Canada Deposit
Insurance Corporation

Quarterly Financial Report
Third Quarter

Protecting your deposits

DECEMBER 31, 2018

Unaudited

Canada

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Narrative discussion

Third quarter – fiscal 2018/2019

This narrative discussion was prepared in accordance with the *Treasury Board Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations* (the “Treasury Board Standard”). It is not intended to be a full “Management’s Discussion and Analysis”. Disclosures and information in Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation’s 2018 Annual Report are assumed to apply to the current quarter unless otherwise updated.

The condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with the Treasury Board Standard.

This narrative discussion and the accompanying financial statements were reviewed and approved by CDIC’s Audit Committee.

Financial highlights

For the third quarter ended December 31, 2018, Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation ("CDIC" or "the Corporation") earned net income of $17 million, arising principally from premium revenue of $162 million, partially offset by an increase to the provision for insurance losses ("the provision") of $150 million. Other items of significance were investment income of $18 million, net operating expenses of $11 million and income taxes of $2 million. In the same period last year, CDIC incurred a loss of $165 million, based on premium revenue of $134 million, investment and other income of $12 million, an increase to the provision of $300 million and net operating expenses of $11 million.

For the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018, CDIC earned net income of $495 million, based primarily on premium revenue of $481 million, investment and other income of $48 million, net operating expenses of $30 million and income taxes of $4 million. In the same period last year, CDIC incurred a loss of $97 million, based primarily on premium revenue of $401 million, investment and other income of $33 million, an increase to the provision of $500 million, net operating expenses of $32 million and recovery of amounts previously written off of $1 million.

The Corporation's $481 million in premium revenue for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 represents an increase of $80 million over the same period in the prior year. The increase in premium rates was the primary factor leading to the higher revenue. Changes in the premium categorization of member institutions and the growth in insured deposits, including from new member institutions, also contributed to the variance.

The Corporation's $48 million in investment and other income for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 was $15 million higher than in the same period in the prior year. This was due to the growth in the investment portfolio ($5,041 million and $4,380 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively) and an increase in the effective yield on investments (1.52% and 1.15%, as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively).

The Corporation's net operating expenses for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 were $30 million, $2 million lower than in the same period in the prior year due to several vacant positions and the timing of expenditures related to public awareness.

The Corporation's income taxes for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 increased by $4 million compared to the same period in the prior year, due to the increase in investment revenue.

The provision for insurance losses as at December 31, 2018 is $2,050 million, consistent with the balance as at March 31, 2018. During the three-month period ended December 31, 2018 the provision increased by $150 million primarily due to the addition of new member institutions, increasing the amount of insured deposits.

CDIC's total assets as at December 31, 2018 were $5,057 million, an increase of $675 million from March 31, 2018. The increase is largely driven by the growth in CDIC's investment portfolio and increase in cash balance. The majority of the Corporation's assets are highly liquid investment securities.

As at December 31, 2018, CDIC's *ex ante* funding ($4,867 million) represented 59 basis points of insured deposits ($807 billion), as compared to the minimum target level of 100 basis points.

Risk analysis

In addition to monitoring the risks faced by CDIC's membership that drive changes in the provision for insurance losses, Management utilizes an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program to identify and manage its key corporate risks. The ERM program includes a detailed assessment of risks, which is updated quarterly. The assessment includes Management's perspective on residual risk, which considers the potential impact of a risk event on the Corporation's financial position, reputation and/or ability to fulfill its mandate and statutory objects, the likelihood of such an event occurring, and the Corporation's risk management activities to manage the specific risk. Management's overall assessment of the significant risks facing the Corporation as at December 31, 2018 remains acceptable and unchanged from the previous quarter.

Changes in operations, personnel and programs

The following describes any significant changes in operations, personnel and programs that have occurred during the current quarter.

Operations	There were no significant changes during this quarter.
Board of Directors, Officers and Personnel	Effective November 12th, 2018, Peter Routledge was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer, to hold office for a term of five years. Effective December 5th, 2018, Dean Cosman was appointed Executive Vice-President, Insurance and Risk and Chief Risk Officer.
Programs and Initiatives	There were no significant changes during this quarter.

