Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI)

User Guide

Release 8.1.2.0.0

June 2024

ORACLE
Financial Services

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1 Preface

This section provides a brief description of the scope, the audience, the references, concepts, and the organization of the user guide and conventions incorporated into the user guide.

Topics:

- What is New in this Release for OFS REG REP OSFI
- Scope of the Guide
- Intended Audience
- Access to Oracle Support
- Related Information Sources
- How this Guide is Organized
- Conventions Used

1.1 What is New in this Release for OFS REG REP OSFI

This section lists new features and changes in OFS REG REP OSFI Release v8.1.2.0.0.

1.1.1 New Features

1.1.1.1 New Features in 8.1.2.5.1

The following features are added in 8.1.2.5.1 release:

Feature Name	Description
Fiscal period computation	The solution now supports differential computation of fiscal periods for reports based on calendar date as well as fiscal dates
Adjustment refresh	The solution now supports an adjustment framework which contains a landing area where users can load the adjustments and refresh them using the publish user interface
Multiple legal entities	The solution now supports multiple legal entity selection for PMF executions of Solo consolidation type

1.1.1.2 New Features in 8.1.2.5.0

The following reports are added in 8.1.2.5.0 release:

Report Name	Schedule Name or Description
A2	Non-Mortgage Loans

Report Name	Schedule Name or Description
A3	Trading Income and Income from GoC Securities Trading
C1	Charge for Impairment

1.1.1.3 New Features in 8.1.2.4.0

The following reports are added in 8.1.2.4.0 release:

Report Name	Schedule Name or Description
P3	Income Statement
C3	Allowance Continuity
E3	Allowances for Expected Credit Losses
K4	Deposit Liabilities

1.1.1.4 New Features in 8.1.2.3.0

The new features introduced in this release is a New OSFI Menu to access Regulatory Reports (Report Mappings and Report Publish). The following reports are added in 8.1.2.3.0 release:

Report Name	Schedule Name or Description
E2	Mortgage Loans
N3	Loans in Arrears
J2	Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOCs) Report
A4	Report on New Lending
B2	Securities

1.1.2 Deprecated Features

There are no deprecated features in this release.

1.1.3 Desupported Features

There are no desupported features in this release.

1.2 Scope of the Guide

The objective of this user guide is to provide comprehensive working knowledge on Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI), Release 8.1.2.0.0. This user guide is intended to help you understand the key features and

functionalities of Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada release 8.1.2.0.0 and details the process flow and methodologies used.

1.3 Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 8.1.2.0.0 of the Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI) User Guide.

This guide is intended for:

- Regulatory Reporting Analyst responsible to verify and submit the results, maintain the dimensional values across multiple reporting requirements, and preserve the results area structure of the Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation.
- Data Analyst who clean, validate, and import data into the Oracle Financial Services Download Specification format, and ensure that data is populated in the relevant tables as per the specifications and executions required for regulatory reporting.
- System Administrator (SA) instrumental in making the application secure and operational and configures the user roles providing necessary access to users.

1.4 Access to Oracle Support

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OR visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

1.5 Related Information Sources

In addition to this user guide, you can see the following documents in the OHC Documentation Library:

- *Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI) Installation Manual Release 8.1.2.5.0*
- *Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation User Guide Release 8.1.2.0.0*
- *Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Installation Manual Release 8.1.2.5.0*
- *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide Release 8.1.2.0.0*

1.6 How this guide is Organized

The OFS REG REP OSFI User Guide includes the following topics:

- Chapter 2: Introduction
- Chapter 3: Getting Started
- Chapter 4: List of Configured OSFI Reports
- Chapter 5: Regulatory Reporting Solution Data Flow
- Chapter 6: OFSAA Features
- Chapter 7: Executing Run through Process Modelling Framework in OFS REG REP OSFI

- Chapter 8: Regulatory Reports
- Chapter 9: Regulatory Data Extracts
- Chapter 10: Metadata Browser
- Chapter 11: Report Statistics

1.7 Conventions Used

The following table lists the conventions used in this guide.

Table 1: Conventions Used in this Guide

Conventions	Description
References to sections or chapters in the manual are indicated in *Italics*. Screen names are indicated in the following manner: **Introduction** Screen Options and buttons are indicated in **Bold**. Code related text is indicated in `Monospace`.	
OFSAAI	Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure
OFS AAAI	Oracle Financial Services Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure Application Pack
RHEL	Red Hat Enterprise Linux
Atomic Schema	Database Schema where the Application Data Model is uploaded
Config Schema	Database Schema which contains setup related configurations and metadata
OFS REG REP OSFI	Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada

2 Introduction

This chapter provides an understanding of the OFS REG REP OSFI Application and its scope.

Topics:

- Overview
- OFSAA Regulatory Reporting Architecture
- Scope

2.1 Overview

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) is an independent agency of the Government of Canada, established in 1987 to contribute to the safety and soundness of the Canadian financial system. OSFI supervises and regulates federally registered banks and insurers, trust and loan companies, as well as private pension plans subject to federal oversight. It provides a regulatory framework of guidance and rules that meets or exceeds international minimums for financial institutions.

In addition to issuing guidance, OSFI provides input into the development of federal legislation and regulations affecting federally regulated financial institutions (FRFIs), and comments on accounting, auditing, and actuarial standards development, and determines how to incorporate them into our regulatory framework. It regulates by developing rules, interpreting legislation and regulations, and providing regulatory approvals types of transactions. It also contributes to new accounting, auditing, and actuarial standards.

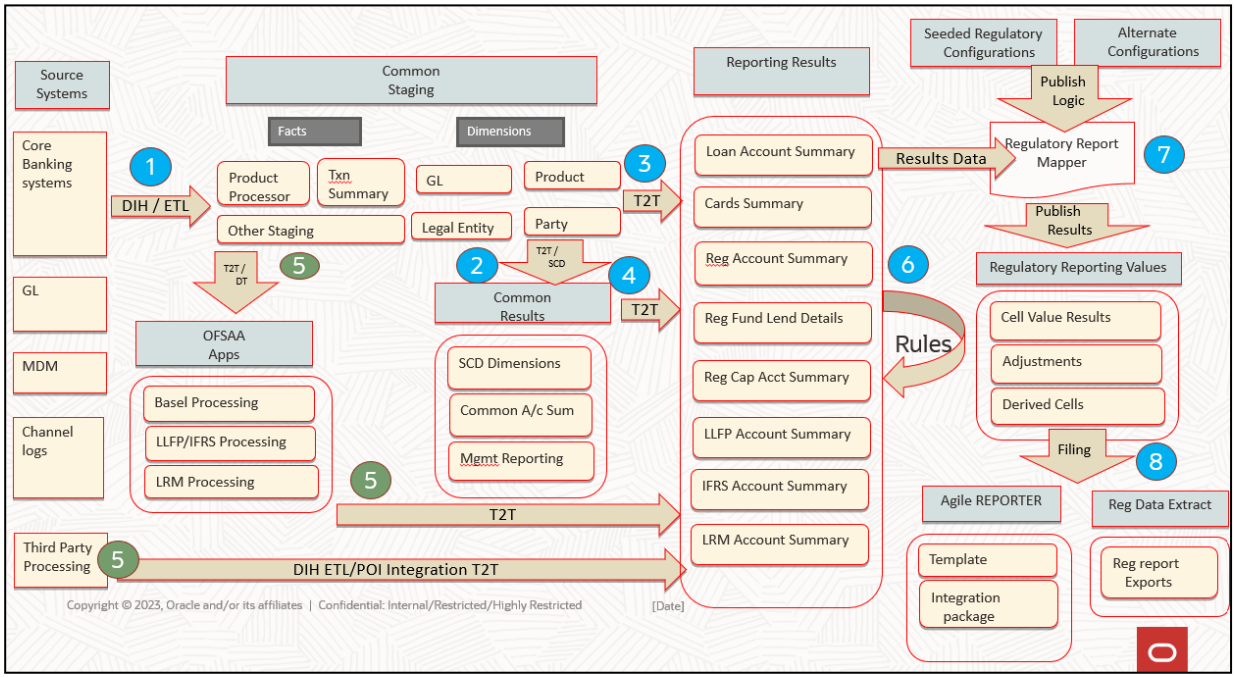
OSFI supervises by analyzing financial and economic trends to identify emerging issues that could adversely affect institutions. It assesses an institution's financial condition, material risks, and the quality of its governance, risk management, and compliance. It reports to Parliament through the Minister of Finance on various formal and informal processes that are used to ensure the effective execution of OSFI's mandate. For example, the Financial Institutions Supervisory Committee, whose members are OSFI, the Department of Finance, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada, meets at least quarterly to share information on matters relating to the supervision of federally regulated financial institutions.

OSFI also works with the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC), which is responsible for ensuring compliance with Canada's Proceeds of Crime (money laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act.

2.2 OFSAA Regulatory Reporting Architecture

This interface connects the Oracle FSDF to Reporting Portal. As one can see in the Architecture (Figure 1), Data flows from OFSAA to Reporting Portal.

Figure 1: Regulatory Reporting Solution Architecture



OFSDF is an Analytical Data Warehouse Platform for the Financial Services Industry. OFSDF combines an Industry Data Model for Financial Services along with a set of Management and Infrastructure Tools that allows Financial Services Institutions to develop, deploy, and operate analytical solutions spanning key functional areas in Financial Services, including:

1. Enterprise Risk Management
2. Enterprise Performance Management
3. Customer Insight
4. Financial Crime and Compliance Management

OFSDF is a comprehensive Data Management Platform that helps institutions to manage the Analytical Data Life Cycle from sourcing to Reporting and Business Intelligence (BI) using a unified, consistent platform and toolset.

2.3 Scope

Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI) covers the following Regulatory Reports for specified release as mentioned in the table:

Table 2: Scope of Regulatory Reports and Schedules

Report Name	Schedule Name or Description	Released Version
E2	Mortgage Loans	8.1.2.3.0
N3	Loans in Arrears	8.1.2.3.0
J2	Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOCs) Report	8.1.2.3.0
A4	Report on New Lending	8.1.2.3.0
B2	Securities	8.1.2.3.0
P3	Income Statement	8.1.2.4.0
C3	Allowance Continuity	8.1.2.4.0
E3	Allowances for Expected Credit Losses	8.1.2.4.0
K4	Deposit Liabilities	8.1.2.4.0
A2	Non-Mortgage Loans	8.1.2.5.0
A3	Trading Income and Income from GoC Securities Trading	8.1.2.5.0
C1	Charge for Impairment	8.1.2.5.0

3 Getting Started

This chapter provides an understanding of the prerequisites, general and data preparation assumptions, and logging into the application.

Topics:

- Prerequisites
- Assumptions
- Accessing the OFSDF Interface or OSFI Interface
- Organization of the Interface for User Roles
- Metadata Browser

OFSDF interface with OFS REG REP OSFI allows you to perform the following activities:

- Manage Data Loading and Transformation from various source systems to staging, processing, and results.
- Manage relevant OFSAA Metadata for Regulatory Reporting purposes. This includes creating, modifying, and viewing the metadata used in reporting.
- View the Report Metadata for mapping.

3.1 Prerequisites

For detailed prerequisites and instructions on installing this Interim Release, see the Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI) Installation Guide Release 8.1.2.5.0.

3.2 Assumptions

OFSDF interface with OFS REG REP OSFI is a Reporting Application and it does not perform any risk or stress calculations. The assumptions for the application are:

- Textual and other related portions of reports like personal details, contact details, Yes or No choices must be updated on Report Portal directly and FSDF does not have a placeholder for it.
- Data provided is post reconciliation to ensure that the accuracy of data being reported (non-prescribed by regulators) are performed in OFSAA using various components – General Ledger (GL) reconciliation.
- All monetary amounts are expected to be positive in number, except valuation outputs which can be positive or negative. Rules are constructed assuming the negative sign of valuation amounts wherever applicable.
- The application populates a few specific Dimension Tables, known as seeded or sample tables as part of the installation script. Since they are used in the metadata, changes in data values have an impact on overall functioning.
- For data provided as of date, such as the last day of the quarter of the Reporting Year: Quarterly and Year to Date (YTD) report for the given date display the same value for those measures which

are of as of the date in nature. For example, the Annual and Quarterly Balance Sheet and BASEL Report generated as of 31-MAR show the same values for all measures such as Account Balance.

- All percentage data are expected in decimal format meaning 9% must be provided as 9 and not 0.09.
- Account Balances such as End of Period Balances are expected to be provided as Net of (without) Unearned Income.

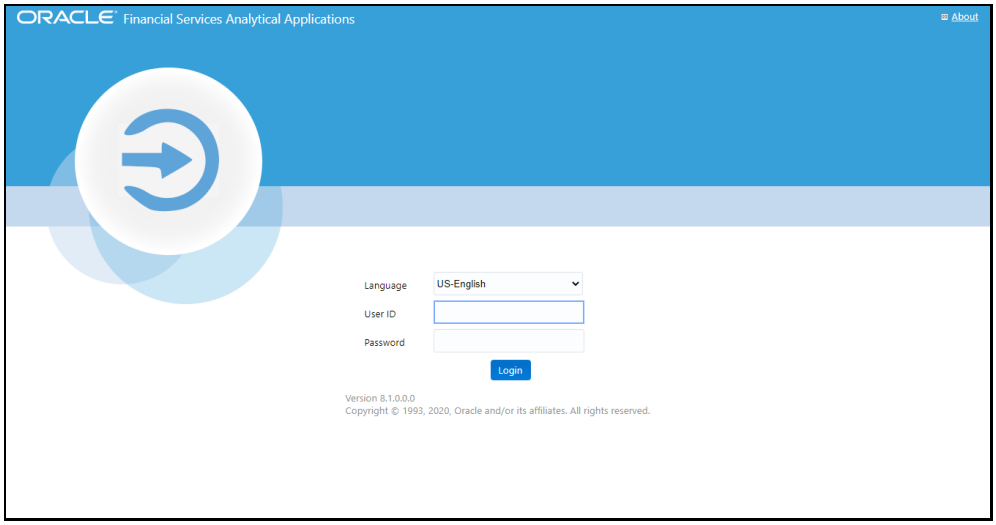
3.3 Accessing the OFSDF Interface or OSFI Interface

After the application is installed and configured, to access the OFSDF Interface with Reporting Portal for OSFI Application you must log in to the OFSAAI Environment using the OFSAAI Login Page.

To access the application, follow these steps:

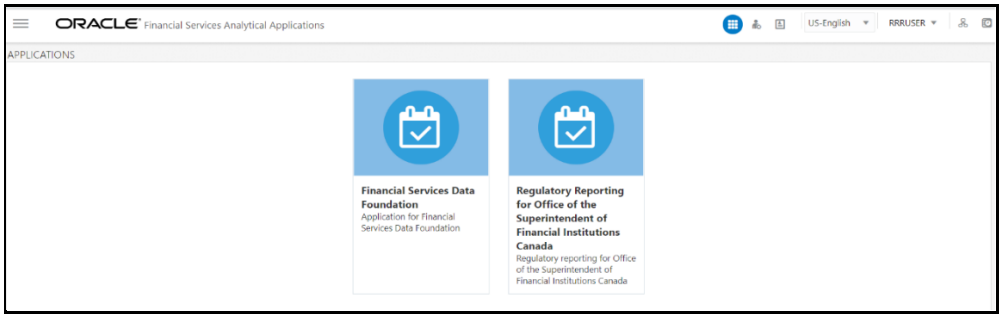
1. Enter the OFSAAI URL in your browser.
   The OFSAAI Login Page is displayed.

Figure 2: OFSAAI Log In



2. Select the desired language from the **Language** drop-down list.
3. Enter your **User ID** and **Password**.
   When you log into OFSAAI, the Landing Page is displayed.

Figure 3: OFSAAI Applications Page



4. Select the **Financial Services Data Foundation** option to navigate to the **FSDF** Application or select the **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada** to navigate to the **OFS REG REP OSFI** Application.

3.4 Organization of Interface for User Roles

This section explains the various features used by an analyst. It describes the organization of the user interface and provides step-by-step instructions for navigating through the application to carry out these activities.

To access the Process Execution Summary, the following roles must be assigned to the user:

1. Modify Run Parameters
2. Approve Reporting Flag
3. Override Reporting Flag
4. Request Reporting Flag
5. Run Reporting Flag
6. View Run Details

Topics:

- Process Execution Summary
- Marking Run as Final
- Reporting Flag for Run through Process Execution Summary
- Executing Batch to Resave Derived Entities

3.4.1 Process Execution Summary

This section provides information on the Runs that apply to OSFI. The Process Execution Summary is launched after the Runs are executed from the Processing Modelling Framework. The following figure displays the Process Execution Summary with the data that is retrieved from the Process Modeller.

3.4.2 Marking Run as Final

Various applications provide the data for regulatory reporting. You must mark specific executions for regulatory reporting as the final Run.

1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Process Modelling Framework** and select **Process Execution Summary.**
2. Scroll towards the right and click **Filter**, select the **Run Pipeline** from the available pipeline selection list. Click **OK**.
3. After the Run Execution, the Process Execution Summary is generated in the list format as illustrated in the following steps. The summary page displays the **Process Names** for which the **Run Parameters** are generated.

4. Scroll towards the right and click **View** in the **Process Name** row.

   You can view the detailed definition of a Run in a Read-Only Mode. The **Process Execution Details** Page displays the execution details for the selected Execution Key with the color band displaying the status of each Execution Key.

The execution keys and the corresponding execution details are as follows:

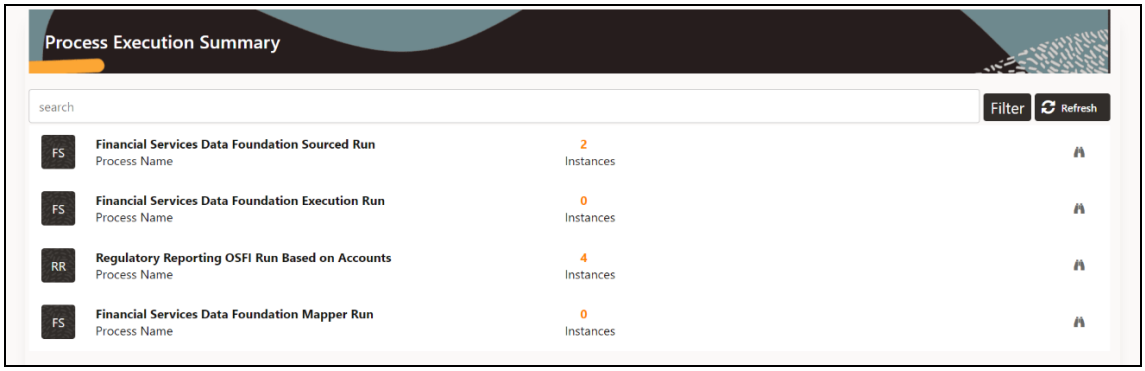
- **Process Description**: The Reconciliation Framework Run appears as the process description when the user executes the GL Reconciliation Run.
- **MIS Date**: The Extraction Date is displayed in this field.
- **Start Time**: It displays the Execution Date and the Execution Time when the Execution Run starts.
- **End Time**: It displays the End Execution Date and Execution Time.
- **Process Execution Key**: Unique Identifier assigned to each Process Execution.
- **Approval Status**: It displays the Approval status of the Execution as Completed, Failed, or Ongoing.
- **Process Monitor**: This helps to show the Run Definition as defined in the Process Modeling Framework. There are four icons in the Process Monitor as follows:
  - **PMF Launch**: Click **View** to view the Process Flow associated with the selected Run.
  - **Request Report Flag**: To request for a Reporting Run, select an Execution ID in the **Process Execution Summary** Page and click the **Request Report Flag** . A dialog box will appear for you to input your comments. Click **Submit** and the status of this Run is displayed in the **Reporting Flag** Section. Only a successful execution can be requested for reporting. For the selected Run and Execution Date, there can be only one Reporting Flag.
  - **Approve Report Flag**: After submitting the Reporting Run in the earlier section, the **Approve Report Flag** is enabled. When you click the **Approve Report Flag**, a dialog box is displayed with User Comments and Approver Comments. The Approver can update the comments in the **Approver Comments** field and then click **Approve** or **Reject**.
  - **Override Report Flag**: Any Reporting Execution can be overwritten with another execution. Select a successfully triggered batch on the **Process Execution Summary** Page. The **Override Report Flag** is enabled if the execution is already marked as a Reporting Flag. You can override the execution by updating your comments. This must be approved by the Approver and the procedure is similar to the procedure detailed in the Approve Report Flag for a Run Section.

3.4.3 Reporting Flag for Run through Process Execution Summary

To request, approve, and override a flag for the Process Execution, perform the following steps:

1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Process Modelling Framework** and select **Process Execution Summary**.

Figure: Run Pipeline Page



2. Scroll towards the right and click **Filter**, select the **Run Pipeline** from the available pipeline selection list. Click **OK**.
3. Scroll towards the right and click **View** in the **Process Name** row.
4. Select **Request Report Flag** to request a Report Flag for the selected Run Execution.
5. Enter information in the **Comments** field and click **Submit**. The request Report Flag for a Run is saved successfully.

> **NOTE** Before publishing reports, update DIM_RUN.F_REPORTING_FLAG='Y' and select the runskey for which you are generating reports.

3.4.3.1 Approve Report Flag for a Run

To approve the Report Flag, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to the **Process Execution Summary** Page and select the process name for which the Report Flag must be approved.
2. Click **Approve** to approve the request.
3. Enter the information in the **Approve Request Flag** Page.
4. Click **Approve** to approve the requested Report Flag.

3.4.3.2 Override Report Flag for a Run

To override the Report Flag for a successful run, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to the **Process Execution Summary** Page and select the process name for which the Report Flag must be overridden.
2. Click **Override Report Flag** to override the Report Flag.
3. Enter the information in the **Override Report Flag** Window.
4. Click **Override** to override the requested report flag.

5. Click **Approve Report Flag** to approve the override Report Flag Request.
6. Enter the information in the **Approver Comments** field and click **Approve** and the Report Flag is overridden successfully.

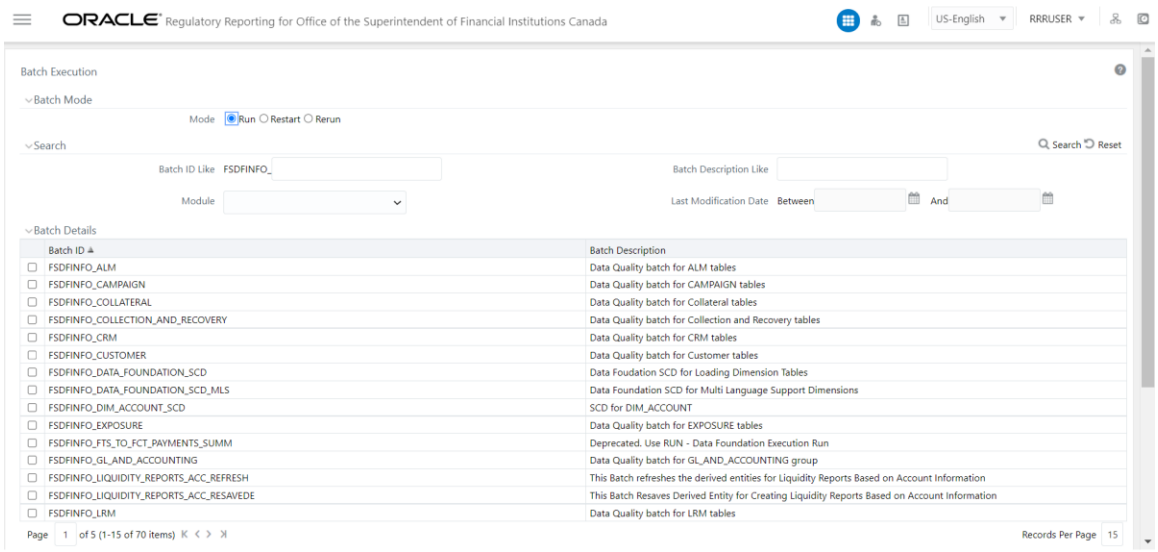
3.4.4 Executing Batch to Resave Derived Entities

To execute the batch to refresh derived entities, perform the following steps:

1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada**, select **Operations**, and then select **Batch Execution**.

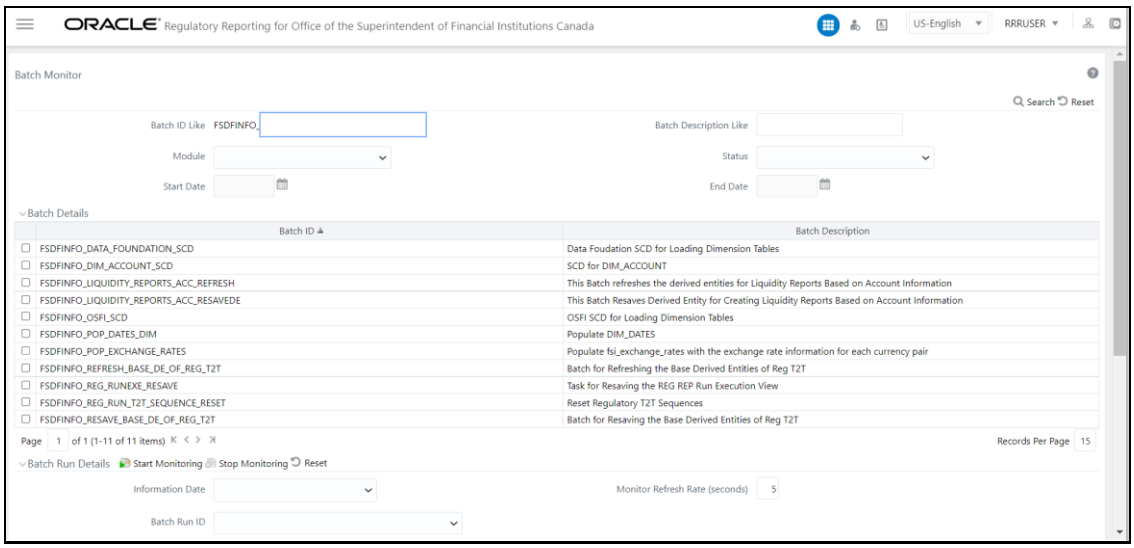
For more details on the list of Batches for resaving Derived Entities, see the OSFI RUN CHART.

Figure 4: Batch Execution Page



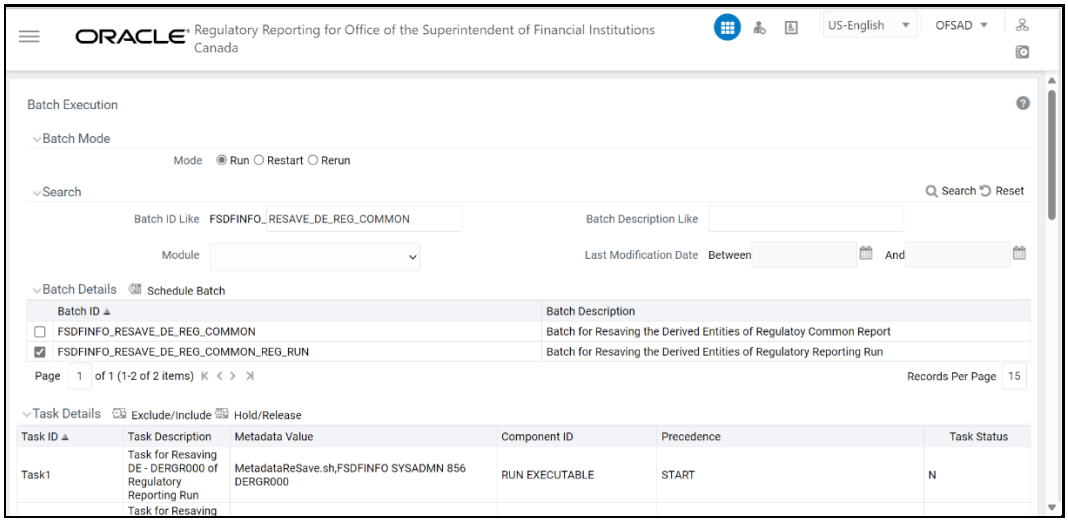
2. Monitor the status of the batch using the **Batch Monitor (**Navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Operations,** and select **Batch Monitor)**.

Figure 5: Batch Monitor Page



3. Navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Operations,** and select **Batch Execution**.
4. **<INFODOM>_RESAVE_DE_REG_COMMON** to Resave Reporting Derived Entities for Regulatory Reporting.

Figure 6: Batch Resave Page



5. Monitor the status of the batch using the **Batch Monitor (**Navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Operations,** and select **Batch Monitor)**.

3.4.5 Regulatory Reporting User Interface

The following user groups are pre-seeded in the component that helps you get access to the Regulatory Reporting menu.

1. REGADMINGRP : Regulatory Reporting Admin Group - To administrate Regulatory Reporting.
2. REGMAPPERGRP : Regulatory Reporting Mapper Group - To create mappings under Regulatory Reporting.
3. REGREPGRP : Regulatory Reporting Group - To access reports menu.
4. RPTANALST : Regulatory Report Analyst - To access extracts.
5. REGUANAL : Regulatory Analyst - To access regulatory statistics and drilldown.

4 List of Configured OSFI Reports

Table 3: E2 – Mortgage Loans Report

E2 – Mortgage Loans Report
This report provides the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions and the Bank of Canada with data on mortgages. The Contact agency for this report is OSFI and this return analyses mortgages made on the security of property and reported as Asset 3(b)(i)(A), (B) and 3(b)(ii) on the balance sheet. Included are data covering all insured and uninsured advances as well as completed loans, mortgages purchased by the institution. Mortgages purchased are to be reported net of premium or discount (see the instructions for the balance sheet for treatment of discount and premium). All mortgage loans secured by property (not just first mortgages) are to be reported. Exclude any loans where mortgages are taken as collateral security either at the time the loan is made or subsequently. Report all figures on a consolidated institution basis. All amounts are to be expressed in thousands of Canadian dollar equivalents. This return applies to all institutions under Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act. This is a Quarterly Report and this return is to be completed within 45 days of calendar quarter-end.

Table 4: E2 – Assumptions:

Report Code	Section Name	Impacted Cells	Assumptions
E2	Section I - Total Mortgages	7831	For all other cells, combination of row description and column description to be considered. For this cell as column header only mentions Total, so as per the row description total of residential to be considered
E2	Section I - Total Mortgages	7832	For all other cells, combination of row description and column description to be considered. For this cell as column header only mentions Total, so as per the row description total of non- residential to be considered
E2	Section I - Total Mortgages	2690;2691;2692	In absence of detailed instructions, it is assumed that increase related to portfolio mortgage insurance is because of the purchase of portfolio mortgages.
E2	Section I - Total Mortgages	2693;2694;2695	In absence of detailed instructions, it is assumed that decrease related to portfolio mortgage insurance is because of the sale of portfolio mortgage.
E2	Section I - Total Mortgages and Section III - Outstanding Mortgage Loans - Summary by Type, Arrears, and Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	2301;2307;2310;2312;2314;2316;2318;2320;2687;2688	Under Section III, line number 1. (c). (ii). (F)Residential properties reported under non-residential are considered under the header Non-farm properties. To keep Sec I and Sec III aligned, for Sec I column header "Of Which: Residential properties reported under non-residential", residential properties which are covered under the non-farm properties are considered for of which condition. Farm properties which are also non-residential are not to be considered to under header "Residential properties reported under non-residential".

Table 5: N3 - Loans in Arrears

N3 - Loans in Arrears
This return provides the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions with information relating to Non-mortgage and Mortgage loans in arrears. The contact agency of this report is Bank of Canada. This return applies to all deposit taking institutions under sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act. This a Quarterly report and this return is to be completed as at the last day of each quarter and submitted within 45 days of the reporting date.

Table 6: J2 - Home Equity Lines of Credit Report (HELOC)

J2 - Home Equity Lines of Credit Report (HELOC)
This report provides the Bank of Canada data on Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOCs) and related products. The contact agency of this report is Bank of Canada. This return applies to all banks, foreign bank branches, and selected institutions on a consolidated basis under section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act, sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act. This is a Quarterly report and this return is to be completed as at the last day of each quarter and submitted within 45 days of the reporting date.

Table 7: A4 – Report of New and Existing Lending

Report of New and Existing Lending - A4
The purpose of this return is to provide information on the interest rates charged and funds advanced vis-à-vis new loans, booked in Canada, in Canadian dollars only, to Canadian households and business sectors by institutions. The contact agency of this report is Bank of Canada and this return consists of Interest Rates Charged and Funds Advanced on New Lending and Existing Lending.

This return applies to all banks and foreign bank branches, trust, and loan companies under Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act.

This is a Monthly report and this return is to be completed monthly and submitted within 30 days of the last day of each month to the Head Office of the Bank of Canada.

Table 8: B2 – Securities

Securities - B2
This return provides a detailed breakdown of the securities holdings of deposit-taking institutions. The contact agency of this report is Bank of Canada and This return provides information on securities (Asset 2). Please ensure that the figures in this return reconcile with the institution's balance sheet. Report total booked in and outside Canada. Report all figures net of Allowance for Expected Credit Losses, where applicable. This return applies to all institutions under sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act, Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act and Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act. This is a Quarterly report and this return is to be completed within 45 days of the calendar quarter-end.

Table 9: P3 – Income Statement Report Synopsis

P3 – Income Statement
The purpose of this return is to provide a consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the institution for the periods commencing either November 1 or January 1 and ending on the last days of either January, April, July and October or March, June, September, and December. The income statement categories reflect the information required by the major users - the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, the Bank of Canada, Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation and Statistics Canada - for purposes of analysing and monitoring the individual and aggregate financial condition of institutions. The Contact agency for this report is OSFI and The Report consists of Interest Income/Expenses, Non-Interest Income/Expenses, Retained Earnings, Comprehensive Income and Charge for Impairment Other than Loans.

This return applies to all deposit-taking institutions under Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act.

This is a Quarterly Return and applies to Institutions with fiscal year-ends of October - Quarterly - January, April, July and October & Institutions with fiscal year-ends of December - Quarterly - March, June, September and December.

Table 10: P3 Assumptions and Clarifications

P3 Assumptions &Clarifications
None

Table 11: C3 – Allowance Continuity report Synopsis

C3 – Allowance Continuity
This report provides the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions with detailed information relating to changes in the Allowance for Expected Credit Losses account. The Contact agency for this report is Bank of Canada and The Report consists of the allowance for ECL is used in measurement of Expected Credit Loses for recognized and unrecognized credit related assets. This return applies to all deposit-taking institutions under Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act. This is a Quarterly Return and applies to Institutions with fiscal year-ends of October - Quarterly - January, April, July and October & Institutions with fiscal year-ends of December - Quarterly - March, June, September and December. This return is to be completed as at the last day of each quarter and submitted within 45 days of the reporting date.

Table 12: C3 – Assumptions & Clarifications

Section Name	Impacted Cells	Assumptions
Section-1	4555;4567;4598;4614;4605;4621;4612;4628;4667;4681;4674;4688	Treating un-recognized items as adjustments since guideline is silent on the specifics.

Section-1	4607;4623;4608;4624;4609;4625;4610;4626;4611;4627;4612;4628	Treating other items as adjustments since guideline is silent on the specifics.
Section-1	4671;4672; 4670;4669;4673;4683;4711;4712	To be reconciled with E3 report as part of the validation rules.

Table 13: E3 – Allowances for Expected Credit Losses Report Synopsis

E3 – Allowances for Expected Credit Losses
This return provides the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions with detailed information relating to allowances for expected credit losses. This return applies to allowances in all 3 stages recorded under IFRS 9. The Contact agency for this report is OSFI. This return applies to all deposit-taking institutions under Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act. This is a Quarterly Return and applies to Institutions with fiscal year-ends of October - Quarterly - January, April, July and October & Institutions with fiscal year-ends of December - Quarterly - March, June, September and December. This return is to be completed as at the last day of each quarter and submitted within 45 days of the reporting date.

