

Regulations Matrix

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Overview of Regulations Matrix

WOCCU has developed this Regulations Matrix as a companion piece to the Model Regulations for Credit Unions. The Regulations Matrix serves as an analytical tool that compares and contrasts the regulatory environment of distinct credit union sectors around the world. The Regulations Matrix also serves as a tool for countries in the process of developing credit union or cooperative regulations by noting how various countries address certain regulatory provisions and by allowing the regulatory bodies to adapt the provisions to address the specific characteristics of their credit union sector and country.

The Regulations Matrix contains specific provisions of 18 distinct credit union sectors:

1. Bolivia
2. Canada - British Columbia
3. Canada – Ontario
4. Colombia
5. Costa Rica
6. Ecuador
7. Great Britain
8. Guatemala
9. Kyrgyz Republic
10. Laos
11. Lithuania
12. Mexico
13. Nicaragua
14. Sri Lanka
15. Trinidad & Tobago
16. Uganda
17. United States
18. Uzbekistan

As a basis for analysis, the Regulations Matrix contains the above sectors' provisions for the following model regulatory provisions:

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The most visible feature of the Regulations Matrix is the extent of unpopulated fields, exemplifying the skeletal regulatory framework existing in the majority of credit union sectors. Even among the populated fields, the Regulations Matrix highlights the regulatory provisions that need to be improved or expanded when compared to counterpart provisions in other country's regulations.

	Supervisory Authority
Bolivia	Members: Instituto Nacional de Cooperativas (INALCO); Public: Superintendencia de Bancos y Financieras (SBEF)
Canada– British Columbia	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (Superintendent), Financial Institutions Commission of B.C.
Canada–Ontario	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (Superintendent), Financial Services Commission of Ontario
Colombia	La Superintendencia de la Economía Solidaria (Superintendencia)
Costa Rica	Instituto Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo (INFOCOOP)
Ecuador	Superintendencia de Bancos y Seguros (Superintendencia)
Great Britain	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
Guatemala	Corporación Financiera de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito de Guatemala (FENACOAC)
Kyrgyz Republic	Financial Company of Support and Development of Credit Unions (FCSDCU) and National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic (NBKR)
Laos	Bank of Lao PDR (Bank)
Lithuania	Bank of Lithuania
Mexico	Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores (CNBV). Federation supervisory committees have auxiliary role.
Nicaragua	Instituto Nacional de Fomento Cooperativa (INFOCOOP)
Sri Lanka	Registrar of Co-operative Development (Registrar)
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago–proposed
Uganda	SACCO Supervisory Board (SSB)
United States	National Credit Union Administration (NCUA)
Uzbekistan	Central Bank

	Institutional Capital Determined By
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	Superintendencia and members
Costa Rica	Bylaws
Ecuador	Bank Board
Great Britain	FSA
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	NBKR
Laos	
Lithuania	Bank of Lithuania
Mexico	CNBV
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago
Uganda	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and SSB
United States	NCUA Board (federally insured)
Uzbekistan	

	Definition of Institutional Capital
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	Share capital (no rights), contributed surplus, subordinated debt, secondary capital, retained earnings, reserve disclosed on the balance sheet, deferred tax liabilities and assets. Must discount certain items: accrued but unpaid dividends and capital items that the credit union has to repay, redeem or purchase before dissolution.
Canada–Ontario	Shall maintain, in relation to its operations, adequate and appropriate forms of capital and liquidity.
Colombia	Permanent shares.
Costa Rica	Legal reserve, education reserve, social wellbeing reserve and other reserves specified by bylaws.
Ecuador	Not institutional capital: contribution certificates or ownership shares.
Great Britain	Audited reserves, interim net profits, subordinated debt, initial capital, revaluation reserves. Negative reserves and any interim net losses must be deducted from capital.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Accumulation of net income from prior operations in the form of retained earnings, cash donations and grants. Not institutional capital: fixed asset donations, gifts, reserve accounts for education, employee benefits, travel, conferences, contingencies, facilities development, improvement, re-evaluation of assets or social issues.
Laos	Funds that are non-distributable and to which no person or institution has legal claim and are an accumulation of net income from prior operations in the form of retained earnings, cash donations and grants. Non-institutional capital: ownership shares, reserve accounts for education, employee benefits, travel, conference, contingencies, facilities development or for social issues.
Lithuania	Reserves formed out of the credit union's profit.
Mexico	Must maintain a minimum capital level and net capital ratio, which relates to the credit and market risks of operation. The net capital ratio cannot be less than the minimum capital level.
Nicaragua	Consists of member savings, reserve fund, education fund, re-investment fund, personal property and real property.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Retained earnings including reserve fund and permanent shares.
Uganda	Represents an accumulation of net income from prior operations in the form of retained earnings, cash donations, (not fixed assets donations) grants and regulatory reserves. Funds are permanent and cannot be used as collateral for external borrowing. Non-institutional capital: ownership shares, reserve accounts.
United States	Net Worth defined as a retained earnings balance at quarter-end consisting of undivided earnings, regular reserves and any other appropriations designed by management or regulatory authorities. Use a risk-based portfolio of assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities expressed as a percentage of the credit union's quarter-end total assets.
Uzbekistan	Statutory fund, retained earnings, donations, grants and other equity.

	Required Amount of Institutional Capital
Bolivia	Public: 20% institutional capital / total risk weighted assets (category 1); 15% (category 2); 10% (category 3)
Canada– British Columbia	6% risk weighted assets
Canada–Ontario	Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the maintenance of adequate capital, prescribe phase-in periods for capital adequacy requirements based on a graduated scale and report on capital adequacy.
Colombia	20% of profits following the payment of any losses to create and maintain a reserve fund, 20% for the education fund, 10% for the solidarity fund. Remainder can be determined by the bylaws or the assembly of members.
Costa Rica	Legal fund must be at least 10% of surplus, permanent and not distributed to members. Must pay Consejo Nacional de Cooperativas (CONACOOOP) 2% of surplus and El Centro de Estudios y Capacitación de Cooperativas (CENECOOP) 2.5% of liquid surplus. Minimum of 6% of surplus must be placed in the social well being reserve. Requirements for other reserves in the bylaws.
Ecuador	Minimum of 40% of annual surplus must be set in the legal and non-distributable reserve fund.
Great Britain	Version 1 credit unions: 10% of total assets; 5% capital to total assets (more than 5 million pounds in assets or a has more than 5,000 total members); 5% capital to total assets (more than 7,000 pounds in assets). Version 2 credit unions: 8%.
Guatemala	No less than 5% (institutional capital/total assets)
Kyrgyz Republic	Minimum of 20% of total assets (Minimum of 12% institutional capital + minimum of 8% share capital / total assets)
Laos	Minimum of 10% (institutional capital/total assets) which must be reached within three years of licensing and thereafter maintained.
Lithuania	At least 20% of post-tax profit until the reserves account for 10% of the amount of long-term investments and extended loans.
Mexico	100,000 UDIS and 8% net capital/weighted assets (less than 2,750,000 UDIS); 225,000 UDIS and 8% (between 2,750,000 and 50,000,000 UDIS); 5,000,000 UDIS and 9% (between 50,000,000 and 280,000,000 UDIS); 25,000,000 UDIS and 9% (over 280,000,000 UDIS). Risk weighted assets consisting of 0%, 20% and 100%.
Nicaragua	2% of the surplus of the money for legal reserves shall be for INFOCOOP. 10% of the surplus, if any, from the provisions will be placed in the legal reserves.
Sri Lanka	Minimum of 25% of income must be transferred to reserves.
Trinidad & Tobago	Minimum of 8% of total assets. Credit unions engaged in non-financial business are required to have additional capital. New credit unions have 36 months to meet required level of institutional capital. Existing credit unions have a 36 month transition period to meet required levels following passage of the Credit Union Act.
Uganda	Minimum 10% (institutional capital/total assets).
United States	7% or more (well capitalized); 6-6.99% (adequate); 4-5.99% (under); 2-3.99% (significantly under); less than 2% (critically under). New credit unions: 7% or more (well); 6-6.99% (adequate); 3.5-5.99% (moderate); 2-3.49% (marginal); 0-1.99% (minimal); less than 0% (uncapitalized).
Uzbekistan	Minimum of 15% of total credit union assets.

	Procedure to Increase Institutional Capital
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	If institutional capital does not comprise at least 8% risk-weighted assets, credit union shall not directly or indirectly acquire control of more than 10% of voting shares in any corporation, make or invest in commercial loans that would exceed 7.5% of total assets or acquire land for investment purposes that would exceed 2% of total assets unless Superintendent approves.
Canada–Ontario	Superintendent may require a credit union to increase capital or to provide additional liquidity if there are reasonable grounds to believe the credit union is not complying with the Act and regulations regarding the management of risk in making loans and investments and in managing the business.
Colombia	When part of the reserves have been used, the amount shall be transferred from the profit of the credit union to replenish the reserves. Bylaws should specify how to increase institutional capital.
Costa Rica	Two-thirds vote of the assembly of members can change the amount of institutional capital under the guidance of a public accountant.
Ecuador	Common contribution certificates that the credit unions issue shall be incorporated into institutional capital.
Great Britain	Version 1: If the general reserve is less than 10% of its total assets, a credit union must transfer to its general reserve at least 20% of its profits for that year. Version 2 credit union: 8% risk adjusted capital to total assets.
Guatemala	Credit unions that do not reach the 10% level as of the close of the fiscal year should use 10% of operating profits to create other capital reserves that will contribute to achieving an adequate level of institutional capital. If levels fall below 5%, the credit union will be placed on an oversight list by the rating agency and will have to develop a plan to remedy.
Kyrgyz Republic	Ensure gross income is sufficient to cover all operating expenses, provisions and interest costs, keep expenses at a minimum, keep loan and other losses at a minimum, pay local market rates on member savings and deposit accounts, control asset growth, offer products and services the members desire and the credit union can afford, market effectively and discuss importance of capital accumulation with members.
Laos	Retain net profits until the institutional capital/total assets ratio is 10%. Cannot pay share dividends until the minimum capital requirement is met.
Lithuania	When part of the reserves have been used, the amount shall be transferred from the profit of the credit union to replenish the reserves.
Mexico	Suspend the payment of dividends or the distribution of the remainder of capital to members. Transfer equity benefits to members while the credit union lacks the minimum capital.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank may restrict permitted activities until the credit union reaches the required level of institutional capital.
Uganda	Retain at least 50% of the net income before paying dividends until the institutional capital/total assets is equal to 10%.
United States	Mandatory action for existing undercapitalized, significantly and critically undercapitalized: increase net worth and transfer earnings to its regular reserves; submit a net restoration plan; restrict increase in assets; restrict member business loans. Additional discretionary actions exist, including merger, conservatorship or liquidation.
Uzbekistan	Check the bylaws for other reserves to secure stability and absorb possible losses.