Financial results

Three-month period ended December 31, 2018, compared to three-month period ended December 31, 2017

The following table sets out CDIC's comparative results for the three-month period ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	For the three-month period ended		Variance Increase (Decrease)	
(C$ thousands)	**December 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**	($)	(%)
Premium revenue	162,022	133,825	28,197	21%
Investment and other income	17,511	11,706	5,805	50%
Change in provision for insurance losses	150,000	300,000	(150,000)	(50%)
Net operating expenses	11,170	10,756	414	4%
Recovery of amounts previously written off	441	-	441	*
Income tax expense	1,564	223	1,341	*
Net income (loss)	**17,240**	**(165,448)**	**182,688**	*

*Not meaningful

Premium revenue

Premiums charged to member institutions are based on the total amount of insured deposits held by member institutions as of April 30 each year and are calculated annually in accordance with the *CDIC Act* and CDIC's *Differential Premiums By-law*. Premium rates are a key determinant of the length of time it will take to reach the Corporation's minimum target level of *ex ante* funding of 100 basis points. Each year, CDIC considers various premium rate options. For 2018/2019, the approved Category 1 rate (the base rate) is 7.5 basis points of insured deposits, a 1.0 basis point increase over the 2017/2018 base rate. The amount recognized in each quarter represents one-fourth of the annual assessment amount.

Premium revenue of $162 million was recorded during the three-month period ended December 31, 2018 compared to $134 million for the same period last year, a 21% increase. The increase in premium rates was the primary factor leading to the higher revenue. Growth in insured deposits, changes in the categorization of certain member institutions and the addition of new member institutions also contributed to the net variance in premium revenue. Insured deposits grew to $807[1] billion as at April 30, 2018, from $774 billion as at April 30, 2017, an increase of 4.3%.

Investment and other income

The Corporation's $18 million in investment and other income for the three-month period ended December 31, 2018 was $6 million higher than in the same period in the prior year. This was due to the growth in the investment portfolio ($5,041 million and $4,380 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively) and an increase in the effective yield on investments (1.52% and 1.15%, as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively).

[1] Includes changes in insured deposits levels as a result of changes to the membership during the fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Provision for insurance losses

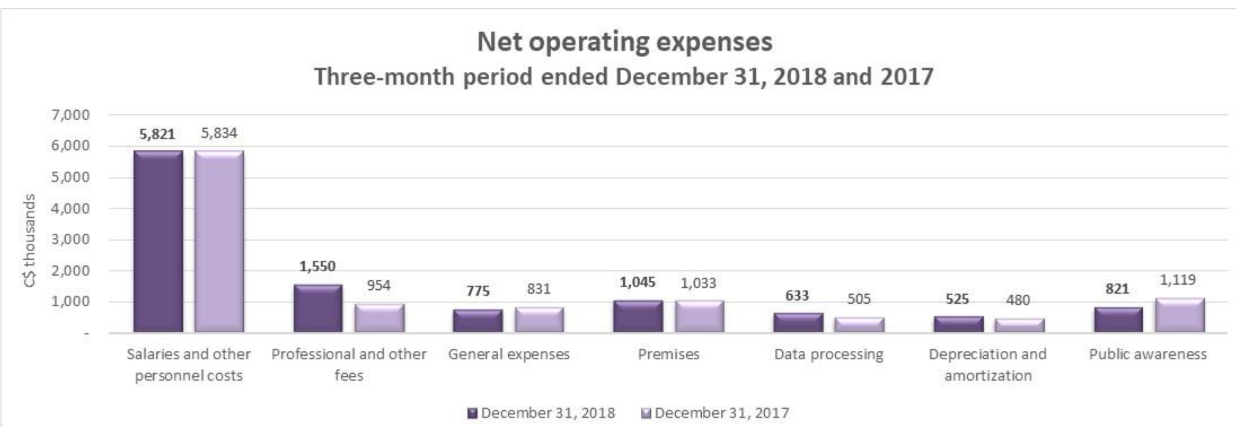
The provision represents Management's best estimate of the losses it expects to incur as a result of insuring deposits. The adequacy of the provision is assessed on a quarterly basis and, if necessary, adjustments are recorded.

