

## CCMA Canadian T+2 Asset List

(Version July 14, 2016, updated December 1, 2016; updates are noted below in track changes)

### Investment vehicles affected by the change to T+2

On September 5, 2017, Canadian and American securities markets will move to a maximum standard settlement cycle of T+2 for investments currently settling on a T+3 basis (this continues to exclude – as is the practice today – investments settling on a ‘special-terms’ basis for the particular transaction, which is addressed bilaterally between counterparties). Below is the final list of all identified asset categories in Canada as at June 30, 2016, with an indication of whether they will be affected by a settlement cycle shortened from three days after trade date (T+3) to T+2. A draft list was compiled by reviewed in depth by CCMA committee members, and was subject to a two-month public review period. As at July 1, 2016, a U.S. list, included in the T+2 Implementation Playbook published by the American U.S. T2 Industry Steering Committee of only those securities expected to be impacted, is being updated and will be published on [www.ust2.com](http://www.ust2.com).

If a new “security type(s)” is (are) created between the publication of this list, and the T+2 go live date of September 5, 2017, or if it becomes evident that any other changes is (are) needed, the matter(s) will be discussed with the Operations Working Group and/or Mutual Fund Working Group and, with T2 Steering Committee approval, communicated to all CCMA contacts and referenced on the website with an updated Canadian T+2 Asset List.

The table below is based on a [standard securities taxonomy](#) developed by the members of the Investment Industry Association of Canada (IIAC) for cross-investment-sector use to promote consistent classification of securities in Canada. The CCMA has added two columns to the right: one identifying whether the security will be affected by shortening the standard maximum settlement-cycle from T+3 to T+2 and a second for comments, for example, migration issues, to allow us to focus efforts efficiently. Also, for convenience, sold/redeemed (in contrast to traded) securities – for example, investment funds broadly speaking, most often settled through the facilities of Fundserv – have been extracted and combined on page 7.

**Note:** ‘New issue’ transactions are not ‘regular-way’ settlement today, and are not expected to be subject to shortened settlement unless agreed to as ‘special terms’. Additionally, certain sales channels within a firm, or segments of a firm’s clientele, may trade and settle other assets on special or non-standard terms. As with New Issues, assets in such channels, or being acquired/disposed of by certain client segments, will not be impacted by the move to T+2.

**Note:** Contact [info@ccma-acmc.ca](mailto:info@ccma-acmc.ca) for a version of this list that is sortable by those assets impacted/not impacted by T+2 and alphabetically.

Security Type	Description	Shorten to T+2? Yes/No	Comments
<b>Cash and Equivalents</b>			
1. Cash	Cash balances (regardless of currency).	NO	No change
2. Cashable Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GICs)	Only liquid GICs (redeemable) are to be included as a cash equivalent.	NO	Default settlement of GIC's is T (same day), however, parties may agree on delayed settlement conditions.
3. High-Interest Savings Accounts (HISAs)	It is assumed that all HISAs provide timely liquidity (full or partial).	NO	Already T+1 settlement
4. Money Market Funds	Includes money market exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and money market closed-end funds.	NO	Already T+1 settlement
5. Short-Term Notes	Includes all term notes, bonds or paper where term to maturity from issue date is < 1 year. This includes but is not limited to:	NO	No change
	Asset-Backed Commercial Paper (ABCP)	NO	No change
	Bankers' Acceptances	NO	No change
	Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	NO	No change
	Commercial Paper (CP)	NO	No change
	Treasury Bills (T-bills)	NO	No change
	Savings Bonds.	NO	No change
6. Other Cash and Cash-Equivalent Products	<i>For any new or unidentified products</i>		
<b>Fixed Income</b>			
7. Corporate Bonds	Includes corporate bonds/debentures as well as high-yield bonds and capital trust securities where the term to maturity from issue date >/= 1 year.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
8. Government Bonds	Includes bonds issued from any form of government including but not limited to the following where term to maturity from issue date > 1 year:		Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
	• Municipal Bonds	YES	
	• Provincial Bonds	YES	
	• Federal Bonds – term over 3 years	YES	
	• Federal Bonds – term of 3 years or less	NO	
	• Savings Bonds	NO	Savings bonds do not trade.
9. Convertible Bonds	While at times treated as equity given they may be converted to equity, these securities should remain a unique asset class under Fixed Income until and if such a time as conversion is exercised. At the time of exercise, the holding will appear under the subtype of the security the debenture was converted into.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.