Table 14: E3 – Assumptions and Clarifications

Section Name	Impacted Cells	Assumptions
Section-1	3194; 3201	The derivation logics are [3268] + [3269] OR [3403] - [3040]; [3418] - [3057] OR [3193] + [3194] + [3195] + [3196] + [3197] + [3198] + [3199] + [3200] respectively.
Section-1	Applicable to all cells under section 1	For section 1, column 1 will be considered as ECL & Net Impaired Amount will be also calculated as EOP-ECL
Section-1	3305;3008;3356;3027;3407;3046	HFP for 'Private Passenger Vehicle' considering as a 'Personal Expenditure'
Memo	3184	This cell is considered as derived. As no derivation logic is mentioned in validation rule. It will be considered as per the derivation logic given in Sec1.Its derivation logic will be = 3181-3502

Table 15: K4 – Deposit Liabilities Report Synopsis

K4 – Deposit Liabilities
This return provides the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions a detailed breakdown of the deposit liabilities of deposit-taking institutions. The Contact agency for this report is OSFI and This return classifies deposit liabilities as reported in Liability Items 1 and 2 on the balance sheet. Accrued interest on deposits is not to be included in this return. Deposit liabilities booked both in and out of Canada are to be included. All deposits of non-residents are to be reported separately on this return. The concept of institutional sectors used in this return conforms with the definitions of financial flow sector accounts detailed in the attached Definition of Financial Flow Sectors. This concept is also used in the Non-Mortgage Loans Report and the Return of Securities Classified by Institutional Sector. Please ensure that the figures in this return reconcile with the institution's balance sheet. This return applies to all deposit-taking institutions under Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act. This is a monthly report and this return is to be completed within 30 days of the calendar month.

Table 16: K4 – Assumptions and Clarifications

K4 Assumptions & Clarifications
None.

Table 17: A2 - Non-Mortgage Loans

A2 - Non-Mortgage Loans
This return provides a detailed breakdown of the non-mortgage loans of deposit-taking institutions. The contact agency of this report is OSFI.

This return applies to all institutions under sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act.

This is a Quarterly report and this return is to be completed within 45 days of calendar quarter-end.

Table 18: A3 - Trading Income and Income from GoC Securities Trading

A3 - Trading Income and Income from GoC Securities Trading
The purpose of this return is to provide information on an institution's total trading income as at the end of each fiscal quarter. The contact agency of this report is Bank of Canada and the Report consists of Trading Income and Income from GoC Securities Trading. The return applies to RBC and RBC Dominion Securities Inc., Scotia Bank and Scotia Capital Inc., TD and TD Securities, BMO and BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., National Bank and National Bank Financial Inc., CIBC and CIBC World Markets Inc., Laurentian Bank and Laurentian Bank Securities Inc., HSBC Bank Canada and HSBC Securities (Canada) Inc. In a single return, Section 1, 2, 3 under BoC: Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 24 of the Bank of Canada Act & OSFI: Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act. This is a Quarterly Return and applies to Institutions with fiscal year-ends of October - Quarterly - January, April, July and October & Institutions with fiscal year-ends of December - Quarterly - March, June, September and December.

Table 19: C1 - Charge for Impairment

C1 - Charge for Impairment
The purpose of this return is to provide the Superintendent of Financial Institutions with information on the amount of charges for impairment by major asset categories made during the fiscal year. The contact agency of this report is OSFI. This return complies with the statutory requirement specified under Sections 628 and 600 of the Bank Act and Section 495 of the Trust and Loan Companies Act.

This is a Quarterly report and Institutions with fiscal year-ends of October – October
Institutions with fiscal year-ends of December – December

5 Regulatory Reporting Solution Data Flow

This chapter provides an understanding of the Data Flow. It explains what happens within Data Flow and how various processing aspects are integrated with the overall Data Flow.

Topics:

- Regulatory Fiscal Period Settings in OSFI
- Data Preparation
- Overview of OFS REG REP OSFI User Interface
- Adjustment Feature for Template-based Reports

5.1 Regulatory Fiscal Period Settings in OSFI

5.1.1 Reporting Dates

The regulatory reports need to be filed on varying frequencies based on the requirement. The frequency of reports could be based on fiscal month, fiscal quarter, or fiscal year periods. Hence it is important to identify the fiscal year start date followed by the Institution to correctly populate fiscal quarters and fiscal year ends. Financial Institutions in Canada has the choice of two fiscal year periods. The first choice is fiscal year period from January 1 to December 31 and second choice is fiscal year period from November 1 to October 31.

January 1 to December 31

Institutions with fiscal year-ends of December

This is the default use case where fiscal year period matches with calendar year.

Fiscal year starts on January 1 and end on December 31 same year.

Four quarter periods are:

- January to March
- April to June
- July to September
- October to December

November 1 to October 31

Institutions with fiscal year-ends of October - January, April, July and October

Here Fiscal year starts on 1st November and ends on October 31st of coming year.

Four quarter periods are

- November to January
- February to April
- May to July
- August to October

Reports with fiscal date follows the fiscal period and Reports with Calendar date follows January 1st to December 31st.

5.1.1.1 Setting fiscal year in OSFI setup

Fiscal year is calculated in two steps:

- Set fiscal year start day
- Calculate fiscal year periods

5.1.1.1.1 Setting fiscal year start day

The table FSI_RR_CONF_REG_FY_SETUP is utilized to configure the fiscal year start date.

The table FSI_RR_CONF_REG_FY_SETUP has three columns.

- V_REG_APP_ID
- V_JURISDICTION_CD
- V_FISCAL_YEAR_START_DAY

V_FISCAL_YEAR_START_DAY accepts start day in 'MMDD' format with default value set as '0101'. This represents the fiscal year from January 1st to December 31st. For November 1 and October 31 fiscal period, specify the fiscal year format as '1101' . The table FSI_RR_CONF_REG_FY_SETUP can be queried to view the current V_FISCAL_YEAR_START_DAY.

5.1.1.1.2 Calculate fiscal year periods

The table FSI_RR_CONF_REG_FISCAL_DATES holds the fiscal year period calculated from V_FISCAL_YEAR_START_DAY saved in FSI_RR_CONF_REG_FY_SETUP table. It can be queried to see the values for quarter start, quarter end, previous quarter start date, previous quarter end date, previous year start date and previous year end date, etc.

This table is populated by running the batch <INFODOM>_REG_FISCAL_PERIODS_OSFI using auto generation program. This is a onetime activity to load all the required dates in the table FSI_RR_CONF_REG_FISCAL_DATES.

5.2 Data Preparation

This section explains the input data preparation from OFSAA.

Topics:

- Assumptions for Data Preparation
- OSFI RUN CHART
- Run or Execution Expectations
- Data Flow from Source Systems to Staging Area
- Data Flow from Staging to Results Area
- Guidelines for Data Loading to Result Area Tables in Data Foundation for Regulatory Reporting Implementations
- FSDF Entity Information
- Fact Tables or Entities

5.2.1 Assumptions for Data Preparation

The following are the assumptions for data preparation:

1. RRS is a reporting solution, which uses data from underlying fact tables directly for reporting. The end-user is expected to prepare the load for the required data in the reporting area accordingly. Although this has a thin processing layer to reclassify to regulatory dimensions and bands, all the processing measures are expected to be from respective applications and provide as required.
2. It is integrated with the results area of the respective processing application, and any change in the underlying processing can disturb the RRS Data Sourcing.
3. Baseline and Stress Data must be populated with appropriate codes. Inaccurate Mappings may lead to inaccurate results.
4. For usage of consolidation dimension (which has values like Actual, Budget, Forecast, and so on), all Historical Data is expected to be tagged as actual to Report Vintage Data, as per report requirements. For Projection Data, for a given Run and Projection Period (quarter or year), only one set of data is expected to be stored.

5.2.2 OSFI RUN CHART

Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI) provides the OSFI RUN Chart listing the tasks required for the population of data for OSFI Reports. This covers the following tasks:

- Run Chart
- Data Load
- Dimension Data Population
- FSDF Source Run PMF
- OSFI REG RUN PMF

Download the OFS REG REP OSFI 8.1.2.5.0 Run Chart from the *MOS*.

5.2.3 Run or Execution Expectations

Run refers to execution. It is assumed that at different periods, a different combination of parameters, and different data require different executions. From a reporting perspective, as required by regulators, data is required for the following executions:

1. Current Data or Execution
   a. Reporting Month-end Data
   b. Projection Data
2. Historical (trend or vintage) Data
   a. Yearly
   b. Quarterly
3. Stressed Data

NOTE

- For Movement measures data is not carried from one reporting period to another. For example, Profit or Loss. Where General ledger balances such as loan outstanding are carried forward from one year to another, profit and loss are period specific.
- Therefore, unlike End of Period (EoP) balance, movement values for quarter actuals must be derived for reporting. For Historical Data, Net sales for quarter 3 is the difference between the Sales Figure as of the end of quarters 2 and 3. You are not required to provide this difference as a download. Movement data for actual is identified through different runs and the respective values are summed up.
- Only those records, whose corresponding runs fall between the Fiscal Month Start Date and End Date of the Reporting quarter are selected for summation. Each Run has an associated date and Runs can be performed daily. Assuming that Runs are performed daily in a given quarter (90 days), RRS sums up data points across all 90 days to arrive at a quarter-end movement figure.
- However, when the projection of Net Sales for quarter 2 next year is to be performed, no derivation is required. Projections Data for the said quarter can be directly downloaded in the respective Fact Table (or tables) for Reporting.

5.2.4 Data Flow from Source Systems to Staging Area

The staging area is populated with data from various data sources, such as GL Data, Account Data, Customer Data, Trading Data, Currency Data, and Master Data. See the Data Integration Hub (DIH) User Guide in OHC Documentation Library for details. DIH enables to load the data from the source systems to the OFSAA Staging Tables, through logical interfaces, known as Application Data Interfaces (ADI). DIH provides a set of User Interfaces (UI), which is used to define and maintain External Data Descriptor (EDD), Application Data Interfaces, and map the EDDs and ADIs through connectors.

5.2.5 Data Flow from Staging to Results Area

This section details the Pass-through Data, Transformed Data, and Classification.

Topics:

- Pass-Through Data
- Reclassified to Regulatory Classifications

5.2.5.1 Pass-Through Data

Pass-Through Data refers to the Static Data that is pre-processed and flows to the results area directly. The Common Staging Area (CSA) Model represents the data entry point into the FSDF. CSA provides a

simplified, unified Data Sourcing Area for inputs required by Analytical Applications and Engines. It consists of over 400 tables and nearly 9000 columns organized into distinct subjects.

The Staging Area is a Physical Data Model, which is deployed using the Analytical Application Infrastructure, which manages it. The design of the Staging Area Data Model is to allow efficient data loading for analytics. It thus has crucial differences from a general-purpose repository of Operational or Transactional Data across a Bank.

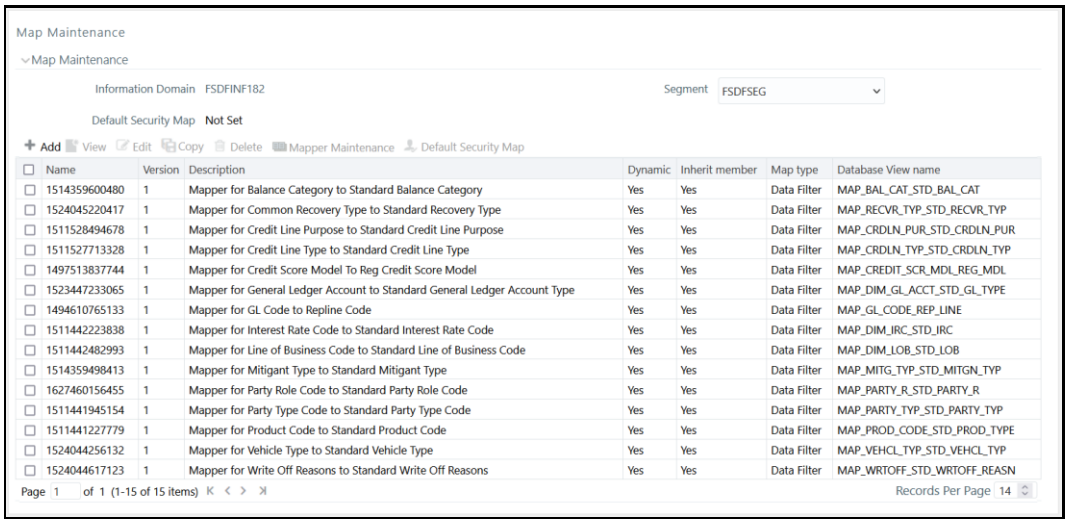
The Staging Area acts as the single source of data and contains Unified Data Requirements for various Banking areas such as Loans and Losses, Off-balance Sheet Products, Securities, Derivatives, Capital Data, Management Ledger and General Ledger. A common example of this category includes various monetary amounts, dates, and so on.

5.2.5.2 Maintenance of Mappers for Reclassification of Standard Dimensions

The mapper can be maintained under OFSAAI.

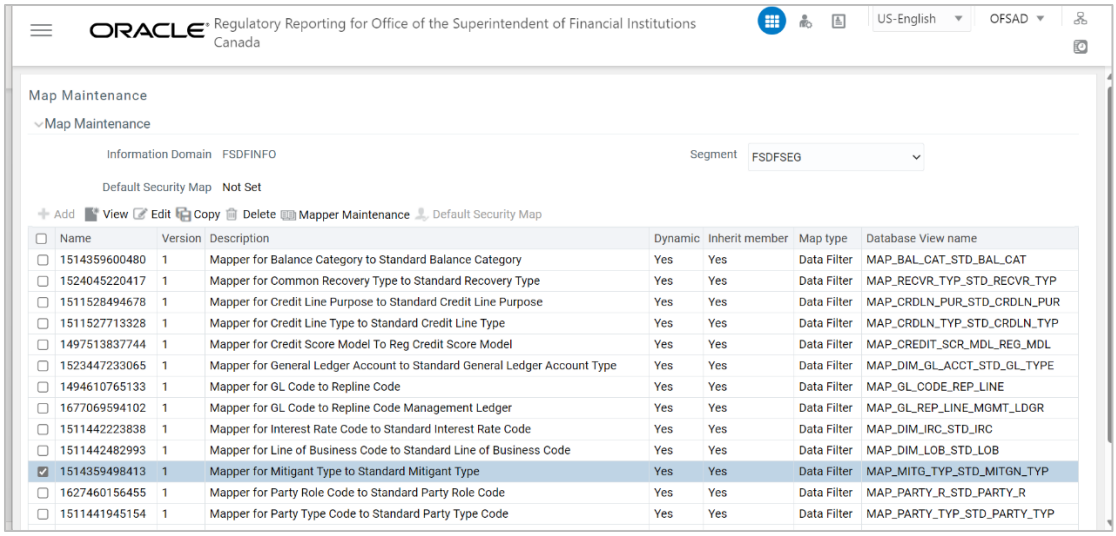
1. After logging into the OFSAAI applications page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada**, select **Administration,** and then select **Map Maintenance**.

Figure 7: Map Maintenance page



2. For illustration, we have selected Mapper for Mitigant Type to Standard Mitigant Type. Click Mapper Maintenance.

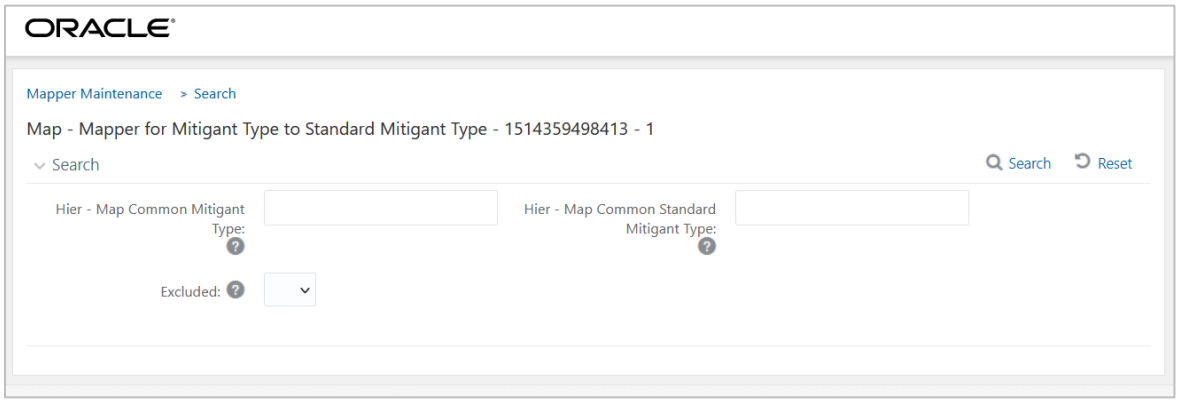
Figure 8: Mapper for Mitigant Type to Standard Mitigant Type



Name	Version	Description	Dynamic	Inherit member	Map type	Database View name
1514359600480	1	Mapper for Balance Category to Standard Balance Category	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_BAL_CAT_STD_BAL_CAT
1524045220417	1	Mapper for Common Recovery Type to Standard Recovery Type	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_RECVR_TYP_STD_RECVR_TYP
1511528494678	1	Mapper for Credit Line Purpose to Standard Credit Line Purpose	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_CRDLN_PUR_STD_CRDLN_PUR
1511527713328	1	Mapper for Credit Line Type to Standard Credit Line Type	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_CRDLN_TYP_STD_CRDLN_TYP
1497513837744	1	Mapper for Credit Score Model To Reg Credit Score Model	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_CREDIT_SCR_MDL_REG_MDL
1523447233065	1	Mapper for General Ledger Account to Standard General Ledger Account Type	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_DIM_GL_ACCT_STD_GL_TYPE
1494610765133	1	Mapper for GL Code to Repline Code	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_GL_CODE_REP_LINE
1677069594102	1	Mapper for GL Code to Repline Code Management Ledger	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_GL_REP_LINE_MGMT_LDGR
1511442223838	1	Mapper for Interest Rate Code to Standard Interest Rate Code	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_DIM_IRC_STD_IRC
1511442482993	1	Mapper for Line of Business Code to Standard Line of Business Code	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_DIM_LOB_STD_LOB
1514359498413	1	Mapper for Mitigant Type to Standard Mitigant Type	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_MITG_TYP_STD_MITGN_TYP
1627460156455	1	Mapper for Party Role Code to Standard Party Role Code	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_PARTY_R_STD_PARTY_R
1511441945154	1	Mapper for Party Type Code to Standard Party Type Code	Yes	Yes	Data Filter	MAP_PARTY_TYP_STD_PARTY_TYP

The OFS REG REP OSFI maps OTH and MSG out-of-the-box for this mapper. The remaining mappings can be maintained by the user according to user-specific values.

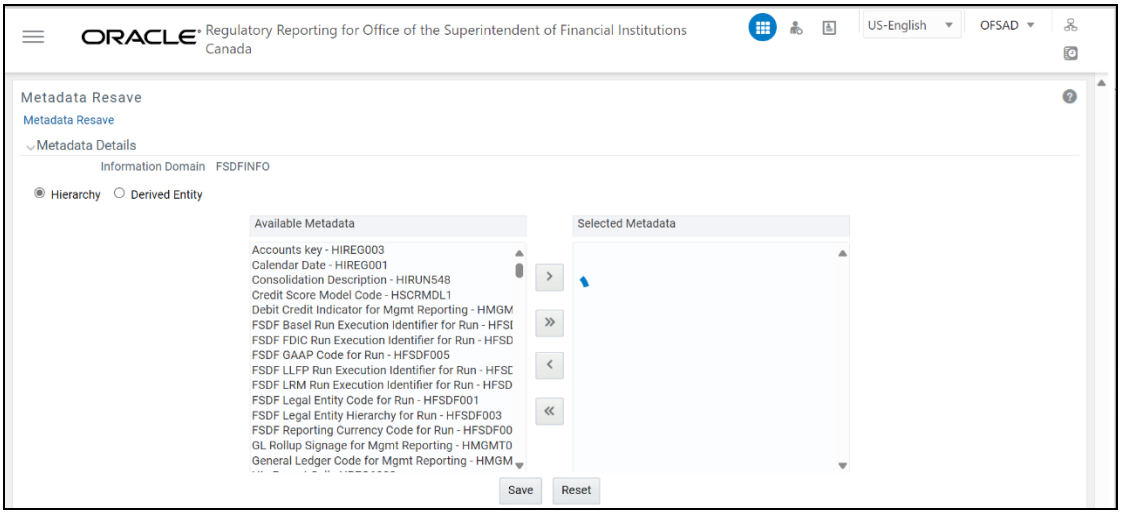
Figure 9: Map Maintenance Search page



Prerequisites for Mapper Maintenance

3. After logging into the OFSAAI applications page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada**, select **Administration,** and then select Save Metadata. Load all the required user-specific dimensions using SCD.
4. To resave hierarchies, select all hierarchies and click **Save**.

Figure 10: Metadata Resave page



Possible Mapping Combinations

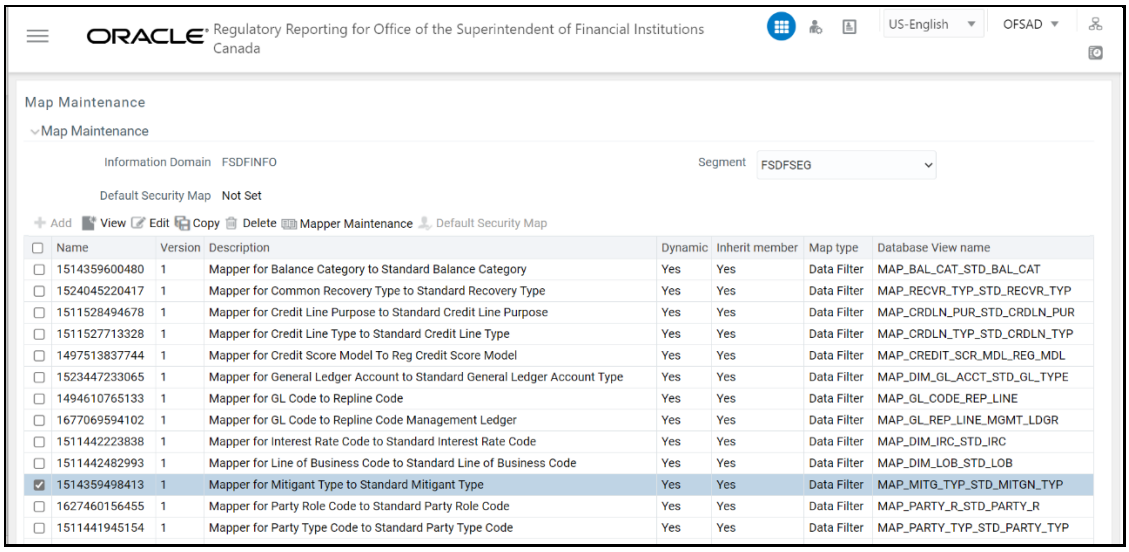
One Standard Dimension table in the source can be mapped only to one Standard Dimension table. One to Many or Many to Many mapping leads to an error in T2T as the records are duplicated. From the illustration, the possible combinations for Mitigant Type to Standard Mitigant Type Mapping are One to One and Many to One Mapping.

- One to One Mapping: You can map one Mitigant Type data model to one Standard Mitigant Type data model using the Mapper Maintenance screen. Here, you must select one value in the Mitigant Type data model and one value in the Standard Mitigant Type Data Model.
- Many to One Mapping: You can map many values in the Mitigant Type Data Model to one value in the Standard Mitigant Type Data Model using the Mapper Maintenance Screen.

To conduct One to One or Many to One mapping:

5. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada**, select **Administration,** and then select **Map Maintenance.**

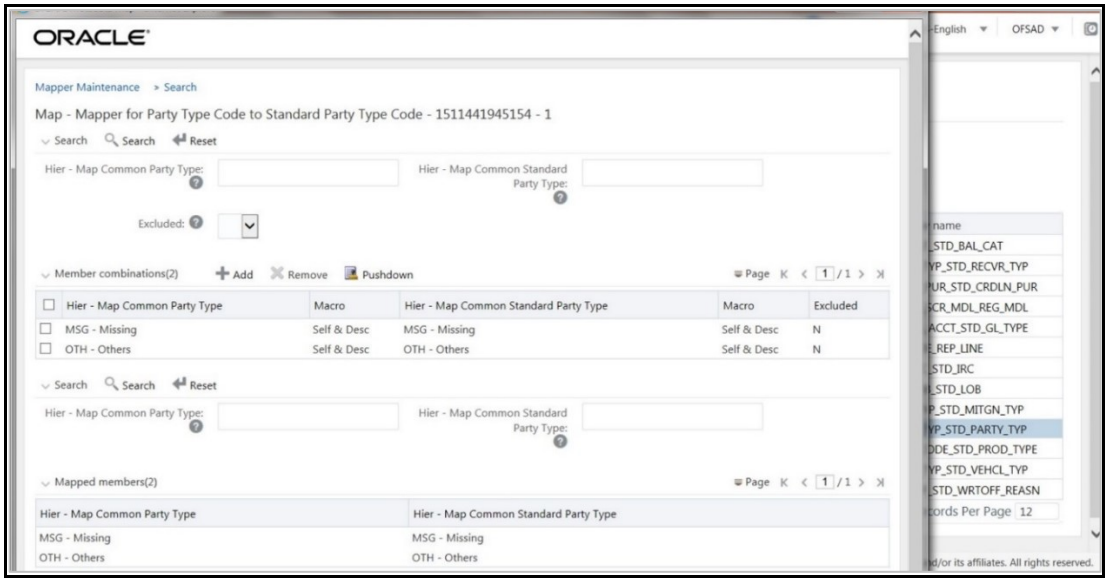
Figure 11: Map Maintenance Page



6. Click Create new Map icon to create a new map or select an existing Map. For illustration, Mapper for Party Type Code to Standard Party Type Code value is selected. Click the Mapper Maintenance icon.

7. The Mapper Maintenance window opens (in this illustration, the Map - Mapper for Party Type Code to Standard Party Type Code Window opens). To conduct One to One or Many to One mapping, in the Member Combinations section, click Add.

Figure 12: Map Maintenance Add Page

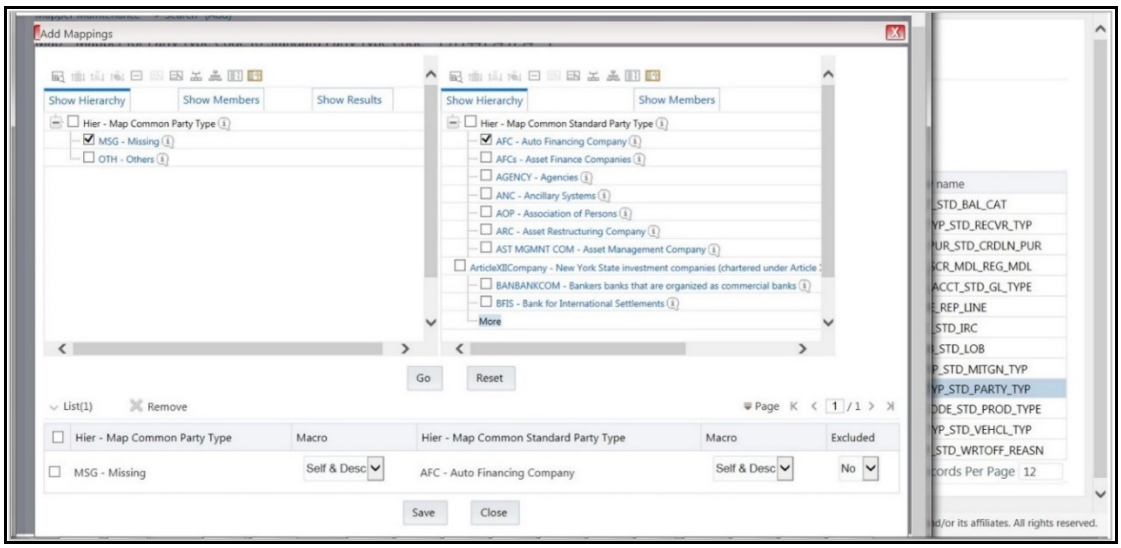


8. The Add Mappings pop-up window opens. In this illustration:

   - To map One to One, select one value in the Hier - Map Common Mitigant Type Data Model and one value in the Hier - Map Common Standard Mitigant Type Data Model, and click Go. Repeat this step for each One to One data model mapping, and then click Save.

   In this illustration, MSG - Missing is mapped to AFC - Auto Financing Company.

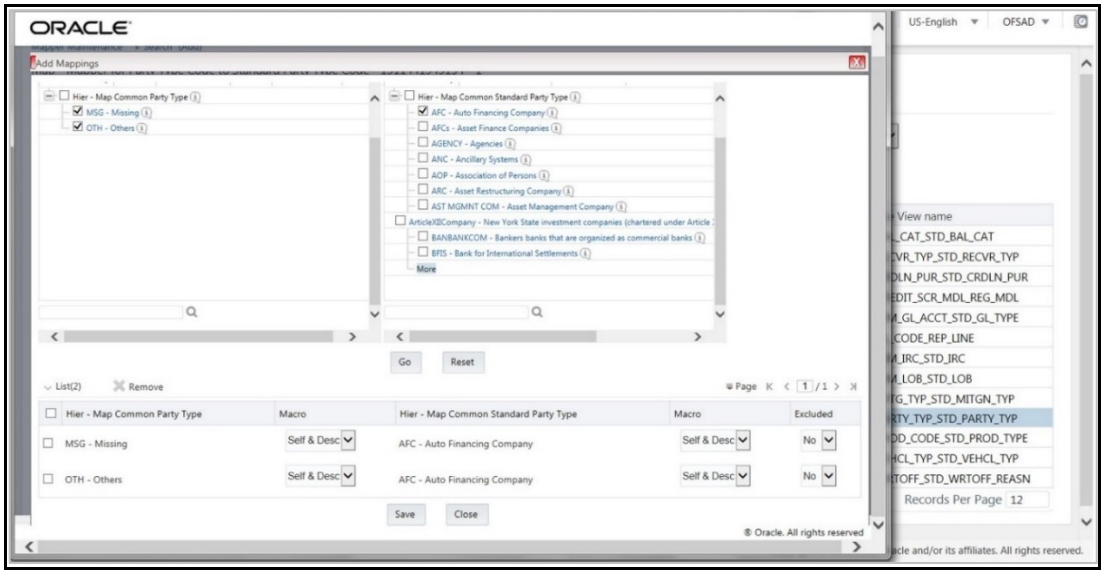
Figure 13: One to One Mapping Page



- To map Many to One, select multiple (two in this illustration) values in the Hier - Map Common Mitigant Type Data Model and one value in the Hier - Map Common Standard Mitigant Type Data Model, and then click Go. Click Save.

In this illustration, MSG-Missing and OTH-Others are mapped to the AFC-Auto Financing Company.

Figure 14: One to Many Mapping Windows



9. An acknowledgment is displayed: *Confirm Save?* To confirm and save data, click Yes. In the Mapper Maintenance Window, in the Mapped combinations and the Mapped Member's Sections, you can see the newly conducted mapping.

5.2.5.3 Dimension Reclassification Tables

Table 20: Standard Dimension Reclassification

User Specific Dimension	Category	Regulatory Dimension	Category
DIM_BALANCE_CATEGORY	Balance Category	DIM_STD_BALANCE_CATEGORY	Standard Balance Category
DIM_CREDIT_LINE_PURPOSE	Credit Line Purpose	DIM_STD_CREDIT_LINE_PURPOSE	Standard Credit Line Purpose
DIM_CREDIT_LINE_TYPE	Credit Line Type	DIM_STD_CREDIT_LINE_TYPE	Standard Credit Line Type
DIM_MITIGANT_TYPE	Mitigant Type	DIM_STD_MITIGANT_TYPE	Standard Mitigant Type
DIM_PARTY_TYPE	Party Type	DIM_STANDARD_PARTY_TYPE	Standard Party Type
DIM_PRODUCT	Product	DIM_STANDARD_PRODUCT_TYPE	Standard Product Type
DIM_GL_ACCOUNT	General Ledger	DIM_STD_GL_TYPE	Standard General Ledger Type
DIM_IRC	Interest Rate Curve	DIM_STANDARD_IRC	Standard Interest Rates
DIM_LOB	Line Of Business	DIM_STANDARD_LOB	Standard Lob
DIM_CREDIT_SCORE_MODEL	Dim Credit Score Model	DIM_REG_CREDIT_SCORE_MODEL	Regulatory Credit Score Model

DIM_GL_ACCOUNT	General Ledger Account	DIM_REG_REPLINE	Regulatory Reporting Line
DIM_RECOVERY_TYPE	Recovery Type	DIM_STD_RECOVERY_TYPE	Standard Recovery Type
DIM_VEHICLE_TYPE	Vehicle Type	DIM_STD_VEHICLE_TYPE	Standard Vehicle Type
DIM_WRITE_OFF_REASONS	Write-Off Reasons	DIM_STD_WRITE_OFF_REASONS	Standard Write-off Reasons
DIM_PARTY_ROLE	Party Role	DIM_STD_PARTY_ROLE	Standard Party Role

Table 21: Regulatory Dimension Reclassification

User Specific Dimension	Category	Regulatory Dimension	Category
DIM_ACCOUNT_PURPOSE	Account Purpose Dimension	DIM_REG_ACCOUNT_PURPOSE	Regulatory Account Purposes Dimension
DIM_ACCOUNT_PURPOSE	Account Purpose Dimension	DIM_REG_LOAN_PURPOSE	Regulatory Loan Purpose Dimension
DIM_ACCT_STATUS	Account Status Dimension	DIM_REG_ACCT_STATUS	Regulatory Account Status Dimension
DIM_APPLICATION_STATUS	Application Status Dimension	DIM_REG_APPLICATION_STATUS	Regulatory Application Status Dimension

DIM_APPLICATION_PURPOSE	Application PURPOSE Dimension	DIM_REG_APPLICATION_PURPOSE	Regulatory Application Purpose Dimension
DIM_PROPERTY_TYPE	Property Type Dimension	DIM_REG_PROPERTY_TYPE	Regulatory Property Type Dimension
DIM_UNDERLYING_TYPE	Underlying Type Master Dimension	DIM_REG_UNDERLYING_TYPE	Regulatory Underlying Type Master Dimension

Table 22: Mappers for Reclassification of Standard Dimensions

Mappers for Reclassification of Standard Dimensions	
MAP_BAL_CAT_STD_BAL_CAT	Mapper for Balance Category to Standard Balance Category
MAP_RECVR_TYP_STD_RECVR_TYP	Mapper for Common Recovery Type to Standard Recovery Type
MAP_CRDLN_PUR_STD_CRDLN_PUR	Mapper for Credit Line Purpose to Standard Credit Line Purpose
MAP_CRDLN_TYP_STD_CRDLN_TYP	Mapper for Credit Line Type to Standard Credit Line Type
MAP_CREDIT_SCR_MDL_REG_MDL	Mapper for Credit Score Model To Reg Credit Score Model
MAP_DIM_GL_ACCT_STD_GL_TYPE	Mapper for General Ledger Account to Standard General Ledger Account Type
MAP_GL_CODE_REP_LINE	Mapper for GL Code to Repline Code
MAP_GL_REP_LINE_MGMT_LDGR	Mapper for GL Code to Repline Code Management Ledger
MAP_DIM_IRC_STD_IRC	Mapper for Interest Rate Code to Standard Interest Rate Code
MAP_DIM_LOB_STD_LOB	Mapper for Line of Business Code to Standard Line of Business Code
MAP_MITG_TYP_STD_MITGN_TYP	Mapper for Mitigant Type to Standard Mitigant Type

MAP_PARTY_R_STD_PARTY_R	Mapper for Party Role Code to Standard Party Role Code
MAP_PARTY_TYP_STD_PARTY_TYP	Mapper for Party Type Code to Standard Party Type Code
MAP_PROD_CODE_STD_PROD_TYPE	Mapper for Product Code to Standard Product Code
MAP_PROD_CODE_STD_PROD_TYPE	Mapper for Vehicle Type to Standard Vehicle Type
MAP_WRTOFF_STD_WRTOFF_REASN	Mapper for Write Off Reasons to Standard Write Off Reasons

Table 23: Mappers for Reclassification of Regulatory Dimension

Mappers for Reclassification of Regulatory Dimension	
MPCA_ACCT_REG_ACCT_PURPOSE	Reg CA Mapper for Regulatory Account Purpose
MPCA_ACCT_REG_ACCT_STATUS	Reg CA Mapper for Regulatory Account Status
MPCA_APPL_REG_APPL_PURPOSE	Reg CA Mapper for Regulatory Application Purpose
MPCA_APPL_REG_APPL_STATUS	Reg CA Mapper for Regulatory Application Status
MPCA_ACCT_REG_LOAN_PURPOSE	Reg CA Mapper for Regulatory Loan Purpose
MPCA_PROP_REG_PROPERTY_TYPE	Reg CA Mapper for Regulatory Property Type
MPCA_UNDERLYNG_REG_UND_TYPE	Reg CA Mapper for Regulatory Underlying Type
MPCA_LOAN_REG_LOAN_PURPOS	Reg CA Mapper for Regulatory Loan Purpose

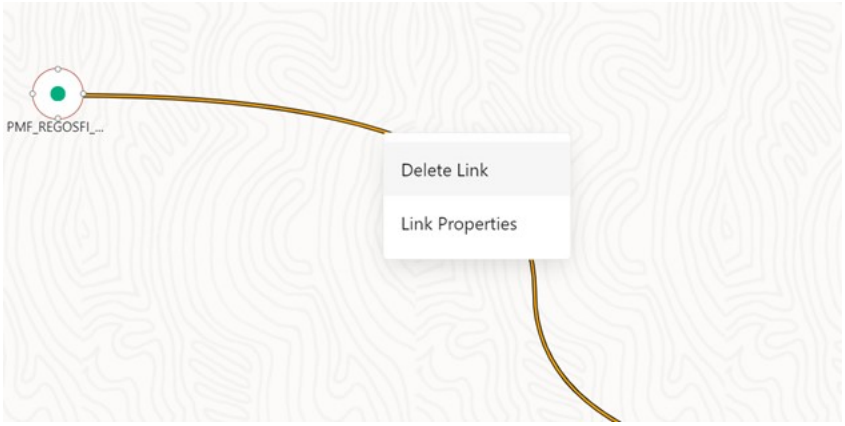
5.2.6 Process Modelling Framework for App Integration

After designing and saving the Process Flow Diagram, the Process is listed in the *Process Modeller* Page.

