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Survey Report 2026

Evaluation of Term CORRA Use in Loans and Derivatives

Introduction

Term CORRA is an interest rate benchmark that began publication on September 5, 2023. Together with the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average **(CORRA)**[1], it replaced the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate **(CDOR**), an interest rate benchmark which ceased to be published after its final publication on June 28, 2024, as the reference rate for most instruments that previously referenced CDOR.

Term CORRA is a forward-looking measurement of CORRA for 1- and 3-month tenors, based on market-implied expectations from CORRA derivatives futures markets. It is used for business loans and derivatives, including single currency derivatives, cross-currency derivatives and CORRA-Term CORRA basis swaps, with certain limitations.[2]

Term CORRA's use is limited through licensing agreements with financial institutions, corporate entities and government entities that provide business loans, as well as infrastructure platforms or operators that provide trading or clearing services for Term CORRA-based derivatives. These entities are referred to in this report as Licensees.

Term CORRA was designated as a designated interest rate benchmark by the Ontario Securities Commission (**OSC**) and the Autorité des marchés financiers **(AMF**), and CanDeal Benchmark Administration Services Inc. **(CBAS)** was designated as the designated benchmark administrator for Term CORRA. CBAS is required to comply with Multilateral Instrument 25-*102 Designated Benchmarks and Benchmark Administrators* **(MI-102)** in respect of Term CORRA. CBAS calculates Term CORRA rates from futures prices received from the Bourse de Montreal and TMX Inc. distributes the rates to the Licensees. To encourage participation among Tier 2 and 3 Licensees (described below), firms that fully completed and submitted the survey by April 30, 2026, were eligible to receive a rebate equal to 50% to be applied towards their 2027 subscription fees.

Depending on their size and nature of business, the Licensees are grouped in the following tiers:

- Tier 1 – Canadian financial institutions who individually have a loan book equal to or greater than CAD $20 billion.
- Tier 2 – financial institutions with loan books between CAD $1 billion and CAD $20 billion.
- Tier 3 – financial institutions other than those belonging to Tier 1 and Tier 2.
- Tier 4 – corporate entities, government entities that provide business loans and infrastructure platforms or operators that provide trading or clearing services for Term CORRA-based derivatives.

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[1] CORRA is administered by the Bank of Canada.
[2] See the CARR's approved use cases for Term CORRA developed by the Canadian Alternative Reference Rate (CARR) working group.

Survey Scope and Objectives

As the designated benchmark administrator for Term CORRA, CBAS collects data, evaluates the adoption and application of Term CORRA by Licensees and makes the results of its analysis publicly available.

To achieve this purpose, CBAS sent a survey (**2026 survey**) to all 126 Licensees with responses requested as of February 28, 2026 (**survey effective date**). The complete list of survey questions sent to Licensees is included in **Appendix A**.

The objectives of the 2026 survey were to:

a. understand the use of Term CORRA by Licensees in all tiers, including the volume of loan and derivative transactions, including United Kingdom (**UK**) and European Union (**EU**) usage of Term CORRA and obtain insight into the types and volumes of derivative transactions based on Term CORRA,
b. collect data on the use of Term CORRA that could be used to evaluate whether Term CORRA should be designated as a critical benchmark for the purposes of MI 25-102 using a CAD $400 billion notional reference point, and
c. compare 2026 results to the 2025 survey results.

28 Licensees provided responses across Tiers 1 to 4, and the response rates were as follows:

Tier	Response rate
Tier 1	100%
Tier 2	38%
Tier 3	12%
Tier 4	8%

CBAS thanks all respondents who contributed the data. As seen in Figure 1 below, the participation in the 2026 survey decreased overall from the participation in the 2025 survey. Given the importance of obtaining adequate data to analyze the use of Term CORRA, CBAS is continuing to consider ways to increase the participation rate in future surveys.