	Responsibility for Achieving and Maintaining Capital
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	Assembly of members.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Board establishes long- and short-term goals for institutional capital-to-total-assets ratio. Management must have a plan for achieving and maintaining an adequate capital level.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	Must compute the capital monthly and send the results to the Federation, which informs the CNBV.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	SSB ensures minimum capital for year is achieved. SACCO management must have a plan for achieving and maintaining adequate capital.
United States	NCUA Board has discretion to require a credit union to adjust net worth.
Uzbekistan	

	Loan Classification
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	Established in the bylaws.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Delinquent regular loans: 31-90 days, 91-180 days, 181-365 days and over 365 days. Renegotiated, Modified or Refinanced Loans: 31-180 days and over 180 days.
Kyrgyz Republic	Delinquent: 30-180 days (doubtful), over 180 days (loss).
Laos	Delinquent: 1-30 days (general reserve), 31-90 days (substandard), 91-180 days (doubtful), over 180 days (loss).
Lithuania	
Mexico	Assets less than 2,750,000 and between 2,750,000 and 50,000,000: 1 day; 1-7 days, 8-30 days, 31-60 days, 61-90 days, 91-120 days, 121-180 days and over 180 days. Assets between 50,000,000 and 280,000,000: 0 days, 1-7 days, 8-90 days, 91-180 days and over 181 days.
Nicaragua	Delinquent: 1-12 months and over 12 months.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Delinquent: 31- 90 days (overdue), 91-180 days (substandard), 181-365 (doubtful) and over 365 days (loss).
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Provision for Loan Loss
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Credit union shall make a monthly provision for doubtful loans.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	35% (over 3 months delinquent), 100% (over 12 months).
Guatemala	35% (31-365 days delinquent), 100% (over 365 days).
Kyrgyz Republic	5% general reserve (normal), 50% (doubtful, which comprises a specific reserve), 100% (loss, which comprises a specific reserve).
Laos	10% of total outstanding loan balance (general reserves), 25% (substandard), 50% (doubtful), 100% (loss).
Lithuania	
Mexico	Assets less than 2,750,000 UDIS and between 2,750,000 and 50,000,000 UDIS: 1% (0 days), 4% (1-7 days), 15% (8-30 days), 30% (31-60 days), 50% (61-90 days), 75% (91-120 days), 90% (121-180 days), 100% (over 181 days). Assets between 50,000,000 and 280,000,000: 1% (0 days), 4% (1-7 days), 50% (9-90 days), 90% (91-180 days), 100% (over 181 days).
Nicaragua	35% (delinquent between 1-12 months), 100% (over 12 months).
Sri Lanka	15% (delinquent 1-3 months), 35% (3-12 months), 100% (over 12 months overdue).
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	10% of unpaid outstanding principal balance (overdue), 50% of unpaid outstanding principal balance (substandard), 75% of unpaid outstanding principal balance (doubtful) and 100% of unpaid outstanding principal balance (loss).
United States	Called the Allowance for Loan Loss. Each credit union shall establish and maintain a regular reserve account for absorbing losses that exceed undivided earnings and special reserves as required by the NCUA board or state officials. Shall be made in accordance with GAAP and fairly represent probable losses for all categories. Shall not affect requirement to transfer earnings to regular reserves.
Uzbekistan	

	Restructured Loan Provision for Loss
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	35% (1-180 days delinquent), 100% (over 180 days delinquent).
Kyrgyz Republic	50% of the principal balance if the loan must be provisioned.
Laos	25% of outstanding principal balance of restructured loans must be provisioned, even if not delinquent.
Lithuania	
Mexico	Needs the approval of the credit committee.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	10% of principal balance (not delinquent), 50% (31 days delinquent), 75% (91 days delinquent) and 100% (181 days delinquent).
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Maintenance of Provision for Loan Loss
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Quarterly, a credit union should maintain a general provision for bad and doubtful debts of at least 2% of the net liability to the credit union borrowers not covered by other provisions.
Guatemala	Monthly, a credit union shall write off loans delinquent over 365 days, restructured, refinanced, uncollectible loans over 180 days delinquent, loans with a frequency of payment less than one month and loans with maturity dates equal or over 1 year.
Kyrgyz Republic	Analysis of the adequacy of the reserve for loan loss must be conducted at least once per month and the account adjustment made with other month-end adjustments. The total sum needed shall be compared with the current balance of the account.
Laos	Analysis of adequacy must be conducted no less than once per month and the account adjustment made with other month end adjustments. The total sum needed based on the analysis performed shall be compared with the current balance of the account.
Lithuania	
Mexico	The CNBV and the Federation can order the credit union to increase the amount of reserves, taking into account the credit risk assumed by the entity in its operations.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Analysis of adequacy must be conducted at least once per month and the account adjustment made with other month end adjustments. The total sum needed, based on the analysis performed, shall be compared with the current balance of the account.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Responsibility for Provision of Loan Loss and Charge Off
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Audit committee is responsible for adequacy of reserves for loan loss. Board approves monthly analysis of reserves, any increase to the reserves and loans for charge off.
Laos	Board of directors must approve a loan for charge off.
Lithuania	
Mexico	Credit union calculates the provisions.
Nicaragua	The credit union is responsible for the administration of the legal reserves for loan loss.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Board of directors determines adequacy of provisions and approves loans for charge off.
United States	Board of directors may authorize losses to be charged to the regular reserve after depleting the balance of undivided earnings account and other reserves.
Uzbekistan	

	Interest of Charged -Off Loans
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Any accrued interest associated with the charged-off loan must be reversed no later than the day of charge-off.
Laos	Any accrued interest associated with the charged off loan must be reversed no later than the date of the charge off. Only loan principal is charged off to the provision for loan losses.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	All accrued interest associated with the charged-off loan shall be reversed no later than the date of charge off. Only the loan principal is charged off to the provision for loan loss.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Off Balance Sheet for Charged -Off Loans
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Amount charged to loan-loss provision for the write-off shall be registered in memorandum accounts, and a non-accounting register organized by borrower shall be maintained for collection purposes.
Kyrgyz Republic	Charged-off loan must be maintained in an off-balance sheet account for at least 5 years and may continue to accrue interest. If debtor does not pay in 5 years, the assets must be removed from the off-balance sheet accounts.
Laos	Charged-off loan must be maintained in an off balance sheet account for at least 5 years and may continue to accrue interest. If debtor does not pay in 5 years, the assets must be removed from the off-balance sheet accounts.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Charged-off loan must be maintained in an off balance sheet account for at least 5 years and may continue to accrue interest. If debtor does not pay in 5 years, the assets must be removed from the off-balance sheet account.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Recovery of Charged -Off Loans
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Payment should be applied to loan loss provisions (if deficient), then to any other type of provision required and then to profits for the fiscal year.
Kyrgyz Republic	Payment will proceed first to interest and then to fees.
Laos	Payment will proceed to interest, then principal and finally fees.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Even if a loan is written off as an expense, collections should continue.
Uganda	Amount will be credited first to the interest due and then to fees.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Delinquent Members
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	May remain as a member of credit union.
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	Members with delinquent loans cannot receive additional funds for the current loan or new loans.
Lithuania	
Mexico	Credit unions with assets between 50,000,000 and 280,000,000 UDIS should try to restructure delinquent loans with new terms and conditions.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	May remain as a member of credit union but shall not receive any additional funds.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Reporting Delinquency
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Monthly delinquency report for regular, renegotiated, modified and refinanced loans.
Kyrgyz Republic	Calculated as of the last day of each month. Entire outstanding loan balance is delinquent, not just the amount of the delinquent payments.
Laos	Calculated as of the last day of each month. Entire outstanding loan balance is delinquent, not just the amount of the delinquent payments.
Lithuania	
Mexico	Calculated at the last day of each month.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Calculated as of the last day of each month. Entire outstanding loan balance is delinquent, not just the amount of the delinquent payments.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Delinquency Calculation
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Creditors can offset debts with shares.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	Creditors can offset debts with shares.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Loans with a frequency of payment less than 1 month, delinquency occurs after 1 late payment. Loans with a payment frequency period greater than 1 month, delinquency occurs on first missed payment. If the payment of interest is agreed at a shorter term than the amortization of principal, the loan is considered delinquent after 31 days.
Kyrgyz Republic	Determine the number of full payments due. Determine the actual number of payments made. Subtract the number of payments made from the number of payments due to get the number of delinquent payments. Note if interest only payment is due, delinquency is calculated on the non-payment of interest payments and the entire principal balance.
Laos	Delinquent loans greater than 30 days cannot exceed 10% of total loan portfolio.
Lithuania	
Mexico	Calculate the number of days delinquent. Depending on the number of days late, the credit union may have to provision a certain percentage.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Credit union can offset a member's shares, capital, dividends, bonus or any profits if the member has any debt to the credit union, another credit union or any registered society. Credit union has a right to claim defaulted debtors personal property, raw materials, produced goods and real estate purchased with a loan provided that any government and landlord claims are satisfied first.
Trinidad & Tobago	Creditors can offset debts with shares.
Uganda	Determine the amount of unpaid principal balance. Subtract the assumed unpaid principal balance from the actual loan balance to determine the amount of principal in arrears. Add the interest due to the loan principal in arrears. Divide the loan principal in arrears plus interest due by the scheduled payment amount to arrive at the number of months in arrears.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Preference of Credit Payments
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Legal or collections costs, late fees, interest, then principal.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Legal or collection fees, late fees, interest then principal.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Delinquent Loans Non-Accrual of Interest
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Must stop accruing interest if loan is delinquent more than 60 days or repayment of the principal or interest in full is not expected. Can continue to record interest in an off-balance sheet account until past due interest and principal is repaid in full.
Laos	Must stop accruing interest if loan is delinquent more than 60 days or repayment of the principal or interest in full is not expected. Non-accrual may be restored to accrual status if all past-due interest and principal is repaid in full.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Interest shall not be included in income for delinquent loans unless the loan is fully secured and is in the process of collection or is 100% secured after set off of deposits and shares.
Uganda	Interest stops accruing if the loan is delinquent more than 60 days or repayment of principal or interest in full isn't expected. Can continue to record interest in an off-balance sheet account until past due interest and principal is repaid in full.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	External Borrowing limits
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Maximum aggregate of 25% capital and deposits. Bylaws may permit a credit union to borrow an aggregate amount up to 50% of its regulatory capital and deposits if approved by the Superintendent. Credit union may pledge its assets as security for short-terms liquid funds up to 50% of its capital.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	The National Bank of Costa Rica can grant medium- and long-term credit to credit unions. Interest will be determined by the National Banking System.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Version 1: Cannot borrow except on a short-term basis above an amount equal to 20% of the total shareholding in the credit union. Version 2: Cannot borrow above an amount equal to 50% of the total shareholding in the credit union. Cannot consider subordinated debt obtained by the credit union in determining borrowing limits.
Guatemala	May not exceed 5% of total assets (10% if authorized by FENACOAC). Term of loans must greater than 3 years. Cost of credit should provide an adequate margin that covers operating costs, protection costs and generates the surplus necessary for the planned growth of institutional capital. Funds should be applied to investment specific projects.
Kyrgyz Republic	No limits before 2006. Limit is 3 times institutional capital (April 2006), 2.5 times (April 2007), and 2 times (April 2008). New credit unions must wait 3 months before borrowing and limit is 3.5 times institutional capital (year 2), 3 times (year 3), 2.5 times (year 4) and 2 times (year 5). Cannot use any type of capital account as collateral.
Laos	May not exceed 5% of total assets. Cannot use any type of capital accounts as collateral.
Lithuania	External borrowing is prohibited to form the share capital of the credit union.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Maximum of 5% total assets, inclusive of borrowing from other credit unions and from other cooperative institutions.
Uganda	Cannot exceed 15% of total assets without permission of SSB. Cannot use any type of capital account as collateral.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Loan Limits - Concentration
Bolivia	Members: Cannot loan for amounts superior to members' additional shares. Public: Loan to individual or a group of individuals cannot exceed 3% of equity. Offer of credit with a superior rate cannot be higher than 1% of equity. Credit extended to a financial entity cannot exceed 20% equity except when authorized by the SBEF. Cannot extend credit to executives of the credit union or individuals linked with them. Outstanding loans held by the executives must be paid before assuming their positions.
Canada–British Columbia	Maximum amount a credit union may lend under any single commercial loan is the greater of the value of the borrower's unencumbered non-equity shares and money on deposit or \$25,000. To make loans that exceed these limits, the Superintendent shall review whether the credit union has adequate commercial lending experience and expertise, whether the credit union has an adequate capital base and whether the investment and lending policies have appropriate criteria and procedures for managing and monitoring such loans.
Canada–Ontario	Loans only can be made to members. Superintendent may grant variations from prescribed lending limits.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	There are no fixed limits in the total that a credit union can lend to its members.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Version 1: Maturity of 5 years for unsecured and 10 years for secured. Cannot lend more than £15,000 in excess of the member's shareholding. Version 2: Maturity of 10 years for unsecured and 25 years for secured. May lend £15,000 in excess of the borrowing member's shareholding or 1.5% of total shares in excess of the member's shareholding. Both: Cannot make business loans, cannot enter regulated mortgage with a term more than 25 years, individual large exposures cannot exceed 25% of capital and sum of all large exposures cannot exceed 500% of capital.
Guatemala	Loan to individual cannot exceed 10% of accounting net worth at close of prior fiscal year (total of shares + institutional capital). Loan amount shall not exceed 70% of the appraised value of the collateral.
Kyrgyz Republic	During the first 12 months of operation, no member may borrow an amount in excess of 3 times share capital contribution. A loan to a member or group of related members cannot exceed 15% of credit union capital, which includes institutional capital and share capital.
Laos	Loan to member or group of members cannot exceed of 10% of total net worth of the SCU. Maturity of a loan cannot exceed 3 years. Loans must be repaid in cash by the borrower. SCU loans must be secured by either collateral or guarantees in compliance with the Secured Transactions Law and Decree. Savings deposits can be used as collateral to secure a loan but not ownership shares.
Lithuania	Maximum cannot exceed tenfold the amount of the member's share contribution and 10% of the amount of accumulated deposits with the credit union, as determined on the basis of the last balance sheet. Must be secured loans: pledge, mortgage security or guarantee.
Mexico	Total credit cannot exceed 5,000 UDIS and credit limit per person cannot exceed 7% of net capital (assets less than 2,750,000 UDIS); Credit limit for a person cannot exceed 5% of net capital or 7% of net capital for a corporate body (assets between 2,750,000 and 50,000,000 UDIS). Credit limit for a person cannot exceed 3% of net capital or 7% of net capital for corporate body (assets between 50,000,000 and 280,000,000 UDIS).
Nicaragua	Maximum loan or credit limit to one member will be established by the board of directors of each credit union.
Sri Lanka	Loans secured by goods other than agricultural produce must receive approval by the general meeting. Limited: Maximum loan size is decided according to bylaws; Unlimited: Changes to maximum loan size require approval of Co-operative Development Department.
Trinidad & Tobago	Credit exposure to a single member or in an aggregate amount whether secured or unsecured should not exceed 25% of total institutional capital. Loans to related parties must be done at an arm's length basis, and the transactions must be closely monitored. The terms cannot be more favorable than those offered to the general membership.
Uganda	Loan to member or group of members cannot exceed 10% of SACCO equity. Unsecured loan cannot exceed 10% of SACCO institutional capital.
United States	Loans and lines of credit cannot exceed 10% of the credit union's total unimpaired capital and surplus. Maturity of a loan cannot exceed 12 years (not applicable for lines of credit). Maturity for residential real estate loans cannot exceed 40 years. Maturities for second mortgages secured by a residential dwelling, mobile homes used as a residence and loan to finance the improvement of a residential dwelling cannot exceed 20 years. Cannot discriminate based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, handicap or familial status.
Uzbekistan	Loan to member or related group of members cannot exceed 25% of the credit union's capital. Maximum amount of unsecured loan issued to one borrower cannot exceed 10% of the capital. Cannot use a credit union's statutory fund (minimum capital) for loans.