To select the Run Parameters and execute the Run, follow this procedure:

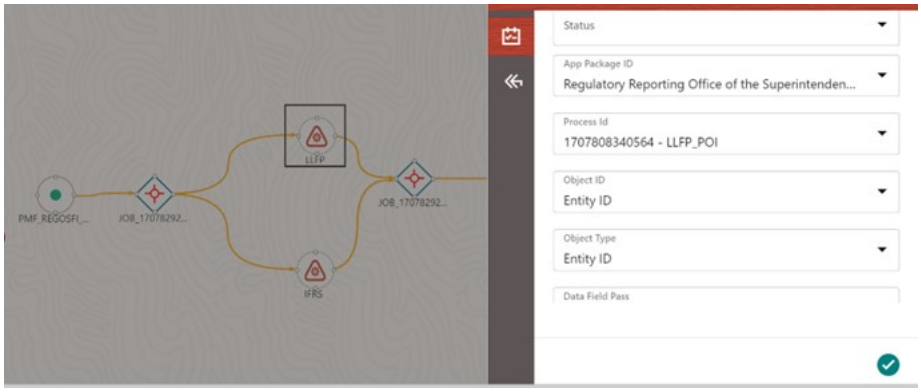
1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Process Modelling Framework,** and select **Process Modeller.**
2. Open OSFI Regulatory Reporting Run.

3. Right-click **PMF_REGOSFI_APP_INT_LOAD_PROCESS** and then click **Delete Link**.



4. Create nodes for LLFP and IFRS.

5. Click on the first node and enter the following values:



- Name Process Code, Process Name as **LLFP_POI**.
- Select **App Package ID** as Regulatory Reporting for Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada**.**
- Object ID = Entity.
- Object Type = Entity.

6. Save and update the node for IFRS.
7. Open LLFP_POI by clicking on right corner of icon.
8. Pull in Load T2T icon from left and service task.
9. Click on the Load T2T icon and name it as LoadT2T_FCT_LLFP_ACCOUNT_SUMMARY.
   - Datastore name = FSDFINFO.
   - Load mode = Table2 Table.
   - Source name = EXT.STAGING.
   - File Name =T2T_FCT_LLFP_ACCOUNT_SUMMARY.
10. Save and click **Create Link**. Similarly create a link for IFRS.

11. Save it as Run - OSFI Regulatory Reporting Run.

5.2.7 Guidelines for Data Loading to Result Area Tables in Data Foundation for Regulatory Reporting Implementations

Regulatory Reports make use of data available across several fact tables in the OFSAA Data Foundation Model and these result tables are either loaded from the raw data sourced from source systems via out of the box T2Ts.

- Consistent Usage of Run Identifier

  Most of the fact tables used in Regulatory Reporting are Run enabled and have a composite Primary Key inclusive of Run Identifier that enables the same snapshot of data to be loaded multiple times into the Target Fact Table for any given execution date. All the out of the box processes that impact data used in Regulatory Reports are executed as part of an integrated run to ensure that Run Identifier is consistent across Fact Tables. Since the reporting is done on an Integrated Schema, the customs data flow design must keep this integrity intact. This essentially means that the Custom ETL Processes designed to load the data directly into the fact tables must be able to leverage the Run Identifier generated by the Run Engine during execution. Run Identifier Information is available in the DIM_RUN Table.

- Correct Dimensional Lookup Configuration

  Dimensional Identifiers are typically part of referential integrity constraints with the fact table so the custom ETL Processes must ensure that lookups retrieve a valid Surrogate Key for a given value of the Business Key. The Intermediate Staging Structure must ensure all the Business Keys are persisted correctly and the lookup condition is designed on the correct Dimension Table.

  From the OFSAA Technical Infrastructure Standpoint, the mentioned options are available to the customer to design and implement the custom ETL Process explained above. OFSAA strongly recommends the following options to maintain consistency in terms of Data Lineage in Metadata Browser as the configured metadata can be made available in the Meta-Model through MDB Publish:

  1. Data Integration Hub (DIH) Connectors
  2. Data Mapping (T2T) option in Application Infrastructure
  3. Data File Mapping (F2T) option in Application Infrastructure

  Topics:

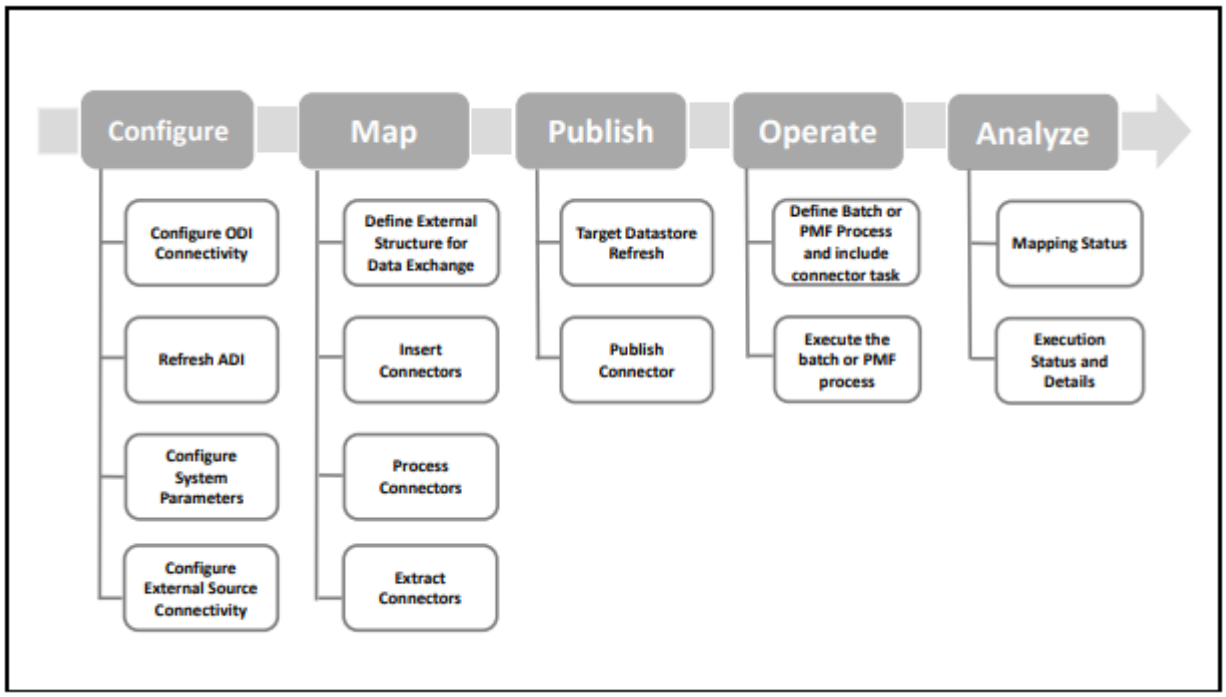
  - DIH Connectors
  - Data Mapping (T2T)
  - Data File Mapping (Flat File to RDBMS Target - F2T)

5.2.7.1 DIH Connectors

If you have a licensed DIH to Source the Data from the external systems into OFSAA, a DIH Connector is the recommended approach to load the data into results. The Source Data could either reside in a relational structure or a file structure. The mappings maintained in DIH are logical and they abstract the physical references including the Dimensional Lookups seamlessly without the need for any additional join or configuration.

See the Data Integration Hub (DIH) User Guide, for more information about loading the data into a Result Area Table.

Figure 15: DIH Connectors



5.2.7.2 Data Mapping (T2T)

Data Mapping refers to the process of retrieving Unstructured Data from Data Sources for further Data Processing, Storage, or Migration. This feature is commonly known as RDBMS Source to RDBMS Target (T2T) Framework in the OFSAA World and can be leveraged when Source Data is available in the Oracle Database. Dimensional Lookups must be handled via the T2T's join condition and expressions. See the OFSAAI User Guide for more details on configuring a T2T.

5.2.7.3 Data File Mapping (Flat File to RDBMS Target - F2T)

If the Source Data is available in file structures, the OFSAA F2T Component can be used to bring the data in the OFSAA Ecosystem. As Lookups cannot be configured in an F2T, this component must be used in conjunction with the T2T Component, that is, data is first loaded from the file to an Interim Staging Structure using the F2T Component followed by data load to the Target Result Area Table using the T2T Component. This is the Least Recommended Approach as there is a need for Interim Table Structure in the Data Model and involves multiple data hops that add to the overhead.

See the OFSAAI User Guide, for more details on configuring an F2T.

5.2.8 Setup Master Configuration

Please refer to FSDF user guide for setup master configuration. The seeded Dimension table DIM_GAAP holds the possible GAAP values. The appropriate GAAP code for run must be updated in the setup master table V_COMPONENT_VALUE for V_COMPONENT_ CODE = DEFAULT_GAAP.

The staging area tables, require GAAP value in V_GAAP_CODE column for each account. Only accounts in staging area with the same GAAP value as the default GAAP value participate in the data flow for a given run. Hence it is important to update the setup master table before run execution.

5.2.9 FSDF Entity Information

The FSDF Entity Information is given in the Dimension Tables and Data Elements Documents available on the *MOS* Page.

OFS Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada - Dimension Tables <release version>.

OFS Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada - Data Elements <release version>.

5.2.10 Fact Tables or Entities

For all tables with Data Flow type tagged as a Processing, it is recommended that you map data directly to the result area if the Processing Application is not part of the OFSAA Product Suite. For example, Basel Computations, RWA Numbers, and Capital Ratio are taken from the processing area which is populated by OFSAA or other Basel Applications.

For processed tables, you can look for the following options:

- OFSAA Data Integration Hub (DIH) Product
- Flat File
- Table-to-Table Transformation with the source being Processing Application.

The list of Processing Output Tables is available in the OFS Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada - Data Elements <release version> document in the *MOS* Page.

6 OFSAA Features

This chapter provides an understanding of the AAI Components used in the solution and Dimensional Mapping.

Topics:

- OFSAA Infrastructure
- Business Metadata
- Derived Entity
- Dimension Mapping

Regulatory Reporting Solution (RRS) configures the data hand-off structure to reporting using metadata. The following sections provide details on datasets, measures, hierarchies, and Derived Entities. Multiple Derived Entities are linked to a specific regulatory schedule. You can modify the configuration using the OFSAA Infrastructure. Additionally, the metadata route provides traceability from Reporting Elements to the Data Elements used.

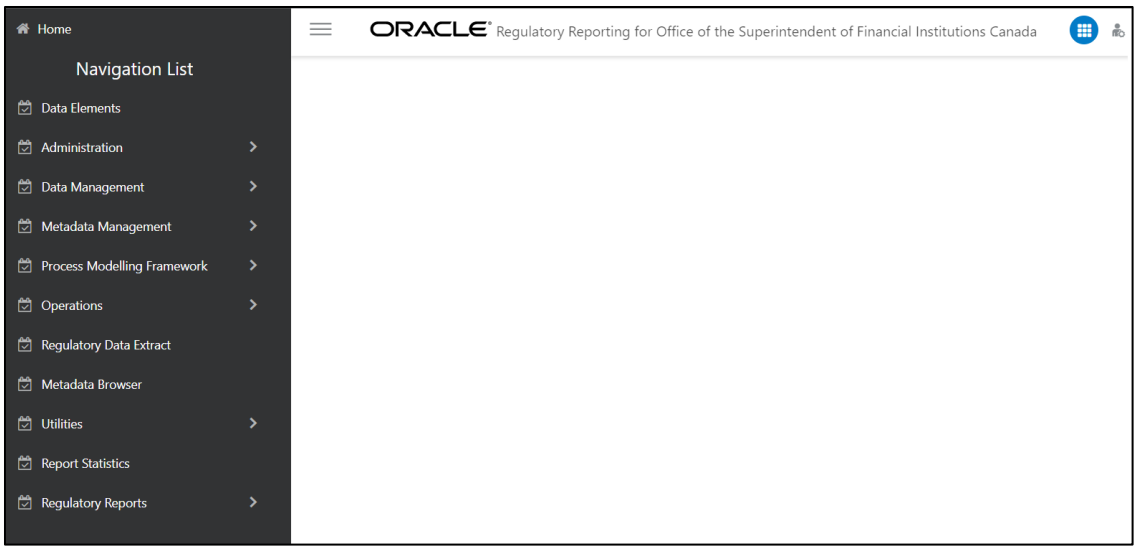
6.1 OFSAA Infrastructure

OFSAA Infrastructure includes the facilities for creating and maintaining Dimensional Reference Data, Interest Rate, and Currency Exchange Rate Data, and process tuning data. Additionally, OFSAA Infrastructure includes functionality for building and maintaining rules that can be used by any Oracle Financial Services Analytical Application. These common rule objects include:

- Expressions
- Hierarchies
- Filters

The Analytical Applications that you see on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) of the Financial Services Applications Home Page depending on your Logon Privileges and on the OFSAA Modules that are installed for your environment.

Figure 16: OSFI Landing Page



6.2 Business Metadata

In addition to Derived Entity, RRS uses the following OFSAA features to create the Business Metadata. For details on the features, see the OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

- **Hierarchies**: Some OFSAA Dimensions support hierarchies. Hierarchies can be used to provide sophisticated stratification for either processing or reporting purposes. For example, an organizational hierarchy can start with a Division level containing Western Region, Eastern Region, and Southern Region. The next level down within the hierarchy can be state or county. A product hierarchy can begin with branches for Asset versus Liability versus Service Products. Under the Asset Branch, you can define additional branches for Mortgage Lending, Commercial Lending, Consumer Lending, and so on.
- **Measures**: Business Measure refers to a uniquely named data element of relevance that can be used to define views within the Data Warehouse. It typically implies aggregated information as opposed to information at a detailed granular level that is available before adequate transformations.
- **Business Processor**: It refers to a uniquely named data element of relevance that can be used to define views within the data warehouse. It typically implies aggregated information as opposed to information at a detailed granular level that is available before adequate transformations.
- **Datasets**: It refers to a group of tables whose inter-relationship is defined by specifying a join condition between the various tables. It is a basic building block to create a query and execute a Data Warehouse for a large number of functions and to generate reports.

6.3 Derived Entity

It is the primary component of OFSAA used for OFS REG REP OSFI. Regulatory Reporting Solution uses Derived Entity to create a physical materialized view which is then queried by reporting portal using Preset Data Handoff Templates. An Entity refers to a table in which data is stored. Derived Entity within the Infrastructure System facilitates you to define entities that are populated through a series of Data

Transformation Processes resulting from an existing Dataset or a Source Application. An Entity can be used to define other Business Metadata such as Measures, Hierarchies, Dimensions, Datasets, and Cubes.

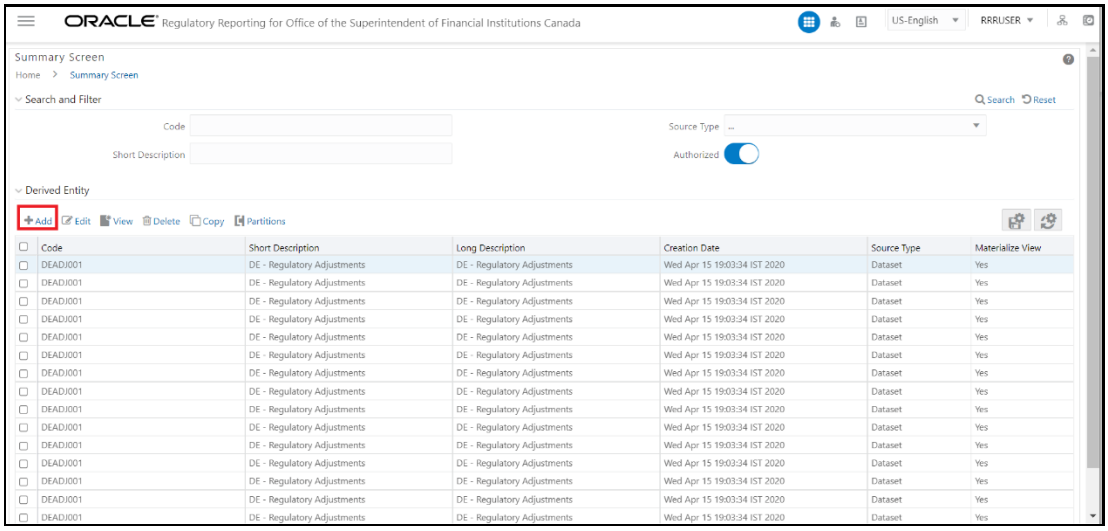
Derived Entities comprise the following:

- Measures
- Hierarchies
- Datasets

Ensure to define the above components within OFSAA before configuring the Derived Entity and select **Materialized View** property in Derived Entity. This property creates the Derived Entity as materialized views.

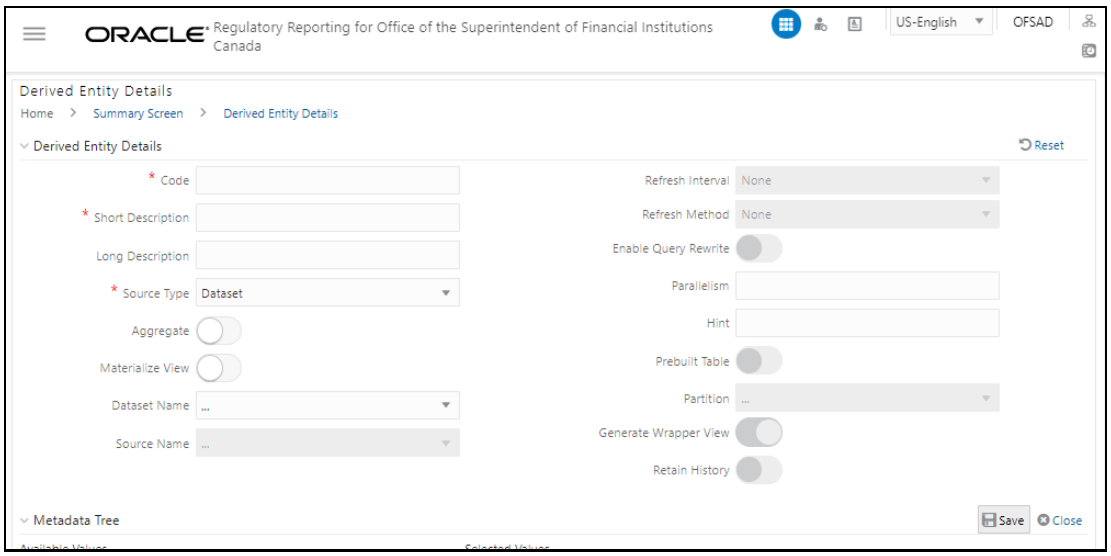
1. Navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Metadata Management,** and then select **Derived Entity**.
   The existing Derived Entities Summary Screen is displayed. You can Add a new Derived Entity and Edit, View, Delete, or Copy an existing Derived Entity.

Figure 17: Derived Entity Summary Page



2. Click **Add** to create a new Derived Entity.

Figure 18: Derived Entity User Interface



7 Executing Run through Process Modelling Framework in OFS REG REP OSFI

Process Modeling Framework (PMF) is a design and Execution Framework that enables the Process Pipeline Developers to implement various Pipelines modeled by the Business Analysts. The Process Pipeline Developers use the framework to orchestrate the Business Pipelines and the Run Pipelines within OFSAA and to design the artifacts that participate in the Pipelines to complete their implementation.

This chapter provides information about the usage of the Process Modeling Framework (PMF) Feature in the Oracle Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI) Application.

> **NOTE** For detailed information about the Process Modeling Framework (PMF) feature in OFSAA, see the Process Modelling Framework Orchestration Guide.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Overview
- Designing a Pipeline in OFS REG REP OSFI
- Verifying the Execution Logs

7.1 Overview

In OFS REG REP OSFI, Process Modelling Framework (PMF) is used to create a Run Definition in a Run Process. The visual representation of the Run is enabled through PMF by the construction of a Run Pipeline. PMF is a feature in parallel to the Run Management Feature. Through the PMF, you can execute the following two Ready-to-use Runs for Data Loading:

- Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI) Sourced Run.
- Financial Services Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OFS REG REP OSFI) Execution Run.

7.2 Designing a Pipeline in OFS REG REP OSFI

You can design the process flow diagrams for both the processes (Business Process Pipeline and Run Pipeline). This is an example of a Process Flow Diagram for a Run Pipeline (for OFS REG REP OSFI Sourced Run).

After you create, design, and define the process in the Process Flow Diagram, you must assign values to the Run Parameters, and execute the Run. You can execute a Run Pipeline from the UI or using a command-line utility called `wfExecExternal.sh`.

This section includes the following topics that describe the Run Pipeline Execution from the UI:

- Selecting the Run Parameters and Executing the Run
- Verifying the Run Execution
- Verifying the Execution Logs

> **NOTE** For information about executing the Run Pipeline using a Command-Line Utility, see the section *Using Command Line Utility* in the Process Modelling Framework Orchestration Guide.

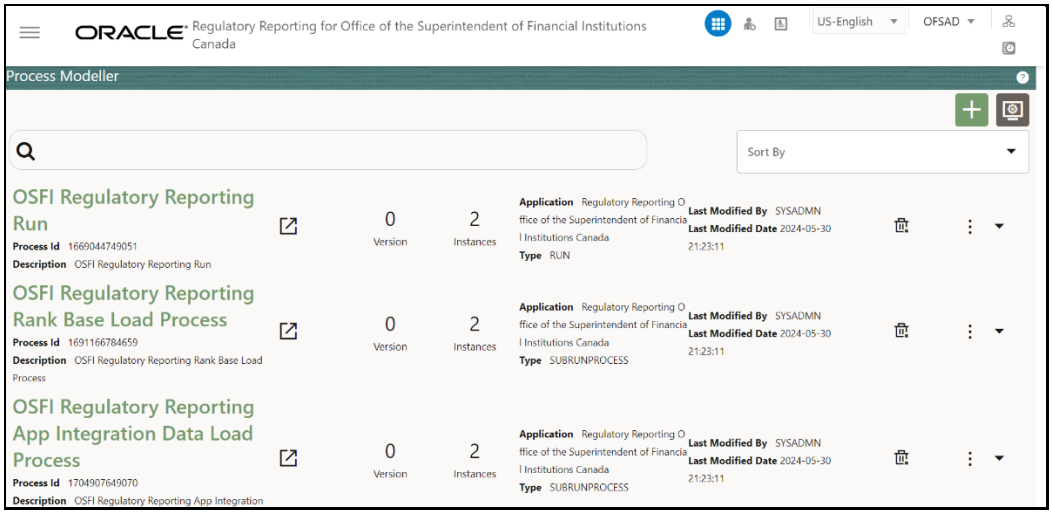
7.2.1 Selecting the Run Parameters and Executing the Run

After designing and saving the Process Flow Diagram, the Process is listed in the **Process Modeller** Page.

To select the Run Parameters and execute the Run, follow this procedure:

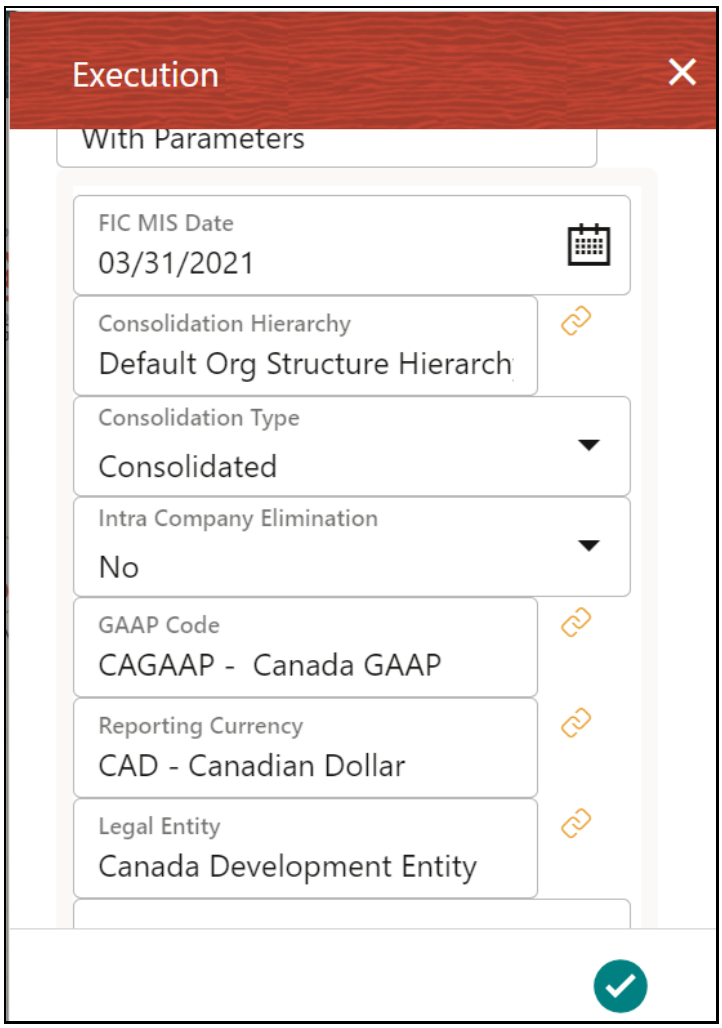
1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Process Modelling Framework,** and select **Process Modeller.**
2. In the **Process Modeller** Page, click **More** corresponding to the Run Pipeline that must be executed.

Figure 19: Process Modeller Screen



3. When you click **Execute Run**, the **Select Run Params** Window is displayed.

Figure 20: Select Run Parameter Screen



4. If you select one legal entity, select Consolidation Type as **Consolidated**. If you want to select multiple legal entities, select consolidation Type as **Solo**.
5. Select the **Execution Type** as **With Parameters** from the drop-down list.
6. Select or enter the required values for each field as follows:

Table 24: Run Parameter Fields and Descriptions

Field Name	Description or Instruction
Reporting Currency	Enter the Reporting Currency Code used to calculate the amount during the data population in the Target Table.
Legal Entity	Select the Legal Entity Code to identify the Legal Entity used for the Run. You can select multiple legal entities by setting Consolidation Type as **Solo**.

Field Name	Description or Instruction
Consolidation Type	Select the Consolidation Type of Legal Entities on a solo or consolidation basis. In a Solo Run, only the Selected Legal Entity is used. In a Consolidated Run, along with the Selected Legal Entity, all its Child Legal Entities are also used.
Intra Company Elimination	Select the Intra Company Elimination type to eliminate (YES) or skip the elimination (NO) of Intra Company Accounts during a Consolidated Run.
Consolidation Hierarchy	Enter the Legal Entity Hierarchy used for the consolidated Run. This parameter is not required for the Solo Run.
GAAP Code	Enter the required accounting standard.
FIC MIS Date	Select the Extraction Date.
BackDated Execution	Select the option **Yes** from the drop-down list if the Run is executed for a Prior Date else **NO**. For example, Regulatory refiling.
Run Execution Description	Enter a longer description of the Run.

7. When you click , the Run execution begins. The **Select Run Params** Window closes.

> **NOTE** The execution of the Run Pipeline is triggered using the selected FIC MIS DATE. The Run SKey is generated and inserted into the DIM_RUN table. For the Run SKey generated, the corresponding user-selected Run parameters are inserted into the RUN_EXE_PARAMETERS table.

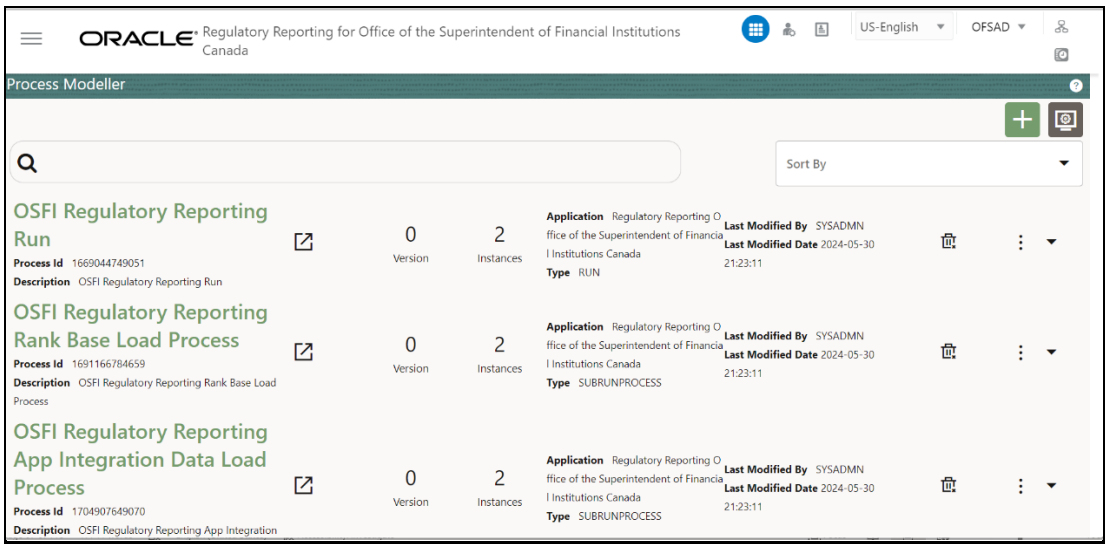
7.2.2 Verifying the Run Execution

After selecting the Run Parameters and beginning the Run Execution, verify the progress of the Run.

To verify the Run Execution Progress, follow this procedure:

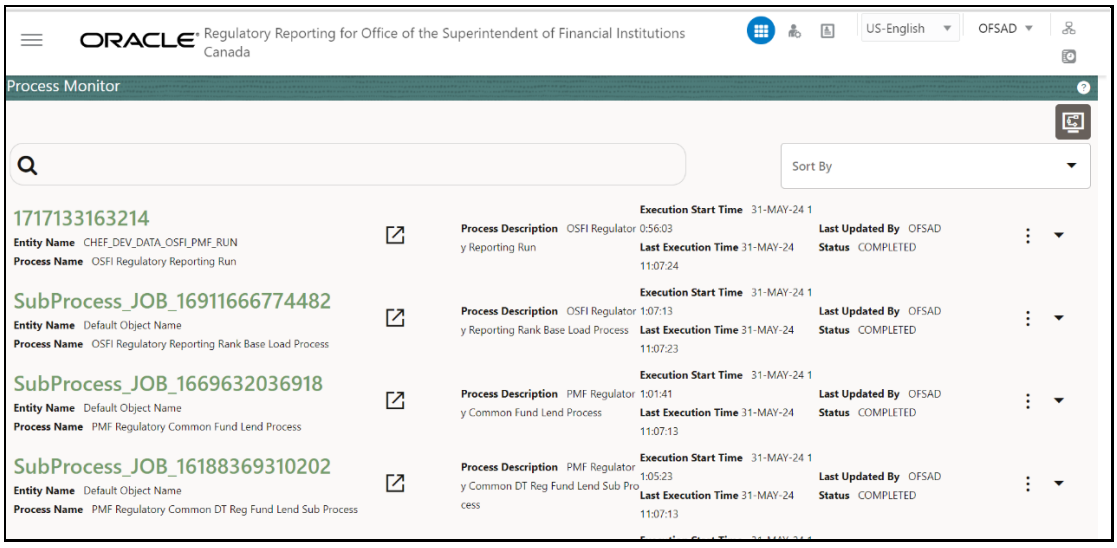
1. In the **Process Modeller** Page, click **More** corresponding to the Run Pipeline that must be verified. Click **Process Flow Monitor**.

Figure 21: Process Modeller Run Execution Screen



2. The **Process Monitor** Window is displayed. You can see the generated process flow ID, the Run Execution timestamp, and the status of the Run Execution. To verify the Run Execution status at the Pipeline level, click the corresponding Process Flow ID.

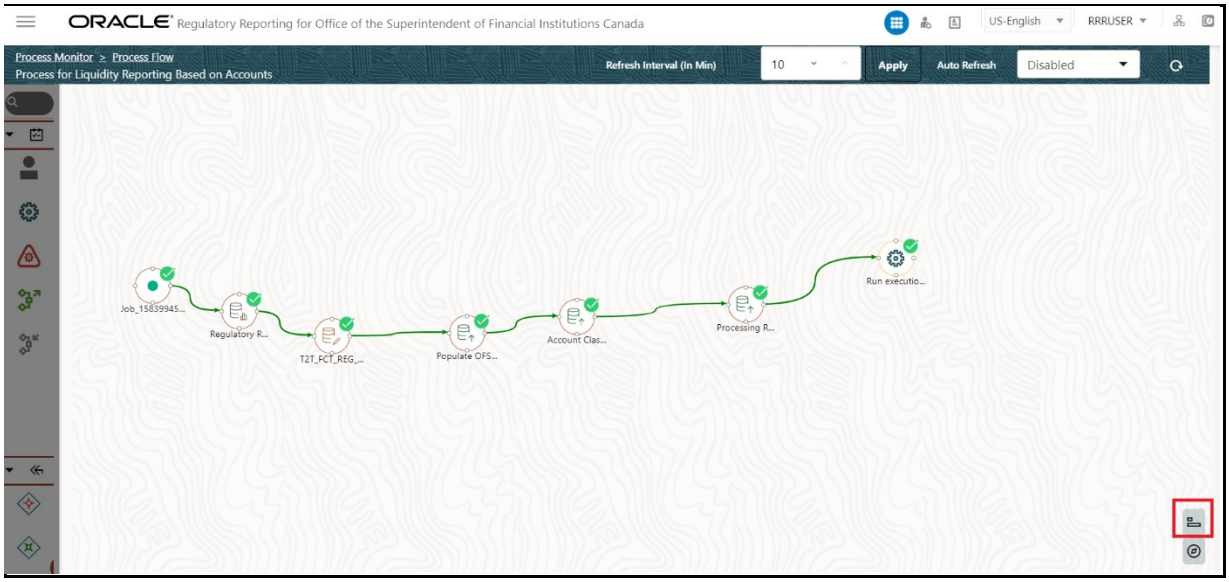
Figure 22: Process Monitor Screen



3. The Process Flow Diagram Window is displayed. The icon at each Sub Pipeline indicates that the Run Execution is successful.

NOTE The icon at each Sub Pipeline indicates that the Run Execution is unsuccessful.

Figure 23: Run Pipeline Process Flow Diagram



NOTE The icon shows the entire label of the nodes in the Process Flow Diagram and the icon shows the nodes navigation in the diagram.

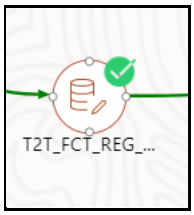
7.2.3 Verifying the Execution Logs

You can access the execution logs to verify the details of the Run.