Participation Rate by Tier

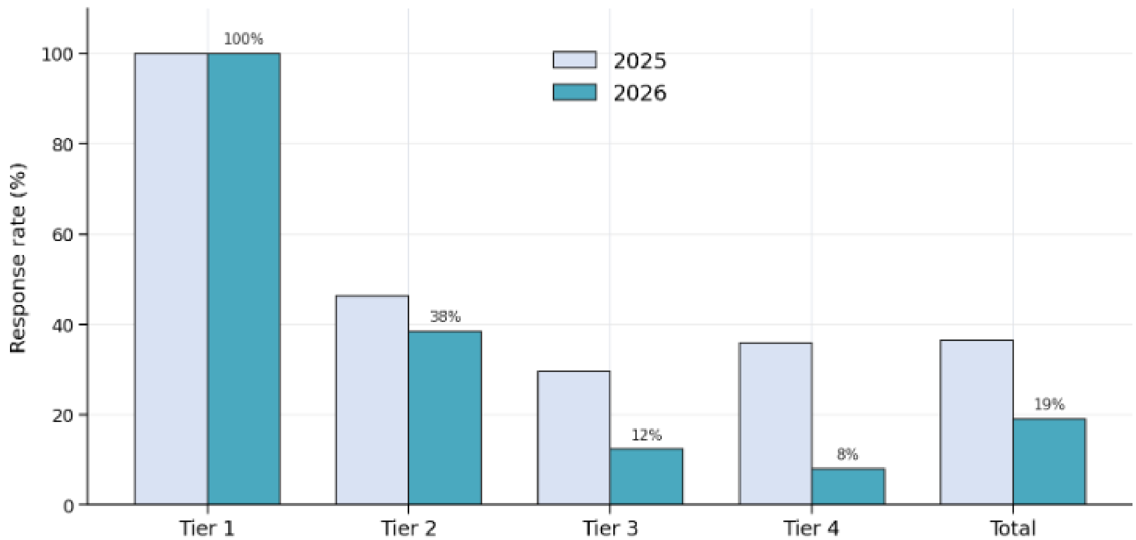

Figure 1: Participation Rate by Tier, 2025 compared to 2026

Survey Findings Overview

Use of Term CORRA

Loans

CBAS collected data on the outstanding (drawn) value of loans based on Term CORRA and the dollar amount allocated (committed) to loans based on Term CORRA. The 2026 survey found that Term CORRA remains a well adopted benchmark in Canadian dollar-denominated business loans.

Specifically, as shown in Figures 2 and 3 below, at the survey effective date drawn loans based on Term CORRA totaled approximately CAD $176.7 billion, with a majority of these loans based on 1-month Term CORRA rates. With respect to committed loans, the survey results indicate that 68% of committed loans have the flexibility to be drawn in either CORRA or Term CORRA. A further 21% can be drawn in Term CORRA only.

Use of Term CORRA was lower than CORRA, with the dollar value of drawn loans based on CORRA (56%) exceeding the value of drawn loans based on Term CORRA (44%). As noted above, while the response rate for Tier 1 Licensees was 100%, a much smaller percentage of Licensees in other Tiers responded, which may have skewed the summary data. For example, the survey results show that 89% of Term

CORRA loans were held by Tier 1 Licensees[3], but this relatively high percentage could reflect the fact that Licensees in other Tiers, who likely also had Term CORRA loans, did not respond to the survey.

In conclusion, with respect to loans, the survey results indicate that a material fraction of loans reference Term CORRA, which suggests that borrowers find Term CORRA to be a reliable benchmark and are comfortable with its forward-looking calculation methodology[4].

