FFIEC 051

CALL REPORT

INSTRUCTION BOOK UPDATE

JUNE 2022

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: This update for the instruction book for the FFIEC 051 Call Report is designed for two-sided (duplex) printing. The pages listed in the column below headed "Remove Pages" are no longer needed in the *Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic Offices Only and Total Assets Less than $5 Billion* (FFIEC 051) and should be removed and discarded. The pages listed in the column headed "Insert Pages" are included in this instruction book update and should be filed promptly in your instruction book for the FFIEC 051 Call Report.

Remove Pages	**Insert Pages**
Cover Page (3-22)	Cover Page (6-22)
7 – 8 (3-22)	7 – 8 (6-22)
15 – 18 (12-18, 3-20)	15 – 18 (6-22)
RC-B-9 – RC-B-12 (3-19, 12-20)	RC-B-9 – RC-B-12 (6-22)
RC-C-23 – RC-C-24 (9-19)	RC-C-23 – RC-C-24 (6-22)
RC-R-21 – RC-R-22 (3-22)	RC-R-21 – RC-R-22 (6-22)
A-11 – A-14b (12-21)	A-11 – A-14b (6-22)
A-29 – A-30 (3-21)	A-29 – A-30 (6-22)*
A-49 – A-51 (12-21)	A-49 – A-51 (6-22)*
A-95 – A-96a (12-21)	A-95 – A-96a (6-22)*

*Updates to these pages are limited solely to technical and non-substantive edits such as formatting, spacing, indentation, capitalization, and removal of outdated accounting terminology.

Instructions for Preparation of

Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income

FFIEC 051

Updated June 2022

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For example, if June 30, 2019, is the first June 30 as of which an institution reports $300 million or more in total assets, the institution must begin reporting the data items to which the $300 million total assets threshold applies as of the March 31, 2020, report date. If the institution reports less than $300 million in total assets each quarter-end from September 30, 2019, through June 30, 2020, it may cease reporting the data items applicable to institutions with $300 million or more in total assets beginning September 30, 2020. In contrast, if instead the institution reports $300 million or more in total assets as of September 30 and December 31, 2019, but then reports less than $300 million in total assets each quarter-end from March 31, 2020, through December 31, 2020, it may cease reporting the data items applicable to institutions with $300 million or more in total assets beginning March 31, 2021.

For a bank that files the FFIEC 051 report, other shifts in reporting status occur when:

(1) The bank establishes or acquires any "foreign" office. The bank must begin filing the FFIEC 031 report form (Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices) for the first quarterly report date following the commencement of operations by the "foreign" office. However, a bank with "foreign" offices that divests itself of *all* its "foreign" offices must continue filing the FFIEC 031 report form through the end of the calendar year in which the cessation of all operations of its "foreign" offices was completed.

(2) The institution is involved in a business combination, a transaction between entities under common control, or a branch acquisition that is not a business combination. Beginning with the first quarterly report date following the effective date of such a transaction involving an institution and one or more other depository institutions, the resulting institution, regardless of its size prior to the transaction, must (a) file the FFIEC 031 report form if it acquires any "foreign" office, or has total consolidated assets of $100 billion or more, and (b) report the additional required information described above on the FFIEC 031 report form or FFIEC 051 report form, as appropriate, if after the consummation of the transaction, its consolidated total assets surpass the total asset thresholds, it exceeds the credit card lines threshold, or on the FFIEC 051 report form, it exceeds the agricultural loan percentage.

(3) The institution becomes an advanced approaches institution for regulatory capital purposes. The institution must begin filing the FFIEC 031 report form for the first quarterly report date after the date it becomes such an institution.

(4) The institution becomes a Category III institution for regulatory capital purposes or a large or highly complex institution for deposit insurance assessment purposes. The institution must begin filing the FFIEC 041 report form for the first quarterly report date after the date it becomes such an institution (unless it establishes or acquires a “foreign office” in the same quarter that it becomes such an institution, in which case the institution must begin filing the FFIEC 031 report form for that first quarterly report date).

In addition, beginning with the first quarterly report date after an operating depository institution that was not previously a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) becomes an FDIC-insured institution and is eligible to, and chooses to, file the FFIEC 051, it must report the additional required information described above, based on its total assets and agricultural loans at the time it becomes FDIC-insured.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTRUCTION BOOK

This instruction book covers the FFIEC 051 report form.[1] It is divided into the following sections:

(1) The General Instructions describe overall reporting requirements.

(2) The Line Item Instructions for each schedule of the Consolidated Report of Income.

[1] A separate instruction book covers both the FFIEC 031 and the FFIEC 041 report forms.

(3) The Line Item Instructions for each schedule of the Consolidated Report of Condition.