Security Type	Description	Shorten to T+2? Yes/No	Comments
10. Fixed-Income Funds	Includes fixed-income-focused:	See page 7	See page 7
	• Mutual Funds		
	• Investment Funds		
	•		
	•		
	• Pooled Funds		
	• Common Trust Funds		
	• Index-Replicating Vehicles (IRVs).		
	• Equity Closed-End Funds (CEFs)	YES	
	• Equity ETFs	YES	
	• Platform-Traded Funds (PTFs)	YES	
11. Asset-Backed Securities (ABSs)	Includes mortgage-backed securities (MBSs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) and any other product that attracts a pool factor stemming from an iterative and ongoing return of principal.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
12. Non-Cashable Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GICs)	Any liquid (redeemable) GICs will appear under cash equivalents, and all non-liquid GICs are aligned in this sub-type under Fixed Income.	NO	GIC instruments do not current trade on a three-day settlement basis and therefore are not affected by the transition to T+2.
13. Strips, Coupons and Residuals	Any interest portion or non-principal-based portion of a bond that can be and is segregated from the initially offered bond product and sold separately.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
14. Other Fixed Income Products	<i>For any new or unidentified products</i>		
<b>Preferred Shares</b>			
15. Preferred Shares	Company stock with dividends that are paid to shareholders before common stock dividends are paid out. In the event of a company bankruptcy, preferred stock shareholders have a right to be paid company assets first. Preference shares typically pay a fixed dividend, whereas common stocks do not. And unlike common shareholders, preference share shareholders usually do not have voting rights.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
16. Convertible Preferred Shares	A preferred share with a convertible feature should remain a preferred share sub-type until (and if) such a time as conversion is exercised, at which point the resulting holding will appear under the proper sub-type for the security now held after conversion.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.

Security Type	Description	Shorten to T+2? Yes/No	Comments
<b>Equity</b>			
17. Common Shares	Industry standard common stock where the unit represents a percent ownership in a corporation.	<b>YES</b>	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
18. Equity Funds	Includes:	See page 7	See page 7
	• Equity Mutual Funds		
	•		
	•		
	• Equity Index-Replicating Vehicles (IRVs)	Yes	
	• Equity Closed-End Funds (CEFs)	Yes	
• Equity ETFs	Yes		
• Platform-Traded Funds (PTFs)	Yes		
19. Rights	A certificate that permits the owner to purchase a certain number of shares, or, frequently, a fractional share of new stock from the issuer at a specific price.	<b>YES</b>	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
20. Warrants	A security that gives the holder the right to purchase securities (usually equity) from the issuer at a specific price within a certain time-frame.	<b>YES</b>	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
21. Units	Represents products sold as a 'unit', which includes bundled stock and warrants, etc.	<b>YES</b>	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
22. Trust Units	All units structured under a trust deed but excluding real estate investment trusts (REITs) as they are reported under a unique sub-type.	<b>YES</b>	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
23. Limited Partnership Units (LPUs)	An ownership unit in a publicly traded limited partnership, or master limited partnership (MLP) that provides the unitholder with a stake in the income generated by the partnership company.	<b>YES</b>	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
24. Instalment Receipts	An equity issuance in which the purchaser does not pay the full value of the issue upfront. In the purchase of an instalment receipt, an initial payment is made to the issuer at the time the issue closes; the	<b>YES</b>	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms'

Security Type	Description	Shorten to T+2? Yes/No	Comments
	remaining balance must be paid in instalments. Although the purchaser has not paid the full value of the issue, he or she is still entitled to full voting rights and dividends.		trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
25. Subscription Receipts	Shares carrying the right (but not the obligation) to be exchanged for common stock of a firm at a predetermined price and within a specified period, while simultaneously carrying the right to a dividend prior to the exchange.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
26. Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	Investment vehicle similar to a mutual fund (unit trust). REITs use the pooled capital of several investors to make mortgage loans to builders or developers, or to directly invest in income-producing property that offers tax benefits in addition to interest and capital gains.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
27. Flow-Through Shares	A flow-through share is a type of common share which allows a "principal-business corporation" to transfer the tax deductions to investors, who can apply them against their personal or corporate income tax.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2. Current 'special terms' trades (other than T+3) will remain unchanged.
28. Private Shares	Non-publically traded shares that may or may not have a secondary market. Includes private placements, private equity funds, and Canadian-controlled private corporations (CCPCs)/Qualified Small Business Corporations (QSBCs).	YES Only secondary market trades	Settlement periods and terms are agreed to by both parties at the time of transaction.
29. Other Equity Products	<i>For any new or unidentified products</i>		
<b>Balanced Mandates</b>			
30. Balanced Funds	To avoid any mismanaged expectations for the unitholder, if a fund mandate is balanced, that is, the fund may contain a moving target allocation split across multiple sub-types (e.g., between Equity and Fixed Income) then it is best to single such holdings out through a discrete sub-type so that the end client is well aware that the holding may move between various types at any point in time.	See page 7	See page 7
<b>Alternative Investments</b>			
31. Physical Commodities	Direct ownership (e.g., of gold, silver, other precious metals, rare earth metals, etc.).	NO	Not a security
32. Segregated Funds	A type of pooled investment that is similar to a mutual fund, but is considered an insurance product. Proceeds received by the insurance company are used to purchase underlying assets that may cross	See page 7	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2.