	Loan Interest Rates
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	The interest rate assessment report showing the comparison between the profile of interest rates payable to it and the profile of interest rates payable by it must be reviewed and approved at least annually. Will be paid each successive third month and the bank rate will be set by the Bank of Canada on the 15th day of the month preceding the interest payment. Interest can never be less than 3%.
Canada–Ontario	Credit unions are required to disclose the cost of borrowing. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations requiring the disclosure of interest rates and the manner of calculating and paying the interest.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Fixed or variable rates to cover operating expenses, loan loss provisions, provide for adequate profitability and meet institutional capital requirements. Effective interest rate must be disclosed prior to granting the loan. Interest should be accrued when it is earned, rather than when it is actually paid.
Laos	Established by the SCU to cover cost of fund, administrative costs, loan loss provisions, profit and to meet institutional capital requirements. Loans fees may be charged to recover direct costs. Effective interest rate must be disclosed prior to granting the loan.
Lithuania	Determined by the board of the credit union.
Mexico	Interest rates for credit are established as percentage points and tied to a national rate in UDIS. Cannot adjust interest rate during the contract period with borrower.
Nicaragua	The board of directors establishes the interest rates and describes the guarantees and conditions relating to the interest rates in the policy.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Fixed or variable as determined by board of directors to cover operating expenses, loan loss provisions, provide for adequate profitability and meet institutional capital requirements. Loan fees may be charged to cover the direct costs associated with granting a loan. Effective loan interest rate must be disclosed prior to granting the loan.
United States	A federal credit union may extend credit to its members at rates not to exceed 15% a year on the unpaid balance inclusive of all finance charges. NCUA may set temporary maximum rates. Variable rates are permitted if the effective rate over the term of the loan (or line of credit) does not exceed the maximum permissible rate. Board of directors may authorize an interest refund to members.
Uzbekistan	

	Loans to Credit Union Officials
Bolivia	Public: The board of directors, the supervisory committee and the credit committee cannot receive loans from the credit union while serving in their positions. Existing loans at the time of election to the credit union board or committees cannot be refinanced or extended.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	The credit union may lend to an officer, a member of a committee or a director an amount in excess of the aggregate of their deposits; however, the credit committee and board must approve the loan before it is made and review it annually.
Colombia	Loans to the board or supervisory committee members must conform to the bylaws and rules of each credit union. Loans to legal representatives must be approved by the board and comply with the bylaws and rules of the credit union. Spouses, partners and individuals related to the board and supervisory committee can receive lending and consulting services.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Cannot make a loan to one of its officers or relative of any person connected with an officer or paid employee on terms more favorable than those to other members.
Guatemala	Loans to directors, employees and their family members must be approved according to the credit procedures and policies applied to the rest of the members. Delinquency among executive committee is strictly prohibited. If delinquency occurs, board may suspend or remove executive committee member.
Kyrgyz Republic	Credit committee must approve all loans to officials and their immediate family by a simple majority of those present at the meeting. Managing board will approve all loans made to the credit committee and their immediate family. Rates must not be more favorable than loans to other credit union members.
Laos	Loans to elected officials and their immediate family must be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the credit committee. Loans to the credit committee and their immediate family must be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the board of directors. Rates, terms and conditions cannot be more favorable.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Regulated by the bylaws of the credit union.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Loans to officers, directors and employees must comply with the requirements under the Credit Union Act, and the terms cannot be more favorable than are to other members. The credit committee must report these loans to the board and supervisory committee. Officials receiving the loan cannot participate in the discussion or vote.
Uganda	Board of directors must approve all loans to officials and their immediate family by a simple majority of board members present at the meeting. An official receiving a loan must be excused from voting. Rates, terms and conditions must not be more favorable than loans to other SACCO members.
United States	The board of directors must approve a loan to an official (as endorser or guarantor) in any case where the aggregate of the loan(s) exceeds \$20,000 pledged shares. Rates, terms and conditions must be non-preferential.
Uzbekistan	The credit union cannot enter into contracts with the board members, credit committee, audit commission, employees and their immediate families if terms are more favorable than those to other members.

	Loan Policy
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	The policy must contain criteria for distinguishing and evaluating applications for commercial loans and leases, managing default risk and interest rate risk, realizing security, criteria for managing, monitoring, classifying and accounting non-productive loans and entering into off balance sheet transactions for hedging.
Canada–Ontario	Established by the board and must reflect the standard of a reasonable and prudent person. Superintendent may order a revision of the policy. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the management of risk, security interest, disclosures, conditions and interest rates.
Colombia	Bylaws can extend credit to non-members for social reasons or for collective well-being.
Costa Rica	General limits regarding credit will be established by the regulations and the board.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Credit union must establish, maintain and implement an up-to-date lending policy approved by the management committee. Version 2 credit union must provide the FSA with a copy of its lending policy statement.
Guatemala	Credit union must develop a credit policy.
Kyrgyz Republic	Written credit policy must be approved by general meeting. Members of board and daily management are responsible for its development and execution. General meeting must review and revise policy annually as necessary.
Laos	The SCU must have a credit policy.
Lithuania	
Mexico	Board of directors of credit union must establish a credit manual that defines the credit limits, such as the type of creditors and products the credit union offers. Board must approve any revisions to the manual.
Nicaragua	General condition for offering credit is established by the internal regulations (policy) of the credit union and regulated by the board of directors.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Board must approve a policy for granting secured and unsecured loans. Policy should include terms, conditions of repayment, maximum amounts that can be borrowed and acceptable forms of security.
Uganda	SACCO must have a written policy and procedures approved by the board that define and describe the goals of the SACCO's loan activity. Board shall review and revise policy annually as necessary.
United States	Board of directors of each federal credit union must establish written policies for loans and lines of credit, which must include an overdraft provision if the credit union advances money to cover an account deficit without having a credit application on file.
Uzbekistan	Written loan policy must be approved by the credit union board. The policy must include a provision on the establishment of loan terms and conditions, loan limits, acceptable types of collateral and requirements to adequately monitor disbursed loans.

	Loan Documentation and Analysis
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Credit committee considers all loan applications. Bylaws may permit loan officers to perform duties of the credit committee. The credit union must disclose to the member the cost of borrowing and other loan terms including prepayment, penalties for failure to repay and changes to the loan agreement.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	Credit committee will make decisions on credit applications.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Purpose or use of loan, ability of the borrower, guarantor, co-guarantor to pay, lending limits, credit history of member, sufficiency of collateral used to guarantee payment, commercial and personal references and evaluation of domestic stability of borrower and guarantors.
Kyrgyz Republic	Credit committee makes all decisions on loans.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	Identification of the applicant, documentation of ability to pay, contract and credit titles, credit history, signature of applicant, any correspondence with applicant, proof of domicile, guarantee, any documentation of a restructuring of a loan. Credit committee makes decision.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Credit committee will make decisions on credit applications. (Net loans / Total loans) = Between 70%-80%
Uganda	Application, verification of income and expenses, ownership, condition and value of collateral, adequate insurance protection, financial condition of co-signor or guarantor, projection of future cash flows to ensure loan repayment and calculation of appropriate financial ratios.
United States	Credit committee or loan officer ensures a credit application is kept on file for each borrower.
Uzbekistan	

	Quality Control Review
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	Credit approval procedures must be reviewed and approved at least annually.
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Audit committee periodically reviews loan portfolio and reports to the board.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	Supervisory committee reviews the credit operations and the controls methods in the credit manual.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Supervisory committee reviews the loan portfolio at least twice a year. Board reviews management reports about loans on a monthly basis.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Investment Policy
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	The investment committee must ensure the credit union has procedures in place to implement the investment policy. The policy must be reviewed and approved annually.
Canada–Ontario	Established by the board and must reflect the standard of a reasonable and prudent person. Superintendent may order a revision of the policy. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the management of risk.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Any investment that does not meet the agreed payment of principal and interest over 30 days must be provisioned 35% or 100%, if over 180 days. Any investment that exceeds 20% of the credit union accounting net worth that does not comply with the approved requirements must be 100% provisioned.
Kyrgyz Republic	General meeting formulates, reviews and adjusts the investment policy. Board reviews the policy at least annually and makes changes if necessary. Audit committee is responsible for ensuring the investment policy is carried out adequately and achieves the goals for which it was created.
Laos	Board of directors is responsible for the investment policy.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Credit unions are required to adopt a reasonable and prudent person approach to avoid speculative investments and undue risk while obtaining a reasonable return.
Uganda	Board of directors and management formulates, reviews and adjusts investment policy annually. Must have provisions for potential investment loss. Amount of provision must be based on the potential loss.
United States	Board of directors establishes a written investment policy, which should address the purpose and objective of investment policy, characteristics of investments, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and concentration risk, investment authority, authorized brokers-dealers, investment trading activities and investments outside the scope of the board policy.
Uzbekistan	The board of directors decides on the investment of excess funds.