(4) The Line Item Instructions for Schedule SU – Supplemental Information.

The instructions and definitions in sections (2), (3), and (4) are not necessarily self-contained; reference to more detailed treatments in the Glossary may be needed.

(5) The Glossary presents, in alphabetical order, definitions and discussions of accounting and reporting issues and other topics that require more extensive treatment than is practical to include in the line item instructions or that are relevant to several line items or to the overall preparation of these reports. The Glossary is not, and is not intended to be, a comprehensive discussion of the principles of bank accounting or reporting.

In determining the required treatment of particular transactions or portfolio items or in determining the definitions and scope of the various items, the General Instructions, the line item instructions, and the Glossary (all of which are extensively cross-referenced) must be used jointly. A single section does not necessarily give the complete instructions for completing all the items of the reports.

The instruction book for the FFIEC 051 report form is available on the Internet on the FFIEC's website (https://www.ffiec.gov/forms051.htm) and on the FDIC's website (https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/call/call.html).

PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

Banks are required to prepare and file the Call Report in accordance with these instructions. All reports shall be prepared in a consistent manner.

The bank's financial records shall be maintained in such a manner and scope so as to ensure that the Call Report can be prepared and filed in accordance with these instructions and reflect a fair presentation of the bank's financial condition and results of operations.

Questions and requests for interpretations of matters appearing in any part of these instructions should be addressed to the bank's primary federal bank supervisory agency (i.e., the Federal Reserve Banks, the OCC, or the FDIC). Such inquiries will be referred for resolution to the Task Force on Reports of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). Regardless of whether a bank requests an interpretation of a matter appearing in these instructions, when a bank's primary federal bank supervisory agency's interpretation of the instructions differs from the bank's interpretation, the supervisory agency may require the bank to prepare its Call Report in accordance with the agency's interpretation and to amend previously submitted reports.

SIGNATURES

Either the cover (signature) page of any agency-supplied sample set of report forms, a photocopy of this cover page, or a copy of the cover page printed from the bank's report preparation software or from the FFIEC's or the FDIC's website should be used to fulfill the signature and attestation requirement.

Chief Financial Officer Declaration

The chief financial officer of the bank (or the individual performing an equivalent function) shall sign a declaration on the cover (signature) page attesting to the correctness of the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income that the bank has filed with the appropriate supervisory agency.

company accounting alternative or other accounting principle within U.S. GAAP for Call Report purposes. The banking agencies would provide appropriate notice if they were to disallow any such accounting alternative or accounting principle under the statutory process.

When reporting events and transactions not covered in principle by Call Report instructions or authoritative U.S. GAAP standards, institutions are encouraged to discuss the event or transaction with their primary federal bank supervisory agency. However, regardless of whether an institution discusses a reporting issue with its supervisory agency, when an institution's supervisory agency's interpretation of how U.S. GAAP should be applied to a specified event or transaction (or series of related events or transactions) differs from the institution's interpretation, the supervisory agency may require the institution to reflect the event(s) or transaction(s) in its Call Report in accordance with the agency's interpretation and to amend previously submitted reports.

The Call Report instructions contain certain specific reporting guidance that falls within the range of acceptable practice under U.S. GAAP. These instructions have been adopted to achieve safety and soundness and other public policy objectives and to ensure comparability. Should the need arise in the future, other specific reporting guidance that falls within the range of U.S. GAAP may be issued. Current Call Report instructions providing such specific reporting guidance include the nonaccrual rules in the Glossary entry for "Nonaccrual Status," the treatment of impaired collateral dependent loans in the Glossary entry for "Loan Impairment," the Glossary entry for the "Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses" which references the 2006 Interagency Policy Statement on this subject, the separate entity method of accounting for income taxes of depository institution subsidiaries of holding companies in the Glossary entry for "Income Taxes," and the treatment of property dividends in the Glossary entry for "Dividends."

Certain provisions of AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) No. 92-3, “Accounting for Foreclosed Assets,” have been incorporated into the Glossary entry for “Foreclosed Assets,” which institutions must follow for Call Report purposes, even though SOP 92-3 was rescinded subsequent to the issuance of ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment (formerly FASB Statement No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets”). The application of these provisions of SOP 92-3 represents prevalent practice in the banking industry and is consistent with safe and sound banking practices and the accounting objectives set forth in Section 37(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831n(a)).

