the information, as applicable. The template provides additional rows for waivers, extensions and exemptions. Refer to Section 2.4 for the definitions.

At the bottom of the table, the institution will provide information on total amounts of gross credit assets and total IRB credit risk-weighted assets covered by all RRSs in Columns 9, 10, 11, and 12. If the institution adds additional rows, it should ensure that the total sums all assets listed under the various RRSs, waivers, extensions and exemptions. The institution will use QIS5 figures for 2006 submission and BCAR figures for 2007 submission.

The RRS Summary table has 12 columns. A description outlining the required fields is given in Exhibit 21, below.

Exhibit 21. RRS Summary

Required Information	Definition
Reference #	This is used for reference purposes. Every row has a distinct reference number.
Risk rating system	All the RRS listed in Schedule 2, Table 1.1 are to be listed here.
# of grades/buckets	The information provided here should match the information provided in Schedule 2, Table 1.2.
# of borrowers/facilities	The information provided here should match the information provided in Schedule 2, Table 1.2.
Business unit/division	The information provided here should match the information provided in Schedule 2, Table 1.2.
Target compliance date	The information provided here should match the information provided in Schedule 4, Section 2, Table 1.
IRB asset class	The information provided here should match the information provided in Schedule 2, Table 1.2.
Gross credit assets	Provide the size of portfolio that the RRS covers in terms of \$ billion and % of consolidated gross credit assets.
IRB credit RWA	Provide IRB credit RWA in terms of \$ billion and % of consolidated IRB credit RWA.
QIS 5/BCAR	Indicate the total gross credit assets and IRB credit RWA in \$ billion based on QIS5 for submission on February 1, 2006, and BCAR for submission on October 31, 2007.
Explanation for Difference between the total and QIS 5/BCAR	Provide reasons for difference, if any, between the total gross credit assets and IRB credit RWA, and the QIS 5/BCAR figures (as applicable).

7. Update Timeline

OSFI recognizes that the approval process is dynamic and that many activities will occur after the Formal Application Date (i.e., February 1, 2006). Consequently, the institution's self-assessment package will also need to be dynamic to better reflect the current status of the institution's implementation efforts.

To streamline the process and to identify critical areas for monitoring and updating, different sections of the self-assessment template will require update at different stages of implementation and at various frequencies to remain current. Consequently, a timeline table has been incorporated to assist the institution with this requirement. Refer to Exhibit 22 for details.

For documents that need to be updated annually, the following approach should be used. If there are any material changes to the self-assessment documents, OSFI expects the institution to submit a formal notification of these changes on a timely basis (no less than once a year). If there are no material changes to the self-assessment documents, the institution needs to confirm this by notifying OSFI. In such instances, the institution need not re-submit the related self-assessment documentation.

Exhibit 22. Update Timeline

Ref #	List of Documents / Schedule #/ Section #	Section # of the Instructions	Update Frequency ¹⁷	Updated Field/ Column	Comments
1	Chief Risk Officers Letter	2.1	Feb. 1, 2006 (as at Oct. 31, 2005) and Oct. 31, 2007 (as at July 31, 2007)		If material changes have occurred within a year, the institution should inform OSFI of this on a timely basis.
2	Internal Auditor's Letter	2.2	Mar. 31, 2006 and Oct. 31, 2007 (as at July 31, 2007)		
3	Description of Self-Assessment Process	2.3	Feb. 1, 2006 (as at Oct. 31, 2005)		
4	Description of Materiality, Extensions, Exemptions, and Waivers	2.4	Feb. 1, 2006 (as at Oct. 31, 2005)		
5	AIRB RRS Scorecards:	2.5 to 2.8 and 3.3			
	RRS-Portfolio Overview (Schedule 2)	3.4	Feb. 1, 2006 (as at Oct. 31, 2005) and Oct. 31, 2007 (as at Jul. 31, 2007)		
	Self-Assessment Summary (Schedule 3)	3.5	Not applicable as it is populated automatically		

¹⁷ The institutions are expected to submit an initial self-assessment by February 1, 2006 based on a self-assessment as at October 31, 2005. Annual updates should be submitted to OSFI by the subsequent 2006 and 2007 anniversary dates. Updates required for regular gap analysis reviews should be submitted to OSFI in accordance with the respective gap analysis schedule in 2006 and 2007.