In arriving at its estimate, Management considers the key inputs of its provisioning methodology: the level of insured deposits, the probability of default derived from actual default statistics, expected loss given default, supervisory information, economic indicators, and CDIC's specific knowledge of the risk profile of its members.

CDIC's provision for insurance losses increased by $150 million to $2,050 million during the three-month period ended December 31, 2018. Several factors contributed to the change in the provision for insurance losses, including:

- an increase in insured deposits from new member institutions;
- fluctuations in the calculated probability of defaults;
- an estimated growth in the level of insured deposits since April 30, 2018;
- the risk profile of some member institutions; and
- the discount rate used to present value the provision (1.88% at December 31, 2018, compared to 2.33% at September 30, 2018).

Net operating expenses



Net operating expenses[2] for the three-month period ended December 31, 2018 totaled approximately $11 million, consistent with the same period in the prior year.

Income tax expense

The Corporation is subject to federal income tax. The Corporation's source of taxable income is its interest income. From this amount, allowable expenditures are deducted to arrive at its net income for tax purposes. Under the provisions of the *Income Tax Act*, the Corporation's premium revenue is not taxable and the change in the provision for insurance losses is not deductible for tax purposes. In

[2] Net operating expenses include cost recoveries, which are adjusted against general expenses.

addition, recoveries of amounts previously written off are not taxable because the Corporation did not previously claim a deduction for tax purposes.

The Corporation's income tax expense has increased to $2 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2018 due to higher investment income; whereas, net operating expenses remained relatively consistent as compared to the same period in the prior year.

Nine-month period ended December 31, 2018, compared to nine-month period ended December 31, 2017

The following table sets out CDIC's comparative results for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	For the nine-month period ended		Variance	
	December 31,	**December 31,**	Increase (Decrease)	
(C$ thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	($)	(%)
Premium revenue	481,377	401,498	79,879	20%
Investment and other income	47,516	33,025	14,491	44%
Change in the provision for insurance losses	-	500,000	(500,000)	(100%)
Net operating expenses	30,189	32,182	(1,993)	(6%)
Recovery of amounts previously written off	441	628	(187)	(30%)
Income tax expense	4,327	256	4,071	*
Net income (loss)	**494,818**	**(97,287)**	**592,105**	*****

*Not meaningful

Premium revenue

Premium revenue of $481 million was recorded during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 compared to $401 million for the same period last year, a 20% increase. The increase in premium rates was the primary factor leading to the higher revenue. Changes in the categorization of member institutions, the growth in insured deposits and addition of new member institutions also contributed to the variance.