There may be areas in which an institution wishes more technical detail on the application of accounting standards and procedures to the requirements of these instructions. Such information may often be found in the appropriate entries in the Glossary section of these instructions or, in more detail, in the U.S. GAAP standards. Selected sections of the U.S. GAAP standards are referenced in the instructions where appropriate. The accounting entries in the Glossary are intended to serve as an aid in specific reporting situations rather than as a comprehensive statement on accounting for depository institutions.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the Call Report balance sheet date, e.g., December 31, but before the Call Report is filed. Consistent with ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events (formerly FASB Statement No. 165, “Subsequent Events”), an institution shall recognize in the Call Report the effects of all subsequent events (not addressed in other ASC Topics) that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the Call Report balance sheet (Schedule RC), including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the Call Report, e.g., a loss that has been incurred but not yet confirmed as of the Call Report balance sheet date.

ACCRUAL BASIS REPORTING

All banks, regardless of size, shall prepare all schedules of the Call Report on an accrual basis. However, banks may report particular accounts on a cash basis, except for the four listed below, if the results would not materially differ from those obtained using an accrual basis.

All banks *must* report the following on an accrual basis:

(1) Income from installment loans;
(2) Amortization of premiums paid on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities (see the Glossary entry for "premiums and discounts");
(3) Income taxes (see the Glossary entry for "income taxes"); and
(4) Depreciation on premises and fixed assets.

All banks shall establish and maintain an allowance for loan and lease losses at a level that is appropriate to cover estimated credit losses associated with its held-for-investment loan and lease portfolio. Accounting for loan and lease losses is discussed in more detail in the Glossary entries for "allowance for loan and lease losses" and “loan impairment.”

No interest or discount shall be accrued on any asset which must be carried in nonaccrual status. Refer to the Glossary entry for "nonaccrual status" for further information.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Rounding

On the FFIEC 051 Call Report, all dollar amounts must be reported in thousands, with the figures rounded to the nearest thousand. Items less than $500 will be reported as zero.

Rounding may result in details not adding to their stated totals. The only permissible differences between totals and the sums of their components are those attributable to the mechanics of rounding.

On the Consolidated Report of Condition, Schedule RC, item 12, "Total assets," and Schedule RC, item 29, "Total liabilities and equity capital," which must be equal, must be derived.

Negative Entries

Except for the items listed below, negative entries are not appropriate on the Consolidated Report of Condition and shall not be reported. Hence, assets with credit balances must be reported in liability items and liabilities with debit balances must be reported in asset items, as appropriate, and in accordance with these instructions. The Consolidated Report of Condition items for which negative entries may be made, if appropriate, are:

(1) Schedule RC:

- item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies,"
- item 9, “Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures,”
- item 26.a, "Retained earnings,"
- item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income,"
- item 26.c, “Other equity capital components,”
- item 27.a, “Total bank equity capital,” and
- item 28, “Total equity capital.”

(2) Schedule RC-B, item 7, “Unallocated portfolio layer fair value hedge basis adjustments.”

(3) Schedule RC-C, item 10, on "Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income)," item 11, "LESS: Any unearned income on loans reflected in items 1-9, above," and Memorandum item 13.b, on "Amount of interest capitalized from interest reserves on construction, land development, and other land loans that is included in interest and fee income on loans during the quarter."

(4) Schedule RC-R:

- Part I, item 2, "Retained earnings,"
- Part I, item 3, "Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI),"
- Part I, items 9.a through 9.f, AOCI-related adjustments,
- Part I, items 10.a and 10.b, Other deductions from (additions to) common equity tier 1 capital before threshold-based deductions,
- Part I, item 12, "Subtotal,"
- Part I, item 19, "Common equity tier 1 capital,"
- Part I, item 26, "Tier 1 capital,"
- Part I, item 29, "Other deductions from (additions to) assets for leverage ratio purposes,"
- Part I, item 31, "Leverage ratio,"
- Part I, items 47.a and 47.b, "Total capital,"
- Part I, items 49 through 51, Risk-based capital ratios,
- Part I, item 53, "Eligible retained income," and
- Part II, column B, "Adjustments to Totals Reported in Column A," for the asset categories in items 1 through 11.

When negative entries do occur in one or more of these items, they must be reported with a minus (-) sign rather than in parentheses.

On the Consolidated Report of Income, negative entries may appear as appropriate.[1] Income items with a debit balance and expense items with a credit balance must be reported with a minus (-) sign.

Verification

All addition and subtraction should be double-checked before reports are submitted. Totals and subtotals in supporting materials should be cross-checked to corresponding items elsewhere in the reports. Before a report is submitted, all amounts should be compared with the corresponding amounts in the previous report. If there are any unusual changes from the previous report, a brief explanation of the changes should be attached to the submitted reports.

Banks should retain workpapers and other records used in the preparation of these reports.

