

Residential Mortgage Disclosure

March 31, 2020

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In accordance with the *Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OSFI) Guideline B20 – Residential Mortgage Underwriting Practices and Procedures* issued June 2012, additional disclosure is provided regarding the company's residential mortgage exposure.

The company is limited to providing residential real estate loans of no more than 80% of the collateral value. Lending at a higher loan-to-value (LTV) is permitted but requires default insurance. This insurance is contractual coverage of the eligible facilities that protects the company's real estate secured lending portfolio against potential losses caused by borrower default. It is provided by either government backed entities or other approved private mortgage insurers.

On an annual basis the company performs a stress test to determine the impact of a significant decline in house prices on the residential mortgage portfolio. Due to the high percentage of insured residential mortgages held on the balance sheet and the increase in house prices since initial underwriting, there is very little impact to the company's capital position from this stress event.

Residential mortgages and home equity lines of credit (insured vs. uninsured) ⁽¹⁾

The following table presents amounts of insured and uninsured residential mortgages and home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), by geographic regions.

(Thousands of Canadian dollars, except percentage amounts)

	March 31, 2020											
	Residential Mortgages				HELOCs				Total			
	Insured ⁽²⁾		Uninsured		Insured ⁽²⁾		Uninsured		Insured ⁽²⁾		Uninsured	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Province⁽³⁾												
Atlantic	257,097	6.28	9,058	0.49	-	-	1,088	1.30	257,097	6.28	10,146	0.53
Quebec	3,185	0.08	12	-	-	-	-	-	3,185	0.08	12	-
Ontario	1,641,548	40.08	1,537,167	83.51	-	-	41,147	49.21	1,641,548	40.08	1,578,314	82.02
Prairies & Territories	1,640,969	40.06	165,376	8.99	-	-	11,844	14.17	1,640,969	40.05	177,220	9.21
British Columbia	552,879	13.50	128,984	7.01	437	100.00	29,530	35.32	533,316	13.51	158,514	8.24
Total	4,095,678	100	1,840,597	100	437	100	83,609	100	4,096,115	100	1,924,206	100

(1) This table was prepared based on the disclosure requirements contained in OSFI's B-20 Guideline. All reverse mortgages secured by residential property are considered to be HELOC.

(2) Default insurance is contractual coverage of eligible facilities whereby the company's exposure to real estate secured lending is protected against potential shortfalls caused by borrower default. This insurance is provided by either government backed or other private mortgage default insurers.

(3) The province represents the location of the property in Canada. There are no foreign operations.

Residential mortgages portfolio by amortization period

The following table provides a summary of the company's residential mortgages by remaining amortization period based on the contractual terms of the mortgage agreement. The table below does not reflect the additional payments which may be made during the term of the mortgage.

(Thousands of Canadian dollars, except percentage amounts)

	March 31, 2020	
	Total ⁽¹⁾	
	\$	%
Amortization period		
≤25 years	4,516,038	75.02
>25 years ≤30 years	1,393,853	23.15
>30 years ≤35 years	110,430	1.83
>35 years ≤40 years	-	-
>40 years	-	-
Total	6,020,321	100

(1) There are no foreign operations.

Uninsured average loan-to-value ratio: newly originated and acquired

The following table provides a summary of the company's average LTV ratio for newly originated and acquired uninsured residential mortgages and HELOCs by geographic regions.

	Three months ending March 31, 2020		
	Residential Mortgages %	HELOCs %	Total %
Canada ⁽¹⁾			
Atlantic	51.50	35.03	36.52
British Columbia	63.42	35.50	40.40
Prairies & Territories	60.94	36.16	43.27
Quebec	-	-	-
Ontario	68.43	36.41	57.47
Total	67.62	36.06	52.58

(1) The province represents the location of the property in Canada. There are no foreign operations.