To verify the execution log, follow these steps:

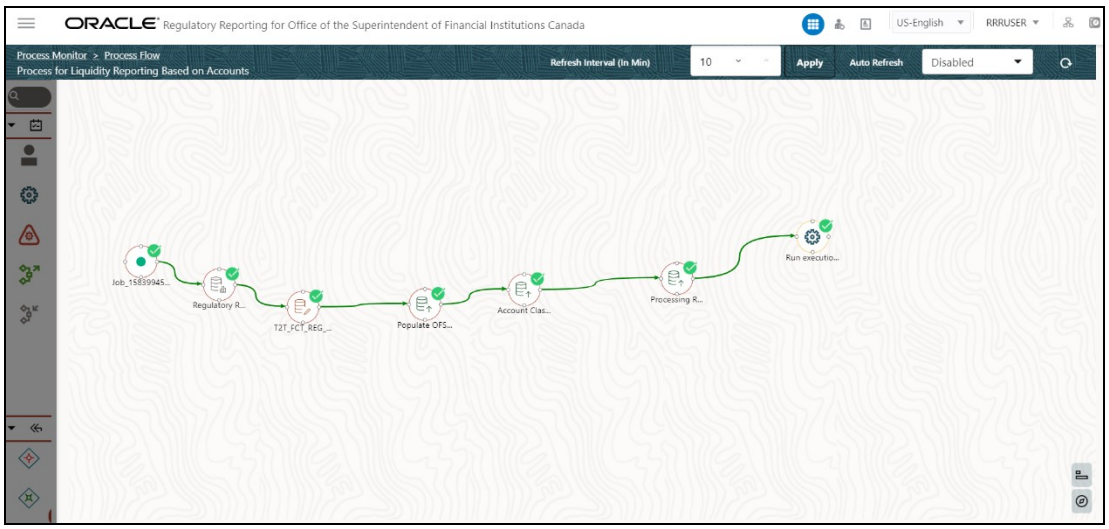
1. In the **Process Monitor** Window, click the required Process Flow ID. The Process Flow Diagram is displayed in a new window. Double click on the required Sub Pipeline. The **Execution Logs** Window is displayed.

Figure 24: Sub Pipeline



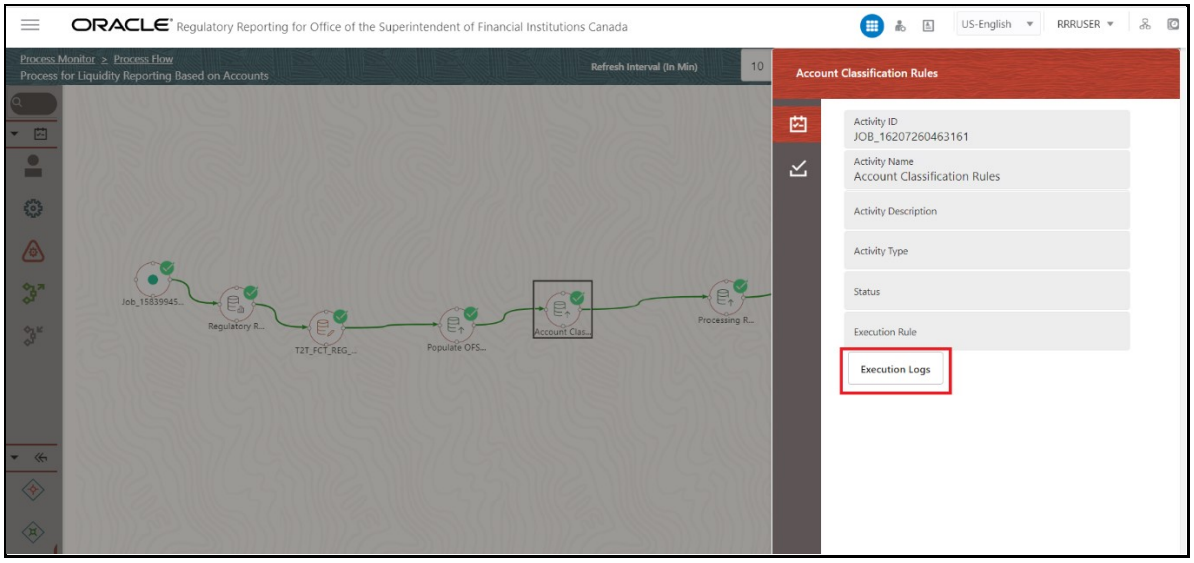
2. Click the required metadata to verify the Execution Log.

Figure 25: Execution Logs



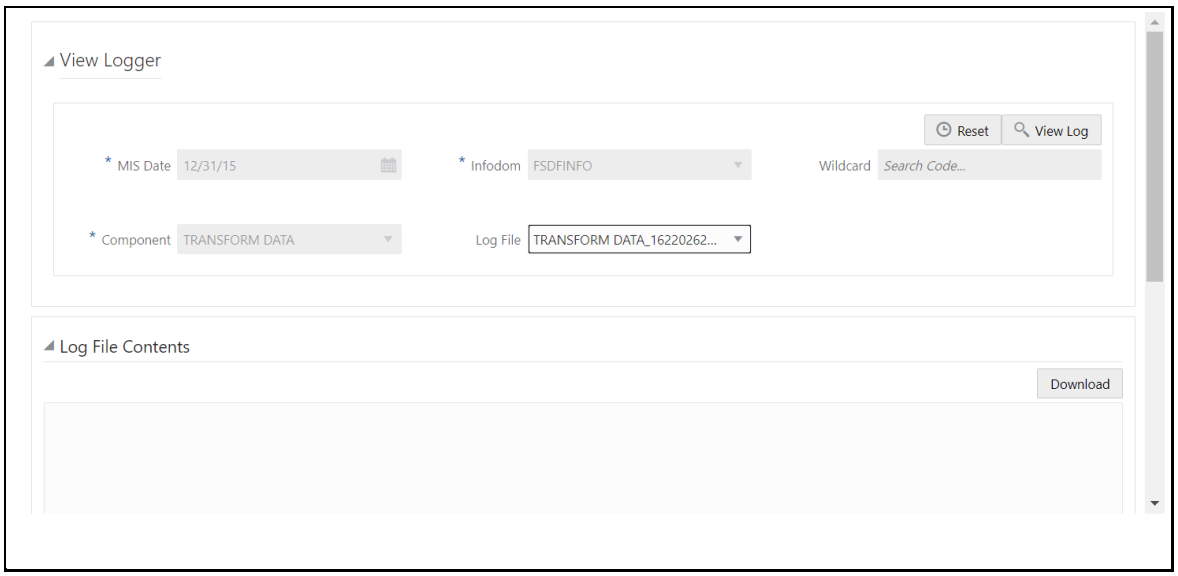
3. Click the required node and the Activity Window is displayed.

Figure 26: Activity Logs



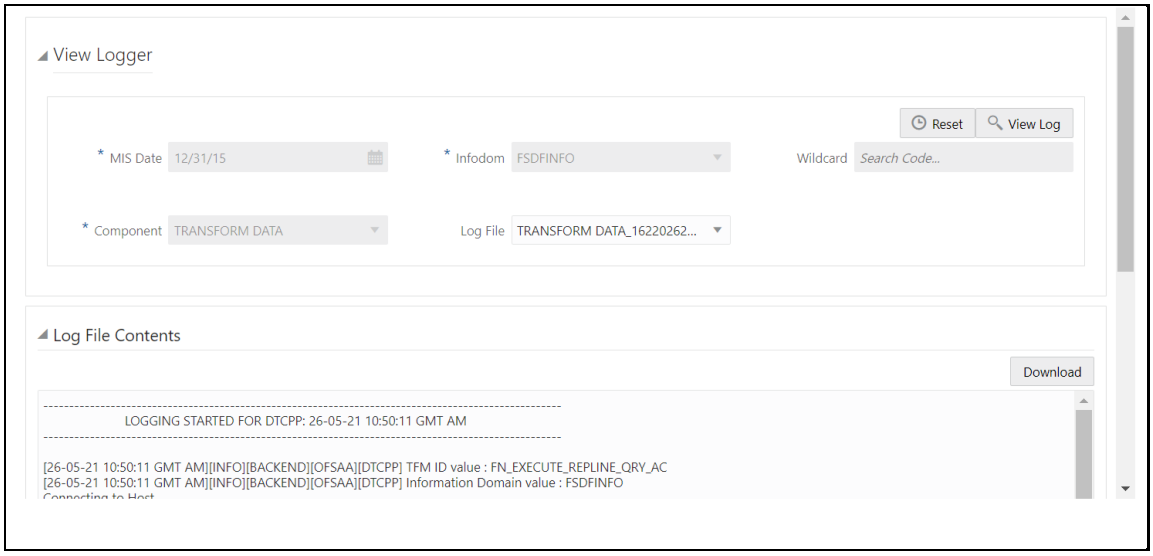
4. Click **Execution Logs**. The Log File Details Page is displayed.

Figure 27: Log File



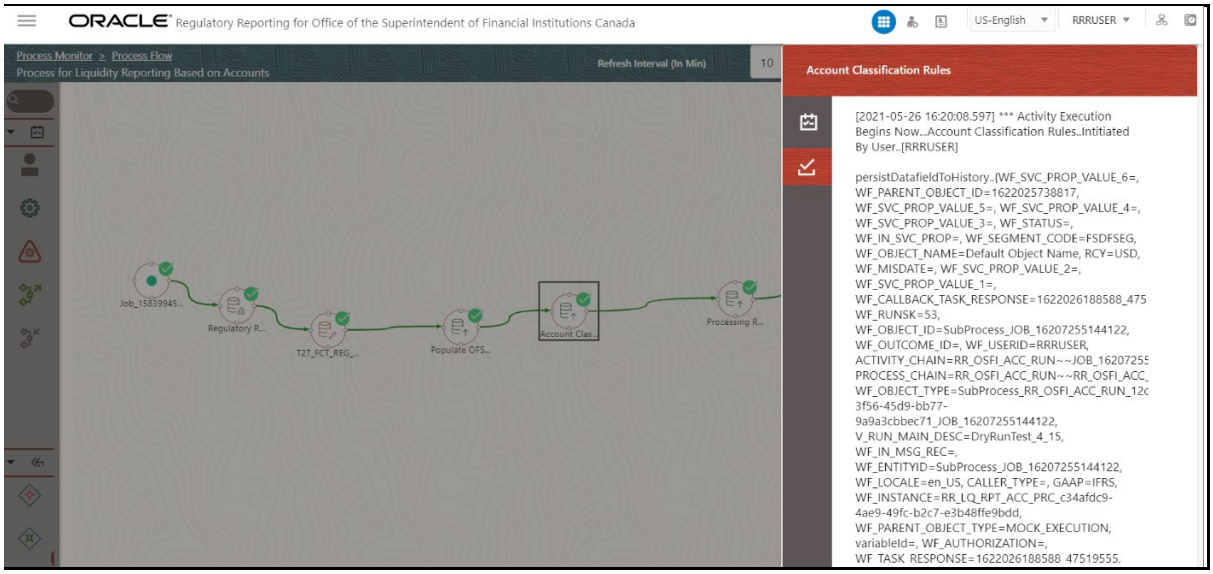
5. Select the **Log File** that you wish to view from the drop-down list and click **View Log**. The Run Execution Log details are displayed.

Figure 28: Run Execution Log



Alternatively, to verify the execution logs, click the icon in the Process Flow Diagram Window. The log details of the Run Execution are displayed in a new window.

Figure 29: Run Execution Logs



For detailed information about the complete functioning of the PMF, see the Process Modelling Framework Orchestration Guide.

8 Regulatory Reports

In order to verify the existing logic, to enable and disable the mapping paths at a high level and at each mapping ID level, to publish the reports, to enable and disable the published reports, to re-execute and overwrite the publish reports there are two new features introduced such as Reports Mapping and Report Publish in the OFS REG REP OSFI application.

Currently the Regulatory Reporting logic is built inside the Configuration Package and hence any additional configuration is not supported in the REG REP OSFI application. To enable this additional configuration, the reporting logic is now moved from the existing Configuration Package to OFSAA. The logic for computing the MDRM values are located in OFSAA, and the Configuration Package will perform as a Key Value Pair for each MDRM. Adjustments will still be distinct, and the same values will be supplied as adjustments into the Configuration Package.

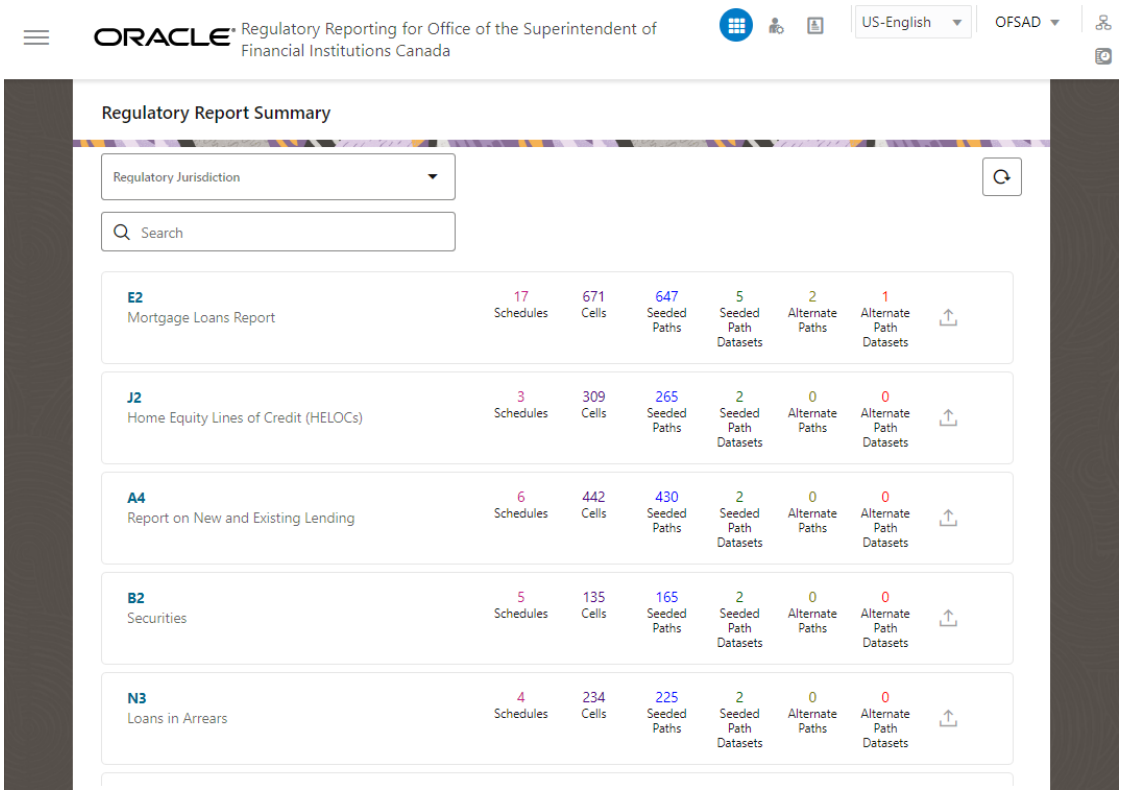
8.1 Manage Report Mappings

This section provides the procedures to view, enable and disable the mappings at a high level and at each mapping ID level and to add a configuration in the OFS REG REP OSFI application.

View Report Mappings

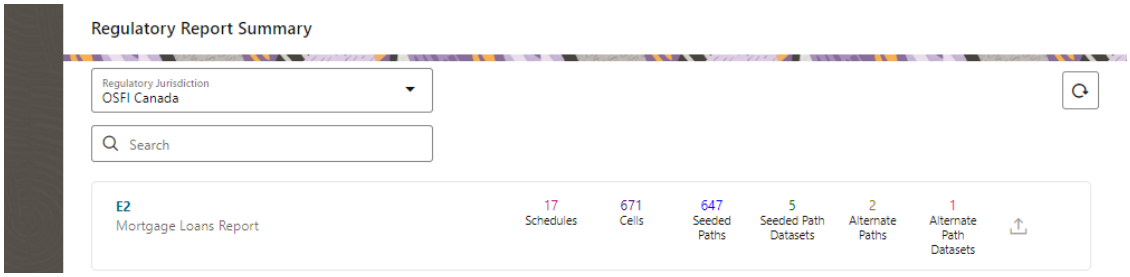
1. After logging into the OFSAAI applications page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Regulatory Reports,** then select **Report Mappings.**

Figure 30: Regulatory Reporting Summary Page



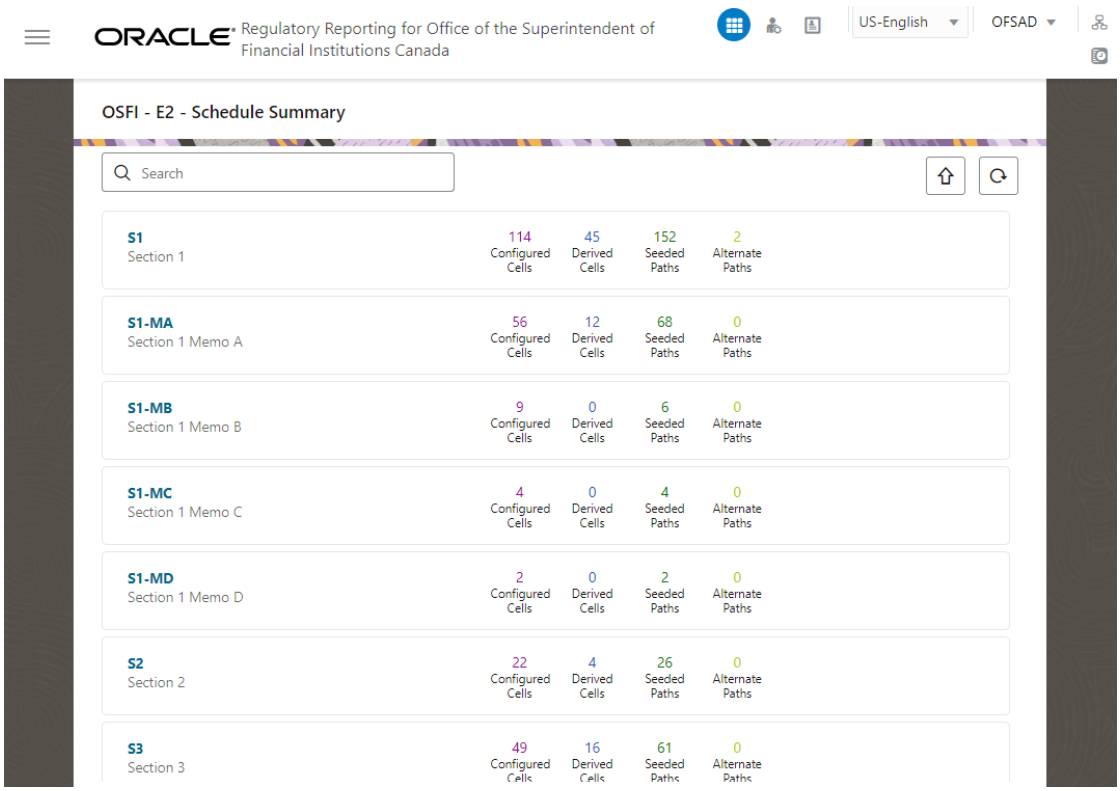
2. Select the **Regulatory Jurisdiction** from the dropdown list and in the **Search Pane**, enter the report that you wish to add the additional configuration.

Figure 31: Regulatory Report Summary Result page



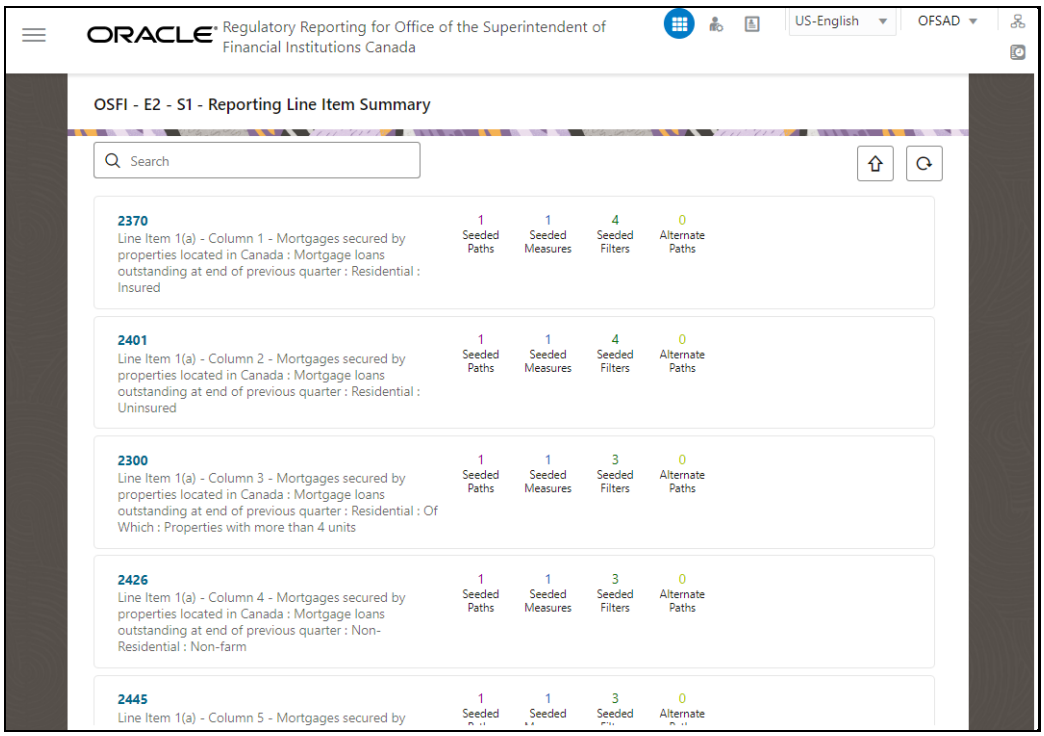
3. Click on the **E2** Report link and the list of schedules associated with the report is displayed.

Figure 32: Report Schedule Summary Page



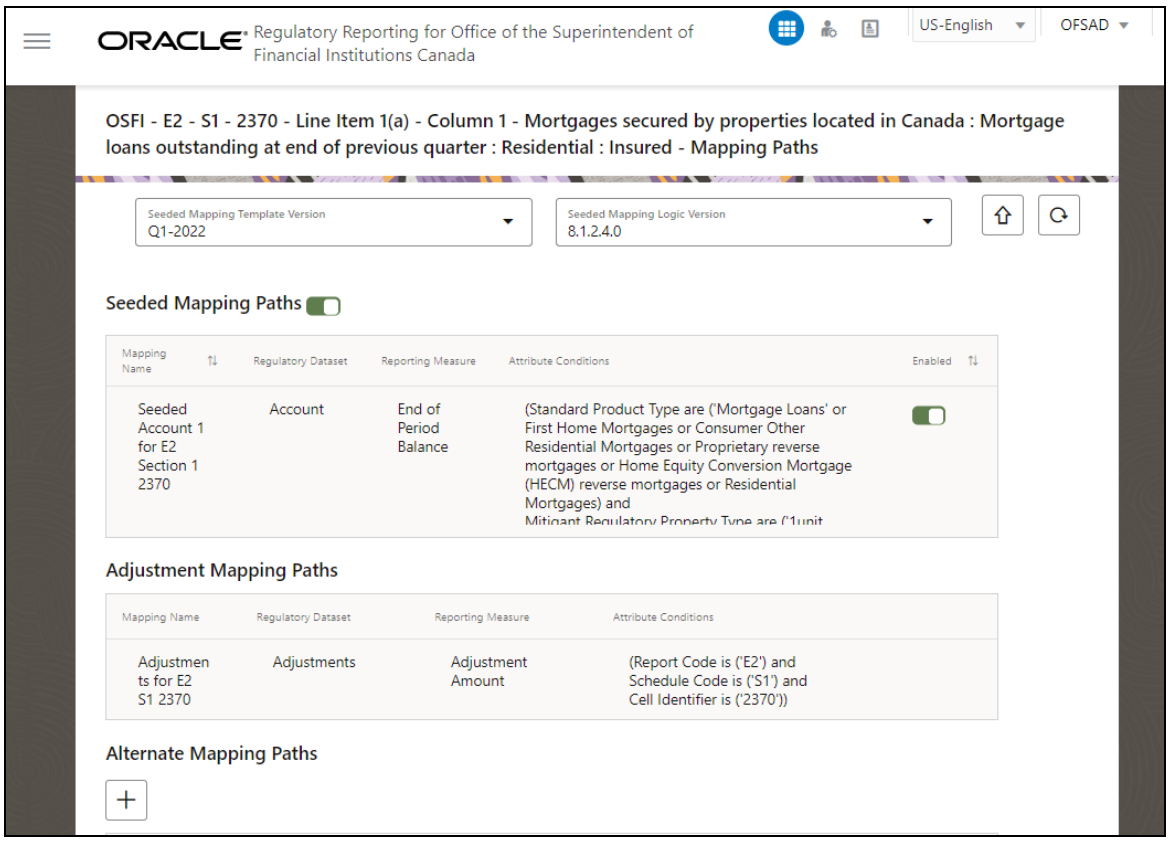
4. Click on any one of the schedules and the Reporting Line-Item Summary page is displayed.

Figure 33: Schedule Based Reporting Line-Item Summary Page



5. Select the line item for which you wish to view the seeding mapping details. Select the **Seeded Mapping Template Version** and the **Seeded Mapping Logic Version** from the dropdown list for this specific line item to view its seeded mapping path details.

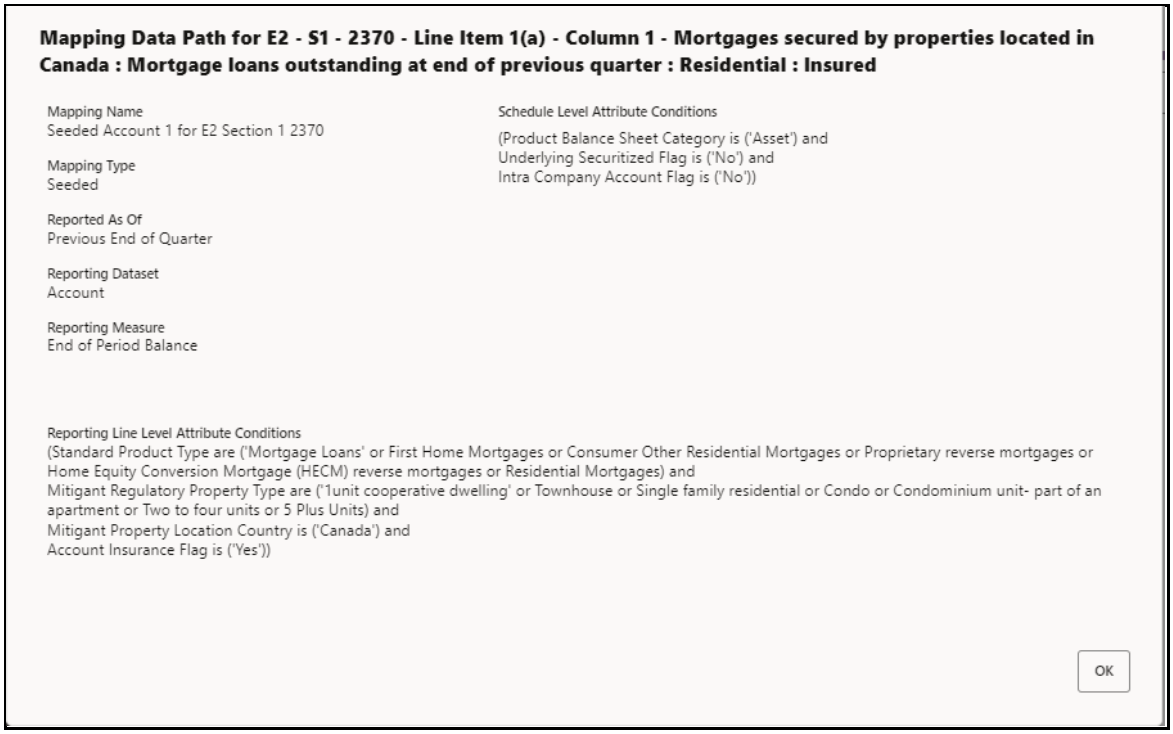
Figure 34: Seeded Mapping Details Page



The seeded mapping details consists of the reporting logic for mapping such as Measures, and Attributes and Values seeded by the application. Each line item can contain one or many mapping IDs associated with it. You can either enable and disable the entire seeded mapping of a line-item or enable and disable specific mapping of a line-item in the application.

6. Double-click on any one of the Attribute Conditions of the existing Seeded Mappings to view the Mapping Path.

Figure 35: Mapping Data Path for a Line Item Window



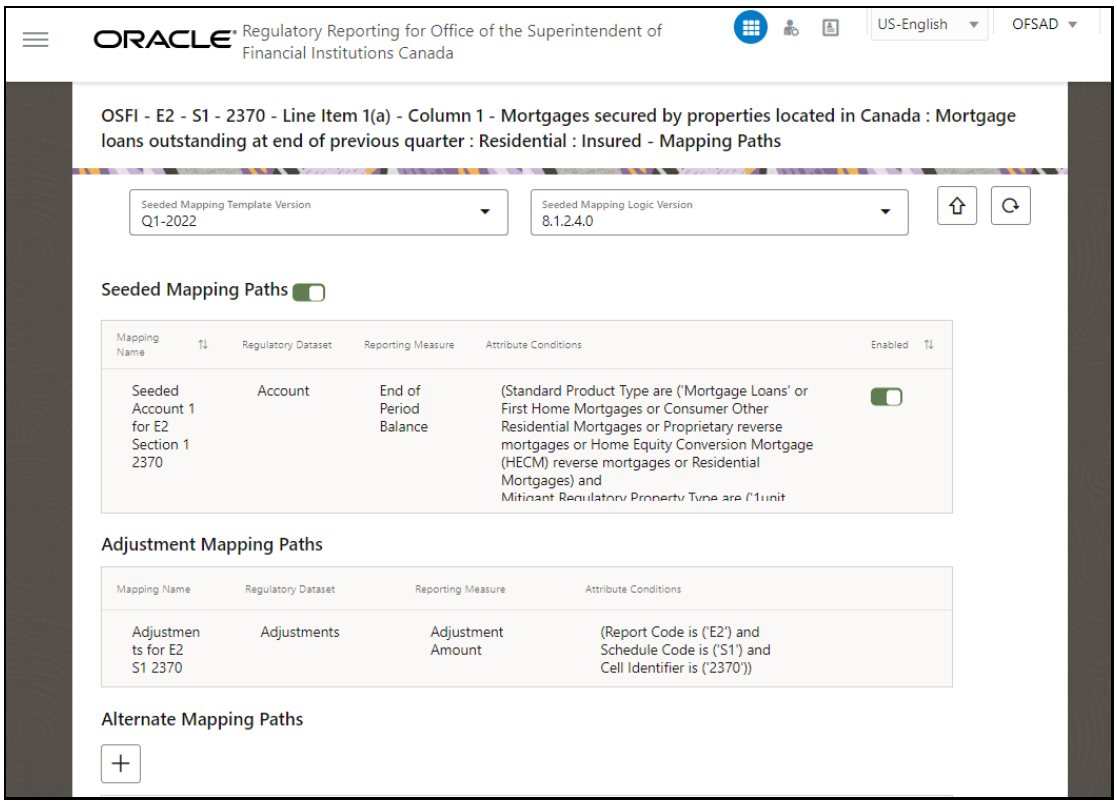
7. Click **OK** to close this window.

Enable or Disable Seeding Mapping Path

This section provides the procedure to enable or disable the Seeded Data Mapping Details.

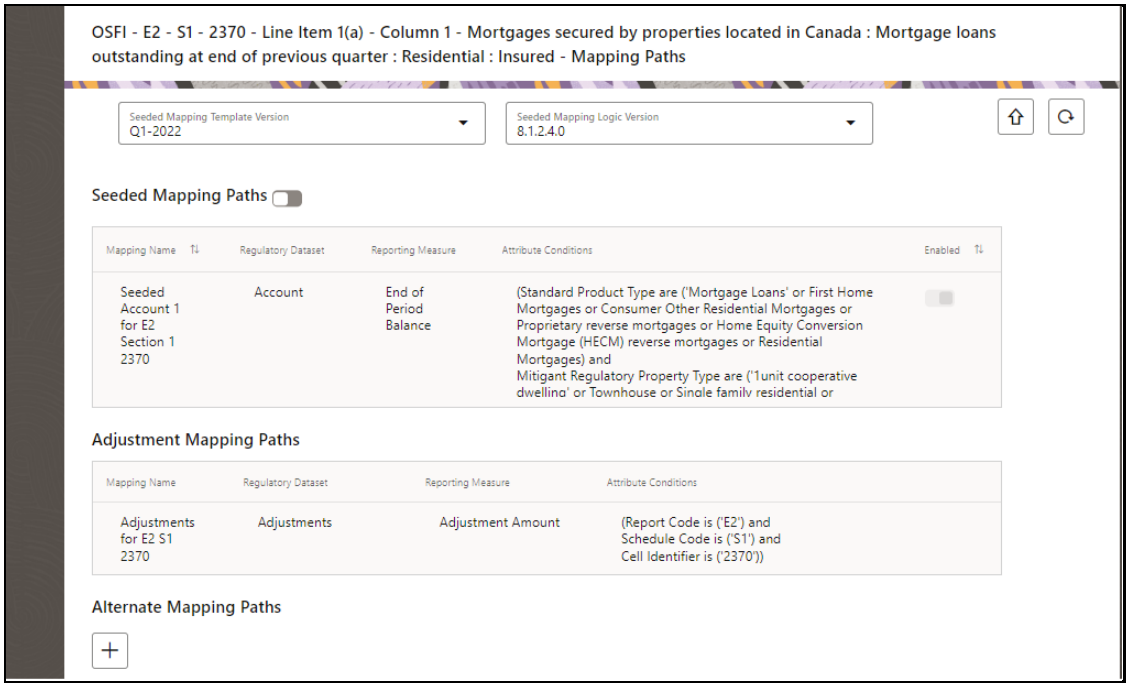
8. In the **Seeded Data Mapping Details** Page, you can enable or disable the Seeded Mapping Details.

Figure 36: Seeded Mapping Details Page



9. You can disable the **Seeding Mapping Paths** option to disable all the line items under this specific Seeded Mapping.