Transactions Occurring Near the End of a Reporting Period

Transactions between banks occurring near the end of a reporting period may not be reported by the parties to the transaction in such a manner as to cause the asset (or liability) either to disappear entirely from the Consolidated Reports of Condition submitted for that report date or to appear on both of the submitted reports, regardless of the time zones in which the banks are located, the time zone in which the transaction took place, or the actual zone clock times at the effective moment of the transaction.

In the case of a transaction occurring in different reporting periods for the parties because of time zone differences, the parties may decide between themselves on the reporting period in which they will all,

[1] In addition, in Schedule SU—Supplemental Information, negative entries may be reported for item 3.c, "Year-to-date net gains (losses) recognized in earnings on fair value option assets," and item 3.d, "Year-to-date net gains (losses) recognized in earnings on fair value option liabilities."

consistently, report the transaction as having occurred, so that in any given reporting period, the asset (or liability) transferred will appear somewhere and without duplication in the reports submitted by the parties to the transaction.

If, in such cases, the parties do not agree on the reporting period in which the transaction is to be treated as having occurred on the reports of all parties, i.e., if they do not agree on which party will reflect the asset (or liability) on its reports for these purposes, the transaction will be deemed to have occurred prior to midnight in the time zone of the buyer (or transferee) and must be reported accordingly by all parties to the transaction.

If, in fact, the parties, in their submitted reports, treat the transaction as having occurred in different reporting periods, the parties will be required to amend their submitted reports on the basis of the standard set forth in the preceding paragraph.

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) is a 20-digit alpha-numeric code that uniquely identifies entities that engage in financial transactions. An institution must provide its LEI on the cover page of the Call Report only if the institution already has an LEI. The LEI must be a currently issued, maintained, and valid LEI, not an LEI that has lapsed. An institution that does not have an LEI is not required to obtain one for purposes of reporting it on the Call Report.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
4.c.(1)(b)	**Other pass-through securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of commercial mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. Government issuers.
4.c.(2)	**Other commercial mortgage-backed securities.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all CMOs, REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and commercial paper backed by loans secured by properties other than 1-4 family residential properties. Exclude commercial mortgage pass-through securities (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.c.(1), above).
4.c.(2)(a)	**Issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or sponsored agencies.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all CMOs, REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and commercial paper backed by loans, or securities secured by properties other than 1-4 family residential properties that have been issued by U.S. Government agencies or U.S. Government-sponsored agencies. U.S. Government agencies include, but are not limited to, such agencies as the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). U.S. Government-sponsored agencies include, but are not limited to, such agencies as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA).
4.c.(2)(b)	**All other commercial MBS.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all CMOs, REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and commercial paper backed by loans secured by properties other than 1-4 family residential properties that have been issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. Government issuers.
5	**Asset-backed securities and structured financial products:**
5.a	**Asset-backed securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all asset-backed securities (other than mortgage-backed securities), including asset-backed commercial paper, not held for trading. Include asset-backed securities issued by non-U.S. issuers.
5.b	**Structured financial products.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all structured financial products not held for trading. Include cash, synthetic, and hybrid instruments, including those issued by non-U.S. issuers. Structured financial products generally convert a pool of assets (such as whole loans, securitized assets, bonds, and similar instruments) and other exposures (such as derivatives) into products that are tradable capital market debt instruments. Some of the more complex financial product structures mix asset classes in order to create investment products that diversify risk. (1) A cash instrument means that the instrument represents a claim against a reference pool of assets. (2) A synthetic instrument means that the investors do not have a claim against a reference pool of assets; rather, the originating bank merely transfers the inherent credit risk of the reference pool of assets by such means as a credit default swap, a total return swap, or another arrangement in which the counterparty agrees upon specific contractual covenants to cover a predetermined amount of losses in the loan pool. (3) A hybrid instrument means that the instrument is a mix of both cash and synthetic instruments. One of the more common cash instrument structured financial products is referred to as a

Item No.	Caption and Instructions

5.b (cont.) collateralized debt obligation (CDO). For example, include in this item investments in CDOs for which the underlying collateral is a pool of trust preferred securities issued by U.S. business trusts organized by financial institutions or real estate investment trusts. However, exclude from this item investments in trust preferred securities issued by a single U.S. business trust (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6.a, “Other domestic debt securities”).

Examples of other products to be reported in this item include synthetic structured financial products (such as synthetic CDOs) that use credit derivatives and a reference pool of assets, hybrid structured products that mix cash and synthetic instruments, collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), resecuritizations such as CDOs squared or cubed (which are CDOs backed primarily by the tranches of other CDOs), and other similar structured financial products. Also include in this item structured financial products that are guaranteed by U.S. government agencies such as FHLMC K-Deals and Q-Deals.

Exclude from structured financial products:

(1) Mortgage-backed pass-through securities (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4, above).