	Approved Investments
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	The credit union may invest only in such types of securities or property and on such conditions as are prescribed. Credit union can make investments that are not authorized as long as the total book value of the investments does not exceed a prescribed amount and adheres to the prescribed conditions. (The regulations do not specify the details of the amount or conditions.)
Colombia	Entities supervised by the bank superintendent or the credit union superintendent, other financial cooperatives, other multi-active and integrated cooperatives, the fund for the credit union superintendent, financial services entities, personal property, real property and other businesses that conform to the social object of Law 79 of 1988.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Deposits or loans to a UK domestic firm authorized to accept deposits, deposits or loans to an institution which is authorized in any other European Environment Agency (EEA) state to accept deposits, sterling denominated securities issued by the government of any EEA State and fixed interest sterling denominated securities guaranteed by the government of any EEA State.
Guatemala	Institutions regulated and supervised by the banking regulator of Guatemala, securities or instruments that are guaranteed by the government of Guatemala and foreign institutions which are regulated in their own countries and have deposits that are guaranteed in currency.
Kyrgyz Republic	Government securities, financial institution deposits, the FCSDCU and credit union associations that have been approved by the NBKR.
Laos	Investments approved by the bank and deposits in financial institutions regulated by the bank.
Lithuania	Government securities.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Any securities other than first mortgage and property, any bank or person acting as a banker and any shares or securities of other registered societies.
Trinidad & Tobago	Securities issued or guaranteed by the government of Trinidad & Tobago, other domestic securities registered by the Trinidad & Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission, deposits offered by credit unions, securities and deposits offered by other financial institutions licensed by the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago and mutual funds registered and domiciled in Trinidad & Tobago.
Uganda	Deposit instruments (maturity less than 1 year) of financial institutions supervised and regularly inspected by the Bank of Uganda, shares of second tier cooperatives and short-term government securities (maturity less than 1 year).
United States	Variable rate investments, corporate credit union shares/deposits, registered investment company, collateralized mortgage obligation/real estate mortgage investment conduit, municipal security, U.S. dollar deposits, eurodollar deposits, banker's acceptances, deposit notes, bank notes and European financial options contracts.
Uzbekistan	Government securities

	Prohibited Investments
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	Cannot invest in land except land acquired in settlement or partial settlement of loans and held for less than 7 years if the investment would result in the credit union having a total investment, directly or indirectly, in land that exceeds the aggregate 10% of its assets.
Canada–Ontario	Credit unions are prohibited from investing in another credit union without approval of the Superintendent.
Colombia	Cannot invest in its own member entities.
Costa Rica	Speculative or usury investments.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Investment in speculative instruments with unknown returns and terms.
Kyrgyz Republic	Investments intended to be held to maturity; credit union officials, employee and immediate family may not receive anything of value in connection with the investment transactions and any additional limitations by the NBKR or the FCSDCU.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Investments in securities of a related party and investments in real estate.
Uganda	Investments purchased with the intention to hold to maturity; SACCO officials, employees and immediate family members may not receive anything of value in connection with investment transactions and any restrictions placed by the SSB.
United States	Derivatives, zero coupon investments with a maturity date that is more than 10 years from the settlement date, mortgage servicing rights, certain commercial mortgages, stripped mortgage backed securities, residual interests in collateralized mortgage obligations, real estate mortgage investment conduits and small business related securities.
Uzbekistan	

	Investment Limits
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	Must require a specified percentage of total assets be held in low risk investments.
Canada–Ontario	Shall not directly or indirectly exceed a prescribed percentage of its regulatory capital and deposits. Must divest securities within 2 years after their acquisition or within timeframe specified by the Superintendent.
Colombia	Up to 15% of institutional capital.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Version 1: Maturity cannot exceed 12 months. Version 2: Maturity cannot exceed more than 5 years.
Guatemala	Investments cannot exceed 20% of accounting net worth (total shares + institutional capital) per institution in which they invest, except those investments made in FENACOAC.
Kyrgyz Republic	No one type of investment or investment in one entity may exceed 10% of the credit union's institutional capital and capital shares.
Laos	No investment in one particular entity may exceed a certain percentage of the investment portfolio without prior approval of the Bank. Exact percentage not specified.
Lithuania	Bylaws must set forth the time limits of investment into government securities.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Cannot invest more than 25% of share capital in cooperative organizations.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	15% of institutional capital for shares of any entity as an investment. 20% of institutional capital for investment in other entities as an aggregate. 15% ownership participation in non-financial entities.
Uganda	No one type of investment or investment in one entity may exceed 10% of SACCO's institutional capital without prior approval of SACCO Supervisory Unit.
United States	
Uzbekistan	May not exceed 20% of credit union's capital.

	Fixed Assets Limits
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Cannot exceed 1%.
Kyrgyz Republic	Cannot exceed 10% of the total of institutional capital and capital shares (not including OREO). Need approval of the FCSDCU to exceed 10%.
Laos	Cannot exceed a specified % of total assets (not including donated fixed assets and OREO). Exact percentage not specified.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Cannot exceed 5% of total assets. Credit unions are restricted from directly or indirectly acquiring land except where necessary for conducting its business, housing its officers or employees or satisfying debts due to a 5-year limit on holding.
Uganda	Cannot exceed 10% of total assets (not including OREO) otherwise need approval of the SSB.
United States	Cannot exceed 5% of credit union’s shares and retained earnings if have \$1 million or more in assets. Credit unions that qualify for the regulatory flexibility program are exempt from the 5% limitation.
Uzbekistan	If a credit union invests more than 10% of total assets in real estate, the credit union must get the approval of the Central Bank. If real estate is part of OREO, the credit union has a half year to bring the ratio back to 10%.

	OREO Limits
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations defining the interests of the credit union in real property and determining the method of valuing those interests.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Credit union may keep special assets as long as they are used for the credit union. Credit union must register the cost of adjudicating the asset in accounting and receive a resolution of approval from the board of directors.
Kyrgyz Republic	Cannot remain on the credit union's books for more than 1 year beginning on the date originally transferred to the credit union.
Laos	Cannot remain on SCU's books for more than 1 year beginning on the date when ownership of the property is transferred to the SCU. SCU may hold the property for an additional year if it made a good faith attempt to dispose of the property and disposal would have been detrimental.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	(Non earning liquid assets / Total Assets) = Less than 1%.
Uganda	Cannot exceed 5% of total assets. Cannot remain on the SACCO's book for more than 1 year beginning on the date when ownership of the property is transferred to the SACCO.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	OREO Appraisal
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	If appraised value of an asset as determined by the Superintendent varies materially from the credit union's appraisal, the Superintendent shall send to the credit union, auditor, audit committee and stabilization authority written notice of the value of the asset.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Credit unions must perform a technical appraisal, following banking criteria, to determine value of asset. Appraisals should be included in credit union credit policies.
Kyrgyz Republic	The market value of the property must be determined by an appraisal if the recorded investment in the loan is equal or less than 5% of institutional capital. Staff or official may perform evaluation if independent.
Laos	Market value must be determined and placed in writing. Independent staff or official may perform appraisal if investment is equal or less than 5% of institutional capital.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Market value of real estate and assets owned must be determined by an appraisal if the recorded investment in the loan is equal or less than 5% of institutional capital.
United States	Appraisal by a licensed appraiser is necessary for certain real estate transactions, transactions of \$1 million or more, nonresidential and complex residential transactions over \$250,000. Staff appraisers must be independent of lending, investment and collection.
Uzbekistan	

	OREO Provisions
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Must provision if credit union cannot liquidate: 50% over 24 months from adjudication or acceptance and 100% over 30 months from adjudication or acceptance.
Kyrgyz Republic	Decrease in value of the property should be charged to a specifically established reserve account.
Laos	Any losses between the overall loan cost and market value, minus estimated costs of disposition, must be charged to the provision for loan losses. Any further declines in the value must be charged to a specifically established reserve.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Must provision any decline in value during the appraisal. If the SACCO cannot sell assets owned in a year, the SACCO shall reduce the value of the assets by 33% for 3 years until the value is reduced to 0.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	OREO Disposition
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Should liquidate within 24 months from the date of acceptance or acquisition. If cannot liquidate within this term, the credit union must provision. Cannot adjudicate assets to directors, employees or related parties.
Kyrgyz Republic	Sale that results in gain must be accounted as non-operating income. Sale that results in a loss must be accounted as non-operating loss.
Laos	Sale that results in gain must be accounted as non-operating income. Sale that results in a loss must be accounted as non-operating loss.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Sale that results in gain must be accounted as non-operating income. Sale that results in a loss must be accounted as non-operating loss.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Share Minimum
Bolivia	Determined by the General Assembly.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	50,000 colones.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Established in the credit union's charter.
Laos	Established in the SCU's bylaws.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Established in credit union's bylaws.
Sri Lanka	Limited: Up to 10 shares; Unlimited: 1 share.
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Established in the SACCO's bylaws.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Withdrawal of Shares
Bolivia	Members: Allowed if the return is consistent with law and credit union can cover its outstanding obligations. Public: Allowed if 90-days notice is given unless there are accumulated losses, it breaches the technical and legal requirements or causes total shares to fall below 90% of the existing balance.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Conditions in which shares can be redeemed is set forth in the articles of the credit union.
Colombia	Credit union can set a partial or total redemption of shares. Must prevent members from withdrawing shares if the number of shares will fall below the requisite minimum. Need two-thirds approval of members to redeem shares. Assembly of members must set any special shares.
Costa Rica	General conditions for savings are established by regulations and the board. Members have a right to have their account balances returned to them as specified in the bylaws when withdrawing membership.
Ecuador	Can be withdrawn at any time.
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Allowed as prescribed in the charter or upon termination of membership. Requires a 6-month notice.
Laos	Allowed as prescribed in the bylaws or upon termination of membership.
Lithuania	Members can request the credit union return share contributions. Shares can be bequeathed.
Mexico	Allowed if withdrawal does not affect the minimum capital level of the credit union and conforms with the capitalization index in the regulations.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Member savings and non-permanent shares can be withdrawn on demand or with a required period of notice.
Uganda	Allowed only upon membership termination and if SACCO is meeting institutional capital requirements and has adequate liquidity.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Limits on Shares and Deposits
Bolivia	Members: Credit union cannot capture deposits or give out certificates of participation. Members and Public: No ownership shares can be guaranteed.
Canada– British Columbia	Equity shares are not membership shares if the cost is more than \$5,000 of that type of equity. Credit union must file a disclosure statement with the B.C. Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations for the issuance of equity shares.
Canada–Ontario	Credit union with a lien on deposits and shares may set off any sum toward the payment of the liability. Credit union must pay the Minister any unclaimed property defined as inactive for 7 years. Shares are not insurable by the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Ontario. Transfers of shares are prohibited. Credit union shall maintain a separate stated capital account for each class of shares.
Colombia	No person can have more than 10% of the shares and no business can have more than 49% of the shares. Employees should not receive preferential treatment with respect to shares. Members' liability is limited to the amount of shares. Shares cannot be transferred to a third party except as permitted in the bylaws and regulations.
Costa Rica	There are no limits on the total and maturity time for deposits and savings. The value of shares cannot be less than 50,000 colones but no more than 200,000 colones. The assembly of members can issue or reduce shares. The assembly can offer investment shares but the maximum percentage of these shares must be equal to assets on the balance sheet 6 months prior to issuance.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Shares in a credit union must not be held in the joint names of more than 2 members. Member cannot have shares or accept deposits exceeding the greater of 10,000 pounds or 1.5% of the total shareholdings in the credit union.
Guatemala	Member cannot own more than 10% of all ownership shares (assets less than 300,000 Queztales) or 15% (assets over 300,000 Queztales). No individual or related group can have 50% of the resources deposited as reserves in the Central Finance Fund of FENACOAC. If this limit is exceeded, 100% of the excess must be deposited in the reserve fund.
Kyrgyz Republic	Share capital cannot serve as a guarantee for loans. Member liability is limited to the amount they have invested in capital shares. No member or group of related members can own more than 10% of the total capital shares or savings deposits when the total member savings deposits are greater than 100,000 Som.
Laos	Ownership shares may not be used to secure a loan. Member liability is limited to the amount they have invested in ownership shares and may not be transferred to a third party. No member or group of related members may own more than 10% of all ownership shares and savings.
Lithuania	Maximum amount of shares allowed to be acquired by 1 member is set forth in the bylaws. Bylaws set the share payment procedures and the procedure for the transfer of shares.
Mexico	An individual cannot control more than 2% of the capital of the credit union. A business, directly or indirectly, cannot control more than 10% of the capital of the credit union.
Nicaragua	Can have a provisional share account if the member contributes less than the par value of the share.
Sri Lanka	Deposits from non-members are allowed if specified in the bylaws. Limited: Each member can have up to 10 shares but no individual can have more than 20% of outstanding shares.
Trinidad & Tobago	Withdrawable shares are liabilities. Permanent, non-withdrawable shares are equity. A dormant account is defined as no activity for more than 5 years or when the credit union is unable to contact the member via mail at the end of the financial year. After 5 years, the credit union must publish a list of dormant accounts in the newspaper and then must escheat to the reserve fund.
Uganda	Cannot use ownership shares to secure or repay a loan. Can use savings deposits to secure or repay a loan. No member or group of members can have more than 10% of total ownership shares and savings deposits of SACCO.
United States	A credit union may enforce its statutory lien against a member's account for any outstanding financial obligations. Maximum amount of all public unit and nonmember shares cannot exceed 20% of the total shares of the credit union or \$1.5 million, whichever is greater.
Uzbekistan	