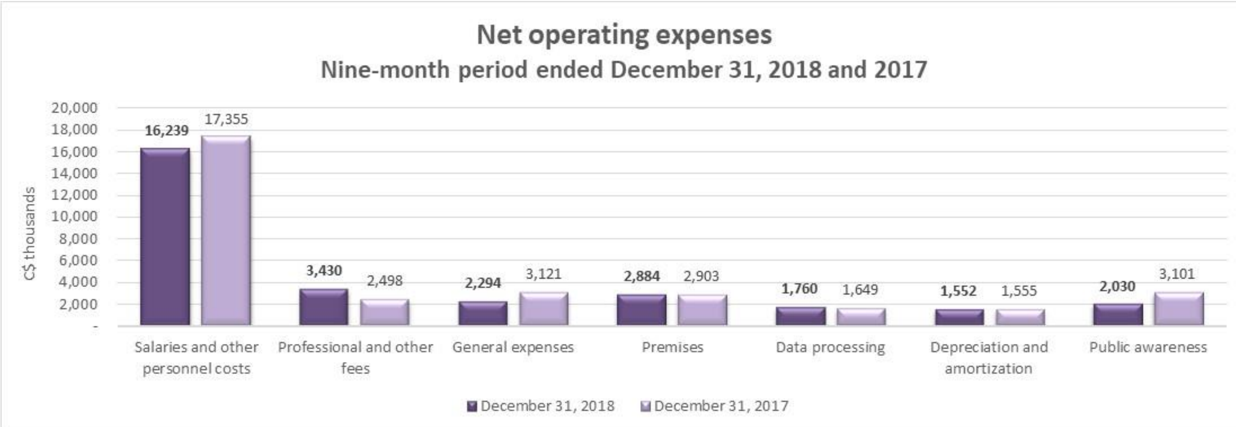
Investment and other income

Investment and other income for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 was $48 million, $15 million higher than the same period last year. This was due to the growth in the investment portfolio ($5,041 million and $4,380 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively) and an increase in the effective yield on investments (1.52% and 1.15%, as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively).

Provision for insurance losses

The provision for insurance losses as at December 31, 2018 is $2,050 million, consistent with the balance as at March 31, 2018, resulting in a net nil impact for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018.

Net operating expenses



Net operating expenses[3] for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 totaled approximately $30 million, $2 million lower than the same period in the prior year due to several vacant positions and the timing of expenditures related to public awareness.

Income tax expense

The Corporation's income tax expense has increased to $4 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018 due to the higher investment income and lower net operating expenses compared to prior year.

Forecast results for fiscal 2018/2019, compared to Corporate Plan

This section includes future-oriented financial information that is based on certain assumptions. Actual results may differ from the forecasted information presented and such differences may be material.

	2018/2019		Variance Over (Under)	
(C$ millions)	**Forecast**	**Planned**	($)	(%)
Premium revenue	645	636	9	1%
Investment and other income	66	61	5	8%
Increase in provision for insurance losses	-	100	(100)	(100%)
Net operating expenses	43	48	(5)	(10%)
Income tax expense	6	3	3	100%
Net income	**662**	**546**	**116**	21%

Premium revenue

CDIC's 2018/2019 to 2022/2023 Corporate Plan (the "Corporate Plan") sets out planned premium revenue of $636 million for fiscal 2018/2019, compared with Management's current forecast revenue of

[3] Net operating expenses include cost recoveries, which are adjusted against general expenses.

$645 million for the year. The Corporate Plan was based on certain assumptions regarding increases in the level of insured deposits and the classification of members under a differential premiums structure. Results to date have differed from the assumptions, resulting in a variance between the planned and forecast amounts.

Investment and other income

Forecasted investment and other income is $66 million, $5 million higher than the planned amount of $61 million due to a higher estimated yield on re-investments than planned.

Provision for insurance losses

The Corporate Plan assumed a provision of $2,200 million as at March 31, 2019, which represented an increase of $100 million, based on assumptions in place as at December 31, 2017. The forecasted provision as at March 31, 2019 is $2,050 million, based on assumptions in place as at December 31, 2018. The risk profile of certain member institutions and fluctuations in the calculated probability of defaults were the primary cause of the variance.

Net operating expenses

Net operating expenses for fiscal 2018/2019 are forecasted at $43 million, $5 million below the planned amount primarily due to vacancies throughout the Corporation as well as other personnel related expenses.

Ex ante funding

Sound funding arrangements are critical to the effectiveness of a deposit insurance system and the maintenance of public confidence. CDIC maintains *ex ante* funding to cover possible deposit insurance losses. The amount of such funding is represented by the aggregate of the Corporation's retained earnings and the provision. The minimum target level of the Corporation's *ex ante* funding is 100 basis points of insured deposits, which considers the size and complexity of CDIC's member institutions, as well as international best practices. The Corporation reviews this target funding level regularly to ensure it remains appropriate.

CDIC's *ex ante* funding level was $4,867 million as at December 31, 2018, or 59 basis points of insured deposits.

As noted earlier, premium rates were increased for 2018/2019 to accelerate CDIC's progression to the minimum *ex ante* funding target. CDIC's Corporate Plan assumes that premium rates will remain stable after 2018/2019. It is currently forecasted that CDIC will reach the minimum *ex ante* funding target level in 2025/2026.

Available liquid funds

The following table sets out the liquid funds available to CDIC.