(2) Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and mortgage-backed commercial paper (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4, above).

(3) Asset-backed commercial paper not held for trading (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a, above).

(4) Asset-backed securities that are primarily secured by one type of asset (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a, above).

(5) Securities backed by loans that are commonly regarded as asset-backed securities rather than collateralized loan obligations in the marketplace (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a, above).

6 **Other debt securities.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all debt securities not held for trading that cannot properly be reported in Schedule RC-B, items 1 through 5, above.

Exclude from other debt securities:

(1) All holdings of certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments) (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4, above).

(2) Holdings of bankers acceptances and certificates of deposit (CDs), even if the CDs are negotiable or have CUSIP numbers. (Report holdings of bankers acceptances as loans in Schedule RC, item 4.a, if held for sale; item 4.b, if held for investment; and item 5, if held for trading. Report holdings of CDs in Schedule RC, item 1.b, if not held for trading; and item 5, if held for trading.)

(3) All securities that meet the definition of an “equity security” in ASC Topic 321, Investments-Equity Securities (formerly FASB Statement No. 115, “Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities”), for example, common and perpetual preferred stock. (See also the instructions to Schedule RC-B, item 7, and Schedule RC-F, item 4.)

Item No.	Caption and Instructions

6.a **Other domestic debt securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all other domestic debt securities not held for trading.

Other domestic debt securities include:

(1) Bonds, notes, debentures, equipment trust certificates, and commercial paper (except asset-backed commercial paper) issued by U.S.-chartered corporations and other U.S. issuers and not reportable elsewhere in Schedule RC-B.

(2) Preferred stock of U.S.-chartered corporations and business trusts that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing corporation or trust or is redeemable at the option of the investor (i.e., redeemable or limited-life preferred stock), including trust preferred securities issued by a single U.S. business trust that are subject to mandatory redemption.

(3) Detached U.S. Government security coupons and ex-coupon U.S. Government securities held as the result of either their purchase or the bank's stripping of such securities and Treasury receipts such as CATS, TIGRs, COUGARs, LIONs, and ETRs. Refer to the Glossary entry for "coupon stripping, Treasury receipts, and STRIPS" for additional information.

Exclude from other domestic debt securities investments in collateralized debt obligations for which the underlying collateral is a pool of trust preferred securities issued by U.S. business trusts (report as structured financial products in Schedule RC-B, item 5.b).

6.b **Other foreign debt securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all other foreign debt securities not held for trading.

Other foreign debt securities include:

(1) Bonds, notes, debentures, equipment trust certificates, and commercial paper (except asset-backed commercial paper) issued by non-U.S.-chartered corporations.

(2) Debt securities issued by foreign governmental units.

(3) Debt securities issued by international organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Inter-American Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank.

(4) Preferred stock of non-U.S.-chartered corporations that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor (i.e., redeemable or limited-life preferred stock).

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

NOTE: Investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, with readily determinable fair values not held for trading that were previously reportable in Schedule RC-B, item 7, columns C and D, should be reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, "Equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading." Insured state banks that have received FDIC approval in accordance with Section 362.3(a) of the FDIC's regulations to hold certain equity investments ("grandfathered equity securities") should report in Schedule RC-M, item 4, the aggregate cost basis of all equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading that are reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, not just the cost basis of those equity securities that are treated as "grandfathered."

7 **Unallocated portfolio layer fair value hedge basis adjustments.** Report the total amount of portfolio layer fair value hedge basis adjustments (FVHBA) not allocated to individual AFS debt securities in column C only. As defined in Accounting Standards Update No.2022-01, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), "Fair Value Hedging - Portfolio Method Layer" (ASU 2022-01), the portfolio layer method was added to allow entities to apply hedge accounting to a single closed portfolio of financial assets or one or more beneficial interests secured by a portfolio of financial instruments that is not expected to be affected by prepayments, defaults, or other factors affecting the timing and amount of cash flows for the designated hedge period. Under ASU 2022-01, different types of qualifying assets can be grouped together in a portfolio layer hedge.

Per the standard, an institution should not adjust the recorded investment or the discount rate of the individual assets or individual beneficial interest included in the single, closed portfolio for a basis adjustment that is maintained on closed portfolio basis. As such, an institution that applies the portfolio layer method to a closed portfolio of AFS debt securities should not allocate the portfolio layer FVHBAs to a more granular level. Institutions should report these unallocated amounts in this item 7, column C.

If the amount to be reported in this item represents a reduction in the amounts reported in Schedule RC-B, items 1 through 6.b, column C, report the amount with a minus (-) sign.