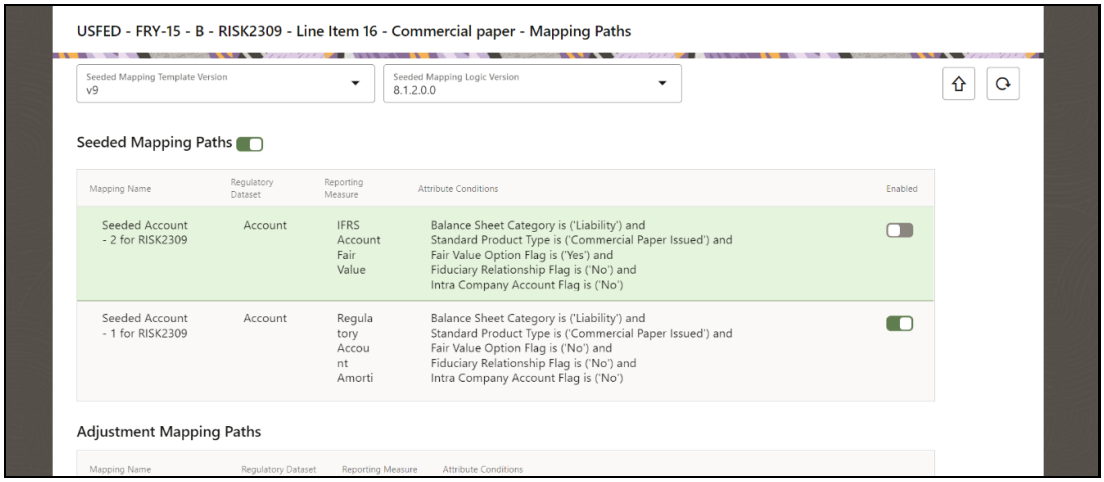
Figure 37: Disabled Seeding Mapping Details Page



Or

10. You can disable the **Seeding Mapping of a specific Mapping ID** option.

Figure 38: Disable seeded Mapping of a Specific Mapping ID Page



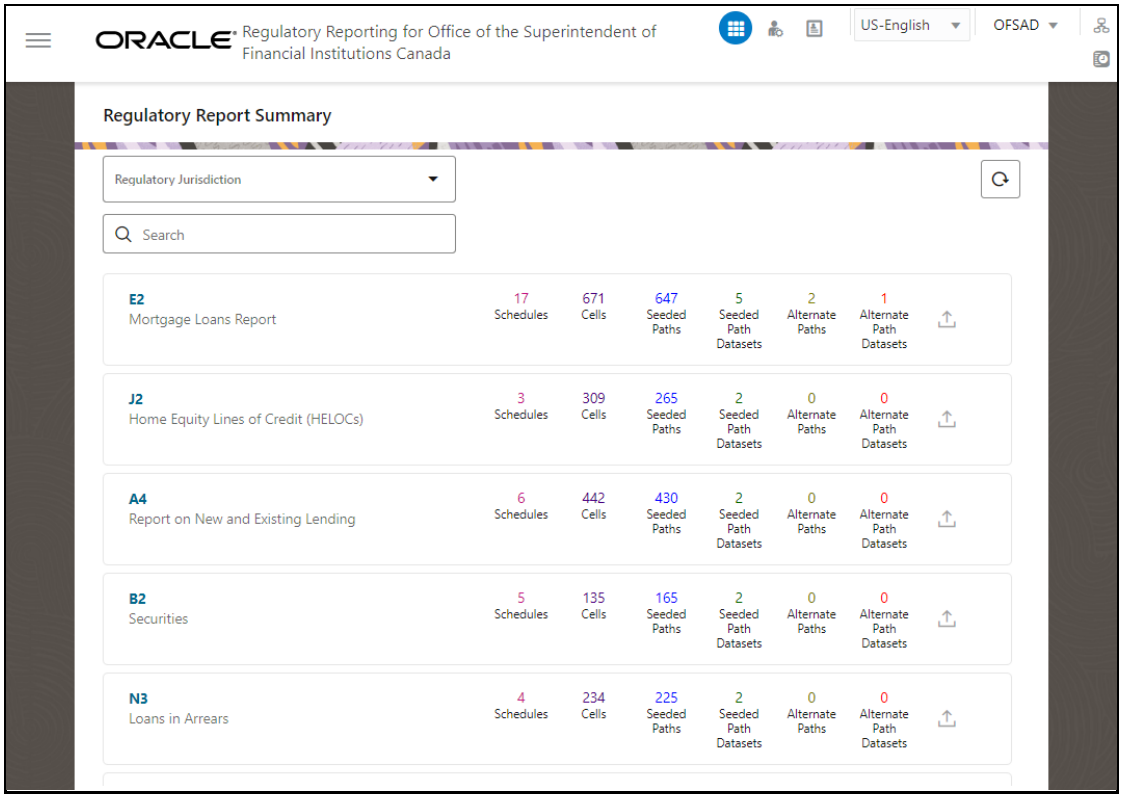
11. You can enable the disabled the Seeding Mapping Details of a specific line item or a Specific Mapping ID in the application.

Add Report Mappings

This section provides the procedure to add the Seeded Data Mapping Details.

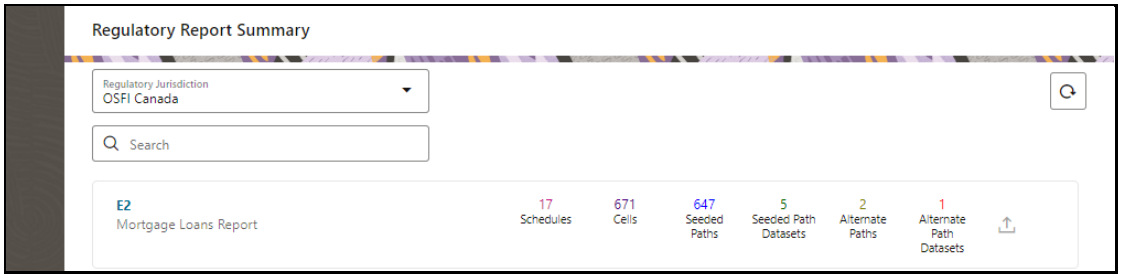
12. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Regulatory Reports,** then select **Report Mappings.**

Figure 39: Regulatory Reporting Summary Page



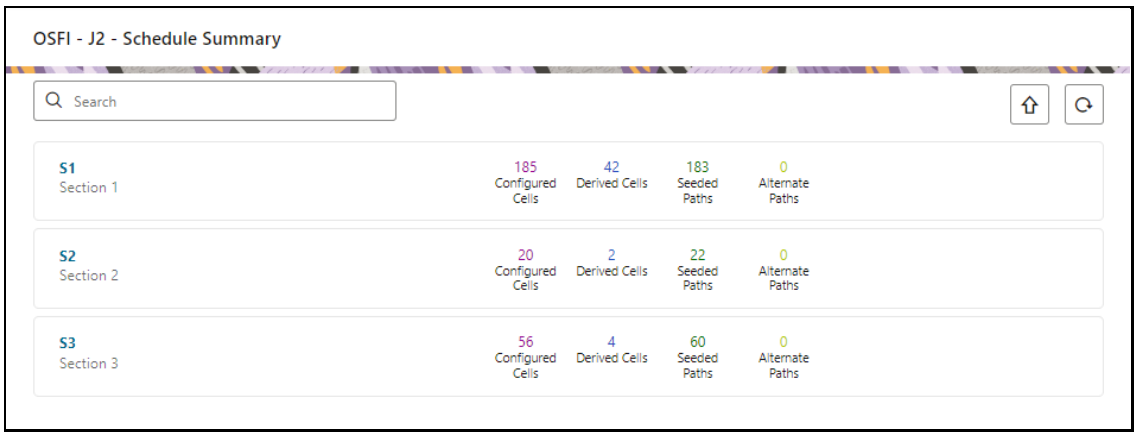
13. Select the **Regulatory Jurisdiction** from the dropdown list and in the **Search Pane**, enter the report that you wish to add the additional configuration.

Figure 40: Regulatory Report Summary Result Page



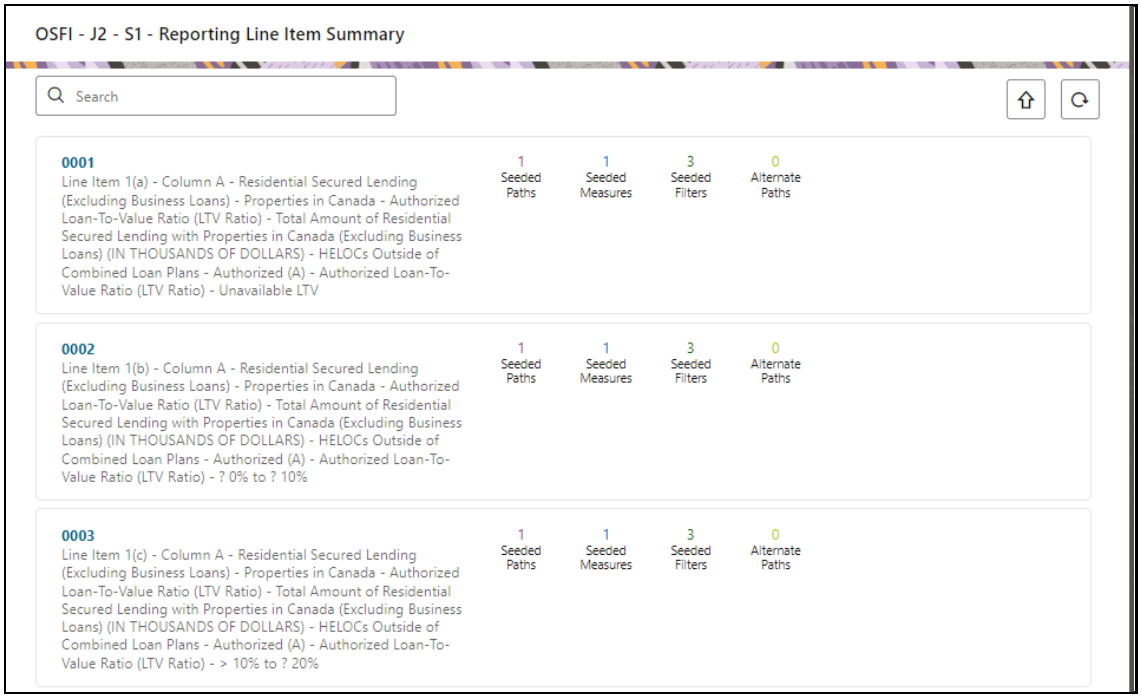
14. Click on the **J2** Report link and the list of schedules associated with the report is displayed.

Figure 41: Report Schedule Summary Page



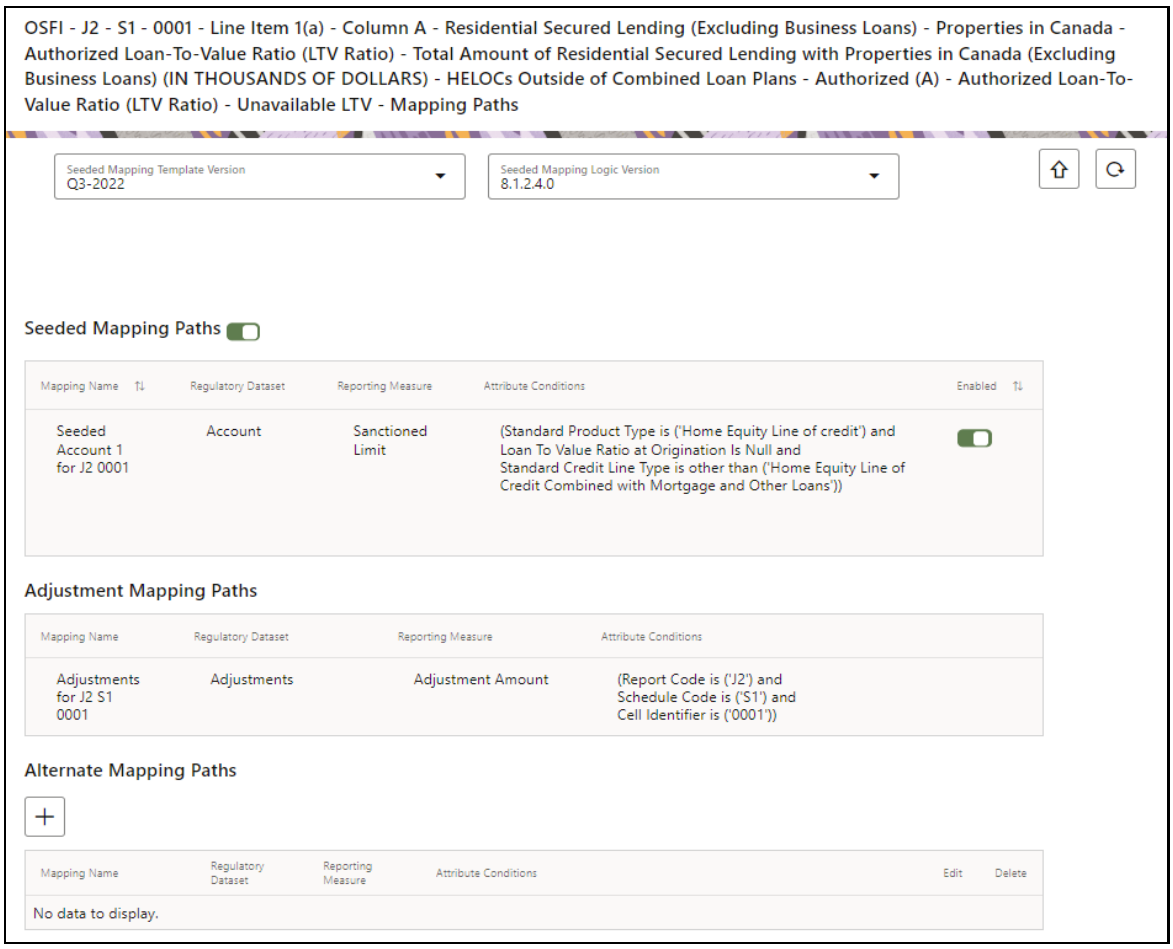
15. Click on any one of the schedules and the **Reporting Line-Item Summary** page is displayed.

Figure 42: Schedule Based Reporting Line-Item Summary Page



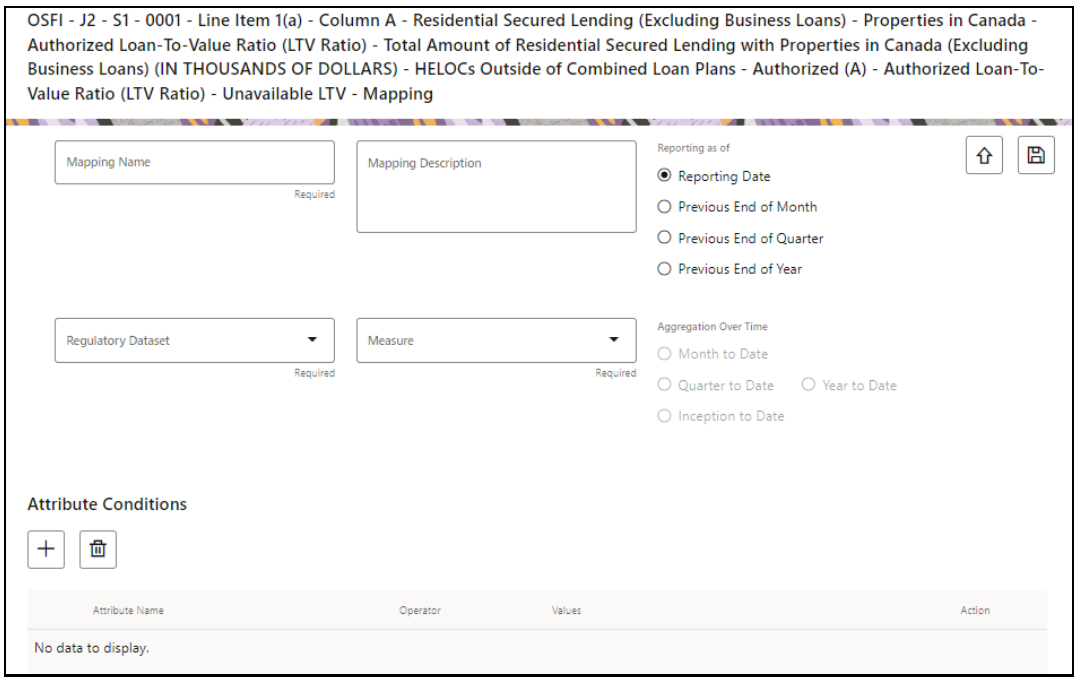
16. Select the line item for which you wish to view the seeding mapping details. Select the **Seeded Mapping Template Version** and the **Seeded Mapping Logic Version** from the dropdown list for this specific line item to view its Seeded Mapping Path Details.

Figure 43: Seeded Mapping Details Page



17. Scroll down and click the **Add** icon to add an alternative mapping path for an MDRM. The Alternative Mapping path page is displayed.

Figure 44: Alternative Mapping Details Addition page



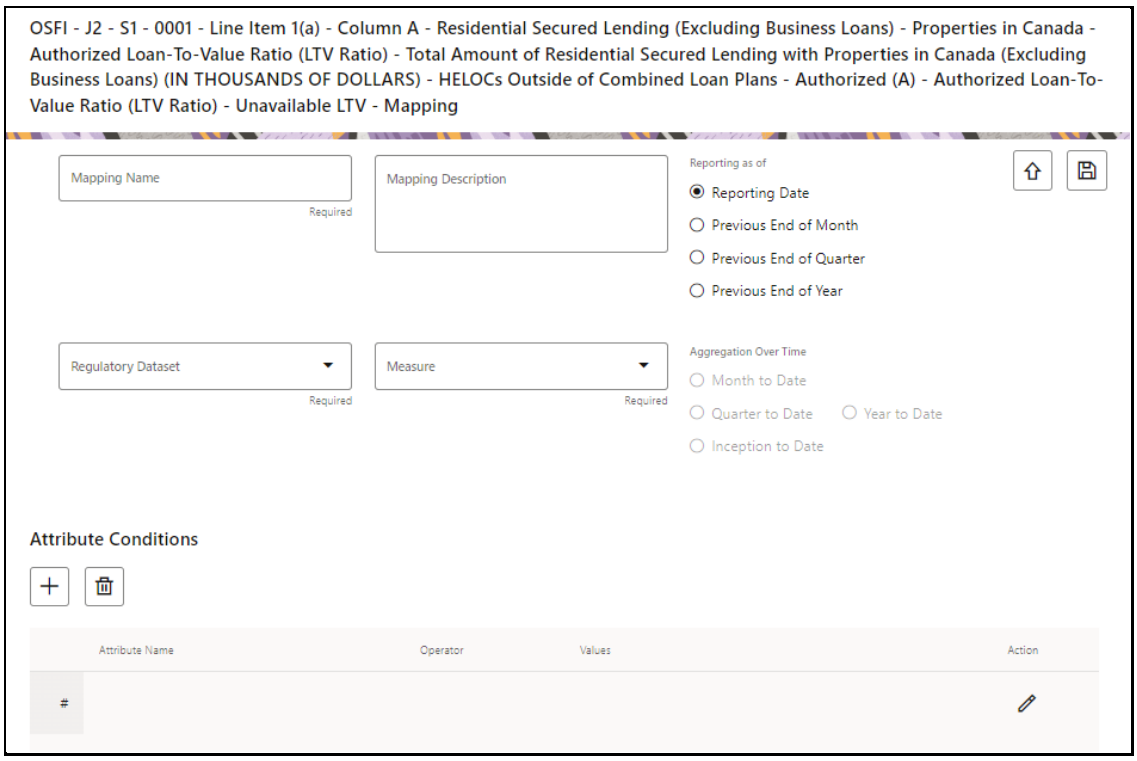
18. Enter information in the following fields.

Table 25: Alternative Mapping Details Addition

Field Name	Description or Instruction
Mapping Name	Enter the name of the new mapping configuration.
Mapping Description	Enter the description for the new mapping configuration.
Regulatory Dataset	Select the appropriate dataset from the dropdown list that will be used for Regulatory Reporting.
Measure	Select the appropriate measure from the dropdown list. The list of measure available is based on the regulatory dataset selection.

19. Click the Attribute **Add** icon to add the attribute conditions for the MDRM. The Attribute Addition window is displayed.

Figure 45: Attribute Condition Add Window

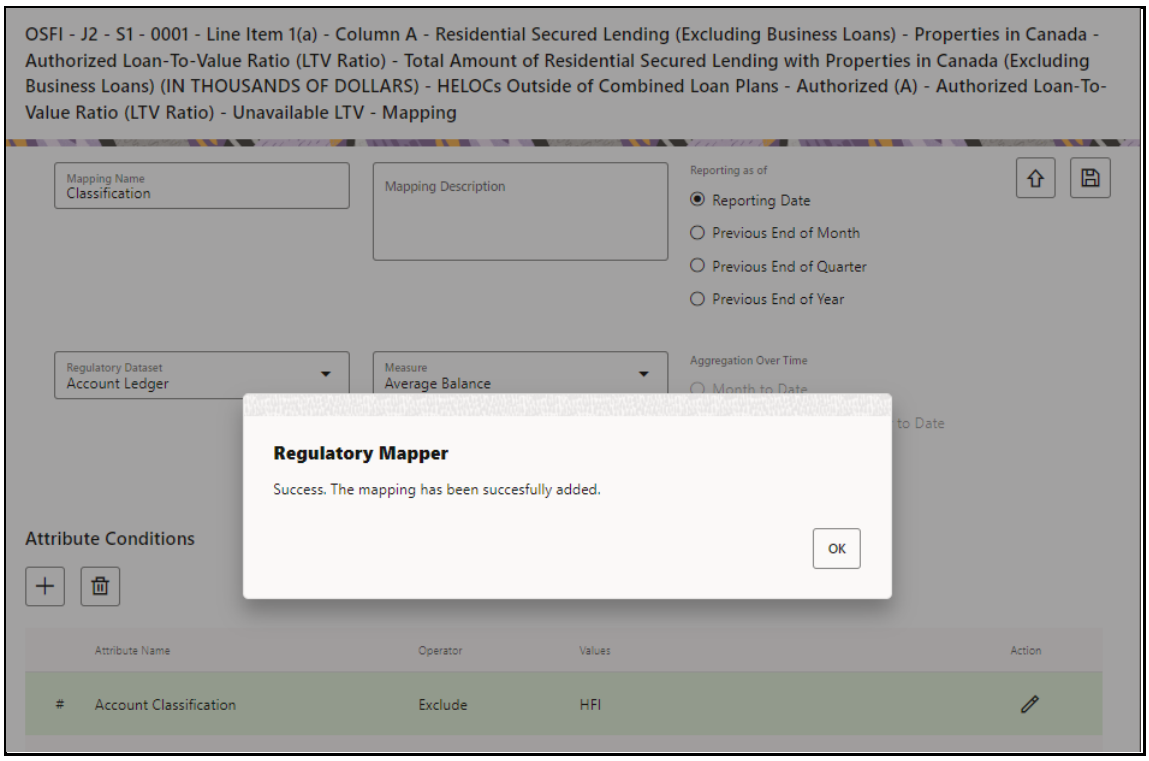


20. Click the **Edit** icon to add the attribute conditions such as **Attribute Name**, **Operator** and **Value** from the dropdown list.

21. Click the Save icon to save the added attribute details.

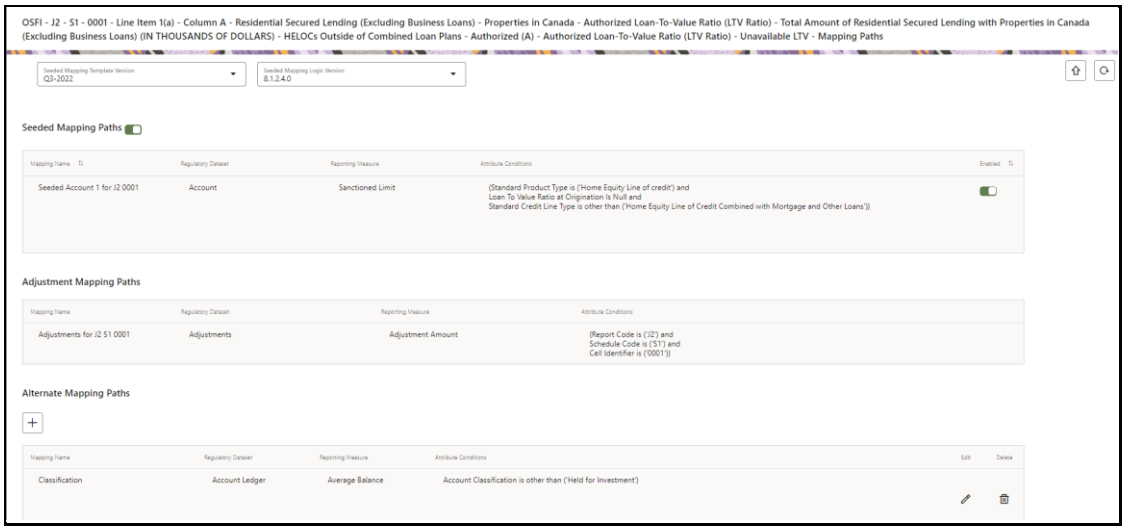
22. Click the Save button to save the added alternative mapping path in the application. A regulatory mapping added confirmation window is displayed.

Figure 46: Regulatory Mapping Added Confirmation Window



23. Click the **Ok** button and the newly added Alternative mapping path saved page is displayed.

Figure 47: Added Mapping Save page



24. Click the **Edit** icon to edit the newly added seeded mapping details.

25. Click the **Delete** icon to delete the added seeded mapping details.

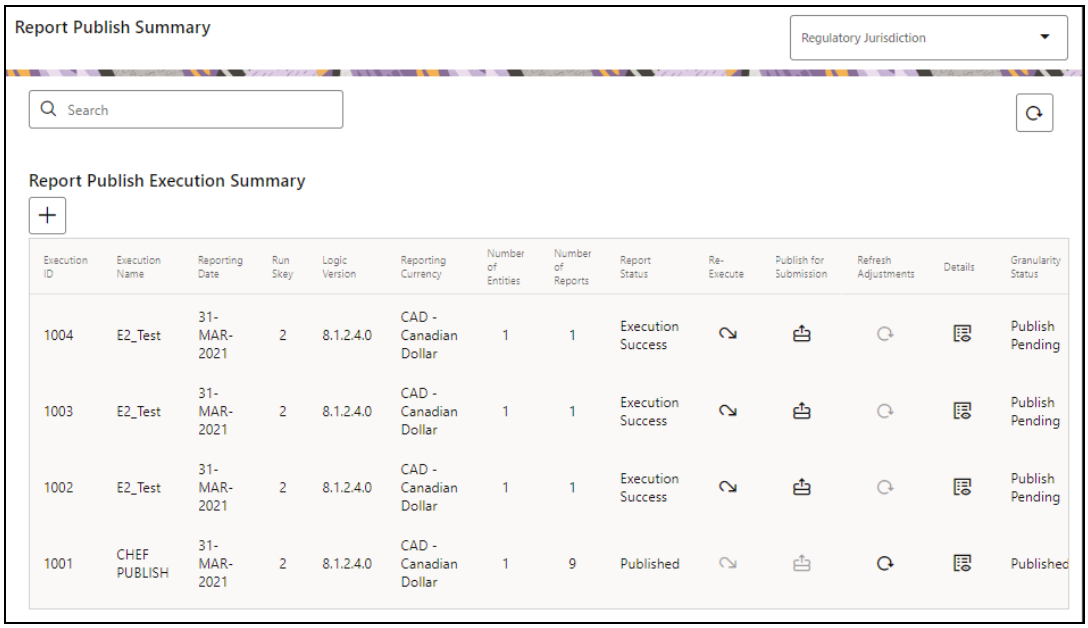
8.2 Report Publish

Before retrieving the report, this feature allows you to verify the reporting values after considering seeded mappings and alternate mappings.

To publish the reports, follow these steps:

1. After logging into the OFSAAI applications page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Regulatory Reports,** then select **Report Publish.**

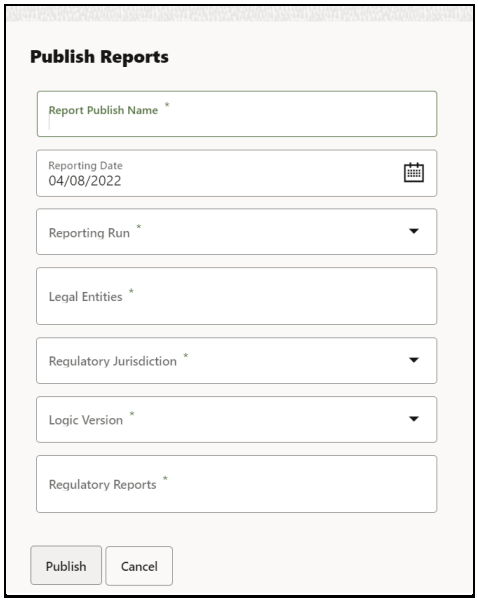
Figure 48: Report Publish Execution Summary Page



Execution ID	Execution Name	Reporting Date	Run Skey	Logic Version	Reporting Currency	Number of Entities	Number of Reports	Report Status	Re-Execute	Publish for Submission	Refresh Adjustments	Details	Granularity Status
1004	E2_Test	31-MAR-2021	2	8.1.2.4.0	CAD - Canadian Dollar	1	1	Execution Success					Publish Pending
1003	E2_Test	31-MAR-2021	2	8.1.2.4.0	CAD - Canadian Dollar	1	1	Execution Success					Publish Pending
1002	E2_Test	31-MAR-2021	2	8.1.2.4.0	CAD - Canadian Dollar	1	1	Execution Success					Publish Pending
1001	CHEF PUBLISH	31-MAR-2021	2	8.1.2.4.0	CAD - Canadian Dollar	1	9	Published					Published

2. Click the **Add** icon to publish a report. The **Publish Reports** window is displayed.

Figure 49: Publish Reports Window



3. Enter information in the following fields.

Table 26: Report Publish

Field Name	Description or Instruction
Report Publish Name	Enter the business name of the publish.
Reporting Date	Select the maximum run execution date using the calendar. By default, the maximum run execution date is displayed for a group of runs executed in that period.
Reporting Run	Select the reporting run from the dropdown list.
Legal Entities	Select one or many legal entities from the dropdown list.
Regulatory Jurisdiction	Select the jurisdiction from the dropdown list.
Logic Version	Select the logical version of the seeding mapping of the report.
Regulatory Reports	Select the one or more regulatory reports from the dropdown list.

4. Click the **Publish** button to publish the report for the report to retrieve the fact table data. A confirmation window is displayed.

5. Click the **Ok** button

to view the recently published report details in the Report Publish Execution summary.

8.2.1 Manage Report Publish

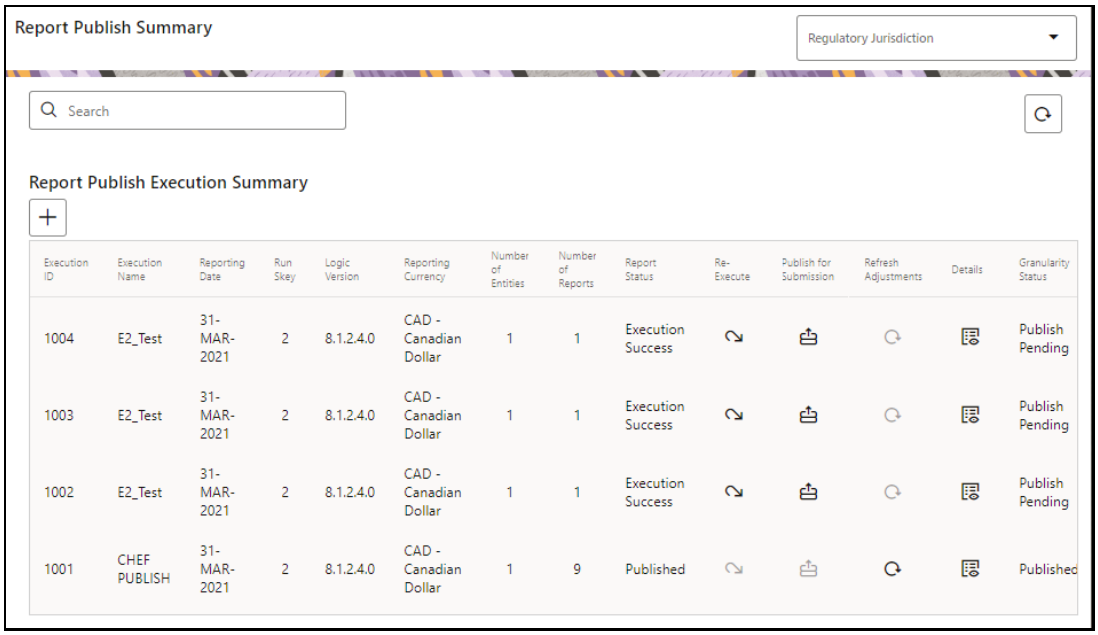
This section provides information on the procedures to re-execute, final publish or view the published reports in the application.

Re-execute Published Reports

To re-execute the published reports, follow these steps:

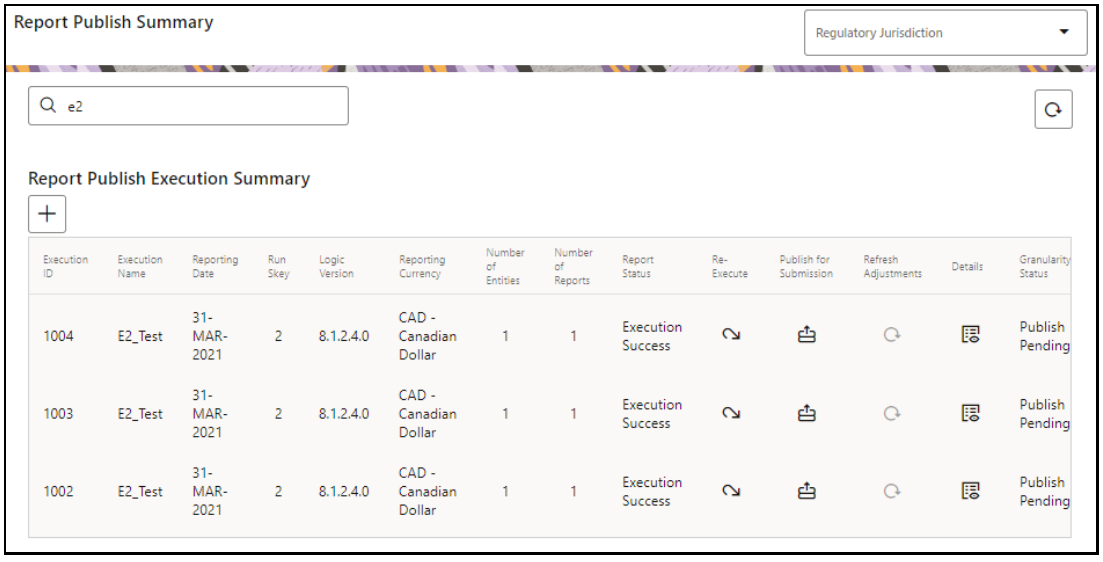
1. After logging into the OFSAAI applications page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Regulatory Reports,** then select **Report Publish.**

Figure 50: Report Publish Summary Page



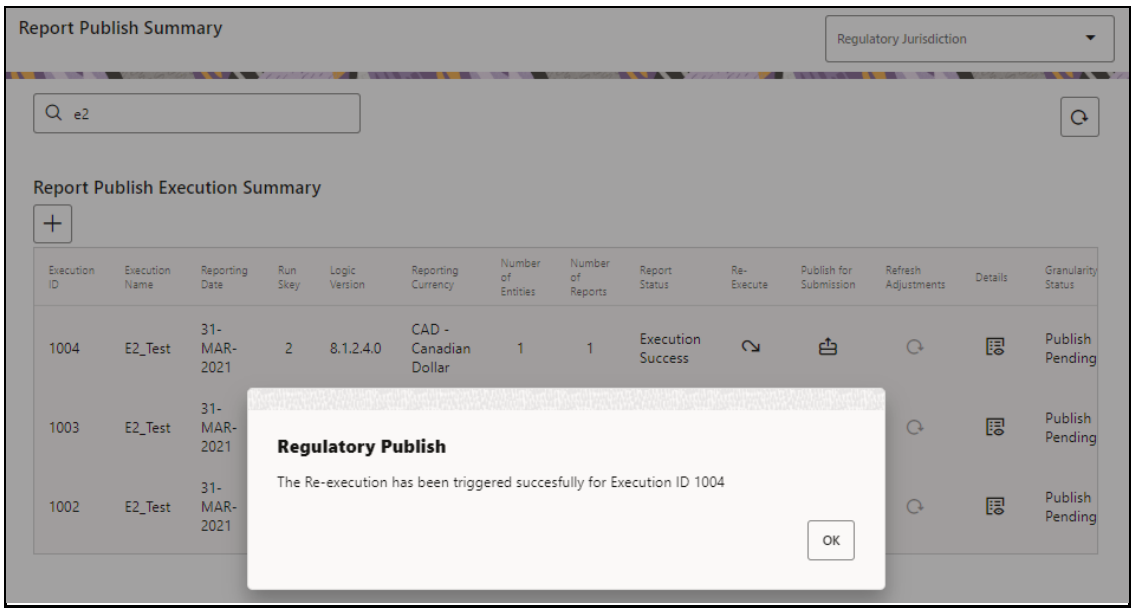
2. Select the **Regulatory Jurisdiction** from the dropdown list and enter a specific report that you wish to view using the Search pane. The Report Publish Summary Result page is displayed.