Ref #	List of Documents / Schedule #/ Section #	Section # of the Instructions	Update Frequency¹⁷	Updated Field/ Column	Comments
	Overall Compliance (Schedule 4, Section 1)	3.6	Different frequency for different columns	Column 10 should be updated three times a year. All other columns should be updated at least once a year.	If material changes have occurred within a year, the institution should inform OSFI of this on a timely basis.
	RRS Design (Schedule 4, Section 2)	3.6			
	RRS Operation (Schedule 4, Section 3)	3.6			
	Corporate Governance, CRCU, IA (Schedule 4, Section 4)	3.6			
	Use Of RRS (Schedule 4, Section 5)	3.6			
	Risk Quantification (Schedule 4, Section 6)	3.6			
	Validation (Schedule 4, Section 7)	3.6			

Ref #	List of Documents / Schedule #/ Section #	Section # of the Instructions	Update Frequency ¹⁷	Updated Field/ Column	Comments
6	Risk Parameters Mini-Scorecard (Schedule 5)	4	Non-Retail – Feb. 1, 2006 Retail – Oct. 31, 2006 October 31, 2007		February 1, 2006 - one set of PD and LGDs from one non-retail risk rating system that is the most meaningful and material to the institution. October 31, 2006 - retail. One set of PD and LGDs from one non-retail risk rating system that is the most meaningful and material to the institution. October 31, 2007 - submission for all risk parameters of all RRSs.
7	Vendor Model Inventory (Schedule 6)	5	Feb. 1, 2006 (as at Oct. 31, 2005)		If material changes have occurred, the institution should inform OSFI of this on a timely basis.
8	RRS Summary (Schedule 7)	6	Feb. 1, 2006 (as at Oct. 31, 2005) and Oct. 31, 2007 (as at July 31, 2007)		

Appendix I. Five Phases of Approval Process

Phases	Description	Timelines for Institutions with a Oct. 31 Year-end	Timelines for Institutions with a Dec. 31 Year-end
Phase 1	Monitoring of institutions' implementation efforts	November 1, 2004 to January 31, 2006	N/A
Phase 2	Formal application and preparation for 'meaningful' parallel reporting	February 1, 2006 to July 31, 2006	April 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006
Phase 3	'Meaningful' parallel reporting and completion of OSFI review for approval	August 1, 2006 to July 31, 2007	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007
Phase 4	Approval for Pillar 1 credit risk capital purposes	August 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007	October 1, 2007 to February 29, 2008
Phase 5	Monitoring of ongoing compliance	From November 1, 2007	From January 1, 2008

Appendix II. Key Milestones of Approval Process

Phases	Milestone	Description	Institutions with October 31 Year-ends: Key Dates for IRB Approval	Institutions with Dec 31 Year-ends: Key Dates for IRB Approval
1	2	3	4	5
Phase 1	Start Date ('Informal' Application Date)	An institution enters the IRB approval process. This date should be at least 3 years prior to the implementation date.	November 1, 2004	N/A
	Rollout Plan Date	An institution submits its rollout plan for IRB.	November 1, 2004	N/A
Phase 2	Formal Application Date & Preparation for Meaningful Parallel Reporting	An institution submits its formal IRB application to OSFI.	February 1, 2006	April 1, 2006
Phase 3	Parallel Reporting Period Start Date	The start date of the parallel reporting period.	August 1, 2006	October 1, 2006
Phase 4	Conditional Approval Date	An institution will be conditionally approved for IRB, subject to satisfactorily completing the parallel reporting period.	August 1, 2007	October 1, 2007
	Implementation Date	The start date for the new Basel framework.	November 1, 2007	January 1, 2008
	Formal Approval Date	An institution will be formally approved for IRB under Pillar 1 of the new Basel framework. This date should be within two months of the implementation date.	December 31, 2007	February 29, 2008
Phase 5	Transition Period	The start and end dates for the Transition Period.	November 1, 2007 - October 31, 2010	January 1, 2008 - Dec. 31, 2010