(C$ millions)	**December 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2018**
Available liquid funds:		
Cash	8	2
Fair value of high-quality, liquid investment securities	5,004	4,309
Availability of borrowings:		
Borrowings authorized under the CDIC Act, either from market sources or from the Consolidated Revenue Fund	23,000	23,000
Total available funds	**28,012**	**27,311**

CDIC's portfolio of investment securities is limited to high-quality, liquid securities: obligations of the Government of Canada and its agent Crowns, and obligations of Provincial Governments / Municipal Financing Authorities. Additional funds are available through CDIC's authority to borrow under the *CDIC Act*. As at December 31, 2018, the Corporation can borrow up to $23 billion. The borrowing limit is adjusted annually on December 31 to reflect the growth of insured deposits. Supplemental borrowing, if required, could be authorized either by Parliament through an appropriation act, or by the Minister of Finance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Management representation

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements in accordance with the *Treasury Board of Canada Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations* and for such internal controls as Management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements that are free from material misstatement. Management is also responsible for ensuring all other information in this quarterly financial report is consistent, where appropriate, with the condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements.

The financial statements have not been audited or reviewed by an external auditor.

Based on our knowledge, these unaudited condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Corporation, as at the date of and for the periods presented in the condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements.

Peter Routledge
President and Chief Executive Officer

Ottawa, Canada
February 14, 2019

Anthony Carty
Vice-President, Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer

Ottawa, Canada
February 14, 2019

Condensed consolidated financial statements and notes

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

As at December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 (C$ thousands)

	Notes	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Cash		7,661	1,581
Investment securities	*3*	5,041,059	4,372,580
Trade and other receivables		420	215
Amounts recoverable from estates		6	82
Prepayments		588	317
Property, plant & equipment		3,367	3,782
Intangible assets		3,959	4,056
Deferred tax asset		130	-
TOTAL ASSETS		**5,057,190**	**4,382,613**
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		22,193	6,059
Current tax liability		1,051	542
Deferred premium revenue		163,196	-
Deferred lease inducement		762	847
Employee benefits		2,829	2,804
Provision for insurance losses	*4*	2,050,000	2,050,000
Deferred tax liability		-	20
Total liabilities		**2,240,031**	**2,060,272**
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		2,817,159	2,322,341
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**5,057,190**	**4,382,613**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the three and nine-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (C$ thousands)

	Notes	For the three-month period ended December 31 2018	2017	For the nine-month period ended December 31 2018	2017
REVENUE					
Premium		162,022	133,825	481,377	401,498
Investment income		17,511	11,704	47,491	33,021
Other income		-	2	25	4
		179,533	145,531	528,893	434,523
EXPENSES					
Net operating expenses	*5*	11,170	10,756	30,189	32,182
Increase in the provision for insurance losses	*4*	150,000	300,000	-	500,000
Recovery of amounts previously written off		(441)	-	(441)	(628)
		160,729	310,756	29,748	531,554
Net income (loss) before income taxes		18,804	(165,225)	499,145	(97,031)
Income tax expense		1,564	223	4,327	256
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		**17,240**	**(165,448)**	**494,818**	**(97,287)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the three and nine-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (C$ thousands)

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31

	Retained earnings and total equity
Balance, September 30, 2018	**2,799,919**
Total comprehensive income	17,240
Balance, December 31, 2018	**2,817,159**
Balance, September 30, 2017	**2,304,140**
Total comprehensive loss	(165,448)
Balance, December 31, 2017	**2,138,692**

FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31

Balance, March 31, 2018	**2,322,341**
Total comprehensive income	494,818
Balance, December 31, 2018	**2,817,159**
Balance, March 31, 2017	**2,235,979**
Total comprehensive loss	(97,287)
Balance, December 31, 2017	**2,138,692**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

For the three and nine-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (C$ thousands)