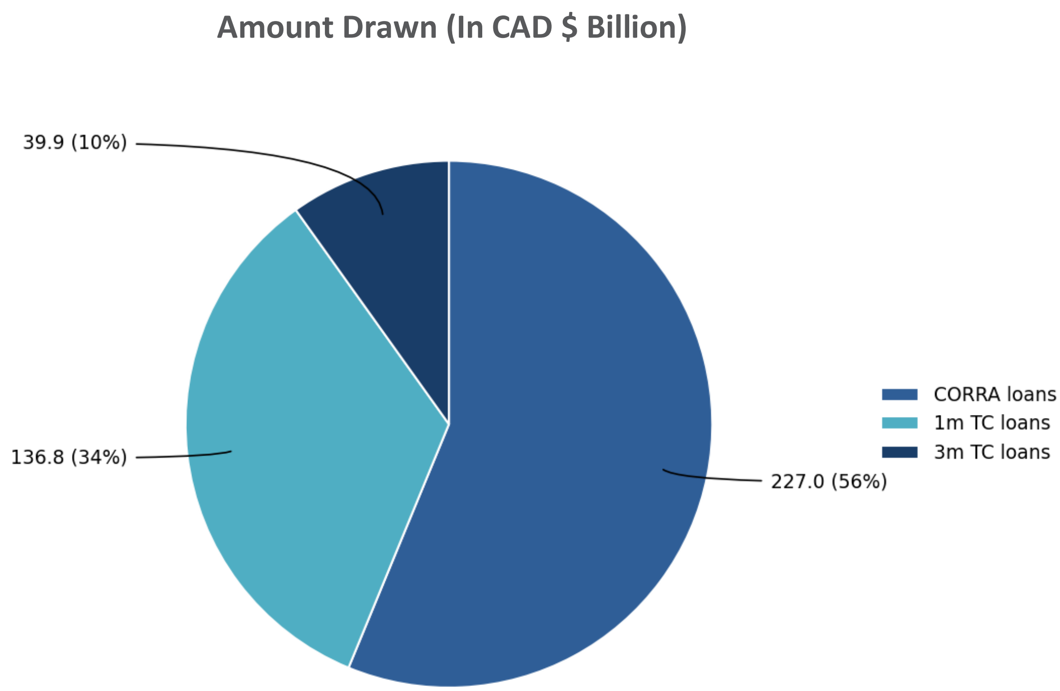

Figure 2: Amount Drawn

[3] However, this percentage is consistent with the figures reported in the Canada Loans Bookrunner league tables on Bloomberg.
[4] A copy of the methodology for Term CORRA is at the following link: Term CORRA methodology.

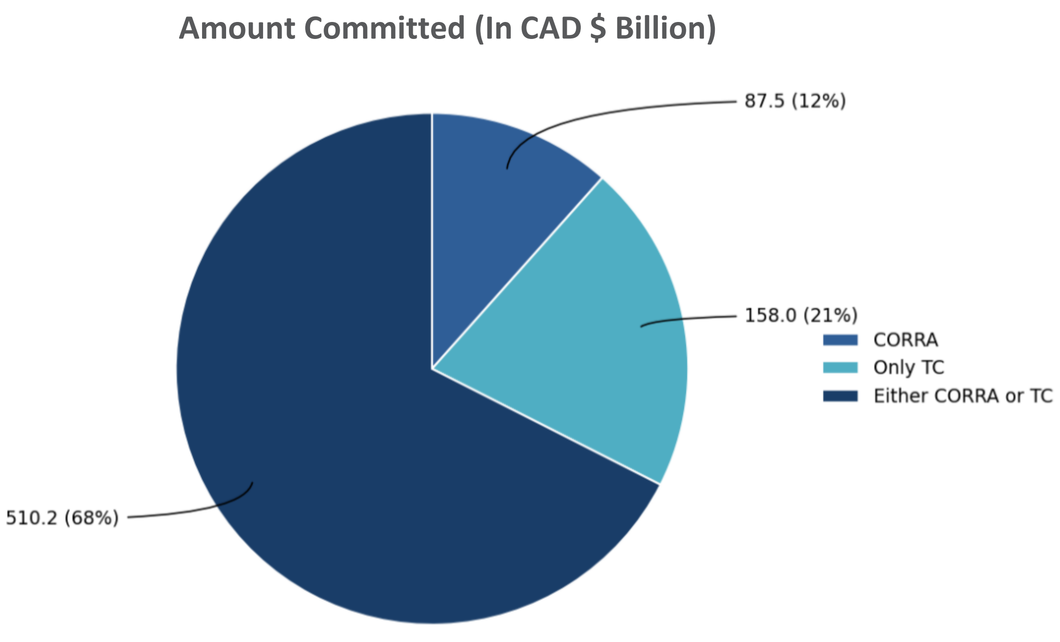

Figure 3: Amount Committed

The comparison of reported volumes from 2025 to 2026 is shown in Figure 4 below. The chart compares drawn CORRA loans, drawn Term CORRA loans and committed loan categories used in the survey analysis. Drawn Term Corra loans as of February 28, 2026 were $176.7B compared to $182B as at February 28, 2025. The proportion of Drawn Term CORRA remained unchanged between 2025 and 2026, accounting for 44% of total reported Drawn CORRA and Drawn Term CORRA volumes in both years.

