Guideline

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This guideline sets out prudential considerations relating to the lending of securities by federally regulated Canadian-incorporated property and casualty insurance companies. Securities under the control of Chief Agents of Canadian branches of foreign insurance companies can be used in securities lending programs but securities vested in trust by branches are not available for securities lending.

> Please refer to OSFI's *Corporate Governance Guideline* for OSFI's expectations of companies' Boards of Directors in regards to operational, business, risk and crisis management policies.

Introduction

Traditionally, security loans have been short term transactions designed to assist the liquidity of securities markets by enabling dealers/brokers to cover failed deliveries or short sales. However, some security loans may also have

been undertaken for longer terms in which liquidity is a secondary consideration. Companies should be fully cognizant of the additional risks stemming from such longer term transactions and should ensure that they have the systems and controls in place to identify and control these risks.

Companies should ensure that securities lending activities are conducted in a safe and prudent manner and they should seek appropriate professional advice to ensure that controls and procedures are comprehensive and sound.

Collateral

Companies should at all times hold adequate collateral to protect themselves against the risks associated with securities lending.

The amount of collateral taken for securities lending should reflect best practices in local markets. In Canada, the current market practice is to obtain collateral of at least 102Revised in April 2007 from 105% to reflect current market practice at that time. Since this figure is subject to local market conditions, it fluctuates over time. As such, institutions are expected to monitor current market practice and adjust their policies to at least meet current market practice. per cent of the market value of the securities lent. Management is expected to ensure that the margin of collateral in excess of market value of securities lent is appropriate at all times. This margin should provide adequate protection against volatility and liquidity problems that may arise for securities lent and for securities held as collateral. Both loaned and collateral securities should be "marked to market" at least daily. Shortfalls in the amount of collateral should be rectified immediately.

A company's policy on acceptable collateral should be consistent with the company's overall investment policies. Accordingly, companies should only take securities as collateral that are acceptable as a direct investment.

For securities lending within North America, eligible collateral should be readily marketable and would normally be restricted to the following assets, denominated in Canadian or US dollars:

- cash;

- widely-traded debt instruments having a rating of single A (or the equivalent) or higher from a recognized, widely followed North American credit rating agency;
- commercial paper rated A-1 or R-1 or the equivalent by a recognized, widely followed North American credit rating agency;
- acceptances of banks and trust and loan companies whose short-term deposits are rated A-1 or R-1 or the equivalent by a recognized, widely followed North American credit rating agency; and
- high quality common and preferred shares.

Convertible preferred shares and convertible debt instruments may be taken as collateral when they are immediately convertible into the underlying security lent.

Securities lending activities in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries other than Canada and the U.S. should be in accordance with the above criteria, but companies may also accept collateral denominated in the currency of the country in which the lending occurs, and debt instruments issued by that country's central government.

Controls and Records

Companies should ensure that they have appropriate internal controls, procedures and records in place. Controls should include a list of approved borrowers, consistent with the company's lending policies that are based on generally accepted credit worthiness standards with specified lending limits for each borrower. The list should be:

- available at all times to the personnel responsible for administering the securities lending program; and
- reviewed regularly by appropriate senior management.

The company's senior management should periodically review and approve:

- the general credit worthiness standards used in establishing the list of approved borrowers which should be consistent with the company's overall lending policies; and
- overall and individual securities lending limits; these limits should take into account other exposures.

External or internal auditors should verify at appropriate intervals:

- that the list of borrowers conforms to established criteria;
- that securities accepted as collateral are consistent with the overall investment policies of the company; and
- the existence of securities lent and taken as collateral.

A designated senior manager of the company should receive regular, comprehensive and timely reports summarizing the company's securities lending activities to allow the manager to judge whether the activities are being properly administered.

Use of an Agent

A company must employ an agent for the administration of its securities lending program. The agent selected should be an institution that can demonstrate an ability to perform the required duties in a competent and responsible manner. Administrative and reporting arrangements satisfactory to the company should be clearly set out and agreed to in writing.

Other Considerations

Companies should enter into a legally binding master agreement with each borrower establishing the basis for all security loans between the two parties. Since an agent must be involved, there should be a master agreement between company and agent as well as a master agreement between borrower and agent. The agreements should set out the rights and obligations of all parties including the right to immediate set-off for the company (or agent acting for the company) in the event of the borrower's failure to return the securities as specified in contractual

arrangements.

Companies should ensure that they are in compliance with the *Protection of Assets (Insurance Companies) Regulations*

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