



South African Reserve Bank  
From the Office of  
the Registrar of Banks

Ref: 15/8/3

D4/2017

**To: Banks, controlling companies, branches of foreign institutions and auditors of banks or controlling companies**

**Directive issued in terms of section 6(6) of the Banks Act 94 of 1990**

**Matters related to securitisation vehicles**

**Executive summary**

In light of certain risks revealed by the global financial crisis in some securitisation structures, additional risk information is required by the Office of the Registrar of Banks (this Office) to enhance this Office's understanding of the risks in the South African securitisation market.

The purpose of this directive is to:

- update the information required to be provided to this Office in respect of issuer special purpose institutions (SPIs) in terms of Directive 1/2011, dated 3 May 2011;
- require certification of information provided to this Office;
- require that the auditor appointed by the issuer SPI, as prescribed in paragraph 15(1)(a) of Government Notice No. 2 (the Securitisation Exemption Notice), published in *Government Gazette* No. 30628 dated 1 January 2008, includes the verification of the historical information prescribed in Annexure A in the scope of work to be done, as part of the annual auditing process; and
- replace Directive 1/2011, dated 3 May 2011.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. During 2007 and 2008, several banks in both the United States of America and Europe were required to make significant provisions and write-offs as a result of the credit crisis that emanated from the so-called 'sub-prime' mortgage market. In addition, liquidity in the financial sectors of the aforementioned regions was significantly constrained.
- 1.2. The credit markets in certain regions of the world started to contract significantly in late 2007. Furthermore, the credit quality of assets began to deteriorate, which was fueled by large-scale deleveraging in the financial sector. Some holders of high-quality portfolios, such as rated corporate paper, began to sell their assets at discounts in order to meet their demand for liquidity. Banks stopped lending to each other and certain central banks were forced to become extensively involved in efforts to restore confidence in financial markets.
- 1.3. The turmoil in the international financial markets that commenced in 2007 gathered momentum during 2008 and early 2009, resulting in significant distress in certain large corporate institutions. In an effort to mitigate the impact, interest rates were reduced and large bailout plans were approved in various jurisdictions.
- 1.4. Following the aforementioned events, this Office directed all banks partaking in securitisation activities during April 2008, in terms of the provisions of section 7(1)(b) of the Banks Act 94 of 1990 (Banks Act), to provide it with a report by a person with the appropriate professional skill, which report was subsequently submitted to the Registrar of Banks (Registrar).
- 1.5. The purpose of this directive is to enhance monitoring by this Office of risks arising from securitisation schemes by updating the reporting requirements in respect of issuer SPIs as required by D1/2011, dated 3 May 2011.
- 1.6. This directive replaces D1/2011, dated 3 May 2011.

## 2. Banks Act

- 2.1. Paragraph (cc) of the definition of 'the business of a bank', in paragraph 1 of the Act excludes:
  - 2.1.1. "any activity of a public sector, governmental or other institution, or of any person or category of persons, designated by the Registrar, with the approval of the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, provided such activity is performed in accordance with such conditions as the Registrar may with the approval of the Minister determine in the relevant notice".

### 3. Regulations relating to Banks

3.1. Form BA 500 and regulation 35(2) of the Regulations relating to Banks (the Regulations) specify:

3.1.1. "The purpose of the BA 500, amongst other things, is (a) to determine the amount of assets securitised by the reporting bank; (b) to determine the required amount of capital and reserve funds of the reporting bank in respect of securitisation exposures; (c) to obtain selected information in relation to securitisation schemes, including selected information relating to the role(s) played by the reporting bank in respect of securitisation schemes."

### 4. Other relevant references

4.1. The following paragraphs in *Government Gazette* No. 30628, dated 1 January 2008 (Securitisation Exemption Notice), have reference:

4.1.1. Paragraph 14 (1)(b)(ii): Issue of commercial paper

4.1.1.1. "Conditions relating to the issue of commercial paper: (ii) shall be issued only by a juristic person authorised in writing by the Registrar to issue commercial paper pursuant to a traditional or synthetic securitisation scheme, in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule and subject to such further conditions as the Registrar may determine in such written authorisation."

4.1.2. Paragraph 15(1)(a): Appointment of auditor

4.1.2.1. "The board of directors or the trustee, as the case may be, of a special-purpose institution established for purposes of a traditional or synthetic securitisation scheme shall appoint an auditor ..."