8 **Total.** Report the sum of items 1 through 7. For institutions that have not adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13 (ASU 2016-13), which governs the accounting for credit losses, the total of column A for this item must equal Schedule RC, item 2.a, "Held-to-maturity securities." For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the total of column A for this item must equal Schedule RC, item 2.a, "Held-to-maturity securities," plus Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 7, column B, "Balance end of current period," for the allowance for credit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities. For all institutions, the total of column D for this item must equal Schedule RC, item 2.b, "Available-for-sale debt securities."

Part I. (cont.)

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
11	**LESS: Any unearned income on loans reflected in items 1-9 above.** To the extent possible, the preferred treatment is to report the specific loan categories net of both unearned income and net unamortized loan fees. A reporting bank should enter unearned income and net unamortized loan fees only to the extent that these amounts are included in (i.e., not deducted from) the various loan items of this schedule (Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 9). As defined in Accounting Standards Update No. 2022-01, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), "Fair Value Hedging - Portfolio Layer Method" (ASU 2022-01), the portfolio layer method was added to allow entities to apply hedge accounting to a single closed portfolio of financial assets or one or more beneficial interests secured by a portfolio of financial instruments that is not expected to be affected by prepayments, defaults, or other factors affecting the timing and amount of cash flows for the designated hedge period. Under ASU 2022-01, different types of qualifying assets can be grouped together in a portfolio layer hedge. Per the standard, an institution should not adjust the recorded investment or the discount rate of the individual assets or individual beneficial interest included in the closed portfolio for a basis adjustment that is maintained on a closed portfolio basis. As such, an institution that applies the portfolio method to a closed portfolio of loans should not allocate the portfolio layer fair value hedge basis adjustments (FVHBAs) to a more granular level and should include these unallocated amounts in this item 11. If an institution reports each loan item in this schedule net of both unearned income and net unamortized loan fees and has no unallocated portfolio layer FVHBAs applicable to loans, enter a zero in this item. If the amount to be reported in this item represents an addition to the amounts reported in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 10, because of unallocated portfolio layer FVHBAs, report the amount with a minus (-) sign. Do not include net unamortized direct loan origination costs in this item; such costs must be added to the related loan balances reported in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 9. In addition, do not include unearned income on lease financing receivables in this item. Leases should be reported net of unearned income in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 10.
12	**Total loans and leases held for investment and held for sale.** Report the sum of items 1.a.(1) through 10, less item 11. The amount reported for this item must equal Schedule RC, item 4.a plus item 4.b.

Part I. (cont.)

Memoranda

Item No. Caption and Instructions

NOTE: Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum items 1.a.(1) through 1.f.(5), are to be completed semiannually in the June and December reports only. Memorandum item 1.g is to be completed quarterly.

1 **Loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings that are in compliance with their modified terms.** Report in the appropriate subitem loans that have been restructured in troubled debt restructurings and are in compliance with their modified terms. As set forth in ASC Subtopic 310-40, Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (formerly FASB Statement No. 15, "Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings," as amended by FASB Statement No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan"), a troubled debt restructuring is a restructuring of a loan in which a bank, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. For purposes of this Memorandum item, the concession consists of a modification of terms, such as a reduction of the loan's stated interest rate, principal, or accrued interest or an extension of the loan's maturity date at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, regardless of whether the loan is secured or unsecured and regardless of whether the loan is guaranteed by the government or by others.

Once an obligation has been restructured in a troubled debt restructuring, it continues to be considered a troubled debt restructuring until paid in full or otherwise settled, sold, or charged off. However, if a restructured obligation is in compliance with its modified terms and the restructuring agreement specifies an interest rate that at the time of the restructuring is greater than or equal to the rate that the bank was willing to accept for a new extension of credit with comparable risk, the loan need not continue to be reported as a troubled debt restructuring in this Memorandum item in calendar years after the year in which the restructuring took place. A loan extended or renewed at a stated interest rate equal to the current interest rate for new debt with similar risk is not considered a troubled debt restructuring. Also, a loan to a third party purchaser of "other real estate owned" by the reporting bank for the purpose of facilitating the disposal of such real estate is not considered a troubled debt restructuring. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "troubled debt restructurings."

Include in the appropriate subitem all loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings as defined above that are in compliance with their modified terms, that is, restructured loans (1) on which all contractual payments of principal or interest scheduled that are due under the modified repayment terms have been paid or (2) on which contractual payments of both principal and interest scheduled under the modified repayment terms are less than 30 days past due.

Exclude from this item (1) those loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings on which under their modified repayment terms either principal or interest is 30 days or more past due and (2) those loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings that are in nonaccrual status under their modified repayment terms. Report such loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings in the category and column appropriate to the loan in Schedule RC-N, items 1 through 7, column A, B, or C, and in Schedule RC-N, Memorandum items 1.a through 1.f, column A, B, or C.