	Dividends
Bolivia	Dividends are prorated according to the total and maturity of the ownership shares of each member as regulated by INALCO for member credit unions and SBEF for public credit unions. Cannot distribute dividends if there are accumulated losses and/or deficiencies in reserves. If illegally distributed, the board of directors and the executive committee are personally responsible.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Subject to the bylaws. Board declares dividends and the credit union may pay them in money or property. The credit union cannot pay out dividends if it does not comply with the regulations for adequate capital and liquidity.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	Set in the bylaws.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	A version 1 credit union pays dividends out of interim profits more than once a year and cannot pay different dividends on different accounts, unlike a version 2 credit union.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Dividends can be paid after all credit union expenses, provisions and interest costs have been paid. Not guaranteed.
Laos	
Lithuania	Paid from the profit which remains after the payment of taxes and after the deduction of funds to reserves and other capital. Paid in proportion to amount of shares.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Limited: Balance of net income after subtracting reserve requirement can be distributed to pay dividends but cannot exceed 10% of net income. Unlimited: Need approval of Registrar before distributing dividends.
Trinidad & Tobago	May be paid only if made from realized, ordinary, non-dividend surplus. Any impairment of institutional capital must be first corrected and all impaired assets and loans losses must be written off.
Uganda	Will grant if SACCO has met all institutional capital requirements, financial requirements established by the SSB and established adequate provisions against losses on loans.
United States	Board of directors declares dividends on share, share draft and share certificate accounts and are available only from undivided earnings. Payment of dividends cannot cause the credit unions' net worth classification to fall below adequately capitalized.
Uzbekistan	

	Interest on Shares and Deposits
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	Permitted to pay limited interest contributed from social capital as established by the assembly of members and within the limits of the Central Bank of Costa Rica. Members will earn interest up until they withdraw the funds.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Interest of a member in a joint account must be treated as 50% of the shareholding in that account.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Interest rate changes as market interest rates change and/or the funding needs of the credit union change. May be variable or fixed. If fixed, credit union must pay stated rate in contract.
Laos	Interest rates are determined by each SCU. May be variable or fixed. If fixed, credit union must pay stated rate in contract.
Lithuania	
Mexico	The credit union reserves the right to adjust the rate of interest. Each product or type of deposit account can have a different rate of interest.
Nicaragua	Board of directors determines interest rates for shares and time deposits. The policy will establish the guarantees and the conditions relating to interest.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Deposits are remunerated in the form of periodic interest payments.
Uganda	Interest rate changes as market interest rates change and/or the funding needs of the SACCO change. May be variable or fixed depending. If fixed, credit union must pay rate stated in contract. Must be accrued no less than monthly.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Liquidity Evaluation
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	Must complete a liquidity return form to the B.C. Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations Financial Institutions Commission. Liquid assets include cash on hand, deposits, government treasury bills, security instruments guaranteed by government, banker's acceptance with a maturity of less than 1 year and loans on demand with maturity of less than 100 days.
Canada–Ontario	Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations regulating adequate and appropriate forms of liquidity.
Colombia	National government can require credit unions to maintain a liquidity fund in a second-tier association under the auspices of the Superintendencia.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Bank board authorizes the establishment of the liquidity fund, consisting of contributions from second-tier credit unions and supporting international organizations. All credit unions under the Superintendencia must participate and others may if they are financially solvent and meet prudential norms.
Great Britain	A credit union must establish, maintain and implement an up-to-date liquidity management policy statement approved by the management committee. Version 2 credit union must send to the FSA a copy of its liquidity management policy statement.
Guatemala	Adjusted monthly. If there is a reserve mismatch for 2 consecutive months or 3 non-consecutive months in 1 calendar year, it will be added to the oversight list of the Rating Agency and FENACOAC will provide follow-up and make an accounting adjustment.
Kyrgyz Republic	General meeting formulates, reviews and adjusts the asset liability management policy. Board monitors the asset liability management position and makes any necessary changes. Manager performs daily liquidity assessment.
Laos	
Lithuania	Determined by the Bank of Lithuania.
Mexico	The CNBV and the Federation can order the credit union to increase the amount of reserves, taking into account the credit risk assumed by the entity.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Credit unions have access to the Central Bank's liquidity discount window.
Uganda	Performed at least monthly and reports must be submitted to the board.
United States	
Uzbekistan	Board is responsible for developing and revising the liquidity management policy.

	Liquidity Ratio Calculation
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Liquid assets (maturity less than 30 days) - liabilities due in 30 days or less / savings deposits + 30 days shares \geq 15%.
Laos	Liquid assets (maturity less than 30 days) - liabilities due in 30 days or less / savings deposits \geq 15%.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	(Liquid assets-short term payables) / total deposits \geq 15%.
Uganda	Liquid assets (maturity less than 30 days) - liabilities due in 30 days or less / savings deposits \geq 15%.
United States	
Uzbekistan	Credit union must use liquid assets (cash, short-term government securities, demand deposits with banks) + investments with maturity of 30 days.

	Liquidity Ratio
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	10% of aggregate deposit and other debt liabilities. Cannot exceed 1.5% of aggregate value of all credit union assets in British Columbia.
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Version 1 credit union: Must have 10% of its total relevant liabilities in liquid assets. Version 2 credit union: Minimum of 5% of its total relevant liabilities in liquid assets.
Guatemala	Minimum of 20% deposits as liquid reserves deposited in central finance facility of FENACOAC.
Kyrgyz Republic	15% of day shares and savings deposits in liquid funds or demand deposit account.
Laos	Minimum of 15% of savings deposits in liquid funds or demand deposit accounts.
Lithuania	
Mexico	Minimum of 10%.
Nicaragua	20% of captured deposits.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	15% in relation to total liabilities.
Uganda	15% of savings deposits in liquid funds or demand deposit accounts.
United States	
Uzbekistan	Minimum of 20%.

	Records Preservation Responsibility
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Lieutenant Governor of Council may make regulations regarding record retention.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Chief Accountant is responsible for storing records at an off-site location. The NBKR establishes a list of documents to be stored and required period for storage.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Accountant is responsible for storing duplicate vital records at an off-site location.
United States	Board of directors is responsible for establishing a vital records preservation program.
Uzbekistan	

	Vital Records
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Must be kept in English or French in the credit union’s head office. Include articles, bylaws, resolutions, register of board, committees officers, securities, members, books of account, accounting records and meeting minutes.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	List of share, savings and/or deposit account balance and loan balances for each member, financial report of credit union, a list of investment accounts and a copy of all loan contracts or instruments.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	Accounting records, bylaws, board minutes, minutes from other sessions, financial statements, contracts or obligations with third parties and loan documents.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	List of share, savings and/or deposit account balance and loan balances for each member, financial report of SACCO, a list of SACCO bank and investment accounts and a copy of all loan contracts or instruments.
United States	List of share, deposit and loan balance for each member’s account, financial report of credit union, and a list of the credit union’s financial institutions, insurance policies and investments.
Uzbekistan	

	Founding Members
Bolivia	Minimum of 10 founding members.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Minimum of 20 or more to incorporate a credit union.
Colombia	No limit on the number of members that can join a credit union.
Costa Rica	Minimum of 20 founding members. Members can join or withdraw voluntarily.
Ecuador	No less than 50 founding members. Institutions belonging to the financial system, stock market, private insurance system and social security system cannot participate in the establishment of a credit union.
Great Britain	Minimum of 21 founding members as specified in the Credit Unions Act of 1979 above the age of 16.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Minimum of 10 founding members or 50 founding members for credit unions participating in an Asian Development Bank project. Founding members cannot terminate membership until 1 year from date of credit union licensing.
Laos	Minimum of 250 founding members. Founding members cannot terminate their membership until 1 year from the date of SCU licensing.
Lithuania	Minimum of 50 natural persons of the Republic of Lithuania.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Members must be legal or natural and more than 16 years old without regard to race, nationality, religion, political ideas or sex. Must have a good reputation.
Sri Lanka	Minimum of 10 founding members above the age of 18. Members are permitted free of charge to inspect the credit union's laws, rules, bylaws and list of members.
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Minimum of 100 founding members. Founding members cannot terminate membership until 1 year from date of SACCO registration.
United States	
Uzbekistan	Minimum of 50 founding members. Founding members shall appoint a person to represent the credit union's interests to fulfill registration and licensing requirements.

	Registration and Licensing
Bolivia	Members: Licensed and controlled by INALCO. Public: Licensed by SBEF.
Canada– British Columbia	Must file an Application to Incorporate and an Application for Business Authorization with the British Columbia Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations Financial Institutions Commission.
Canada–Ontario	Minister issues the certificate of incorporation. The Superintendent must evaluate the sufficiency and regularity of the articles and bylaws before the Minister issues the certificate. Superintendent must approve the lending license. Credit unions may amend their articles of incorporation.
Colombia	Need the authorization of the Superintendencia to begin operations. Superintendencia must investigate the financial solvency of the credit union prior to approval. The national government can establish lower requirements if there are insufficient financial services in a certain area or if there is a bond of association. Need to present a certificate of accreditation to the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Economía Solidaria to register articles of incorporation.
Costa Rica	Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social authorizes and registers a credit union for operation, and INFOCOOP must be notified regarding the registration process. Credit unions are exempt from national and municipal taxes with respect to the formation, registration, modification of statutes and legal requisites.
Ecuador	Superintendencia authorizes and provides license to credit unions that provide financial intermediation with the public in general. Approved credit unions must be registered in the Mercantile Registry where the credit union records its main domicile.
Great Britain	Credit union must apply to the FSA for permission to accept deposits. Credit union applicants will need to decide to apply as a version 1 or version 2 credit union.
Guatemala	Regulator qualifies credit union and credit union must register in the Mercantile Registry where it has established its main domicile.
Kyrgyz Republic	The NBKR registers and licenses credit unions. The FCSDCU issues license to accept member savings deposits after receiving operating license and registers credit unions in Chui Oblast and Bishkek City.
Laos	Bank of Lao PDR first issues license. Ministry of Commerce or the Provincial Department of Commerce then issues business license. Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance or the Provincial Tax Department issues registration.
Lithuania	Regulated by the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania. Must be licensed by the Bank of Lithuania.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Need approval of INFOCOOP to expand scope of activities.
Sri Lanka	Registrar of Co-operative Societies issues registration. Limited: Members have unrestricted access to the financial services of the credit union and the Registrar and board of directors retain power. Unlimited: Non-members can only save with credit union and cannot vote or be on the board of directors.
Trinidad & Tobago	Registered under the Cooperative Societies Act and licensed under the Credit Union Act. Commissioner for the Cooperative Development is responsible for registration and deregistration. Deregistration also requires the prior approval of the Central Bank.
Uganda	MFPEP registers, issues certification for operation and licenses SACCOs. SACCO must pay an annual registration and regulation fee.
United States	Credit union must annually pay NCUA an operating fee.
Uzbekistan	Board of the Central Bank will approve the credit union state registration and license. Credit union must pay a state registration fee in the amount of .1% of the minimum statutory fund.