4.2. A publication by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel Committee) titled *Liquidity risk: management and supervisory challenges*, issued on 21 February 2008, pertains to liquidity risks resulting from securitisation schemes. Paragraph (ii)(C) of the publication refers to the following:

4.2.1. Securitisation

4.2.1.1. "Some forms of securitisation (i.e. asset backed commercial paper) give rise to contingent liquidity risk, i.e. the likelihood that a firm will be called upon to provide liquidity unexpectedly, potentially at a time when it is already under stress. For example, some firms provide liquidity backstop arrangements in which they commit to provide funding if certain agreed-upon conditions occur, ensuring timely payment of principal and interest to holders of the commercial paper and thus contingent funding of the assets. Another example of contingent liquidity risk arises from early amortisation provisions incorporated into securitisations of revolving credits (e.g. credit card receivables). Lastly, additional liquidity needs can be created when institutions provide support to conduits and off-balance sheet vehicles they have sponsored even if not contractually obligated to do so, as they judge that the failure to provide such support would have a material adverse impact on their reputation."

4.3. A publication by the Basel Committee titled *Enhancements to the Basel II framework*, issued on 13 July 2009, covers the committee's amended standard to strengthen Pillar 1 (minimum capital requirements in addition to those covered under the trading book), Pillar 2 (supervisory review process) and Pillar 3 (market discipline). The publication makes reference to the following:

4.3.1. Ratings resulting from self-guarantees

4.3.1.1. "The Basel Committee added language to the Basel II framework so that a bank cannot recognise ratings – either in the Standardised Approach (SA) or in the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) Approach – that are based on guarantees or similar support provided by the bank itself."

4.3.2. Higher risk weights for re-securitisation exposures

4.3.2.1. "After reviewing the empirical work conducted in assessing IRB re-securitisation risk weights, the Committee believes that the rationale for applying higher risk weights to re-securitisations in the IRB Approach is equally applicable to the SA".

## **5. Factors influencing the final decision**

5.1. This Office authorises issuer SPI schemes to issue commercial paper pursuant to a securitisation scheme in terms of paragraph 14(1)(b)(ii) of the Securitisation Exemption Notice. Thereafter, sufficient follow-up should be done to monitor the performance of the issuer SPI.

5.1.1. The form BA 500 captures securitisation exposures on a bank-solo level, which has resulted in certain issuer SPI schemes being excluded from reporting in terms of the form BA 500. Furthermore, the said BA form does not require extensive credit risk and liquidity risk information to be reported.

5.1.2. In addition to the form BA 500, the form BA 200 only relates to on- and off-balance-sheet exposures of banks to securitisation schemes.

5.2. The aforementioned resulted in this Office not receiving sufficient information that would enable it to obtain a sufficiently detailed understanding of the risks emanating from the South African securitisation market.

5.2.1. Directive 1/2011, dated 3 May 2011, was issued to provide this Office with specific information in respect of issuer SPIs.

5.2.2. To enable better analysis of the information received, this Office updated the template required to be completed by issuer SPIs on a half-yearly basis.

5.3. As required in regulations 36 and 39 of the Regulations, boards of directors and senior management are required to understand the banking group-wide risk profile, including concentrations, and to aggregate banking group-wide exposure information appropriately.

## 6. Directive

6.1. Based on the aforesaid, and in accordance with the provisions of section 6(6) of the Banks Act:

6.1.1. issuer SPIs are hereby directed to provide this Office with the information, as set out in Annexure A, in respect of both their traditional and synthetic securitisation schemes for which approval was obtained from this Office, in terms of current and prior exemption notices, to issue commercial paper;

6.1.2. issuer SPIs are hereby directed to provide the stated information to this Office on a six-monthly basis, based on the half-year and year-end of the relevant issuer SPI;

6.1.3. issuer SPIs are hereby directed to provide this Office with a declaration by an independent issuer SPI director or trustee and, where applicable, the chief financial officer of the bank, controlling company or branch of the foreign institution, as set out in Annexure A;

6.1.4. issuer SPIs are hereby directed to submit the information, as set out in Annexure A, to this Office within 30 business days immediately following the half-year and year-end of the SPI to which the specified statement and return relates; and

6.1.5. the appointed auditor, as envisaged in paragraph 15(1)(a) of the Securitisation Exemption Notice, are hereby directed to include the verification of the historical information specified in Annexure A in the scope of work to be done, as part of the annual auditing process.

6.2. In the context of the information required:

6.2.1. the classification categories for purposes of this directive shall be: (i) performing; (ii) special mention; (iii) substandard; (iv) doubtful; and (v) loss, which are further described in regulation 24(5)(c) of the Regulations.