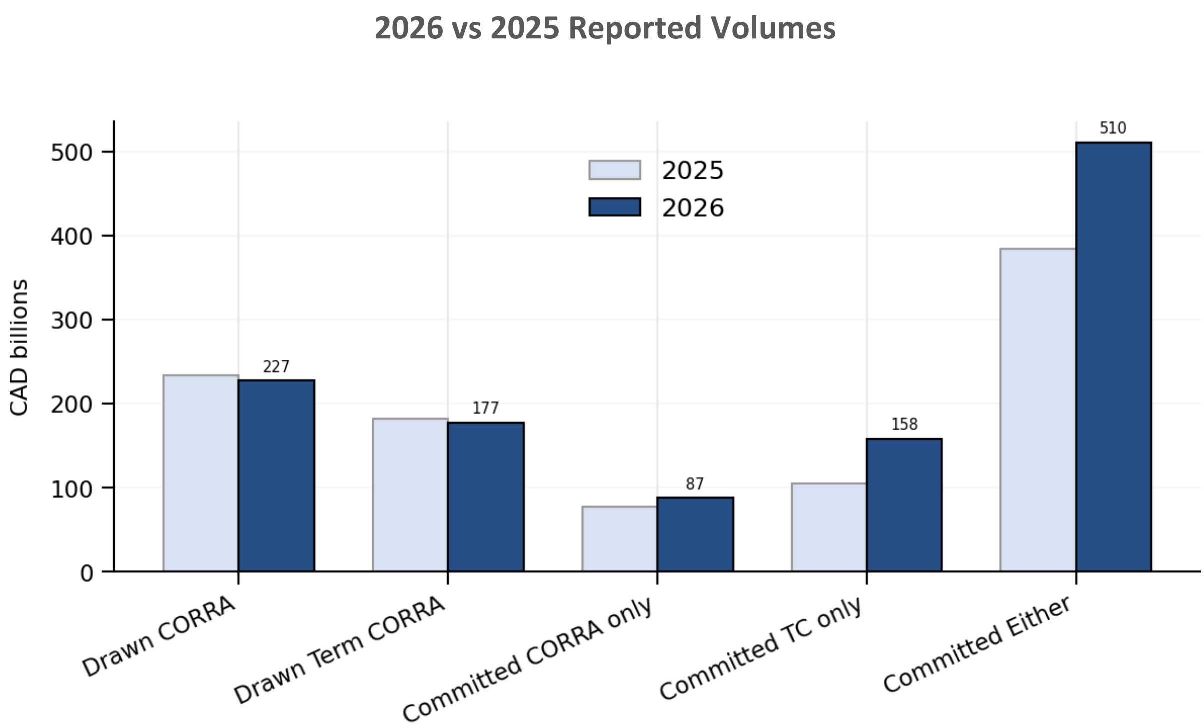

Figure 4: Reported Volume Comparison, 2025 compared to 2026

OTC Derivative Transactions

With respect to OTC derivatives referencing Term CORRA, the 2026 survey responses indicate the following:

- reported Term CORRA derivative volumes increased across the major categories compared to the 2025 survey, including fixed/float swaps, cross-currency swaps, basis swaps and other Term CORRA-linked derivatives;
- derivative survey responses remain limited and concentrated among a relatively small number of respondents, and almost no derivative activity was reported by several other tiers;
- some Tier 2 financial institutions did not provide derivative data, which limits the ability to draw broad market-wide conclusions from the survey responses;
- a significant portion of the increase in reported Term CORRA derivative activity appears to be attributable to a large Tier 2 institution; and
- as a result, the year-over-year increase in derivative activity should be interpreted carefully because the reported increase may reflect concentration in a small number of respondents rather than broad-based market adoption.

We note, however, that an analysis conducted by the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC), based on data on OTC derivative transactions referencing CORRA or Term CORRA where an Ontario-based entity is a counterparty5 shows lower notional amounts and activity in February 2026. For example, the notional amount of fixed/float swaps was approximately $3.9 billion based on the OSC report data. This is slightly different from the data we received in the surveys. CBAS is considering how to address these differences in the future, including ways to improve the survey response rates.

The survey data therefore indicates that Term CORRA derivative activity remains less developed than Term CORRA loan activity. Although reported derivative volumes increased, CBAS will continue to monitor whether the increase represents sustained market adoption, changes in reporting quality or idiosyncratic activity by a small number of respondents.

Criticality of Term CORRA

MI 25-102 defines a designated critical benchmark as a benchmark that is designated for the purpose of the Instrument as a ‘critical benchmark’ by a decision of a securities regulatory authority. Designated critical benchmarks are subject to additional regulatory requirements, reflecting their importance and criticality. The Companion Policy to MI 25-102 provides guidance on the factors that would be considered by a securities regulatory authority in assessing whether a benchmark is critical to the financial markets. One of the factors is whether the benchmark is used directly (as is the case of Term CORRA) or together with other benchmarks as a reference for instruments or contracts or for measuring the performance of investment funds having a total value in Canada of at least CAD $400 billion on the basis of the range of maturities or tenors of the benchmarks. Other considerations include the substitutability of the benchmark and impact on the market in case the benchmark is no longer provided.

As shown in Figure 2, the total value of drawn loans based on Term CORRA rates at the survey effective date was approximately CAD $176.7 billion. This amount remains below the CAD $400 billion critical benchmark reference point when considered on a drawn-loan basis. In addition, CORRA continues to be more widely used in the reported drawn loan data. These factors suggest that, at the survey effective date, Term CORRA was not a critical benchmark and was not likely to become one in the near future based solely on the reported survey data.