Loan amounts should be reported net of unearned income to the extent that they are reported net of unearned income in Schedule RC-C, Part I.

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29 (cont.) AOCI into earnings. The intent of the adjustment reported in this item (together with the amount reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 9.d) is to reverse the effects on AOCI of applying ASC Topic 715 for regulatory capital purposes. Specifically, assets recognized or derecognized as an adjustment to AOCI as part of the incremental effect of applying ASC Topic 715 should be reported as an adjustment to total assets for leverage ratio purposes. For example, the derecognition of an asset recorded as an offset to AOCI as part of the initial incremental effect of applying ASC Topic 715 should be added back to total assets for leverage ratio purposes by reporting the amount as a negative number in this item. As another example, the portion of a benefit plan surplus asset that is included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, as an increase to AOCI and in total assets should be deducted from total assets for leverage ratio purposes by reporting the amount as a positive number in this item.

Institutions that do not make the AOCI opt-out election – Available-for-sale debt securities:

Available-for-sale debt securities are reflected at amortized cost when calculating average total consolidated assets for Schedule RC-K, item 9. Therefore, include in this item as a deduction from (addition to) assets for leverage ratio purposes the amount needed to adjust the quarterly average for available-for-sale debt securities included in Schedule RC-K, item 9, from an average based on amortized cost to an average based on fair value. If the deferred tax effects of any net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities were excluded from the determination of average total consolidated assets for Schedule RC-K, item 9, also include in this item as a deduction from (addition to) assets for leverage ratio purposes the quarterly average amount necessary to reverse the effect of this exclusion on the quarterly average amount of net deferred tax assets included in Schedule RC-K, item 9.

Financial Subsidiaries:

If a financial subsidiary is not consolidated into the bank for purposes of the bank's balance sheet, include in this item 29 as a deduction from the bank's average total assets (as reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 27) the quarterly average for the bank's ownership interest in the financial subsidiary accounted for under the equity method of accounting that is included in the bank's average total assets reported in Schedule RC-K, item 9.

If a financial subsidiary is consolidated into the bank for purposes of the bank's balance sheet, include in this item 29 as a deduction from the bank's average total assets (as reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 27) the quarterly average of the assets of the subsidiary that have been included in the bank's consolidated average total assets reported in Schedule RC-K, item 9; minus any deductions from common equity tier 1 capital and additional tier 1 capital attributable to the financial subsidiary that have been included in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 28; and plus the quarterly average of bank assets representing claims on the financial subsidiary, other than the bank's ownership interest in the subsidiary, that were eliminated in consolidation. Because the bank's claims on the subsidiary were eliminated in consolidation, these bank assets were not included in the bank's consolidated average total assets reported in Schedule RC-K, item 9.

Non-Includable Subsidiaries:

A savings association with a non-includable subsidiary should include in this item 29 a deduction from average total assets (as reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 27) determined in the same manner as described above for financial subsidiaries, except that for a non-includable subsidiary accounted for under the equity method of accounting, the deduction should be the quarterly average for the savings association's outstanding investments (both equity and debt) in, and extensions of credit to, the subsidiary.

Part I. (cont.)

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30 **Total assets for the leverage ratio.** Report Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 27, less items 28 and 29.

Leverage Ratio

31 **Leverage ratio.** Report the institution's leverage ratio as a percentage, rounded to four decimal places. Divide Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 26 by item 30.

31.a **Does your institution have a community bank leverage ratio (CBLR) framework election in effect as of the quarter-end report date?**
Enter "1" for Yes or enter "0" for No. Refer to the qualifying criteria for using the CBLR framework, which are explained in the instructions for Schedule RC-R, Part I, items 32 through 34, below.

NOTE: Item 31.b is to be completed by non-advanced approaches institutions that elect to use the Standardized Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) for purposes of the standardized approach. Other non-advanced approaches institutions, that did not elect to use SA-CCR should leave this item blank.

31.b **Standardized Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk opt-in election.** A non-advanced approaches institution may continue to use the Current Exposure Method or elect to use SA-CCR for purposes of the standardized approach and supplementary leverage ratio (as applicable). Where a banking institution has the option to choose among the approaches applicable to such institution under the capital rule, it must use the same approach for all purposes. The SA-CCR rule provides non-advanced approaches institutions the option to adopt SA-CCR for purposes of standardized total risk-weighted assets.[1]

Non-advanced approaches institutions that elect to use SA-CCR must notify their appropriate federal supervisor. These institutions would complete this item as prescribed below:

A non-advanced approaches institution that adopts SA-CCR would enter "1" for "Yes" in item 31.b. A non-advanced approaches institution that does not make a SA-CCR opt-in election should leave item 31.b blank. A non-advanced approaches institution must use the same methodology to calculate the exposure amount for all its derivative contracts and, if an institution has elected to use SA-CCR, an institution may change its election only with prior approval of its appropriate federal supervisor.