	Using "Credit Union"
Bolivia	Must use "Limitada" or the abbreviation "Ltda" in name.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Must use "credit union" or "caisse populaire."
Colombia	Must use "cooperativa" or "cooperativo."
Costa Rica	Must use "cooperative."
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Must use "credit union" in England and Scotland. Must use "credit union" or "under credyd" in Wales.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Must use "credit union."
Laos	Must use "savings and credit union."
Lithuania	Must use "kredito unija."
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Must use "credit union."
Uganda	Must use "SACCO."
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Common Bond
Bolivia	Credit union can be open to members only or to the public.
Canada– British Columbia	Based on community or geographic area, religious, ethnic, social, occupation or employment interest.
Canada–Ontario	Bond of association or related to members. May admit outside bond if number does not exceed 3% of members or approved by board.
Colombia	Requires a bond. Can also be multi-active (offering a variety of services) or integrated (develop social objective).
Costa Rica	Can extend services to non-members with prior approval of INFOCOOP.
Ecuador	No common bond. Services available for members and public.
Great Britain	Appropriate membership qualification that creates a common bond.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Associational, occupational or territorial in nature.
Laos	Associational, occupational or geographic in nature.
Lithuania	Employment place, professional group, residing in same location, being a family member of someone who qualifies for membership.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	As specified in cooperative law 499.
Sri Lanka	Limited: Unrestricted geographical area. Unlimited: Territory where members reside, work, own real estate.
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Associational, occupational or geographic in nature.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Minimum Capital for Formation
Bolivia	Members Only: No required minimum for less than 10,000 members. If more than 10,000 founding members must have same amount of capital as credit unions open to the public. Public: Category 1: 150,000 Bolivianos; Category 2: 250,000; Category 3: 630,000; Category 4: Minimum capital established by banking entity. Minimum capital is achieved through savings certificates, reserves and conferred donations.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	To be accredited, credit unions must meet and maintain a minimum number of shares equivalent to 500 million pesos.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Bank Board determines minimum capital amounts for new credit unions by considering the geographic location and diverse areas of economic influence in region. Contribution certificates are common and compulsory.
Great Britain	Version 1 credit union: £1,000; Version 2 credit union: £5,000.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	30,000 Som or 100,000 Som for credit union participating in an Asian Development Bank project.
Laos	30 million Kip at the date of licensing.
Lithuania	May not be less than Lt 15000.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Urban SACCOs: 1,810,000 Shillings (USD \$1,000); Rural SACCOs: 905,000 Shillings (USD \$500).
United States	
Uzbekistan	\$20,000 USD for credit unions in Tashkent; \$10,000 USD for credit unions in other localities.

	Bylaws
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Passed by the board of directors and the general meeting of members. After confirmed, bylaws must be sent to the Superintendent.
Colombia	Remain in effect indefinitely. Amendments must be approved by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Cooperativas and the members.
Costa Rica	The bylaws specify many critical components of credit union operation that are not detailed in the law, such as initial capital levels, par share value and the charging of a membership fee.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	Field of membership, admission and termination of membership in the SCU shall be regulated by the bylaws. Amendments or additions to the bylaws must be approved by the bank.
Lithuania	Required as the legal document governing the activities of the credit union and must be approved by the general meeting of members. Can prohibit a member from joining another credit union.
Mexico	Credit union must have an ethics code, a manual of internal controls, credit policy.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Bylaws must be consistent with Co-operative Societies Law or any rules under the law to be registered. Must be submitted to registrar. Credit unions are allowed to amend the bylaws.
Trinidad & Tobago	Required to conform to both Cooperative Societies Act and Credit Union Act before being approved by the Commissioner for the Cooperative Development.
Uganda	Approved by SSB and annual general meeting. Amendments to bylaws shall be approved by a majority of members present at annual general meeting and SSB.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Chart of Accounts
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	The FCSDCU shall provide the standardized chart of accounts which must be used.
Laos	The bank shall provide the standardized chart of accounts which must be used.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Requires the credit union to conform to common standards and utilizes a chart of accounts to ensure consistency in reporting across the financial sector.
Uganda	SSB shall provide the standardized chart of accounts which must be used.
United States	
Uzbekistan	The board of the Central Bank has approved a chart of accounts for credit unions, listing all the accounts in the general ledger. Uses a five-digit coding system of balance sheets accounts.

	Merger Process and Approval
Bolivia	Public: Need approval of the SBEF.
Canada– British Columbia	Must file an Application for Consent to Amalgam with the British Columbia Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations Financial Institutions Commission.
Canada–Ontario	Credit unions proposing to amalgamate must enter into agreement prescribing the conditions and the mode of carrying out the process. Membership shares that are not converted to shares of the amalgamated credit union must be paid out. Subject to the approval of the Superintendent and a two-thirds approval of the members and shareholders. Minister must then issue a certificate of amalgamation and publish notice.
Colombia	Superintendencia will authorize a merger but the general assembly must meet and approve by a two-thirds vote. Bylaws must contain regulations for merging. Existing credit union absorbs the shares of the merging credit union.
Costa Rica	A special meeting of members is needed to approve a merger with other cooperatives, federations, unions or confederations.
Ecuador	The resolution must be submitted to the Superintendencia, which requires technical and financial reports of the two credit unions. The value of contribution certificates shall be decided by the general assembly of members of the entity that resulted from the merger. The continuing entity shall assume all the assets and liabilities of the merging entity.
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	
Lithuania	Credit unions shall merge in the manner prescribed by the Law on Competition. Each credit union must prepare a re-organization plan that includes evaluation by an independent auditor. Auditor must present the evaluation to the general meeting of members. Bylaws set procedures for re-organization.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Requires two-thirds majority of members present at the general meeting and the previous approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Development. All members and creditors must be notified in writing of the merger resolution. All members have an option to withdraw shares, deposits or loans within one month of notification of the merger.
Trinidad & Tobago	Voluntary decision that must be approved by membership of the participating credit union and the Central Bank. All debts, obligations and liabilities of the merging credit union shall be deemed to have been assumed by the continuing credit union.
Uganda	Two-thirds of members at the general meeting, the MFPED and SSB must approve. The merging SACCO shall assign or transfer all assets, rights, property, liabilities, equity, agreements, documents and instruments of conveyance to the continuing SACCO. The continuing SACCO shall assume all liabilities of the merging SACCO. Both supervisory committees must conduct a 100% verification of the member shares, deposits and loan balances.
United States	Board of directors approves proposition for merger. Credit union must then submit the merger plan, resolutions of the board, proposed merger agreement, proposed notice of special meeting of members, copy of the ballot to be sent to members, application and agreement for insurance of members' accounts and call reports to the Regional Director of NCUA or state regulator. Members of the merging credit union must vote on the proposal at the annual meeting.
Uzbekistan	

	Voluntary Liquidation Prerequisites
Bolivia	Public: Can only occur when the assets of the credit union are greater than its liabilities.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Credit unions that have no assets and no liabilities can liquidate.
Colombia	Credit unions can voluntarily liquidate.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Must first cease carrying on regulated activities, repay all shares and deposits and discharge, satisfy or resolve complaints against the credit union.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	Can only occur when a SCU has the ability to meet its obligations to creditors and members.
Lithuania	General meeting can pass a resolution to liquidate only if no bankruptcy proceedings have been issued against the credit union. Occurs if the duration of the credit has expired, the number of members falls below 50 or the share capital decreases below Lt 15,000.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Need approval of the Central Bank to ensure no undue risk to members' savings or adverse impact to the public confidence in the financial system of Trinidad & Tobago.
Uganda	Only can occur when a SACCO has the ability to meet its obligations to creditors and members.
United States	Withdrawal of shares, granting of loans and investments must cease when board presents liquidation proposal to members. Collection of loans and interest, payment of expenses and clearing of share drafts and credit card charges continues.
Uzbekistan	

	Voluntary Liquidation Process
Bolivia	Public: Need approval of the general assembly of members and SBEF. The credit union must have a plan to return liabilities and savings. The liquidation shall be made public in a daily circulation and recorded in the National Cooperative Registry.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Must be authorized by a special resolution of members and approved by the Superintendent. Members appoint a liquidator to file and publish the resolution. Once resolution is passed, credit union must stop carrying on its business except as required to wind up. Liquidator must settle the list of contributions, make arrangements with creditors and make an account to the members.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	Process is set in the bylaws. Need approval of two-thirds of a special meeting of members.
Ecuador	Need two-thirds vote of the members of the assembly.
Great Britain	Credit union can write to the FSA expressing its wish to cancel its permission. Credit union must explain the full circumstances to the FSA and give notice to all members of its application for cancellation of its permission.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	Need two-thirds approval of members present at a special membership meeting to voluntarily liquidate. Must be subsequently approved by the Bank and be made known to the public.
Lithuania	Bylaws set the liquidation process.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Need approval by submitting an application, having an on-site inspection of the books and the reporting any loss of capital. The liquidation committee audits all operations of the liquidation process, publishes a warning of the liquidation, requests that creditors verify the amount they are owed and presents the liquidation project to INFOCOOP.
Sri Lanka	Need three-fourths of the membership to approve liquidation.
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Need two-thirds vote by the members present at a general or special membership meeting. If approved, SACCO shall cease accepting savings and share deposits, withdrawals, granting loans, transfers between accounts and investment of excess funds. Liquidation request shall be submitted to SSB for approval, and if approved, liquidation must be made public knowledge.
United States	Members must approve the liquidation proposal by a majority vote. If approved, board of directors shall appoint a liquidating agent. Notice of the liquidation approval must be sent to the Regional Director of NCUA along with balance sheets and income statements. Board shall develop a written liquidation plan, which must also be sent to NCUA.
Uzbekistan	

	Involuntary Liquidation Supervisor
Bolivia	Public: SBEF.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Superintendent.
Colombia	Superintendencia.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Bank board.
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	Bank of Lao PDR.
Lithuania	Liquidator appointed by the supervisory institution.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Registrar.
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	SSB.
United States	NCUA or state regulators.
Uzbekistan	