Figure 51: Report Publish Execution Summary Page



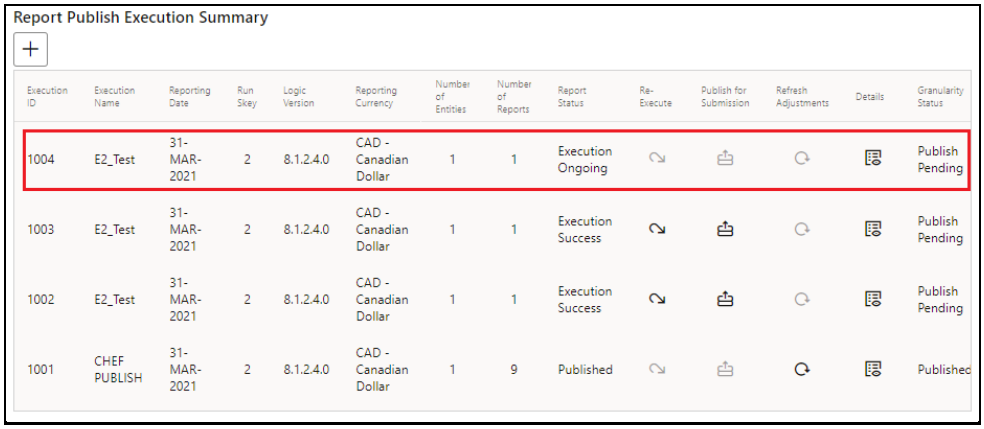
3. Click the **Re-execute** icon to re-execute the published report details. The Report Publish Summary page is displayed.

Figure 52: Report Publish Re-execution Confirmation Window



4. Click the **OK** button to re-execute the published report. The Report Publish Re-execution Confirmation Window is displayed. The status of the re-execution triggered report status changes to **Ongoing** in the application.

Figure 53: Report Publish Execution Summary Page

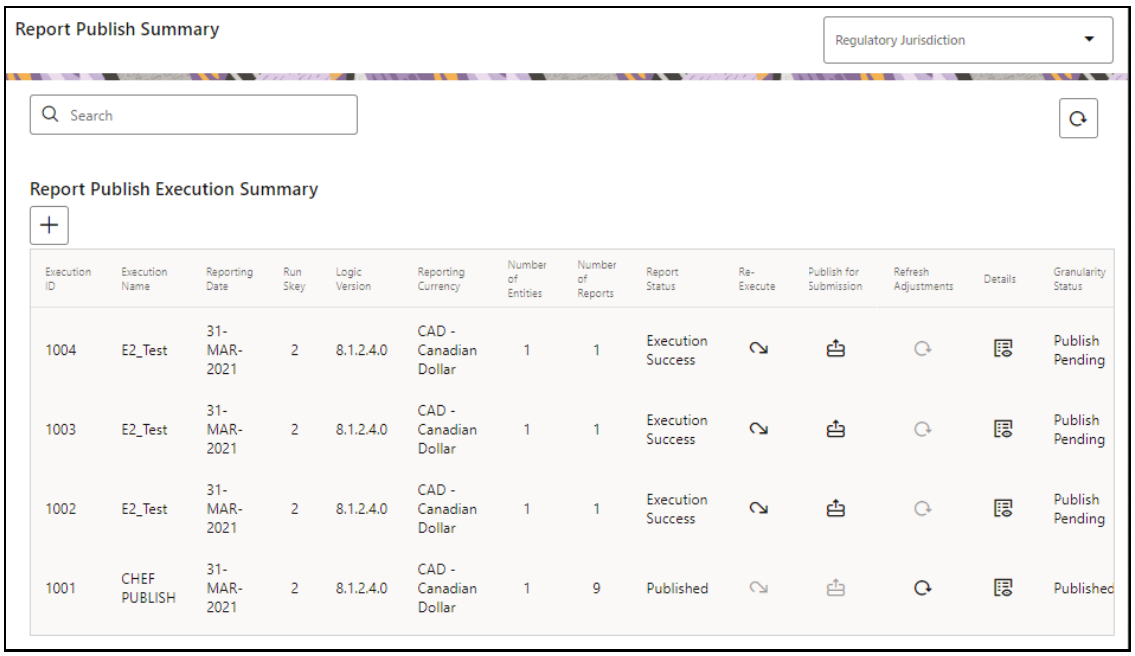


Final Publish Reports

To final publish the reports, follow these steps:

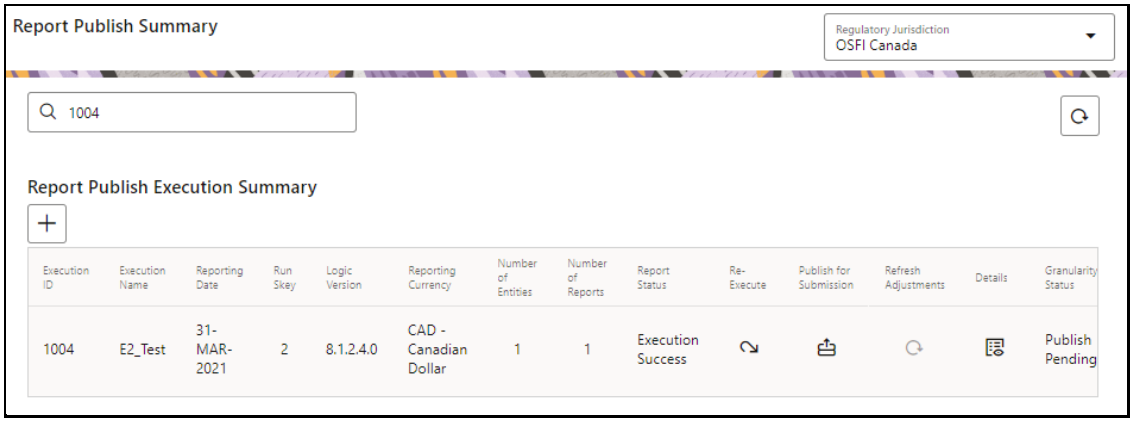
1. After logging into the OFSAAI applications page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Regulatory Reports,** then select **Report Publish.**

Figure 54: Report Publish Summary Page



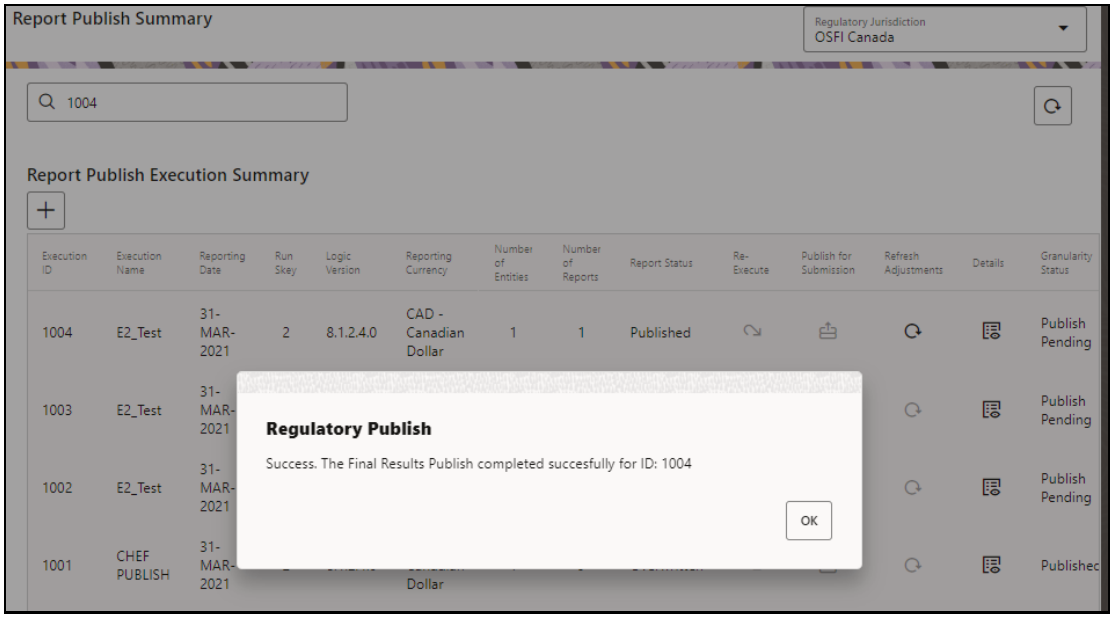
2. Select the **Regulatory Jurisdiction** from the dropdown list and enter a specific report that you wish to view using the Search pane. The Report Publish Summary Result page is displayed.

Figure 55: Report Publish Execution Summary Page



3. Click the **Publish for Submission** icon to final publish the report. The Final Publish Report Confirmation Window is displayed.

Figure 56: Publish Report Summary Page



4. Click the **OK** button

. The Final Report Publish Confirmation Window is displayed. The status of the final published report status changes to **Published** in the application.

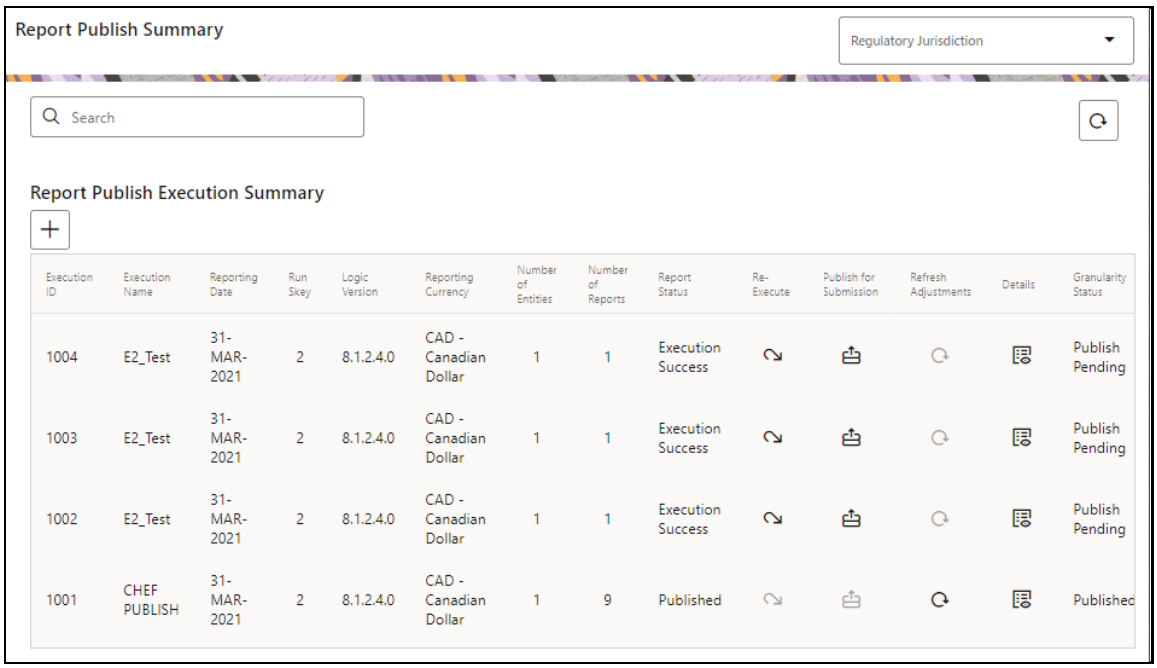
Figure 57: Report Publish Execution Summary Page

View Published Reports

To view the published reports, follow these steps:

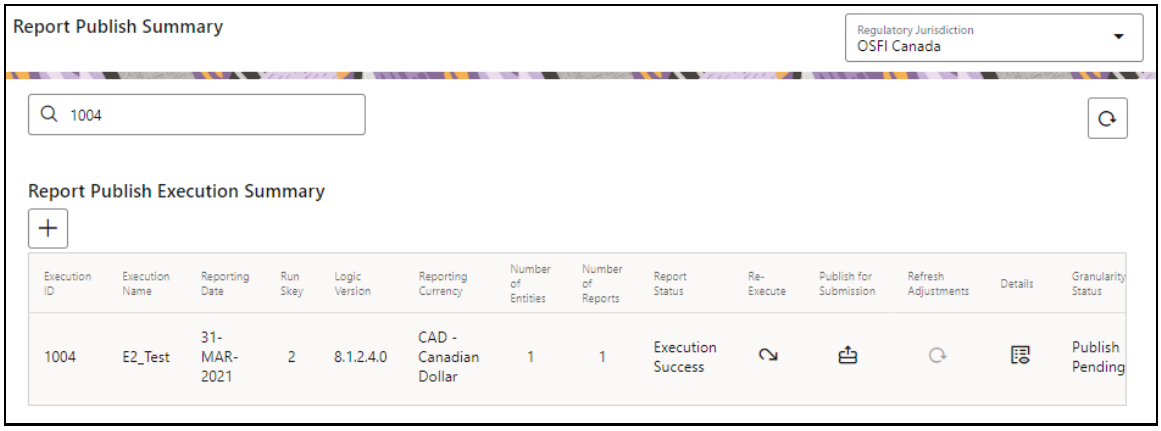
1. After logging into the OFSAAI applications page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Regulatory Reports,** then select **Report Publish.**

Figure 58: Report Publish Summary Page



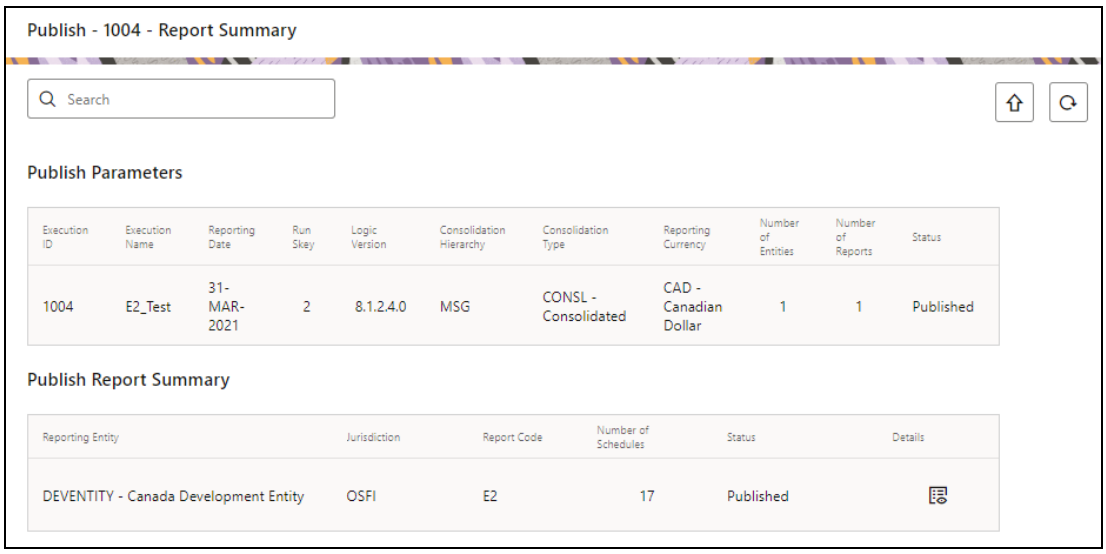
2. Select the **Regulatory Jurisdiction** from the dropdown list and enter a specific report that you wish to view using the Search pane. The Report Publish Summary Result page is displayed.

Figure 59: Report Publish Execution Summary Page



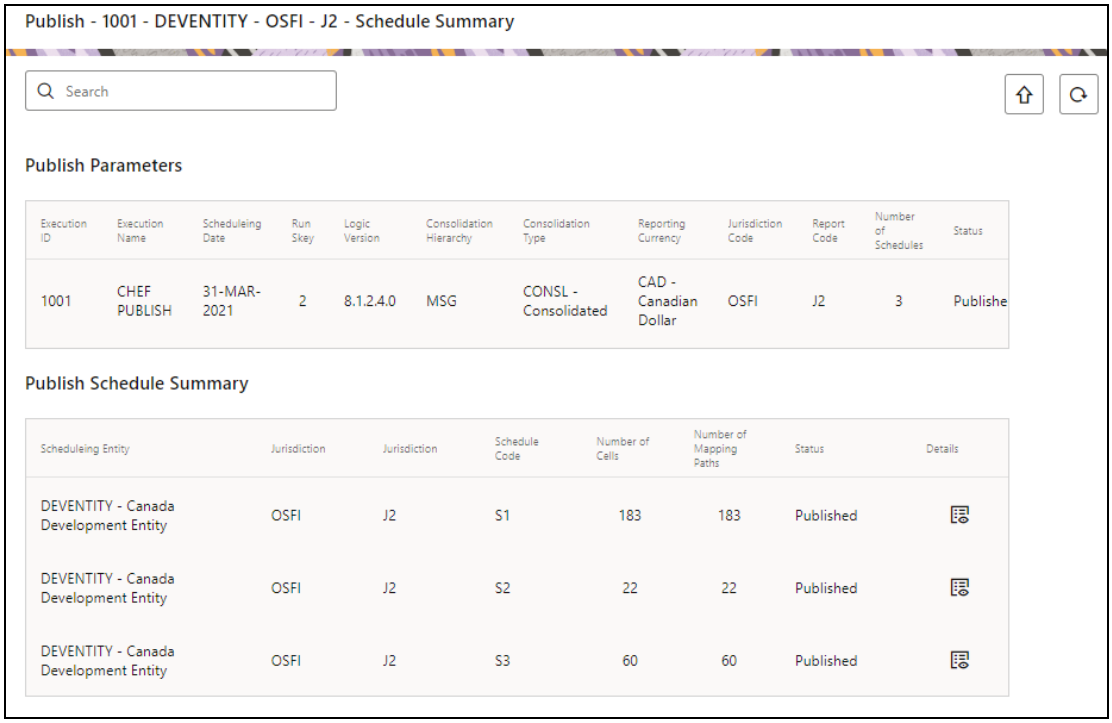
3. Click the **View** icon to view the published report details. The Report Publish Summary page is displayed.

Figure 60: Publish Report Summary Page



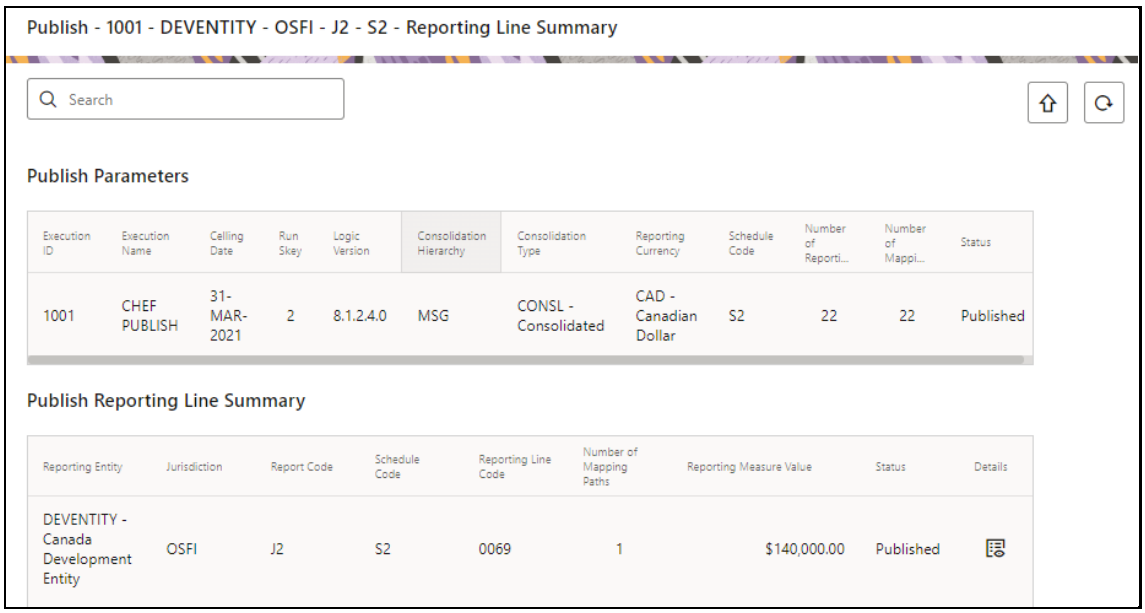
4. Click the Reporting Entity that you wish to see. The **Report Schedule Summary** page is displayed.

Figure 61: Report Schedule Summary Page



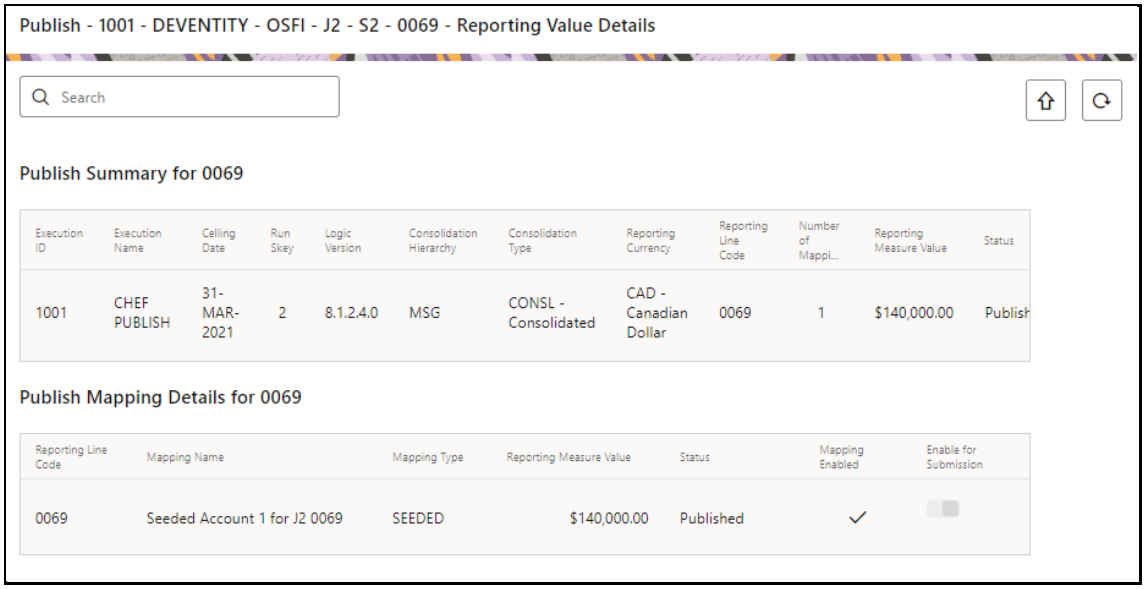
5. Click the Schedule that you wish to see. The **Report Line Item Summary** details page is displayed.

Figure 62: Report Line Item Summary Details Page



6. Click the Reporting Line item that you wish to see. The Mapping Details of the MDRM page is displayed.

Figure 63: Mapping Details Page



7. You can disable or enable the MDRM for final publish.

> **NOTE** Once the Final Publish is completed, you cannot enable or disable the MDRM level values.

8.3 Adjustment Refresh Feature for Template-based Reports

The adjustments feature is a new enhancement to adjust the differing values of the Report Systems. The Adjustments Derived Entity derives its values from the Adjustments Fact Table (FCT_REG_REPORT_ADJUSTMENTS) that specifies the adjustment value and the seeded table (DIM_REG_REPORT_CELL) that specifies the Cell ID or MDRM Code and the Report Code to which the MDRM belongs to. This ensures that there can be direct adjustments made to MDRM(s) such that the values from both the derived entities are traceable and efficiently reported.

8.3.1 Implementing the Adjustment Feature

To implement the Adjustment feature, identify all the Cells for the report and the line items where adjustment must be implemented. In general the Publish will successfully compute reporting values for all the cells. Once the values are computed, the Publish Summary will start showing **Execution Success** Message. The user can navigate to cell level and verify each value, in case if any adjustments required, those cells can be adjusted by entering the adjustment value along with the cell details in FSI_RR_CELL_ADJUSTMENTS.

For example:

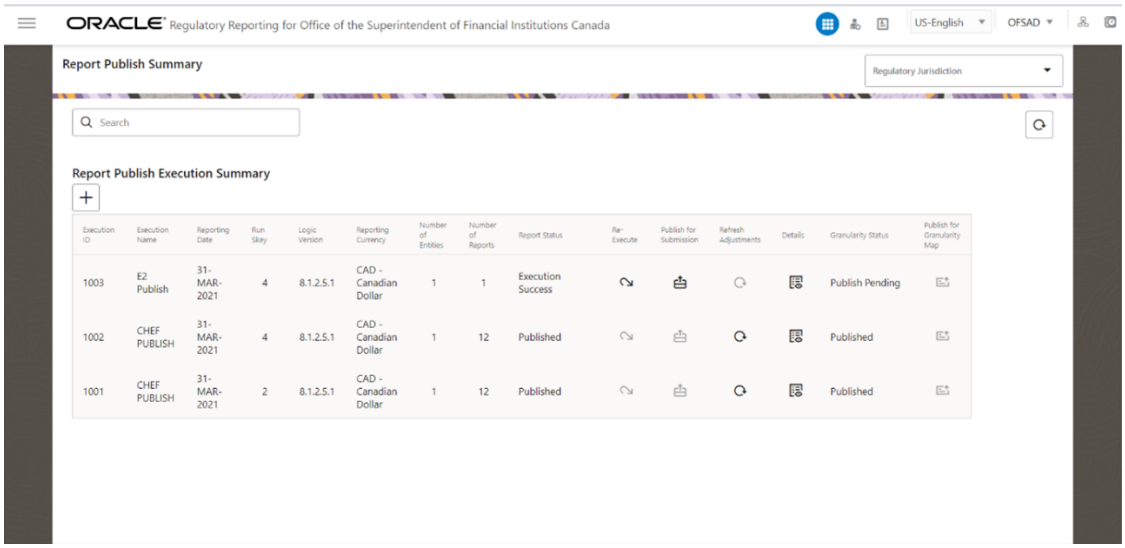
E2 Report

Report Schedule: S1

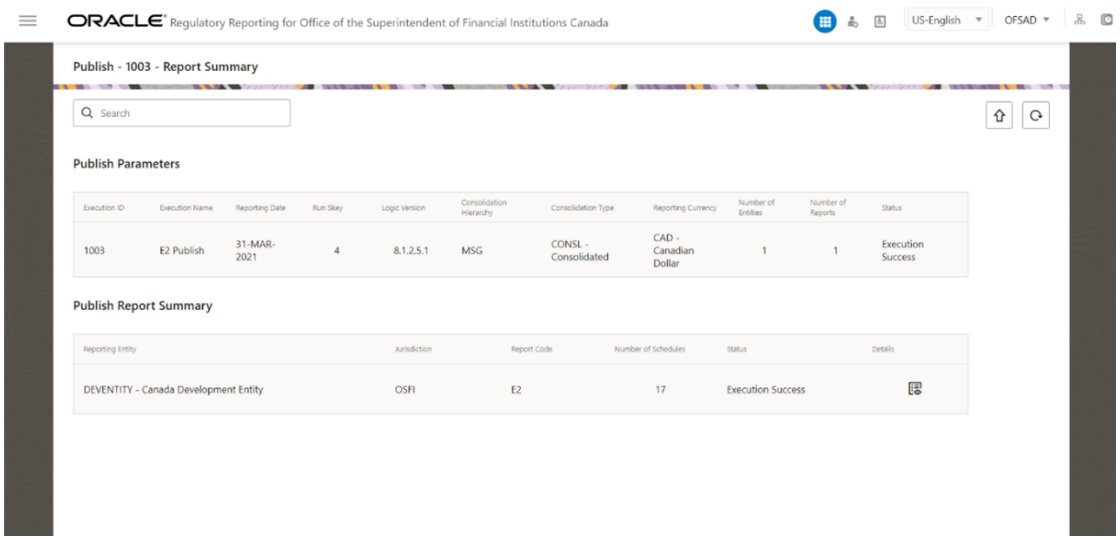
Line Item: 1 b Gross increase in mortgage loans during the quarter

Cell Id – 2302

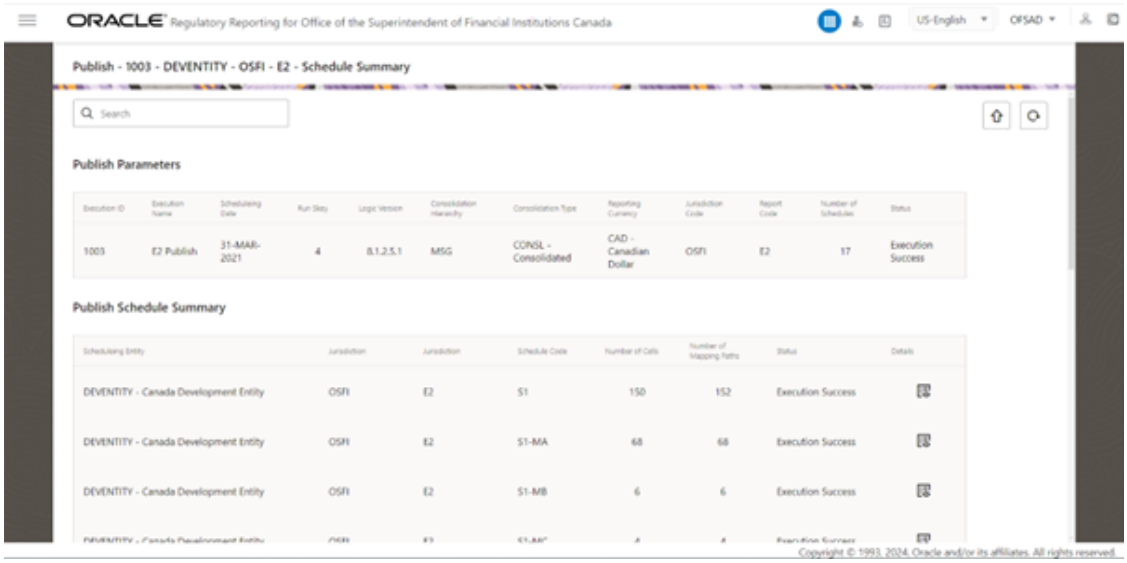
1. In **Report Publish Summary** window, post publish, you must see **Execution Success** message.



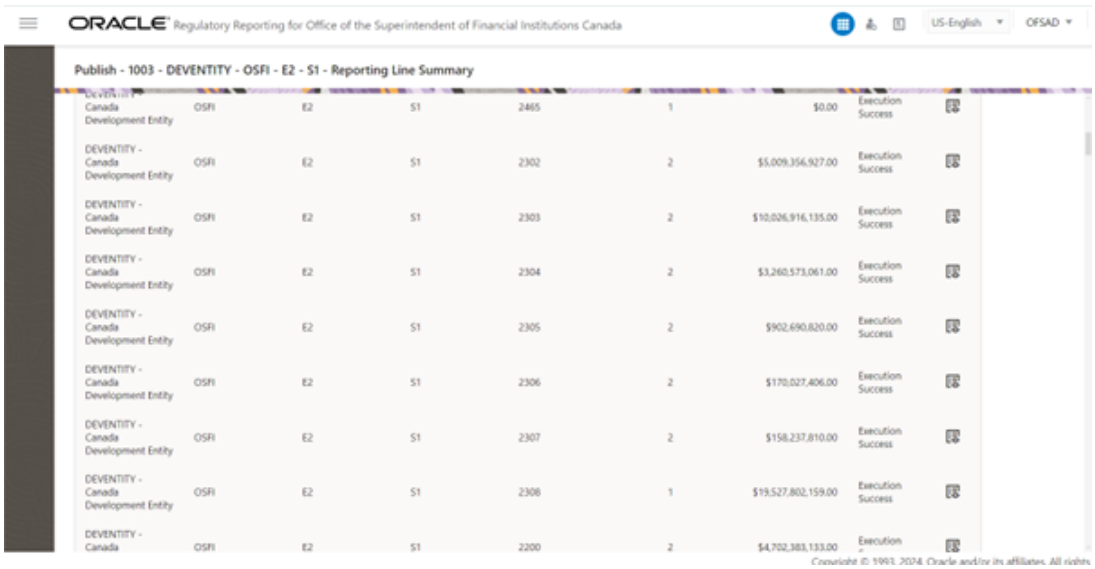
2. Open **Publish Report Summary** and click on **Details**.