	For the three-month period ended December 31		For the nine-month period ended December 31	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss) before income taxes	17,240	(165,448)	494,818	(97,287)
Add (deduct) items not involving cash:				
Depreciation and amortization	525	480	1,552	1,555
Investment income	(17,511)	(11,704)	(47,491)	(33,021)
Income tax expense	1,564	223	4,327	256
Employee benefit expense	43	71	162	213
Defined benefit payment	-	(56)	(137)	(93)
Change in working capital:				
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(55)	(39)	(205)	113
Decrease in amounts recoverable from estates	76	-	76	-
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(144)	830	(271)	(1,577)
Increase in trade and other payables	17,238	14,723	16,134	13,542
Increase in deferred premium revenue	160,212	131,282	163,196	133,825
Decrease in deferred lease inducement	(28)	(28)	(85)	(85)
Increase in the provision for insurance losses	150,000	300,000	-	500,000
Interest received	28,663	17,325	72,226	51,901
Income tax (paid) recovered	(1,114)	46	(3,968)	(23)
Net cash generated by operating activities	356,709	287,705	700,334	569,319
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(370)	(449)	(1,040)	(1,151)
Purchase of investment securities	(511,436)	(371,473)	(1,555,260)	(1,190,649)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investment securities	160,467	84,350	862,046	622,993
Net cash used in investing activities	(351,339)	(287,572)	(694,254)	(568,807)
Net increase in cash	5,370	133	6,080	512
Cash, beginning of period	2,291	2,150	1,581	1,771
Cash, end of period	**7,661**	**2,283**	**7,661**	**2,283**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

1 - General information

The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC or the Corporation) was established in 1967 by the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act* (the *CDIC Act*). It is a Crown corporation without share capital named in Part I of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act* and is funded by premiums assessed against its member institutions. The Corporation is subject to federal income tax pursuant to the provisions of the *Income Tax Act*. The address of the registered office is 50 O'Connor Street, 17th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario.

The objects of the Corporation are to provide insurance against the loss of part or all of deposits in member institutions; to promote and otherwise contribute to the stability of the financial system in Canada; to pursue these objects for the benefit of depositors of member institutions and in such manner as will minimize the exposure of the Corporation to loss; and to act as the resolution authority for its member institutions.

The Corporation has the power to do all things necessary or incidental to the furtherance of its objects, including, but not limited to: acquiring assets from and providing guarantees or loans to member institutions and others; making or causing to be made inspections of member institutions; acting as liquidator, receiver or inspector of a member institution or a subsidiary thereof; establishing a bridge institution and acquiring shares and/or assets and assuming liabilities of member institutions; and, converting some of a failing domestic systemically important bank's debt into common shares in order to recapitalize the bank and allow it to remain open and operating.

The Corporation is an agent of Her Majesty in right of Canada for all purposes of the *CDIC Act*. As a result, all obligations incurred by the Corporation in the course of carrying out its mandate are obligations of Canada.

In July 2015, the Corporation was issued a directive (P.C. 2015-1107) pursuant to section 89 of the Financial Administration Act to align its travel, hospitality, conference and event expenditure policies, guidelines and practices with Treasury Board policies, directives and related instruments on travel, hospitality, conference and event expenditures in a manner that is consistent with its legal obligations, and to report on the implementation of this directive in the Corporation's Corporate Plan. The Corporation is in compliance with the directive.

These condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Corporation's Audit Committee on February 14, 2019.

Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements, presented in Canadian dollars, have been prepared in accordance with the *Treasury Board Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations* and do not include all the information required for full annual financial statements. These condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018, in CDIC's 2018 Annual Report.

The condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the provision for insurance losses and the defined benefit obligations, which are measured at their present value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange for an asset and the amount of proceeds received in exchange for a liability.

Changes to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Certain IFRSs were issued by the IASB that are mandatory and effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15)

IFRS 15 relates to the recognition of revenue that applies to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of the standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments.

The Corporation adopted IFRS 15 with an initial application date of April 1, 2018. The Corporation applied IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective approach (cumulative effect method) by recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at April 1, 2018. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 18.