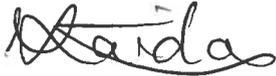
6.3. Scope of application

6.3.1. The reporting requirements apply to all issuer SPIs of traditional or synthetic securitisation schemes that were authorised by this Office to issue commercial paper in terms of the current and prior securitisation exemption notices.

6.4. The date of implementation of the new reporting requirements shall be in respect of half-yearly periods ending 31 December 2017 onwards.

**7. Acknowledgement of receipt**

- 7.1. Kindly ensure that a copy of this directive is made available to your institution's independent auditors. The attached acknowledgement of receipt duly completed and signed by both the chief executive officer of the institution and the said auditors should be returned to this Office at the earliest convenience of the aforementioned signatories.



**Kuben Naidoo**  
**Deputy Governor and Registrar of Banks**

Date: 27/9/2017

Encl. 1

The previous directive issued was Directive D3/2017, dated 30 August 2017.

Annexure A  
(Confidential and not available for inspection by the public)  
Name of Special Purpose Vehicle  
A. Credit Risk (RISK)

The following table discloses the value of the issuer's special purpose vehicles for the six month period ending \_\_\_\_\_.

Credit risk classification and impairment	Asset Class		Performing assets		Total gross credit exposure		Substandard		Doubtful		Loss		Total gross credit exposure (Col 1+2+3+4+5)	Of which: specific credit impairment
	Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Specific credit impairment <sup>2</sup>	Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Specific credit impairment <sup>2</sup>	Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Specific credit impairment <sup>2</sup>	Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Specific credit impairment <sup>2</sup>	Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Specific credit impairment <sup>2</sup>	Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Specific credit impairment <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Non-real estate</b> (Total of items 2 to 5)	1	3	4	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18
Corporate loans and receivables														
SME loans and receivables														
Commercial property														
Bonds														
Other														
<b>Real estate</b> (Total of items 7 to 10)	7	3	8	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mortgages														
Residential properties														
Industrial sites and leasing														
Other														
<b>Total</b> (Total of items 1 and 7)	12	3	12	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Exposure to and engaged undertakings (where available)														
Percentage of portfolio covered by collateral														
Quantitative provided by the originator in terms of underlying assets (if any)														

1. To be completed for each scheme / series  
2. Further described in regulation 2(4)(c) of the Regulations relating to Banks  
3. The column shall reflect the aggregate amount of gross credit exposure before credit risk mitigation or specific credit impairments  
4. Further described in regulation 2(4)(c) of the Regulations relating to Banks

B. Scheme triggers

Type of trigger	Line no.	Trigger level <sup>1,2</sup>	Current level <sup>1,2</sup>	Breach <sup>1</sup> (Yes/No)
Advance reserve trigger (S2000)	18	1	2	3
Clean-up call option trigger (S2000)	19			
Reserve reserve trigger (S2000)	20			
Early amortisation (S2000)	21			
Principal deficiency (S2000)	22			
Interest in arrears (S2000)	23			
Weighted average rating (S2000)	24			
Weighted credit rating or peer scheme document (S2000)	25			
Other (S2000)	26			

1. Trigger level to be reported as '1000', 'N', weighted average IFR or credit rating  
2. Current level to be reported as '1000', 'N', weighted average IFR or credit rating  
3. Yes = 1, No = 2

C. Assets

Assets	Line no.	(R'000)	Number of loans
Opening asset balances at the beginning of the period	27	1	2
Receipt payments (Inclusion)	28		
Receipt payments (Exclusion)	29		
Settlement	30		
Foreclosure proceeds	31		Grey-out
Regrains	32		
Residues	33		
Further Advances	34		
Financial charges/interest charges accrued	35		Grey-out
Financial charges/interest charges collected	36		Grey-out
Write-offs	37		
Subvention Loans transferred in	38		
Subvention Loans transferred out	39		
Additional loans purchased	40		
Repurchased loans/Originals by/for/with	41		
Other (Specify)	42		
Closing asset balances at the end of the period (Total lines 27 to 42)	43		

D. Cash-flow forecast of the scheme for the next six months

Cash-flow forecast	Line no.	Month 1 (R'000)	Month 2 (R'000)	Month 3 (R'000)	Month 4 (R'000)	Month 5 (R'000)	Month 6 (R'000)
Total cash inflows	44	1	2	3	4	6	6
of which							
Principal and interest received	45						
Other (Specify)	46						
Total cash outflows	47						
of which							
Interest on amount on commercial paper	48						
Reimbursement of commercial paper	49						
Expenses	50						
Other (Specify)	51						
Net surplus/(shortfall) (line 44 less line 47)	52						