3. In the **Schedule Summary** window,select the schedule



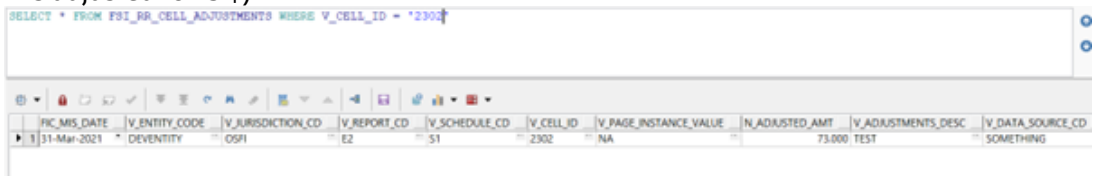
4. Identify the cells which have a difference and needs some adjustments. E.g. The report currently displays a Reporting Measure value = 5,009,356,927.00 for the identified cell (cell id – 2302) as shown in the following figure:



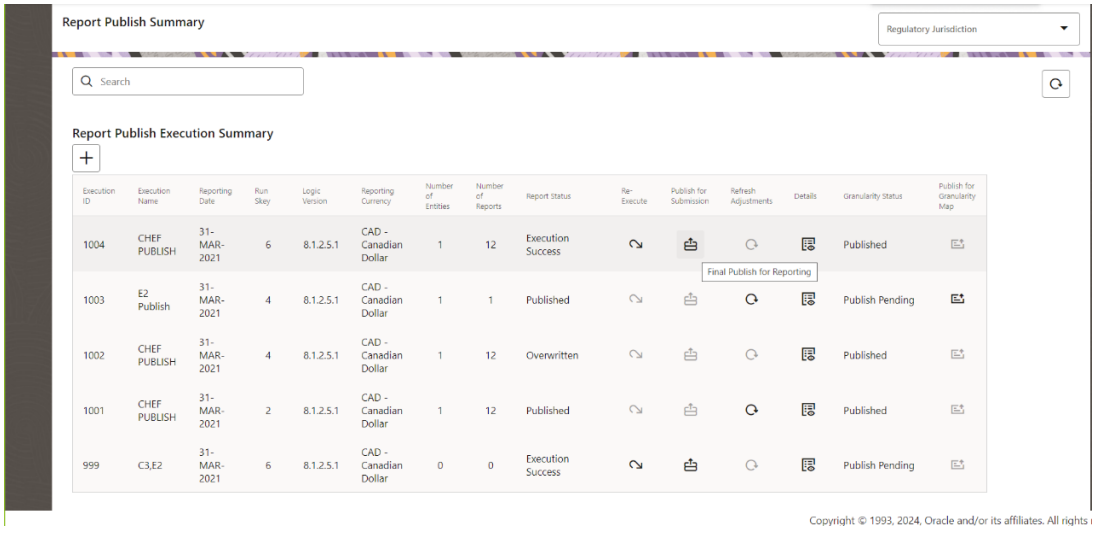
5. For example,

   The requirement is to adjust this amount to 5,009,357,000.00 (Adjusted to 73$)

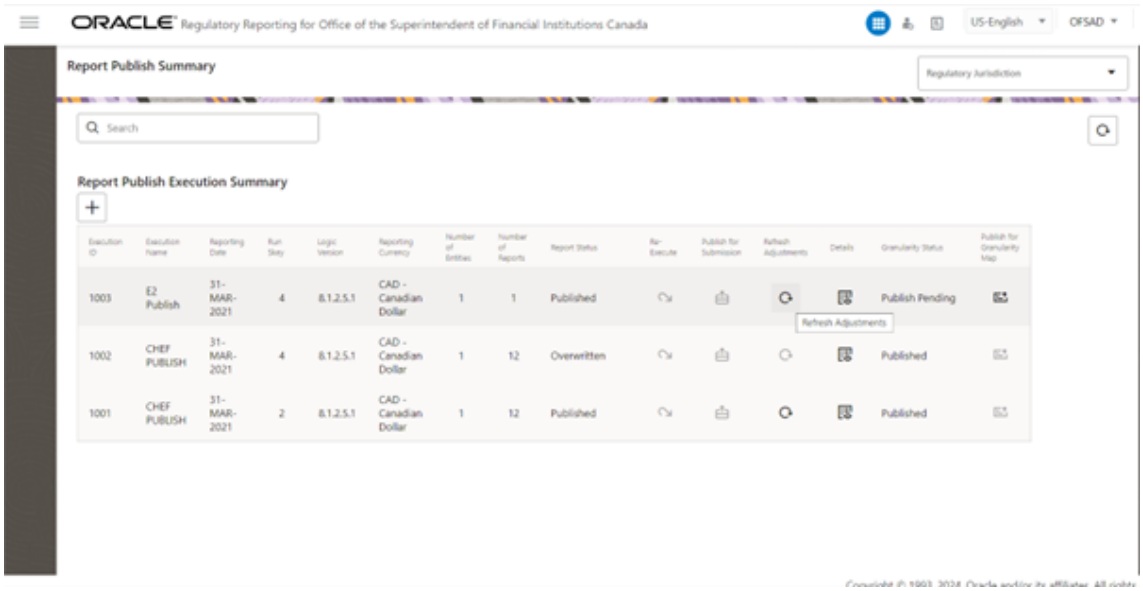
   Insert an entry to : FSI_RR_CELL_ADJUSTMENTS. N_ADJUSTED_AMT with adjusted value (Here it is adjusted to 73 $)



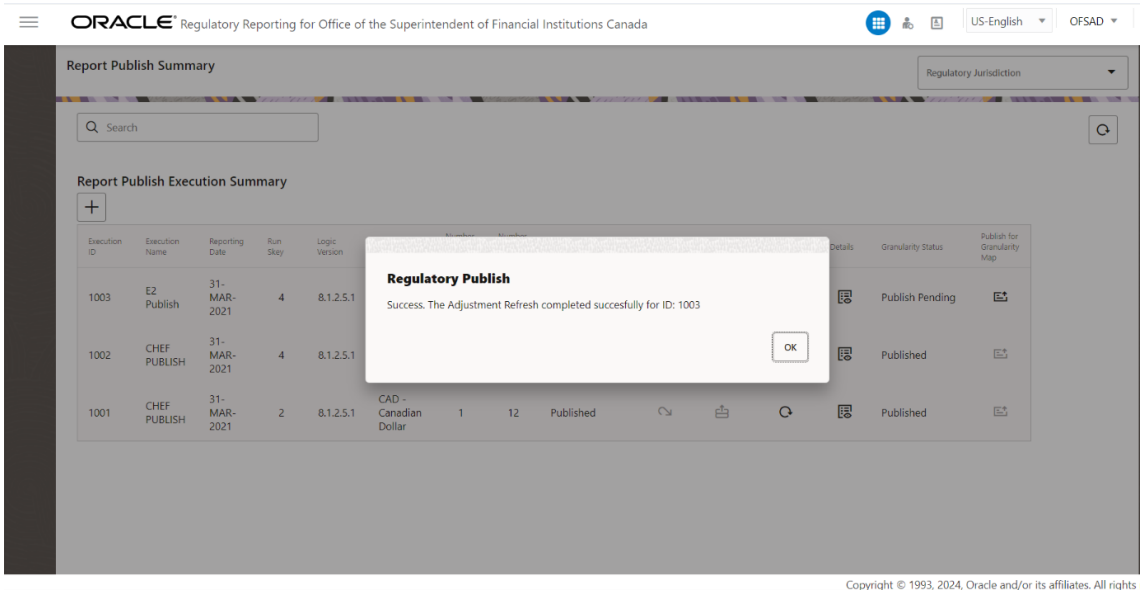
6. Click on **Publish for Submission.**



7. Select **Refresh Adjustment** as shown in below figure:

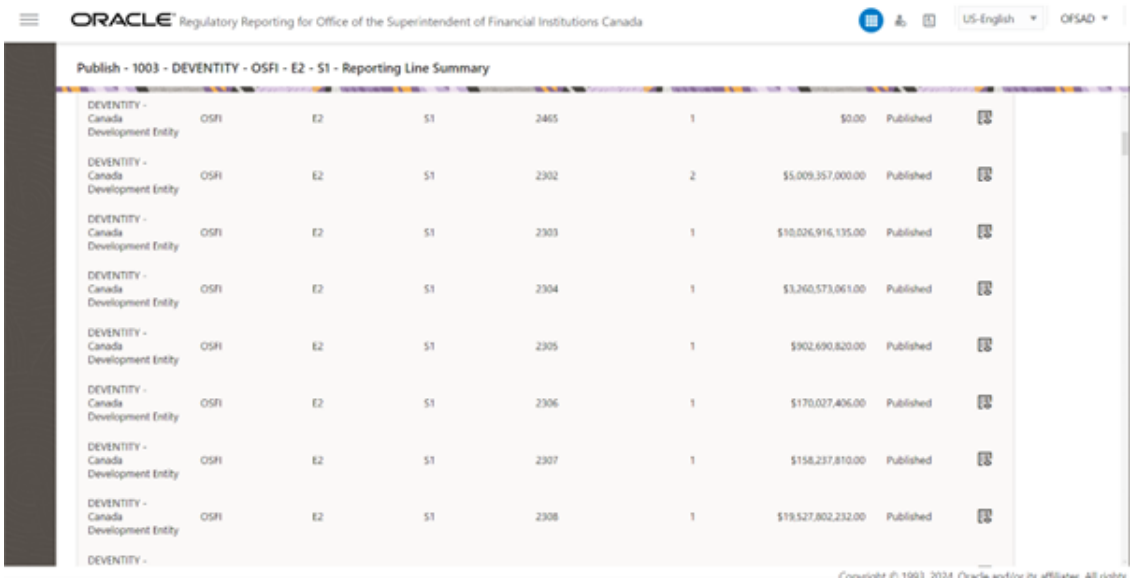


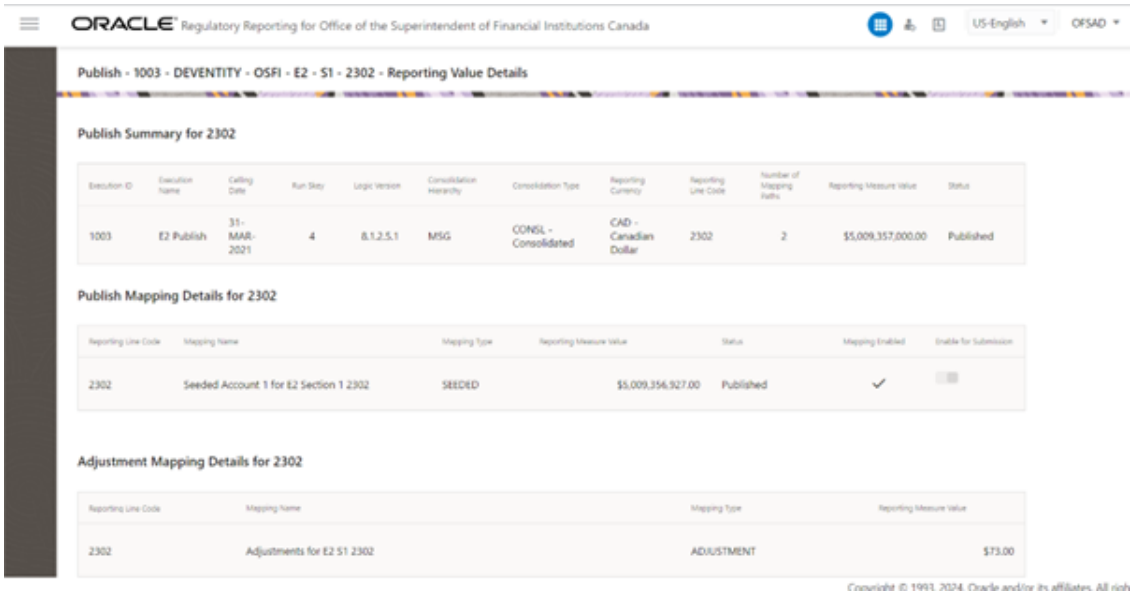
8. You will get the **Regulatory Publish** success message.



9. Select the report cell id , Now the reporting value is adjusted with the following values:

   Reporting Measure Value as 5,009,356,927.00+ 73 = 5,009,357,000.00





NOTE The Adjustment Feature works only for fixed table cells (Open Y cells are not supported).

8.4 User Access:

The following user groups are pre-seeded in the component that helps you get access to the Regulatory Reporting menu.

1. REGADMINGRP : Regulatory Reporting Admin Group - To administrate Regulatory Reporting.
2. REGMAPPERGRP : Regulatory Reporting Mapper Group - To create mappings under Regulatory Reporting.

3. REGADMNROLE : Regulatory Admin Role
4. REGMAPROLE : Regulatory Mapper Role

9 Regulatory Data Extracts

This chapter provides information on creating and executing Data Extract Definitions to export the Regulatory Reporting Data into .csv files. It allows you to export data for a specific report, or cells and schedules. You can also export the data from a Derived Entity.

9.1 Extract generation for Fixed Cell reports:

FSI_REG_DATEXP_CONFIG:

Column Name	Description
CONFIG_ID	Primary key of the table
CONFIG_VALUE	Filter column name/ report query
CONFIG_TYPE	Filter column/ query

For e.g. CONFIG_VALUE has to be set with the FTPSHARE path for CONFIG_TYPE = 'REPORT_FTP_PATH' with "/" before and after as shown below

CONFIG_ID	CONFIG_VALUE	CONFIG_TYPE
2	/scratch/ofsaaaapme/ftpshare/	REPORT_FTP_PATH

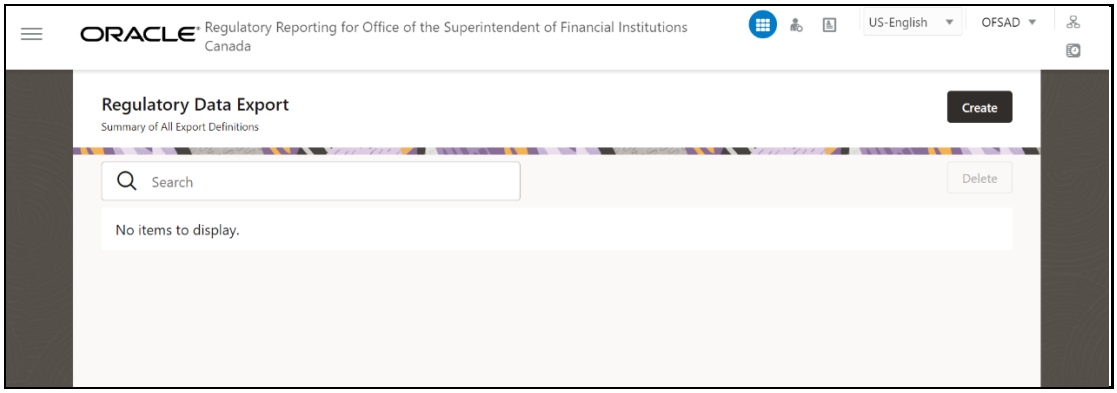
This table also has the query used to fetch data with CONFIG_TYPE as "REPORT"

9.2 Create an Export Definition

To create an Export Definition, perform the following steps:

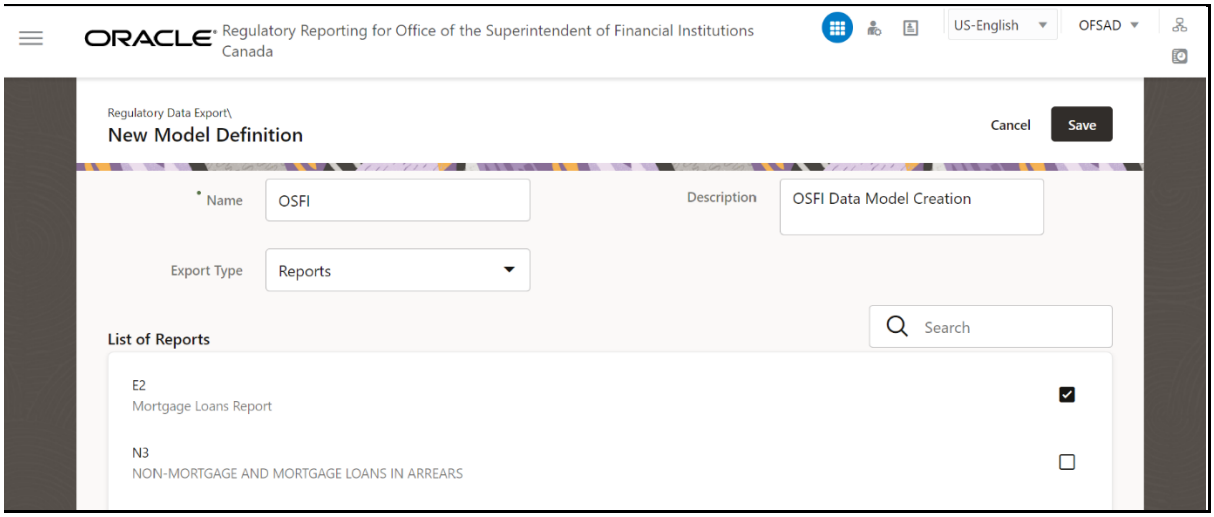
1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** and select **Regulatory Data Extract.**

Figure 64: Regulatory Data Export Page



2. Click **Create**. The **New Model Definition** Page is displayed.

Figure 65: New Model Definition Page



3. Select or enter the required values for each field as follows.

Table 27: Model Export Definition Fields and Descriptions

Field Name	Description or Instruction
Name	Enter the name of the New Model Definition.
Description	Enter the New Model Definition Description.
Export Type	Select the Export Type of the model from the dropdown list.
Report	This field is displayed only when the Export Type is either Schedule or Reporting Lines. Select the appropriate report from the drop-down list.
Search	Search for a specific object from the available list.

4. Select the required objects from the list by marking the checkbox.
5. Click **Save** to complete the Export Definition creation.
   On successful creation of the Export Definition, the Regulatory Data Export Definitions Summary Page is displayed.

9.3 Edit and View an Export Definition

To edit and view an Export Definition, perform the following steps:

1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** and select **Regulatory Data Extract.**
2. Click on the Export Definition that you wish to edit or view from the **Export Definitions Summary** Page.

The **Edit or View Export Definition** Page is displayed.

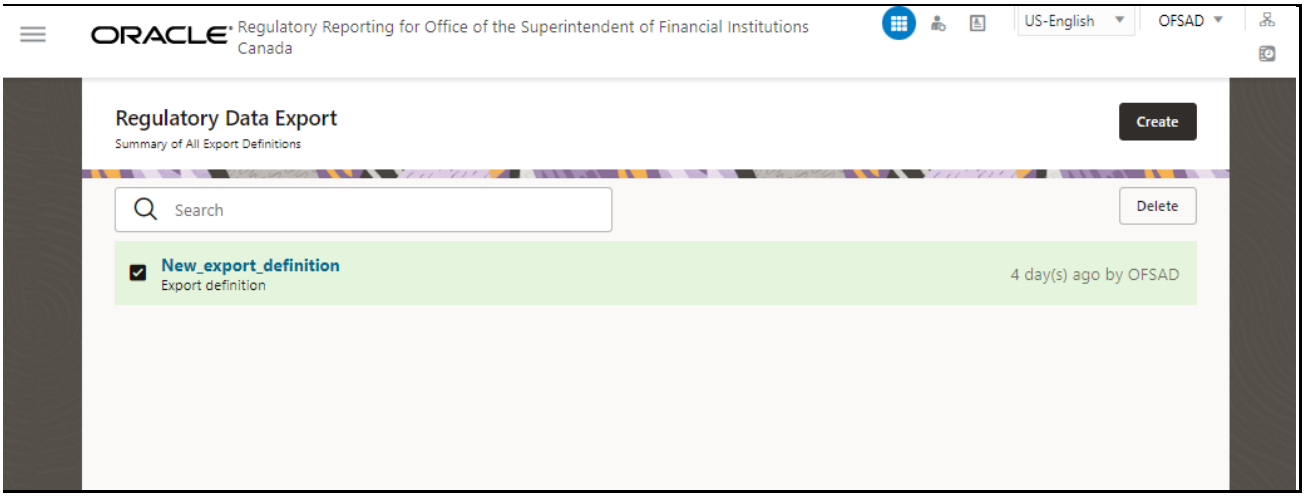
3. You can update the existing information if required and click **Save** to save the changes in the Export Definition or click **Cancel** to cancel if there is no modification in the Export Definition.

9.4 Delete an Export Definition

To delete an Export Definition, perform the following steps:

1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** and select **Regulatory Data Extract.**
2. Click on the Export Definition that you wish to edit or view from the **Export Definitions Summary** Page.
3. Select a Model Export Definition from the **Export Definitions Summary** Page.
4. Click **Delete** to delete the Export Definition.

Figure 66: Delete Export Definition Page



9.5 Executing the Regulatory Data Export Definition through Process Modelling Framework

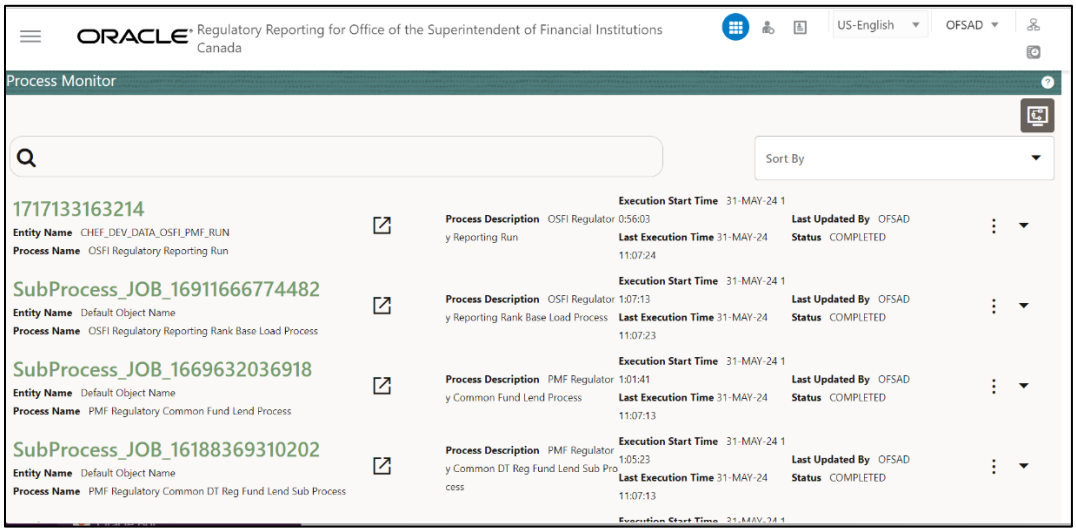
Process Modelling Framework (PMF) is a design and execution framework that enables Process Pipeline developers to implement various Pipelines modelled by business analysts. Process Pipeline developers use the framework to orchestrate the Business Pipelines and Run Pipelines within OFSAA, and also to design the artifacts that participate in the Pipelines, in order to complete their implementation.

After the Export Definition has been created, a process must be created in the Run Pipeline and must be executed through the Process Modelling Framework. See Executing Run through Process Modelling Framework in OFS REG REP OSFI, for more information about executing Process Modelling Framework.

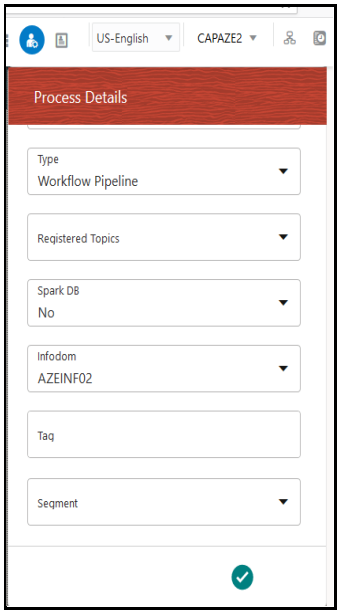
9.5.1 PMF Configuration

Process modelling framework is used for execute the java service. Below is the configuration details.

1. In the **Process Monitor** Window, click **Add** icon.

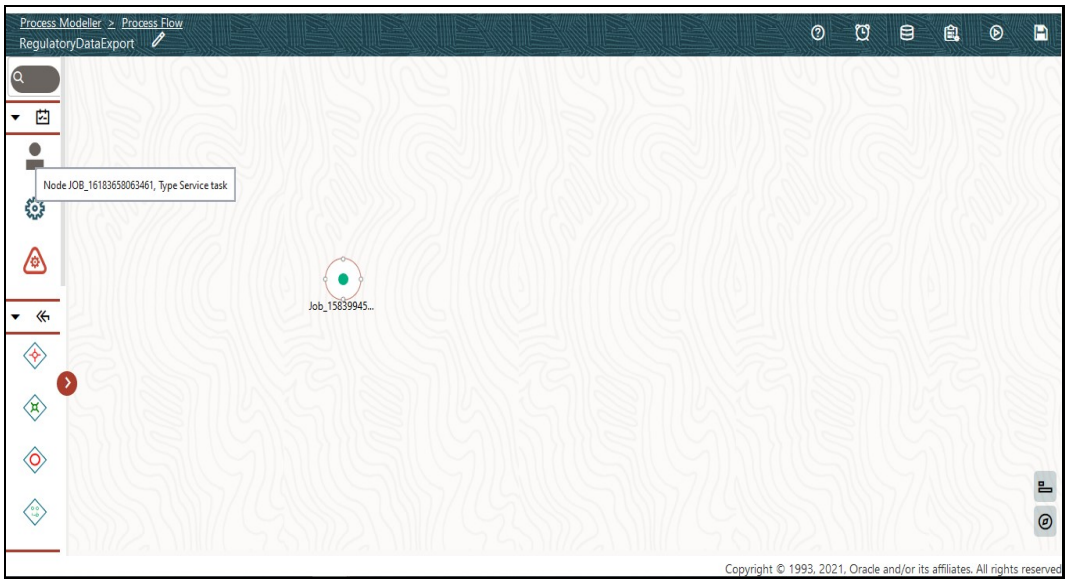


2. Enter the required details in the **Process Details** window. Enter **App Package ID** based on your application and enter other details.

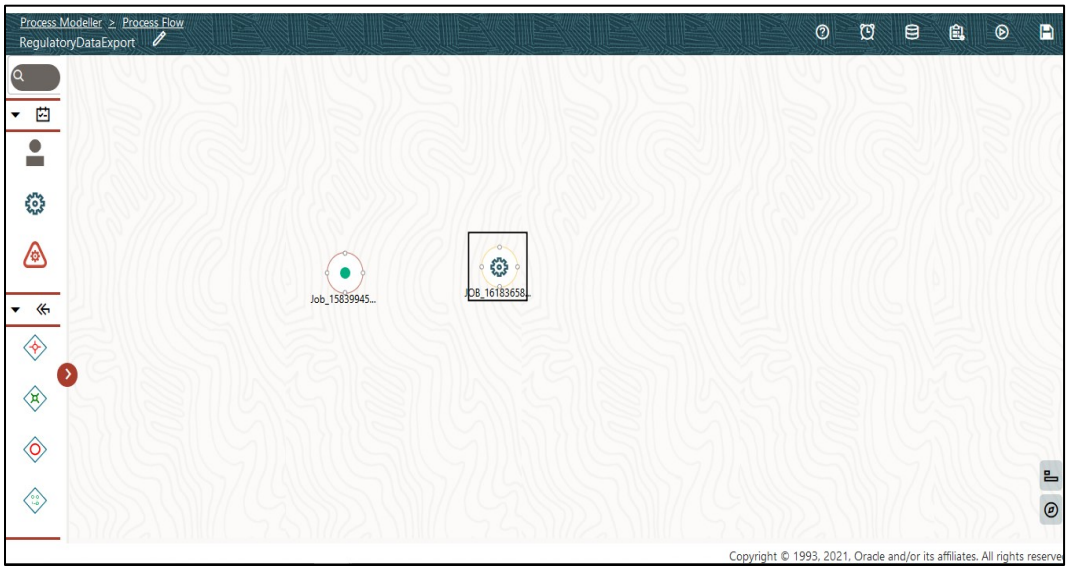


3. Click **OK**.

4. Now a new process is created, you can see the **Process Flow** screen, from the Process Flow screen select the service task.

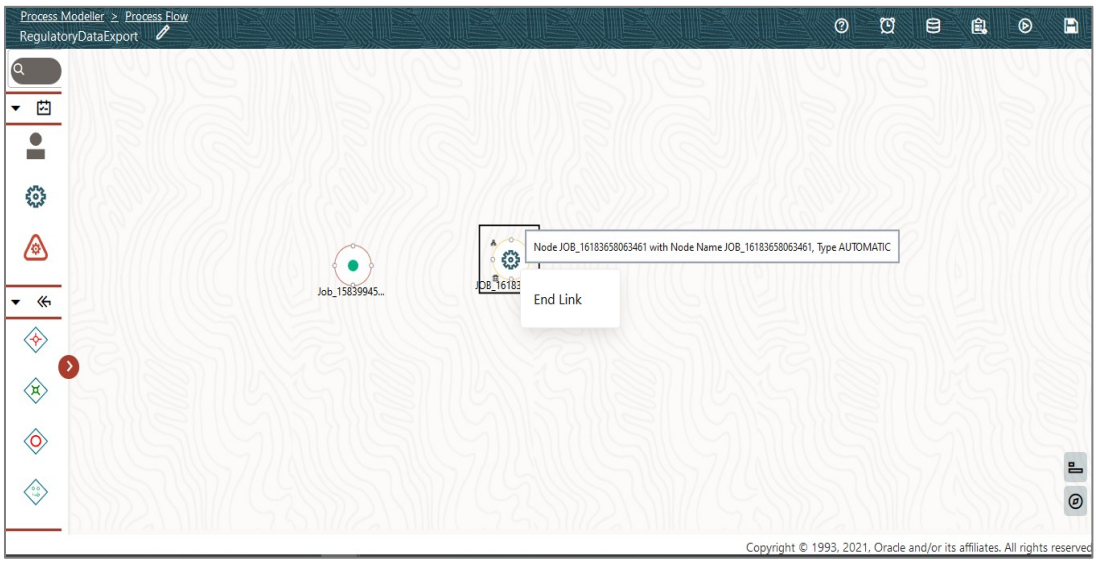


5. Drag and drop the service task into the screen.

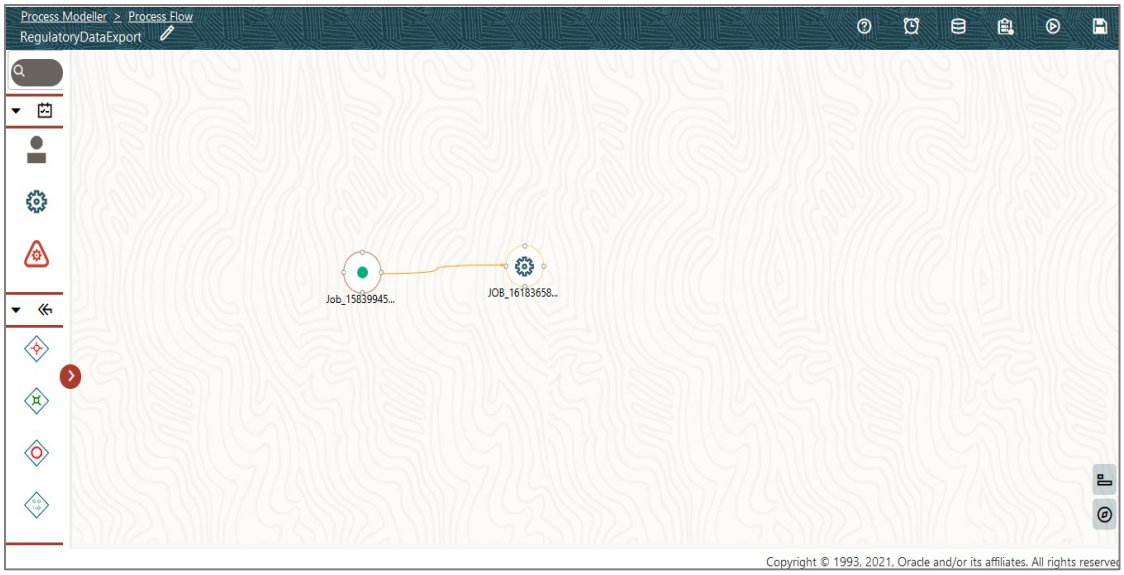


6. Right-click the service task, then click **Start Link**.

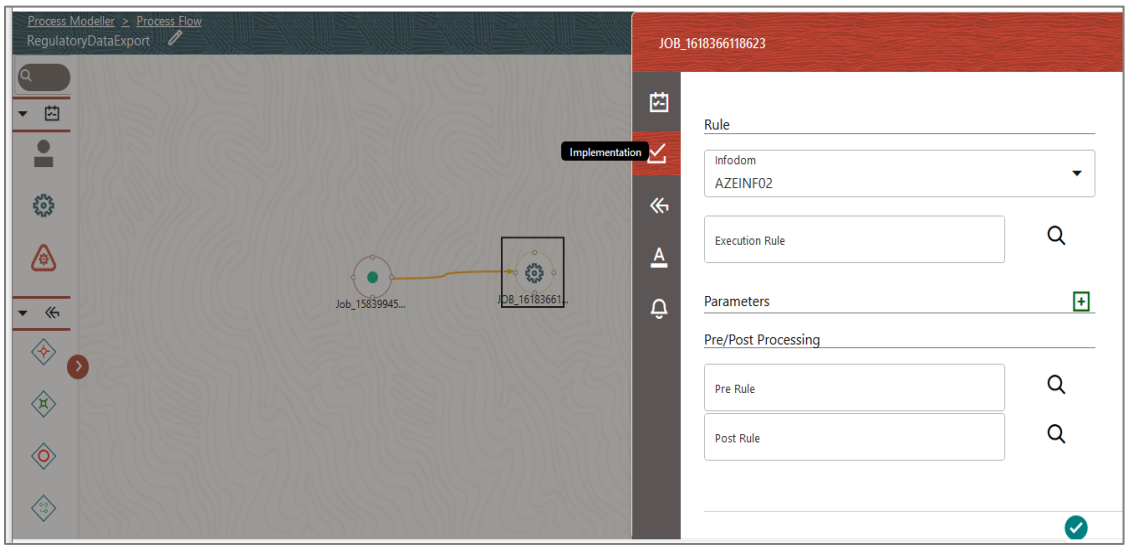
7. Select the service task again, right click, select **End Link**.



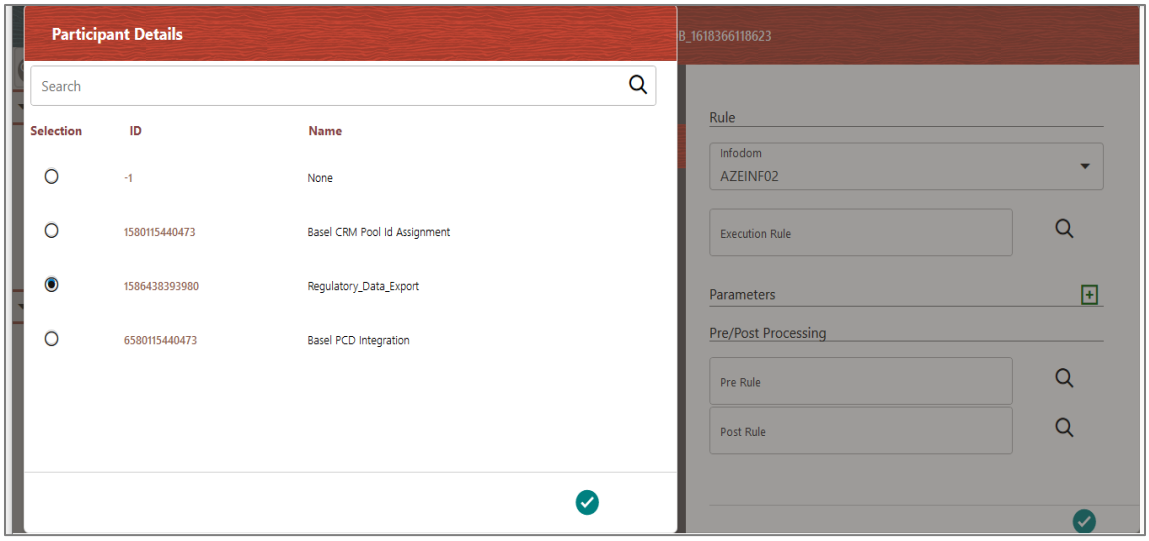
8. This creates a link between the two tasks.



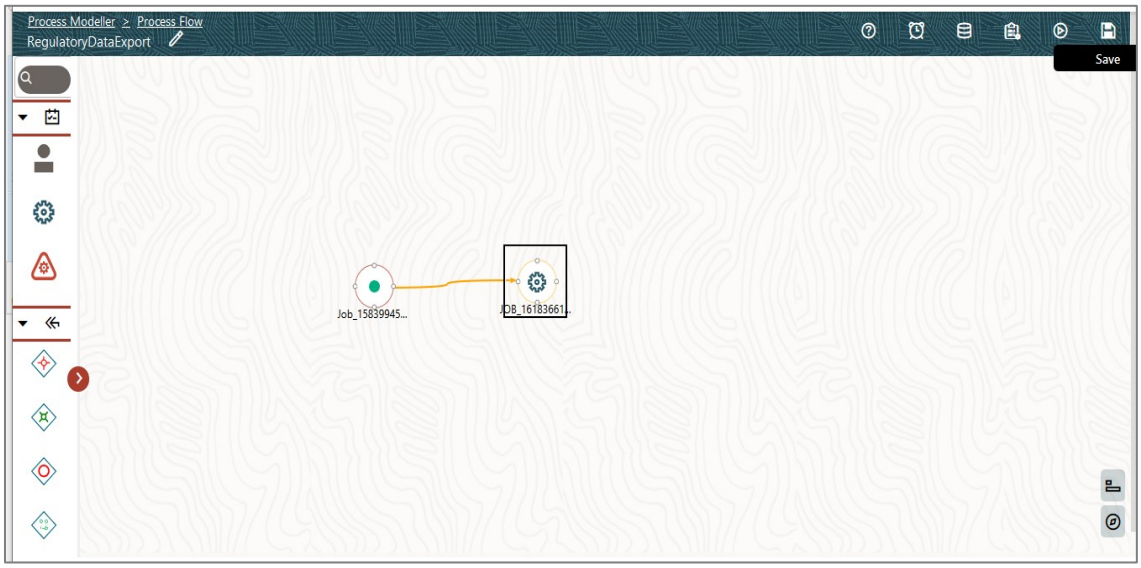
9. Double click the service task. In the pop-up window,. Click the **Implementation** icon .



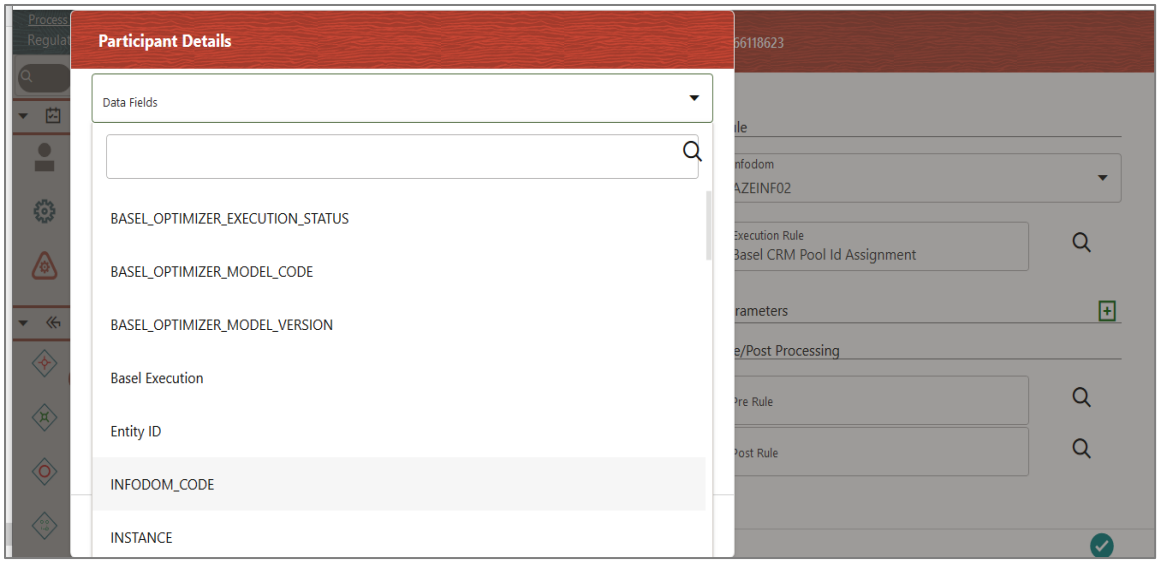
10. Click **Execution Rule**. In the **Participant Details** window, select **Regulatory_Data_Export**, then click the **Ok** icon.