UK and EU Use of Term CORRA

The 2026 survey included questions regarding the use of Term CORRA for derivatives in the UK and EU. A very limited amount of respondents used Term CORRA for derivatives in the UK or the EU.. The reported derivative notional amount for transactions executed on a UK trading venue or systematic internalizer derivative notional totaled approximately CAD $140.4 million, while the EU derivative notional done on an EU trading venue or systematic internalizer was reported as zero. Reported drawn

[5] Source: CORRA/Term CORRA-based OTC derivatives trend analysis .

CAD business loans using Term CORRA totaled approximately CAD $189.2 million in the UK and CAD $99.0 million in the EU.

Based on the 2026 data, usage of Term CORRA in the UK and EU appears limited. Based on the data collected, Term CORRA is well below the threshold to be a critical benchmark or even a significant benchmark[6] in the EU. CBAS will continue to monitor these figures in future survey cycles. CBAS is also reviewing other potential data sources to monitor the use of Term CORRA in the EU and UK.

Market Activity for Transactions Supporting Term CORRA

CBAS calculates Term CORRA rates from futures prices received from the Bourse de Montréal. The 2026 survey data shows that CAD $136.8 billion of drawn loans used the 1-month Term CORRA rate and CAD $39.9 billion used the 3-month Term CORRA rate. Assuming the 1-month Term CORRA loan balance resets over an average of 22 business days in a month, approximately CAD $6.2 billion of drawn loans would reset on a daily basis. CBAS will continue to monitor the relationship between loan usage and market activity supporting the calculation of Term CORRA.

Conclusion

The 2026 survey results indicate that Term CORRA remains well adopted as an interest rate benchmark for Canadian dollar-denominated business loans. Drawn loans based on Term CORRA totaled approximately CAD $176.7 billion and committed loan capacity associated with Term CORRA drawdown rights remain materially higher than the drawn balance.

At the same time, the derivative results require careful interpretation. Reported derivative volumes increased from 2025 to 2026, but derivative survey responses remain limited, especially regarding usage in the UK and EU, and the increase appears to be concentrated among a small number of respondents. CBAS will continue to evaluate whether derivative activity referencing Term CORRA is growing on a broad market basis or whether the reported increase reflects respondent-specific activity and data quality considerations.

[6] EU benchmarks regulation generally classified a “critical benchmark” as a benchmark that is referenced by financial instruments and financial contracts in the EU with a total value of €500 billion or is recognized as critical in an EU jurisdiction where the majority of its contributors are located. If the total value (as set out above) is at least €400 billion, a benchmark might be recognized by competent authorities as critical if it has no, or few, market-led substitutes and its existence and accuracy are relevant for market integrity, financial stability and consumer protection.

APPENDIX A

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Total aggregate amount of drawn CAD business loans pricing using CORRA rates.
Total aggregate amount of drawn CAD business loans using Term CORRA 1-month rates.
Total aggregate amount of drawn CAD business loans using Term CORRA 3-month rates.
Total aggregate amount of committed CAD business loans having only a CORRA drawdown option.
Total aggregate amount of committed CAD business loans having only a Term CORRA drawdown option (1m or 3m).
Total aggregate amount of committed CAD business loans that have both CORRA or Term CORRA drawdown options.
Total notional amount of swaps hedging CAD business loans linked to CORRA where the client pays fixed.
Total number of trades in swaps hedging CAD business loans linked to CORRA where the client pays fixed.
Total gross notional amount of fixed/float swaps linked to Term CORRA 1 month.
Total number of fixed/float swaps linked to Term CORRA 1 month.
Total gross notional amount of fixed/float swaps linked to Term CORRA 3 month.
Total number of fixed/float swaps linked to Term CORRA 3 month.
Total gross notional amount of cross currency swaps linked to Term CORRA benchmarks.
Total number of cross currency swap trades linked to Term CORRA benchmarks.
Total gross notional amount of Term CORRA - CORRA basis swaps.
Total number of Term CORRA - CORRA basis swap trades.
Total gross notional amount derivative trades linked to Term CORRA benchmarks not included in columns L, N, P, R. For example, Caps, Floors, Swaptions.
Do you use Term CORRA for derivatives in the UK or the EU?
If yes, describe the types of derivatives.
For transactions completed in the U.K., what is the total gross notional amount of derivative trades executed on a trading venue or systematic internalizer in the UK?
For transactions completed in the E.U., what is the gross notional amount of derivative trades executed on a trading venue or systematic internalizer in the E.U.?
Total aggregate amount of drawn CAD business loans using Term CORRA in the UK.
Total aggregate amount of drawn CAD business loans using Term CORRA in the EU.
Comments and feedback.