	Involuntary Liquidation Order
Bolivia	Public: Ordered by the SBEF, which will notify the National Institute of Cooperatives that involuntary liquidation has occurred and the legal status of the credit union should be cancelled.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Superintendent may dissolve if incorporation was obtained by fraud or mistake, it exists for an illegal purpose, it has less than 20 members, it is not carrying on business or it has violated the Act or regulations. Superintendent will appoint a liquidator to carry out the dissolution. Court may require a meeting of members, inspection of records or delivery of property back to the credit union.
Colombia	Superintendencia will authorize a liquidation, but the general assembly must meet and also approve by two-thirds vote. Bylaws should contain instructions for liquidation. Liquidation will occur if the number of members falls below the required threshold, if the credit union fails to achieve its social objective or if the credit union violates the law.
Costa Rica	Subject to the approval the Labor Tribunal, INFOCOOP will dissolve if the number of members or institutional capital has fallen below the legal requirement, the credit union cannot comply with social objectives or it does not distribute surplus according to the law and bylaws.
Ecuador	When a credit union has not overcome the reasons that forced it to conduct a regularization program, the Bank board shall force liquidation pursuant to the General Law of Financial System Institutions.
Great Britain	The Credit Union Act of 1979 grants the FSA the power to petition the court for the winding up of a credit union.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	Order by the Bank or a court (including bankruptcy) on the basis that the SCU has committed an offense.
Lithuania	Registrar of Enterprises cancels the registration or by a court decision. The credit union may only enter into contracts associated with the liquidation.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Registrar can dissolve if the credit union is found unsafe, if the number of members has been reduced to less than 10, if the credit union has not begun operations one year after registration or if the credit union has not operated for 2 years.
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Order by SSB or court to revoke registration. Liquidation process must be completed within 1 year of the order. There must be a publication once a week for 4 consecutive weeks in a widely read newspaper pertaining to the liquidation.
United States	Credit union board may challenge revocation of charter and involuntary liquidation prior to order. Once NCUA Board issues liquidation order, it will allow or disallow a claim within 180 days from the date of the claim.
Uzbekistan	

	Involuntary Liquidation Order of Satisfaction of Claims
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Each of the members or shareholders remain liable to the creditors to the extent of the amount received by the member or shareholder upon distribution, other than refunds of deposits.
Colombia	Liquidation costs, salaries and certain loans, fiscal obligations, mortgage loans, obligations to third parties, shares for members. Anything remaining will be transferred to the cooperative entity specified in the bylaws or to a third tier cooperative. Deposits are excluded from order.
Costa Rica	Must first cover salaries and loans of employees, then satisfy the debts of the association, pay savings and investment balances of members and then distribute the surplus to members.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	Payment of expenses relating to liquidation shall be paid in priority.
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Liquidation costs, repayment of government loans and guaranteed loans, discharge of other liabilities, share capital, dividends, interest rebates and remainder is deposited into a surplus fund.
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Cost of activities carried by liquidation committee, wages and salaries due employees, secured creditors, money assets of depositors, other creditors, ownership shares (paid more than minimum requirement, followed by minimum paid.)
United States	Secured creditors, unsecured creditors (administrative costs and liquidation expenses, wages and salaries, taxes owed, debts owed the US or NCUA, general creditors and shareholders with uninsured shares.)
Uzbekistan	

	Administrative Actions and Sanctions Initiated By
Bolivia	Public: SBEF.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Superintendent.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	INFOCOOP.
Ecuador	Superintendencia.
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	FCSDCU.
Laos	
Lithuania	Supervisory institution.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank.
Uganda	SSB.
United States	NCUA.
Uzbekistan	

	Memorandum of Understanding and Agreement
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Superintendencia can request and approve regularization programs and order all necessary corrective activities.
Great Britain	Outlined in Industrial & Provident Societies Act.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Occurs when the plan of action proves to be ineffective. It describes the corrections to be made, responsible parties and timeframes. It shall be removed only upon correction of all material issues.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Drafted by the SACCO supervisory unit and addressed to the board of directors. It is used when the plan of action provided at the end of an on-site examination has proven to be ineffective and describes the corrections to be made, the responsible parties and the timeframes.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Cease and Desist Order
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Superintendent may issue an order if the credit union is acting in contravention of the Act or regulations or it is adversely affecting the interest of members, depositors or shareholders.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Allows the FCSDCU to stop a harmful practice or prevent harmful practices from occurring such as engaging in unsafe business practices and violating the law, regulation or any other agreements. Order will be addressed to the credit union managing board.
Laos	
Lithuania	Supervisory institution can warn the credit union for its shortcomings and violations and set the term for elimination of these shortcomings and violations.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank can issue cease and desist orders if it engages in unsound practices, threatens a loss to the members' deposits, or threatens the financial system of Trinidad & Tobago. The board is required to inform the membership and publish in a newspaper.
Uganda	SSB can stop harmful practices or prevent harmful practices from occurring. Order is drafted by the SSB and addressed to the board of directors.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Removal of Officials
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Director, officer, employee or agent may be ordered to comply with the Act, regulations, articles of incorporation or bylaw.
Colombia	The Superintendencia can remove an official, administrator, supervisory committee member, legal representative, financial auditor or employee and must communicate this with all entities under its supervision.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Superintendencia can designate a controller and remove the board of directors. The alternate directors will become regular directors. During this process, members cannot transfer or withdraw their contribution certificates or receive the surpluses.
Great Britain	Prosecution of criminal offenses outlined in the Credit Union Act of 1979.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Removal of an official or manager by the FCSDCU occurs when the individual will not voluntarily resign and has directly or indirectly violated the law, bylaws, rules or regulations, engaged in any unsafe and unsound practice or breached fiduciary responsibility.
Laos	
Lithuania	Supervisory institution can impose administrative penalties on managers for violation of laws.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Registrar has the power to replace board of directors as directed by the bylaws. The newly appointed board members are fully responsible for any loss sustained during the administration period.
Trinidad & Tobago	The Central Bank has the power to issue a removal order. Applies to any director, officer or the entire board. Board must inform the membership and fill the vacancy. If the board is affected, the Central Bank will ensure the continuity of operations.
Uganda	Removal of an official by the SSB occurs when the official will not voluntary resign and has directly or indirectly violated the law, bylaws, rules or regulations, engaged in any unsafe and unsound practice or breached fiduciary responsibility.
United States	NCUA can require the change of senior executive officers, directors or committees members.
Uzbekistan	

	Monetary Penalties
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	Superintendencia can impose sanctions on directors, managers, auditors or employees with a fine up to a minimum of 200, payable to the National Treasury. Superintendencia can also impose a fine up to 200 on the credit union, payable to the National Treasury.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Superintendencia can impose civil and penal sanctions.
Great Britain	The FSA can financially penalize credit unions for late submission or outstanding submission of reports.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	The NBKR may assess monetary penalties against a credit union if it fails to observe the law, legislation, rules and regulations of the NBKR and FCSDCU. Penalty shall be assessed based on the seriousness of the violation; however it shall not exceed 1% of the amount of capital shares.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	The Central Bank can assess and impose monetary penalties for breaching the Credit Union Act. Examples include the late or inaccurate submission of statutory filings, audited financial statements or other information requested by the Central Bank. Interest is payable on overdue penalties. The credit union can challenge by appealing to the Tax Appeal Board through the High Court.
Uganda	SSB must determine, assess and collect monetary penalties from the SACCOs for failing to submit required reports, knowingly submitting incorrect reports, breaching laws, bylaws or regulations, breaching the procedure for making amendments to the bylaws, undertaking activities not stipulated in the law, bylaws, or regulations, exhibiting reckless conduct, breaching fiduciary duty and causing more than a minimal loss.
United States	NCUA can issue monetary penalties and recover attorney fees and other expenses.
Uzbekistan	Central Bank can impose penalties if the rules for financial operation are not followed.

	Prohibitions
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Superintendent may order a credit union to dispose of its investments not made in accordance with the Act. If the amount realized from disposal is less than the amount paid by the credit union, the directors are jointly and severally liable for the delinquency. Superintendent may order a credit union to call any loans that are not authorized by the Act, regulations or bylaws.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	The FCSDCU may prohibit an individual seeking to be an official from participating in credit union activity and affairs if it is found that the individual has been charged with a crime involving monetary loss, fraud, perjury, breach of contract or a crime that may pose a threat to the interest of the credit union members or threaten to impair public confidence in the credit union.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Can impose limitations on the activities of the credit union or constraints on conducting or promoting business.
Uganda	The SSB may prohibit an individual seeking to be an official from participating in SACCO activity and affairs if it is found that the individual has been charged with a crime involving monetary loss, fraud, perjury, breach of contract or a crime that may pose a threat to the interest of the SACCO members or threaten to impair public confidence in the SACCO.
United States	Can suspend or prohibit an official if charged with a felony.
Uzbekistan	

	Conservatorship
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	Superintendencia can take possession of a credit union, following the same procedures established for the Bank Superintendencia, and put the credit union under administration. The general assembly must meet if conservatorship occurs.
Costa Rica	INFOCOOP can force the general members to be replaced by an assembly of delegates (minimum of 50.) This process must be specified in the bylaws. The board and supervisory committee will act as delegates but outside the scope of their normal office.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Outlined in Industrial & Provident Societies Act.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	The FCSDCU controls and operates credit union until it can resume business on its own subject to any terms and conditions. Time period for conservatorship is 6 months and the FCSDCU shall select the individual in charge of the conservatorship. All expenses associated with the conservatorship are paid by the credit union.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank can appoint an administrator where the credit union is determined by the Central Bank to be insolvent, it has not complied with the Credit Union Act, it has failed to comply with a cease and desist order or it has not observed policies, procedures or standards. Administration will continue until the issues are addressed, it is consolidated with another credit union or the High Court winds up the credit union.
Uganda	SSB takes controls the SACCO until it permits the SACCO to resume business on its own, subject to any terms and conditions. Initial time period for conservatorship is 12 months. Assigned custodian must return the SACCO to solvency and form efficient and effective management. Custodian may not be a member of the SACCO, a creditor or a related party of the SACCO.
United States	NCUA can order conservatorship for undercapitalized credit unions or to reduce risk of loss to share insurance fund.
Uzbekistan	

	Revocation or Suspension of Registration
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Superintendent may order a credit union to discontinue doing business if the Superintendent believes the continuance of the credit union is not in the interest of members, depositors or shareholders.
Colombia	Superintendencia can order the dissolution of the credit union for violating the provisions of the laws and bylaws. The Superintendencia can also order the cancellation of the credit union's registration.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	The Industrial & Provident Societies Act provides for the cancellation or suspension of registration by the FSA.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	The NBKR can suspend a credit union license for up to 3 months if the credit union has not executed the prescribed corrective measures. Can also terminate license for non-performance of requirements, failure to implement corrective measures or conducting unauthorized activities.
Laos	The bank can suspend a SCU license for a period of up to 3 months for a SCU that has previously received supervisory warnings if the SCU has not executed the corrective measures and sanctions.
Lithuania	The supervisory institution can suspend or revoke the license to perform one or several operations or its license to operate.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank may wind up a credit union. It may also act on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Commissioner must first de-register the credit union before the Central Bank can wind it up.
Uganda	SSB may suspend or revoke the registration of a SACCO that has violated any provision of the law, bylaws or regulations. The assets, books and records of the SACCO immediately become the property of the supervisory body.
United States	NCUA can revoke or suspend license or insured status if it finds that the credit union has violated any provision or its charter, bylaws, Credit Union Act or regulations.
Uzbekistan	

	Establishment of Additional Regulatory Reserves
Bolivia	Public: SBEF can intervene to strengthen the soundness of the credit union when the credit union's capital levels do not meet the required levels.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	The FCSDCU may require a credit union to establish special reserves to protect the interests of the credit union members when the established reserves do not provide sufficient protection. May only be removed from the books by the approval of the FCSDCU.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	SSB may require a SACCO to establish additional regulatory reserves when necessary to protect the interests of SACCO members. Reserves shall be established in an account entitled Regulatory Reserve and may not be transferred out except upon termination of order.
United States	NCUA can issue, review and enforce orders imposing prompt corrective action. NCUA must issue a notice to the credit union containing its net worth ratio and classification, specific restrictions it plans to impose, proposed date the discretionary supervisory action will take effect and that credit union must file a written response.
Uzbekistan	

	Accounting Method
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	Superintendencia will determine the accounting regulations.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	
Guatemala	Modified cash method: will recognize income when received and financial costs and expenses will be recognized when accrued. Income for non-financial investments should be reflected in register for non-financial investments using cash accounting method.
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	May use cash basis: when income and expenses occur, not when earned. If use accrual basis, must follow regulation.
United States	
Uzbekistan	Accrual accounting.