Security Type	Description	Shorten to T+2? Yes/No	Comments
	sub-types, and then units of the segregated funds are sold to investors. Segregated funds may guarantee a specific return over the life of the investment or upon maturity of the fund.		
33. Leveraged Investments	Investments that rely principally on leverage. That includes split capital shares, Leveraged ETFs and Inverse ETFs.	YES	Exchange-traded T+3 settlement today.
34. Derivatives	A financial instrument whose value is based on one or more underlying assets. In practice, it is a contract between two parties that specifies conditions (especially the dates, resulting values of the underlying variables, and notional amounts) under which payments are to be made between the parties. The most common types of derivatives are:		<a href="#">Note: Exchange-traded derivatives (options, futures, etc.) are out-of-scope for T+2, but exercises and assignments of these derivatives are in scope and reported to CDS for settlement and will move to T+2 if the underlying security</a>
	• Forwards	NO	T+1 today
	• Futures	NO	T+1 today
	• Options	NO	T+1 today
	• Swaps	NO	<a href="#">Per settlement as bilaterally agreed or through swap execution facilities (SEFs) or centrally cleared facilities where the settlement cycle is not expected to change</a>
35. Hedge Funds (Private)	A typically aggressively-managed portfolio of investments that uses advanced investment strategies such as leveraged, long, short and derivative positions in both domestic and international markets with the goal of generating high returns (either in an absolute sense or over a specified market benchmark).	NO	In Canada, the issuer of these funds publishes the settlement provisions within the Prospectus or Offering Memorandum.
36. Structured Products	Following the broad definition used by regulators such as the SEC, NASD, and NYSE that define a “structured product” as a security derived from or based on another security (including a bond), basket of securities, index, commodity, or foreign currency. Common examples include:		In Canada, the issuer of these funds publishes the settlement provision within the Prospectus or Offering Memorandum.
	• Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs)	NO	
	• Principal at Risk Notes (PRNs)	NO	
	• Principal-Protected Notes (PPNs).	NO	
37. Other Alternative Investment Products	<i>For any new or unidentified products</i>		

**Note:** For the convenience of fund product reviewers, the following rows have been extracted from the table above and combined for easier review. Also, some products are ‘fund-like’ and/or also are processed through Fundserv, such as REITs, units, wraps, GICs, and HISAs.

**Note:** Funds trading on an exchange or other platform currently settle on a T+3 basis and will move to T+2 settlement on September 5, 2017.

Security Type	Description	Shorten to T+2? Yes/No	Comments
<b>Investment Funds</b>			
1. Money Market Funds	Includes money market exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and money market closed-end funds.	NO	Already T+1 settlement
10. Fixed-Income Funds 18. Equity Funds 30. Balanced Funds	Funds include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutual Funds</li> <li>• Investment Funds</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Pooled Funds</li> <li>• Common Trust Funds</li> <li>• Index-Replicating Vehicles (IRVs)</li> <li>• Private Equity Funds</li> <li>• Venture Capital Funds</li> <li>• Labour-Sponsored Investment Funds (LSIFs)</li> <li>• Mortgage Funds/Mortgage Investment Corporations (MICs)</li> <li>• Real Estate Fund</li> </ul>	YES	Most transactions that currently trade on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2, however, check fund prospectuses/offering documents for exceptions. Note that the settlement cycle for transactions involving physical certificates and non-redeemable investment funds, as well as direct purchases from the fund manufacturer, are not expected to change as a result of the move to T+2.
35. Hedge Funds <a href="#">(Private)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative Investment Management Association (AIMA) asked to confirm no T+2 impact</li> </ul>	NO	
36. Structured Products	e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Principal-Protected Notes</li> </ul>	NO	
<b>Segregated Funds</b>			
32. Segregated Funds	A type of pooled investment, similar to a mutual fund, that is offered to customers through an Individual Variable Insurance Contract (IVIC). Premiums received by the insurance company are held in segregated funds outside the insurer's general account. The value of the IVIC varies depending on the performance of the funds selected by the client. At least 75% of the value of premiums is guaranteed at death of the policyholder and maturity of the IVIC.	YES	Any transaction that currently trades on a T+3 basis will transition to T+2.