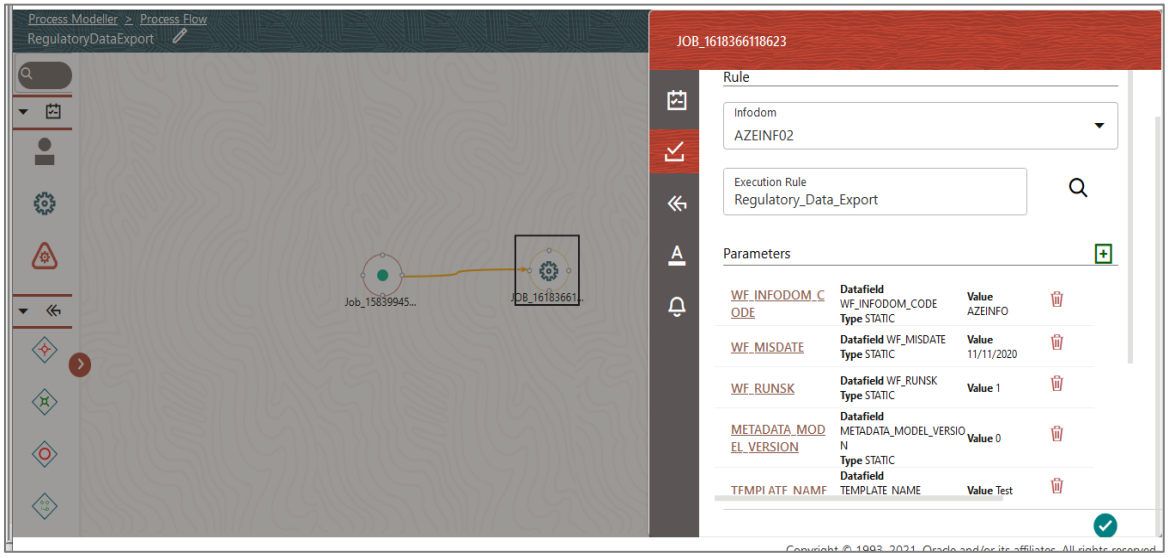
11. Click **Save**.



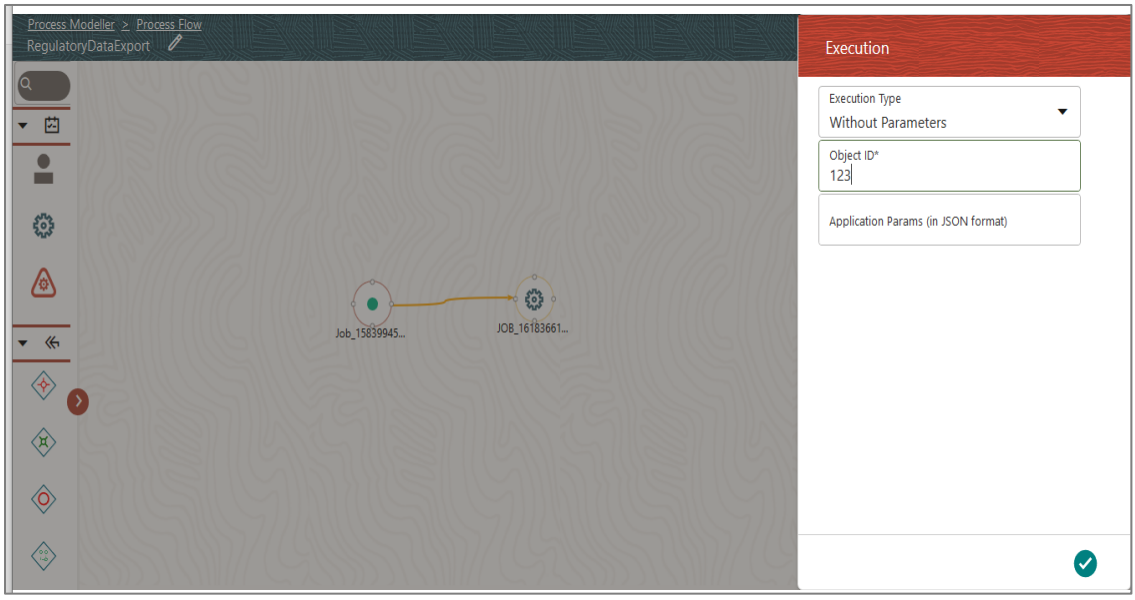
12. The execution can be done in the following procedures:
    - Execution Type 1
13. Set the required parameters in service task. Double click the service task.
14. Click **Parameters** and add the required parameters. In the pop-up window, select **Data Fields**.



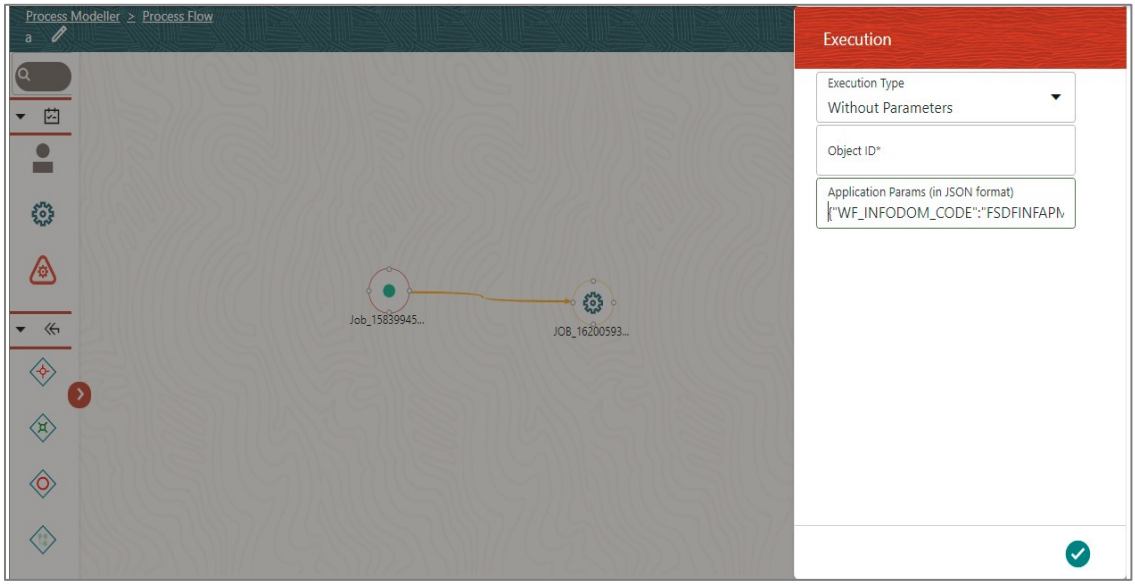
15. Select the **Parameter Type** as **Static** and enter the parameter value.
16. Click **Ok**. Enter all the required parameters.



17. Required parameters are WF_INFODOM_CODE(infodom, METADATA_MODEL_VERSION, WF_MISDATE(fic mis date), WF_RUNSK(runskey), TEMPLATE_NAME(Name of the template where you created from screen)
18. Click **Save**.
19. In Process Modeller go to the specific process, then click 3 dot icon and the click **Execute Run**. In the pop-up window, select **Execution Type** as **Without Parameters.**
20. Execution can be done without or with parameters.
21. Enter **Object ID** and then click **OK**. Now the process is executed.



22. Execution using JSON:



23. Application parameters can be passed using JSON format as shown below:

```
{"WF_INFODOM_CODE":"FSDFINFAPME","WF_RUNSK":"4","METADATA_MODEL_VERSION":"
0","TEMPLATE_NAME":"REPORTEXPORT","FIC_MIS_DATE":"12/31/2015"}
```

Result Data

1. Reports are present in the location configured in DB.
2. Execute the following query.

```
select * from FSI_REG_DATEXP_CONFIG where CONFIG_TYPE='REPORT_FTP_PATH';
```

Sample report CSV Names

1. **Derived entity** - OFSAA_REG_EXPORT_template1_DEAU0001_20200710.csv
2. **Report** - OFSAA_REG_EXPORT_template1_20200710.csv

9.6 User Access

The following user groups are pre-seeded in the component that helps you get access to the Regulatory Extracts menu.

1. REGREPGRP : Regulatory Reporting Group - To access reports menu.
2. RPTANALST : Regulatory Report Analyst - To access extracts, regulatory statistics and drilldown.
3. REGUANAL : Regulatory Analyst

10 Metadata Browser

This section helps you to navigate through the Metadata Browser and guides you in tracing the source of the metadata. The Metadata Browser function allows you to view and analyze all aspects of the metadata used in the OFSAAI. It provides extensive browsing capabilities of metadata, helps in tracking the impact of changes to metadata, and trace through to the source of the Originating Data.

Metadata Browser (Object and Application View) provides a common repository of Metadata Objects created in OFSAAI and applications hosted in OFSAAI. Using this view, you can identify the usage of base objects in higher-level objects and the mapping of Objects to Application, thus enabling traceability. It also allows you to view the Data Flow and the workflow of the application and understand the usage of objects within the application.

The new visualization of Metadata Browser (MDB) supports the Application View and Object View. In the Application View, you can browse through the metadata created using the applications hosted in OFSAAI. In the Object view, you can view the metadata created in OFSAAI.

To access the Metadata Browser (Object and Application View), your role must be mapped to the SCR_MDB Function.

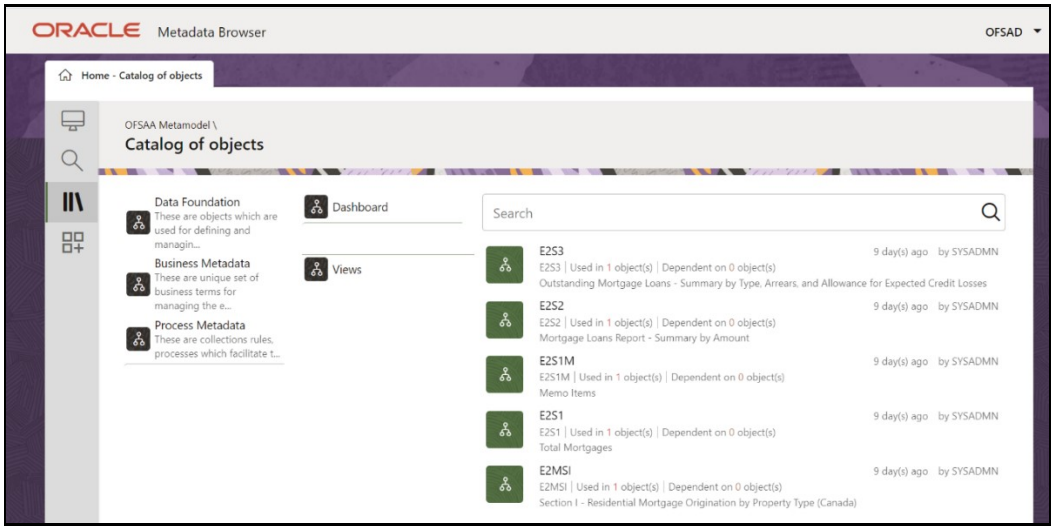
Analysts review the metadata used for a particular report schedule to verify the data. Data Verification may require looking for metadata used in a given schedule or it can be scheduled in which particular metadata is used. Data Analysts and Reporting Analysts perform the Report Verification. Metadata refers to Business Measures, Hierarchies, Datasets, Derived Entities used for a given schedule.

10.1.1 Reporting Metadata

To use MDB for schedule-wise metadata, and to use MDB for metadata wise schedule, identify the metadata used, perform the following steps:

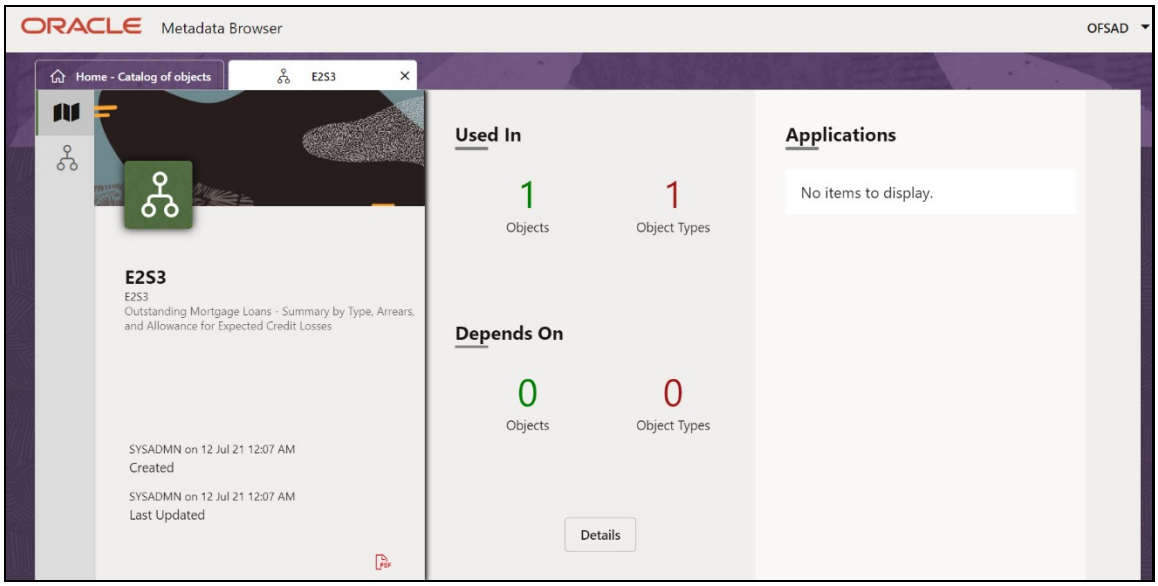
1. You can verify the data for related data elements in results using this information. Navigate to **Catalog of Objects,** select **OFSAA Metamodel,** select **Reporting Metadata,** and select **Reports**.
   The MDB Reporting Metadata Screen is displayed.

Figure 67: MDB - Reporting Metadata Page



2. Click the object view E2S3 to view the list of schedules. The **Reporting Metadata Schedule View** Page is displayed.

Figure 68: MDB - Reporting Metadata - Schedule View

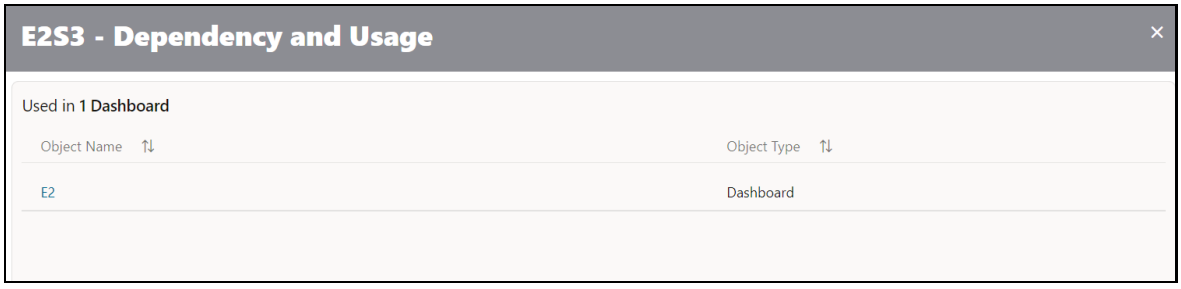


You can view the following information in the **Schedule Details** Page:

- **Depends On**: This section displays the metadata used in a given schedule.
- **Used In**: This section displays the Reports in which this schedule is used.
- **Applications**: This section displays the applications in which this schedule is used.

3. Click **Details** to view the dependency and usage information such as the **Object Name** and the **Object Type**.

Figure 69: MDB - Reporting Metadata - Schedule View 1



4. From the **Schedule View** Page, click the **Dependency** Tab to view the Report Tree Structure.

Figure 70: MDB - Reporting Metadata Tree Structure Page

Starting from common metadata used across the application, you may want to know the list of reports or Derived Entities this metadata has used. Let us take an example of a measure. To identify how value is computed, perform the following steps to trace it back to the metadata.

10.1.2 Business Metadata

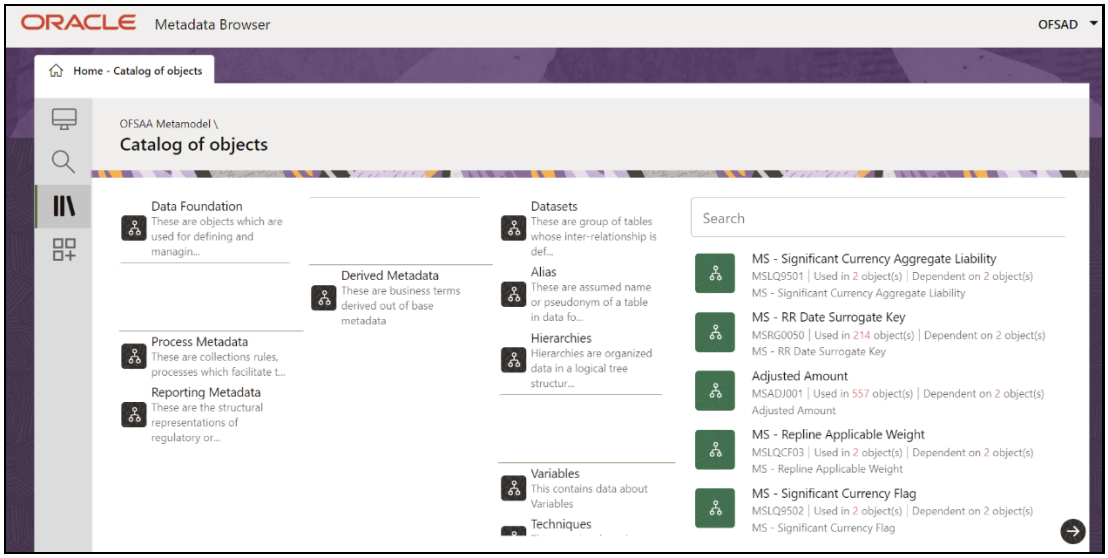
This section provides information on the Business Metadata Objects which include Base Metadata and Derived Metadata.

10.1.2.1 Base Metadata

The following are the steps to perform to view the Base Metadata details. For example, Measures.

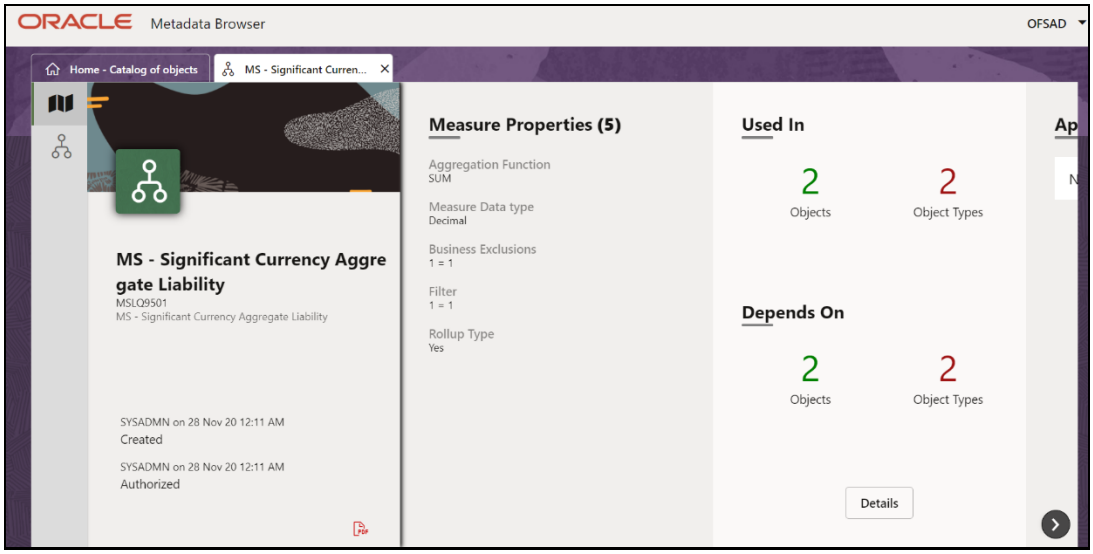
1. To view the measures, navigate to **Catalog of Objects,** select **OFSAA Metamodel,** select **Business Metadata,** select **Base Metadata,** and select **Measures**.
   The **MDB Business Metadata** Page is displayed.

Figure 71: MDB - Business Metadata - Measure View Page



2. Click the **Measure** that you wish to view.
   The **MDB Business Metadata Measure Details** Page is displayed.

Figure 72: MDB - Business Metadata Measure Details Page

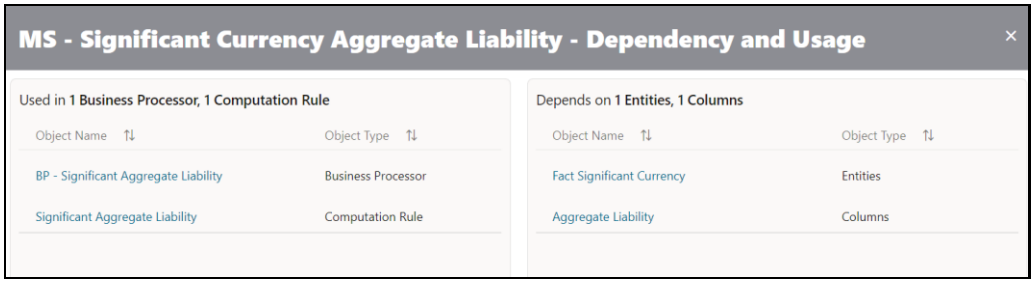


You can view the following information on this page:

- **Measure Properties**: It provides information on the properties of Business measures. For example, aggregation function, Measure Data Type, Business Exclusions, Filter, and Rollup Type.
- **It Depends On**: This section displays all the object names and their types, such as Entities, Columns, and so on.
- **Used In**: This section displays the Objects in which this schedule is used.
- **Applications**: This section displays the applications in which this schedule is used.

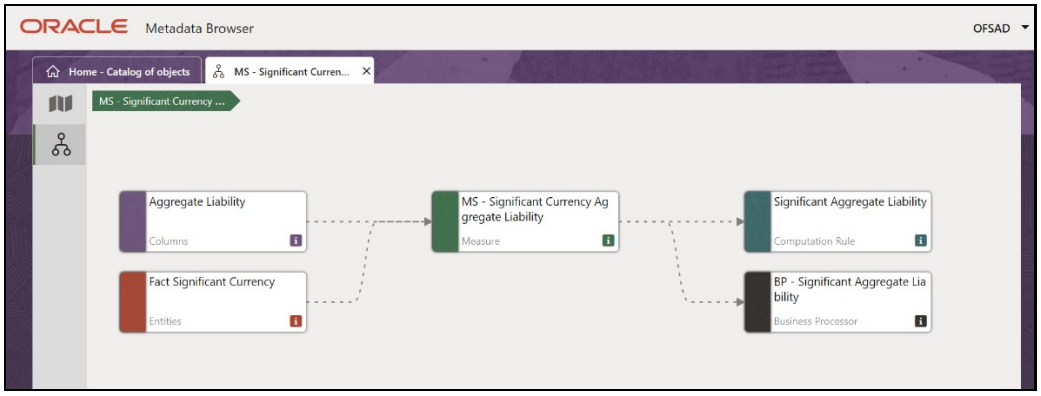
3. Click **Details** to view the measure dependency and usage information.

Figure 73: Measure Dependency and Usage Details Page



4. From the **Measure Details** Page, click the **Dependency** tab to view the Measure Tree Structure.

Figure 74: Business Metadata Measure Tree Page



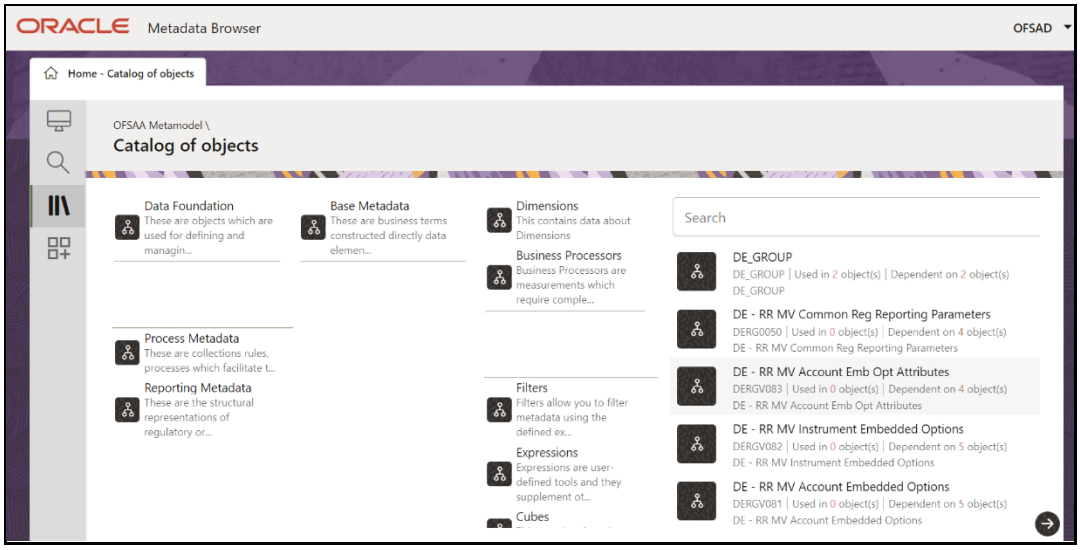
NOTE The similar steps as mentioned in this section are applicable for other metadata such as Business Metadata (Hierarchies, Measures, Variables, and so on) and Derived Metadata (Dimensions, Filters, and so on), Process Metadata (Process, Rules, and so on) and Data Foundation (Target Model, Sources, Connectors, and so on).

10.1.2.2 Derived Metadata

The following are the steps to perform to view the Derived Metadata details. For example, Derived Entities.

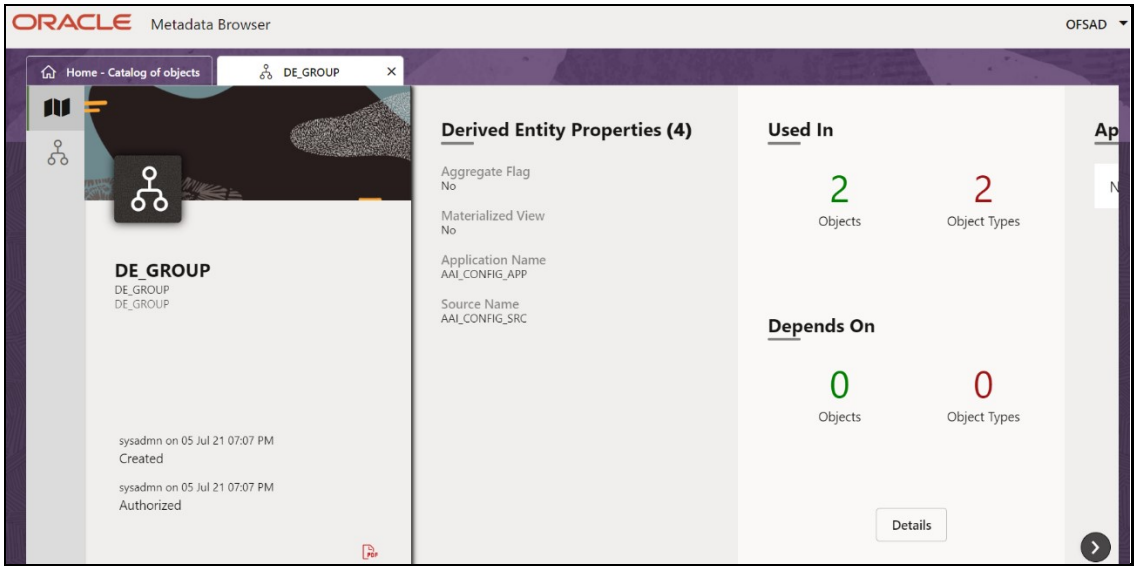
1. To view the schedule-wise derived entities, navigate to Catalog of **Objects,** select **OFSAA Metamodel,** select **Business Metadata,** select **Derived Metadata,** and select **Derived Entities**.

Figure 75: MDB - Business Metadata – Derived Entity Page



2. Click the **Derived Entity** that you wish to view.
   The **Derived Entity Details** Page is displayed.

Figure 76: MDB - Business Metadata Derived Entity Details Page

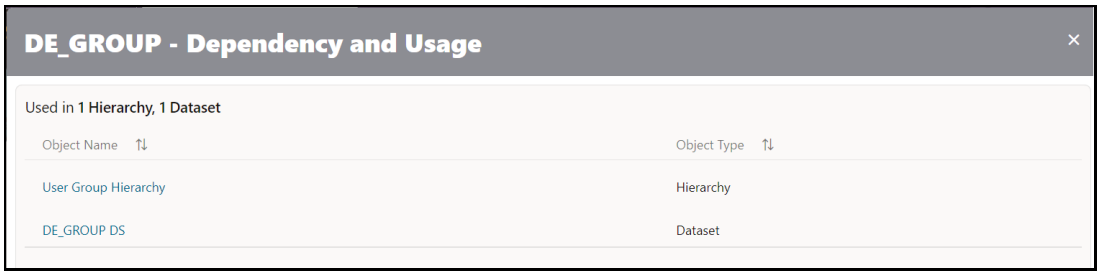


You can view the following information on this page:

- **Derived Entity Properties**: It provides information on properties of Derived Entities, such as Source Type, Aggregate Flag, and Materialized View.
- **It Depends On**: This section displays all the object names and their types, such as Dataset, Hierarchy, and so on.
- **Used In**: This section displays the Objects in which this schedule is used.
- **Applications**: This section displays the applications in which this schedule is used.

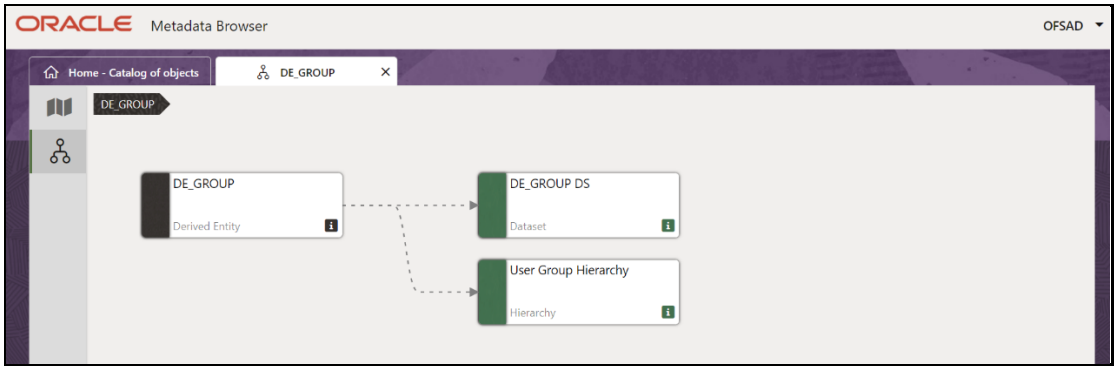
3. Click **Details** to view the Derived Entity dependency and usage information.

Figure 77: Derived Entity Dependency and Usage Page



4. From the **Derived Entity Details** Page, click the **Dependency** tab to view the Derived Entity Tree Structure.

Figure 78: Business Metadata - Derived Entity Tree Structure Page



For more information about the Metadata and its usage, see the OFSAA Metadata Browser User Guide.

11 Report Statistics

This chapter provides information on the Execution Summary specific to various reports based on the selected jurisdiction and it also provides the drilldown details specific to a cell in a report.

You can generate and view the Report Statistics based on the Jurisdiction, the Entity and the Date of Execution of a report in the OFS REG REP OSFI Application.

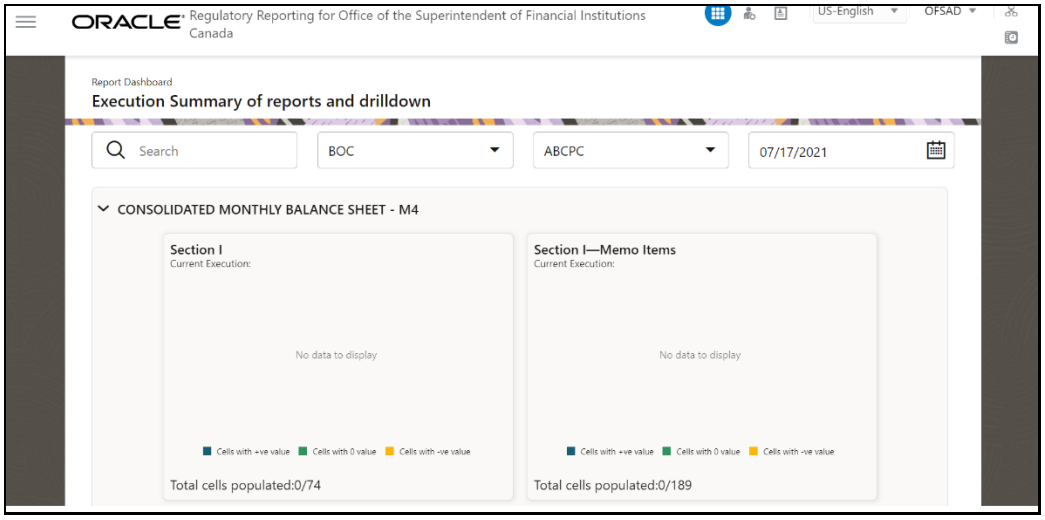
11.1 Execution Summary of Reports and Drilldown

This section provides the procedure to generate and view the Execution Summary of a specific report based on the selected jurisdiction in OFS REG REP OSFI Application.

To generate the Execution Summary of a report, follow this procedure:

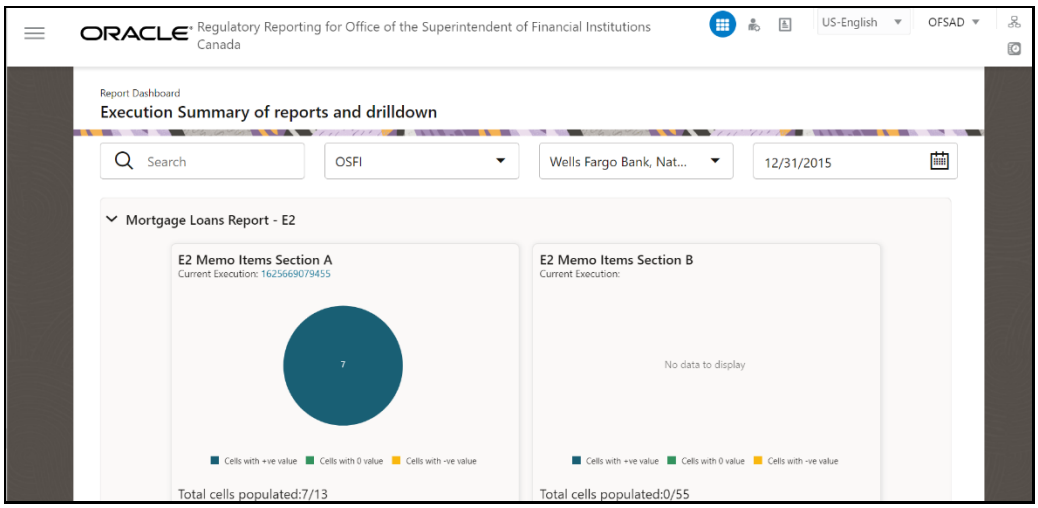
1. After logging into the OFSAAI Applications Page, navigate to **Regulatory Reporting for Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada,** select **Report Statistics.**

Figure 79: Execution Summary Reports and Drilldown Page



2. In the **Execution Summary and Drilldown** Page, select the **Jurisdiction**, the **Entity** and the **Execution Date** of the report from the drop-down list.
The Execution Summary Report Statistics Result Page is displayed.

Figure 80: Execution Summary of Reports and Drilldown Results Page



11.2 User Access

The following user groups are pre-seeded in the component that helps you get access to the Regulatory Extracts Menu.

1. REGREPGRP : Regulatory Reporting Group - To access reports menu.
2. RPTANALST : Regulatory Report Analyst - To access extracts, regulatory statistics and drilldown.
3. REGUANAL : Regulatory Analyst

OFSAA Support

Raise a Service Request (SR) in My Oracle Support (MOS) for queries related to the OFSAA Applications.

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- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
- Do you need more information? If so, where?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
- What features did you like most about this manual?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, indicate the title and part number of the documentation along with the chapter/section/page number (if available) and contact the Oracle Support.

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