E. Subordinated loans

Subordinated loans	Line no.	Subordinated loan no. 1 (Part Loss)	Subordinated loans no 2 (second loss)
Subordinated loans			
Subordinated loan amount	63	1	2
of which			
provided by the originator	64		
provided by an institution other than the originator (Specify)	65		
Balance at the beginning of reporting period	66		
But debt written off against Subordinated Loan during the period	67		
Balance at the end of reporting period	68		



Information relating to Asset Backed Commercial Paper programmes

K. General information		Line no.	Value
<b>General information</b>			
Program Unit (ICD)		76	1
% Notes issued		76	
Maximum term allowed (days)		77	
Maximum term outstanding (days)		78	
Maximum maturity of assets (years)		79	
Average expected maturity of assets (years)		80	
Largest participating Asset as a % of total assets		81	
Conditions preventing issue of Notes (Yes/No)		82	

1. Yes = 1, No = 2

	Line no.	(R'000)	Number of loans
<b>L. Assets</b>			
Balance at the beginning of reporting period	83	1	1
<b>Asset purchases</b>			
Loans	84		
Bonds	85		
Prepayments	86		
Securitisation	87		
<b>Asset sold</b>			
of 2017	88		
Loans	89		
Bonds	90		
Prepayments	91		
Securitisation	92		
<b>Asset maturities</b>			
Loans	93		
Bonds	94		
Prepayments	95		
Securitisation	96		
<b>Other movements</b>			
Loans	97		
Bonds	98		
Prepayments	99		
Securitisation	100		
<b>Balance at the end of reporting period</b>			
	101		

M. Liquidity commitments received

Liquidity Facility	Line No.	Committed amount		Drawn amount	
		Amount (R'000)	Percentage of notes outstanding	Amount (R'000)	Percentage of notes outstanding
Equity Facility Provider (Specy)	100	1	2	1	2

N. Hedge Contingency

Hedge Contingency	Line no.	Interest rate swaps		Foreign currency swaps	
		Notional	Notional-to-market ratio	Notional	Notional-to-market ratio
Hedge Contingency (Specy)	101	1	2	3	4

O. Other facilities

Other facilities	Line no.	Committed Amount (R'000)	Drawn amount (R'000)
Other facilities (Specy)	102	1	2

**P. Credit Enhancement**

Line no.	Available Amount (R'000)	Required amount (R'000)	Days amount (R'000)
103	1	2	3

Line no.	Rated by <sup>1</sup>	JSE listing (Yes/No) <sup>1</sup>	Days to scheduled maturity	Issue date (YYYYMMDD)	Date of scheduled maturity (YYMMDD)	Instrument profile (Rating/Alt/Sec) <sup>2</sup>	Interest rate benchmark <sup>3</sup>	Spread above (+) or below (-) benchmark rate (Basis points)	Issue Value (R'000)	Face Value (R'000)	Probability of default in the next 6 months <sup>4</sup>
103	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

**Q. Notes Issued<sup>1</sup>**

- Use rating agency symbols
- not issued Global Credit Rating<sup>1</sup> Fitch Rating Service<sup>2</sup> Moody's Investor Service<sup>3</sup> Standard and Poor's<sup>4</sup> other<sup>5</sup>
- rating AA+<sup>1</sup> AA<sup>2</sup> A+<sup>3</sup> A<sup>4</sup> A-<sup>5</sup> AA-<sup>1</sup> A-<sup>2</sup> A-<sup>3</sup> AA-<sup>4</sup> A-<sup>5</sup> A-<sup>6</sup> A-<sup>7</sup> BB+<sup>8</sup> = 8 BB-<sup>9</sup> = 9 BB-<sup>10</sup> = 10 BB-<sup>11</sup> = 11 BB-<sup>12</sup> = 12 BB-<sup>13</sup> = 13 BB-<sup>14</sup> = 14 BB-<sup>15</sup> = 15 BB-<sup>16</sup> = 16 BB-<sup>17</sup> = 17
- Yes = 1, No = 2
- Fixed = 1 Floating = 2
- Fixed = 0, Sin = 1, prime = 2, other = 3

**R. Top 10 Investors**

Line no.	Shareholder Name
104	1
105	
106	