There were no quantitative changes as a result of implementation.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (IFRS 9)

Effective April 1, 2018, CDIC has applied IFRS 9 – Impairment and the related amendments to the other IFRSs in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9. With regards to CDIC's financial statements, the adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in changes to CDIC's accounting policies for the impairment of financial assets. IFRS 9 also significantly amends other standards relating to financial instruments, such as *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (IFRS 7). CDIC's revised accounting policies for financial instruments are found in Note 2.

As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, CDIC elected not to restate comparative figures as the impact of the adoption is not significant to CDIC's consolidated financial statements. As such, the accounting policies for prior period financial statements are consistent with those disclosed in CDIC's consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial instruments at the date of transition were recognized in the opening retained earnings and other reserves of the current period. For note disclosures, the amendments to IFRS 7 have also been applied to the current period only and were primarily descriptive in nature.

On the date of initial application of April 1, 2018, CDIC's existing financial assets were assessed for impairment in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 as described in Note 2.

CDIC had no impairment allowance recorded in accordance with the IAS 39 incurred loss model at March 31, 2018 and had no impairment allowance recorded in accordance with the IFRS 9 expected loss model as at April 1, 2018.

2 - Significant accounting policies

Except as described below, the accounting policies applied by the Corporation in these condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements are the same as those applied by the Corporation in its consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Financial instruments - impairment

IFRS 9 Impairment introduces an expected loss impairment model for all financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The model has three stages:

i. on initial recognition, 12-month expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss, and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset;
ii. if credit risk increases significantly from initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss, and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset; and
iii. when a financial asset is considered credit-impaired, interest revenue is calculated based on the net carrying amount of the asset (gross carrying amount less the loss allowance), rather than on its gross carrying amount.

The Corporation calculates a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on investment securities and premiums receivable that are measured at amortized cost. CDIC recognizes 12-month ECLs for financial instruments unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case lifetime ECLs are recognized. The amount of ECLs, if any, is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Corporation has incorporated forward looking economic information into its ECL by performing the calculation under multiple scenarios resulting in a probability-weighted average ECL based on the weightings of each scenario.

Accounting estimates and judgments

The measurement of ECLs on the Corporation's financial assets is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions and judgments that are driven by numerous factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- development of appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- determination of the economic variables most highly correlated to our portfolios of financial assets; and
- establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their effect on economic inputs in the ECL model.

Expected credit loss approach and assessment

Investment securities

For investment securities, ECLs are the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to CDIC in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows CDIC expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. If a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition, impairment is measured as lifetime ECLs. Otherwise, impairment is measured as 12-month ECLs which represents the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to occur based on default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. If credit quality improves in a subsequent period such that the increase in credit risk since initial recognition is no longer considered significant, the loss allowance reverts back to being measured based on 12-month ECLs.

The Corporation's investment securities are debt instruments, issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or provincial governments, with a minimum credit rating of A-. In assessing ECLs on these instruments, the Corporation has applied the low-risk practical expedient available under IFRS 9 due their high credit quality. As a result, these instruments need not be assessed for significant increase in credit risk and the impairment provision should be based on 12-month ECLs.

Premium receivable

The Corporation applies the simplified approach for premium receivables whereby the Corporation is not required to assess changes in credit risk but instead requires the recognition of a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from origination. In the case of CDIC's premium receivables, the contractual maturity would be less than one year and hence the lifetime credit loss would be measured over a 12-month period.

Amounts recoverable from estates

Amounts recoverable from estates fall under the credit-adjusted effective interest rate and always recognize a loss allowance for changes in lifetime ECLs. As such, the resulting fair value at initial recognition already considers lifetime ECLs and there is no additional 12-month ECL allowance. Indicators of whether an asset is credit-impaired on acquisition or origination are the same as for stage 3. At each reporting date, CDIC will update its estimated cash flows and adjusts the loss allowance accordingly.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of quarterly financial statements requires Management to make judgments and estimations that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these condensed consolidated quarterly financial statements, the significant judgments made by Management in applying the Corporation's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Defined benefit obligations

At year end, the Corporation's defined benefit liability is measured at its present value, based on an actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains or losses arising from the actuarial valuation are recognized immediately in retained earnings as other comprehensive income.