	Statements
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	Audit committee must review statements. Credit union must report to the board all related-party transactions that have been approved, the names of the related parties and the nature and value of each transaction.
Canada–Ontario	Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the matters to be shown in the financial statement.
Colombia	Required to produce financial statements following close of books on December 31. Members must review statements and approve financial condition of credit union.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Credit unions must submit periodically to the Superintendencia the internal control and administration of risk manuals. Credit union must also send reports and other documents required by the Superintendencia.
Great Britain	Credit unions must produce a quarterly and annual return.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Board must approve and review monthly the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow, liquidity analysis, comparison of actual financial ratios to budgeted figures, outstanding investments and delinquent loans.
Laos	
Lithuania	Reporting and financial control must be carried out with the laws of the Republic of Lithuania and the legal acts approved by the resolutions of the Bank of Lithuania.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	Required to prepare financial statements annually.
Trinidad & Tobago	Submission of audited financial statements is required.
Uganda	All SACCOs must produce a balance sheet and income statement monthly, quarterly and yearly.
United States	
Uzbekistan	Credit unions must produce a balance sheet and income statement.

	Publication of Statements
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Credit unions shall release the economic financial situation of credit union according to the norms issued by the bank board and shall publish annual financial balances when the Superintendencia requires.
Great Britain	Credit unions are required by the Friendly and Industrial and Provident Societies Act to publish audited accounts.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	Credit unions with assets between 2,750,000 and 50,000,000 UDIS; 50,000,000 and 280,000,000 UDIS have to make their financial statements public at least once a year.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Audited annual financial statements and external auditor's reports shall be prominently displayed at all offices and branches.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Submission to Regulator
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	Credit union must file a monthly and statistical report to the Ministry of Finance and British Columbia Corporate Relations Financial Institutions Commission.
Canada–Ontario	The credit union shall file an annual return with the Superintendent.
Colombia	The credit union must submit statements to the Superintendencia.
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Credit unions must notify the FSA about any matter which could result in serious financial consequences to the financial system.
Guatemala	Credit unions must submit monthly financial statements to FENACOAC and the rating agency. Must also send reports and management letters from the external auditor.
Kyrgyz Republic	Credit unions must issue a call report within 7 days of the end of each quarter to the FCSDCU. Report is to be signed by the Chairman of the Board and Chief Accountant.
Laos	
Lithuania	Within 3 months of the close of the financial year, the credit union shall prepare an annual financial statement and submit it to the Bank of Lithuania.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Cooperatives must send their financials to INFOCOOP 30 days after the general assembly.
Sri Lanka	Financial statements must be submitted to the Registrar of Co-operative Development within 3 months of the close of the financial year.
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Bank requires the credit union to submit its financial statement of operations within 3 months of the close of the financial year.
Uganda	All SACCOs shall submit a copy of financial statements twice a year.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	External Auditor Requirements
Bolivia	Public: Must be registered with the SBEF.
Canada– British Columbia	The auditor cannot have been a trustee in bankruptcy, receiver manager or liquidator of the financial institution or any affiliate anytime during the prior 2 years. Must be qualified as an auditor for 5 years and have at least 2 years experience in auditing a financial institution.
Canada–Ontario	Must be licensed under the Public Accounting Act of 2004, resident of Canada and independent of the credit union. The auditor is appointed and removed by members at the annual meeting. The board may fill a vacancy in the office of the auditor as required by the Superintendent.
Colombia	Auditor elected by the members. Must be a licensed public accountant. The requirement for a financial auditor may be waived if certain economic, geographic and size conditions warrant. The functions of the auditor will be outlined in the credit union's bylaws and must operate under the rules of the profession. An auditor cannot audit and be a member of the same credit union.
Costa Rica	Can be the supervisory committee or an internal auditor who is an authorized public accountant and approved by two-thirds of the members. Must be certified as a public accountant or approved by the union, federation or confederation. Must give a copy of the certificate annually to the members.
Ecuador	Must be qualified by the Superintendencia and act according to the law, the Superintendencia and the Bank Board.
Great Britain	Must have required skill, resources and experience. Must have expertise in the relevant requirements and standards. Must be qualified by the FSA. Must be independent of the credit union and free from conflicts of interest.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Must be an independent auditor that is knowledgeable and capable of performing the audit steps.
Laos	Must be an independent external auditor who meets the requirements of the Internal Standard Auditing. Cannot be related to SCU officials or employees, cannot have provided consulting services to SCU, cannot perform the audit for more than three consecutive years. The bank may waive this last requirement upon a written request if there are a lack of qualified auditors where the SCU is located.
Lithuania	Auditor shall be elected by the membership with a maximum term of 3 years. Auditor may be a member of the credit union and must possess a diploma certifying his/her qualifications. Member of the supervisory board, the board of directors, the loan committee or the CFO cannot serve as the auditor. If an auditor is not available from the membership, the credit union can hire an independent auditor.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Must be appointed by the board of directors and an external public accountant.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	Accountant must be a practicing member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad & Tobago or a member of another professional association as prescribed by the Central Bank. The accountant must have knowledge and experience in the auditing of credit unions, must be independent of the credit union and must be included on the list of approved auditors prepared by the Central Bank. Credit union must provide to the Central Bank in writing its reasons to replace an auditor.
Uganda	Licensed auditor, approved by the supervisory committee with experience in auditing financial institutions, preferably SACCOs. Must have valid professional indemnity insurance coverage for negligence. Cannot be related to SACCO officials or employees, cannot have provided consulting services to SACCO, cannot be a member of the SACCO and cannot perform external audit for more than 3 consecutive years (supervisory committee may waive if there are a lack of other qualified auditors in area.)
United States	Must be licensed by state or jurisdiction where credit union is principally located. Must be unrelated to officials. May be a member of the supervisory committee, internal auditor or other qualified person for non-financial statement audits. Non-financial statement audits are permitted for credit unions with less than \$500 million in assets.
Uzbekistan	

	External Audit Report
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	Auditor shall report to the members on the financial statements which are presented at the annual meeting. Auditor shall report the results of examination and any problem areas to the Superintendent, the board, CEO, CFO and audit committee. Auditor must state reasons if a qualified opinion is given.
Colombia	
Costa Rica	The auditor shall examine the accounting of all accounts and operations and report findings to the general assembly.
Ecuador	
Great Britain	A credit union should consider whether it should notify the FSA if it expects or knows its auditor will qualify its report on the audited financial statements or add an explanatory paragraph. A credit union should consider whether it should notify the FSA if it receives a written communication from its auditor commenting on internal controls.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	
Laos	Audit committee must report the results to the annual general meeting, follow up on audit findings and recommendations, send a copy of the final audit report to the Bank and report to the board of directors and the Bank on measures to implement recommendations and corrections in the audit report. Report must be available for review by members.
Lithuania	Auditor shall present to the general meeting of members an annual report on the audit of financial-business activities. The auditor must report any violations immediately to the board of directors and the supervisory committee. The auditor must maintain the confidentiality of the records and will be held liable for unsatisfactory control and concealment of deficiencies.
Mexico	
Nicaragua	Credit union must send a copy of the auditor's conclusions within 15 days to INFOCOOP.
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	The auditor must report findings to the board of directors and highlight any material transactions which warrant corrective action.
Uganda	SACCO officials, management and supervisory committee must receive the audit findings. Supervisory committee must follow up on audit findings and recommendations, present audited financial statements and report to annual general meeting, send the audit report to the regulator and report to board of directors and regulator on measures taken to implement audit recommendations and corrections.
United States	Supervisory committee must obtain the annual audit and submit to the board of directors and to NCUA, if requested.
Uzbekistan	

	Internal Auditor Requirements
Bolivia	Public: The internal auditors will be regulated by the SBEF.
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
Great Britain	Qualifications and training should be adequate in relation to the responsibilities of the internal auditor.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Audit committee performs internal auditing functions.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	Independent of the business and administrative functions of the credit union (assets over 50,000,000 UDIS).
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Small and Medium SACCOs: Supervisory committee with educational or professional experience in accounting and auditing. Large SACCOs: Professional auditor.
United States	
Uzbekistan	

	Internal Audit Function
Bolivia	
Canada– British Columbia	
Canada–Ontario	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	Perform professional activity according to law, Superintendencia and the bank board.
Great Britain	Ensure the policies and procedures are followed, provide continuous appraisal of the overall effectiveness of the control systems, recommend improvements, ensure accounting records are prepared promptly and accurately and assess whether financial and operating information is accurate, pertinent, timely and complete.
Guatemala	
Kyrgyz Republic	Perform bank reconciliations, surprise cash counts, review employee and official loans, review activity within dormant accounts, review expenses and review supporting documentation.
Laos	
Lithuania	
Mexico	Presents reports to the board of directors and supervisory committee about the state of the internal control system, evaluates operations, reviews information system, identifies possible transactional or operational problems, reviews compliance with laws and regulations and facilitates external audits as necessary.
Nicaragua	
Sri Lanka	
Trinidad & Tobago	
Uganda	Develops work plan, evaluates reliability of information, audits operational areas, evaluates compliance with laws, regulations, policies and procedures, provides investigative services, ensures reports and information submitted to regulator are accurate and timely, verifies internal controls, reviews external audit findings and ensures audit recommendations are implemented.
United States	Verify once every 2 years the passbooks and accounts of the members against the records of the treasurer of the credit union.
Uzbekistan	

	Resources Consulted
Bolivia	The General Law of Cooperative Societies - Regulated for the operation of credit cooperatives Supreme Decree No. 24439 (December 13, 1996).
Canada– British Columbia	Regulations & Orders under the Financial Institutional Act (FIA) and the Credit Union Incorporations Act (CUIA) (September 15, 1990).
Canada–Ontario	Ontario Credit Union Law, Credit Unions & Caisses Populaires Act (1994).
Colombia	Law 454 of 1998, Law 79 of 1988.
Costa Rica	Asociaciones Cooperativas y Creación del Instituto de Fomento Cooperativo (August 22, 1968).
Ecuador	Financial Intermediation Credit Unions Executive Decree No. 354 (July 28, 2005).
Great Britain	Credit Union Sourcebook (CRED).
Guatemala	Minimum Prudential Regulations for Credit Unions in the FENACOAC System (October 24, 2002).
Kyrgyz Republic	Regulation on Licensing of Credit Unions (Draft) (March 2, 2003).
Laos	Bank of Lao PDR Regulation on the Establishment and Operation of Pilot Savings and Credit Unions in Lao PDR (2003).
Lithuania	Republic of Lithuania Law on Credit Unions (February 21, 1995).
Mexico	Prudential Regulations for Credit Unions (June 3, 2003); Order for the Reform of Prudential Regulations for Credit Unions (June 25, 2003); Regulations for Articles 47 and 55 of the Credit Union Law (November 28, 2002); Regulations for Articles 22 (xi) and 35 of the Credit Union Law (July 22, 2002); Regulations for Article 117 of the Credit Union Law; Regulations for Article 9 and Article 36 of the Credit Union Law (September 27, 2002).
Nicaragua	Regulation of the Law of General Cooperatives (January 25, 2005).
Sri Lanka	Co-operative Societies Law No. 5 of 1972, Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act No. 32 of 1983 and Co-operative Societies Act No. 11 (1992).
Trinidad & Tobago	The Revised Policy Proposal Document for the Credit Union Act (October 2006).
Uganda	Regulations - WOCCU / Uganda Cooperative Savings and Credit Union Limited (December 8, 2005).
United States	Credit Union Regulations (November 2005).
Uzbekistan	Regulation On Approval of a Minimum Size of Statutory Fund, Registration Fee, Qualifying Requirements to the Credit Union Manager, Registration Forms and Procedures and License Issue, Chart of Accounts for Credit Unions (2002); Credit Union Operation Rules (2002); Regulation on the Procedure for Computation and Payment of Taxes to the Budget by Commercial Banks and Credit Unions (2005) and Form of Certificate Confirming Payment of Ownership Share by the Credit Union Member (2002).