3 – Financial instruments

Information on the maturity and composition of the Corporation's investment securities is included in the tables below.

	Remaining term to maturity			
As at December 31, 2018 (C$ thousands)	**90 days or less**	**91 days to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Treasury bills	47,859	-	-	47,859
Weighted average effective yield (%)	1.61	-	-	
Bonds	270,052	710,521	4,012,627	4,993,200
Weighted average effective yield (%)	1.63	1.35	1.55	1.52
Total investment securities	**317,911**	**710,521**	**4,012,627**	**5,041,059**
Weighted average effective yield (%)	**1.63**	**1.35**	**1.55**	**1.52**

	Remaining term to maturity			
As at March 31, 2018 (C$ thousands)	**90 days or less**	**91 days to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Treasury bills	28,661	-	-	28,661
Weighted average effective yield (%)	1.11	-	-	1.11
Bonds	120,900	715,069	3,507,950	4,343,919
Weighted average effective yield (%)	1.26	1.49	1.24	1.28
Total investment securities	**149,561**	**715,069**	**3,507,950**	**4,372,580**
Weighted average effective yield (%)	**1.23**	**1.49**	**1.24**	**1.28**

The following table includes the fair value measurement of the Corporation's investment securities.

			Fair values			
As at December 31, 2018 (C$ thousands)	**Amortized cost**	**Unrealized losses**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Treasury bills	47,859	(3)	47,856		-	47,856
Bonds	4,993,200	(36,785)	3,907,245	1,049,170	-	4,956,415
Total investment securities	**5,041,059**	**(36,788)**	**3,955,101**	**1,049,170**	**-**	**5,004,271**

As at March 31, 2018 (C$ thousands)	Amortized cost	Unrealized losses	Fair values Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Treasury bills	28,661	(3)	28,658	-	-	28,658
Bonds	4,343,919	(63,875)	3,610,270	669,774	-	4,280,044
Total investment securities	**4,372,580**	**(63,878)**	**3,638,928**	**669,774**	**-**	**4,308,702**

The following table summarizes the credit quality of CDIC's investment securities by credit rating.

Credit rating *(C$ thousands)*	**December 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2018**
AAA	4,447,344	4,086,722
AA+	-	-
AA	51,195	25,100
AA-	304,353	138,901
A+	238,167	121,857
Total investment securities	**5,041,059**	**4,372,580**

The carrying amounts in the above tables include accrued interest.

The Corporation did not record any loss allowances on its investment securities as at December 31, 2018 (March 31, 2018: nil).

4 - Provision for insurance losses

The provision for insurance losses represents the Corporation's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits resulting from the Corporation's duty to insure deposits held by member institutions in the event of failure. The estimate is based on an expected loss calculation and is subject to uncertainty surrounding amount and timing of losses. As such, actual losses may differ significantly from estimates.

Changes in the provision for insurance losses are summarized as follows:

(C$ thousands)	**Provision for insurance losses**
Balance, March 31, 2018	**2,050,000**
Change in the provision	-
Balance, June 30, 2018	**2,050,000**
Decrease in the provision	(150,000)
Balance, September 30, 2018	**1,900,000**
Increase in the provision	150,000
Balance, December 31, 2018	**2,050,000**

5 - Operating expenses

	For the three-month period ended December 31		For the nine-month period ended December 31	
(C$ thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Salaries and other personnel costs	5,821	5,834	16,239	17,355
Professional and other fees	1,550	954	3,430	2,498
General expenses	814	875	2,412	3,246
Premises	1,045	1,033	2,884	2,903
Data processing	633	505	1,760	1,649
Depreciation and amortization	525	480	1,552	1,555
Public awareness	821	1,119	2,030	3,101
	11,209	10,800	30,307	32,307
Expense recoveries	(39)	(44)	(118)	(125)
Total operating expenses	**11,170**	**10,756**	**30,189**	**32,182**

6 - Related party transactions

The Corporation is related in terms of common ownership to all Government of Canada departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The Corporation has transacted with related parties through both the provision and receipt of various services. Such transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.