[1] See 12 CFR 3 (OCC); 12 CFR 217 (Board); 12 CFR 324 (FDIC).

Banks, U.S. and Foreign (cont.):
For purposes of the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, the term "U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks" covers:

(1) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks;
(2) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions, including central banks, nationalized banks, and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments; and
(3) investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more foreign banks.

Banks in foreign countries –The institutional composition of "banks in foreign countries" includes:

(1) the foreign-domiciled head offices and branches of:
  (a) foreign commercial banks (including foreign-domiciled banking subsidiaries of U.S. banks and Edge and Agreement corporations);
  (b) foreign savings banks or discount houses;
  (c) nationalized banks not functioning either as central banks, as foreign development banks, or as banks of issue;
  (d) other similar foreign institutions that accept short-term deposits; and

(2) the foreign-domiciled branches of U.S. banks.

See also "International Banking Facility (IBF)."

Banks in Foreign Countries: See "banks, U.S. and foreign."

Bill-of-Lading Draft: See "commodity or bill-of-lading draft."

Brokered Deposits: As defined in Section 337.6(a) of the FDIC's regulations, the term "brokered deposit" means "any deposit that is obtained, directly or indirectly, from or through the mediation or assistance of a deposit broker." Brokered deposits include both those in which the entire beneficial interest in a given bank deposit account or instrument is held by a single depositor and those in which the deposit broker sells participations in a given bank deposit account or instrument to one or more investors.

The meaning of the term "brokered deposit" depends on the meaning of the term "deposit broker." The term "deposit broker" is defined in Section 29(g) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and Section 337.6(a)(5) of the FDIC's regulations. Under Section 337.6(a)(5), the term "deposit broker" means:

- Any person engaged in the business of placing deposits of third parties with insured depository institutions;
- Any person engaged in the business of facilitating the placement of deposits of third parties with insured depository institutions;
- Any person engaged in the business of placing deposits with insured depository institutions for the purpose of selling those deposits or interests in those deposits to third parties; and
- An agent or trustee who establishes a deposit account to facilitate a business arrangement with an insured depository institution to use the proceeds of the account to fund a prearranged loan.

The FDIC's regulations under Section 337.6(a)(5) further provide that a person is:

(1) "Engaged in the business of placing deposits" of third parties if that person receives third party funds and deposits those funds at more than one insured depository institution; and

Brokered Deposits (cont.):

(2) "Engaged in the business of facilitating the placement of deposits" of third parties by, while engaged in business, with respect to deposits placed at more than one insured depository institution, engaging in one or more of the following activities:
- The person has legal authority, contractual or otherwise, to close the account or move the third party's funds to another insured depository institution;
- The person is involved in negotiating or setting rates, fees, terms, or conditions for the deposit account; or
- The person engages in matchmaking activities, which occurs if the person proposes deposit allocations at, or between, more than one bank based upon both the particular deposit objectives of a specific depositor or depositor's agent, and the particular deposit objectives of specific banks, except in the case of deposits placed by a depositor's agent with a bank affiliated with the depositor's agent. A proposed deposit allocation is based on the particular objectives of:
  i. A depositor or depositor's agent when the person has access to specific financial information of the depositor or depositor's agent and the proposed deposit allocation is based upon such information; and
  ii. A bank when the person has access to the target deposit-balance objectives of specific banks and the proposed deposit allocation is based upon such information.

Brokered CDs that are placed by or through the assistance of third parties with insured depository institutions are brokered deposits.

Section 337.6(a)(5)(v)(I)(4) defines brokered CD as a deposit placement arrangement in which a master certificate of deposit is issued by an insured depository institution in the name of the third party that has organized the funding of the certificate of deposit, or in the name of a custodian or a sub-custodian of the third party, and the certificate is funded by individual investors through the third party, with each individual investor receiving an ownership interest in the certificate of deposit, or a similar deposit placement arrangement that the FDIC determines is arranged for a similar purpose.

Section 337.6(a)(5) also provides that the term "deposit broker" does *not* include:

(1) an insured depository institution, with respect to funds placed with that depository institution;
(2) an employee of an insured depository institution, with respect to funds placed with the employing depository institution;
(3) a trust department of an insured depository institution, if the trust or other fiduciary relationship in question has not been established for the primary purpose of placing funds with insured depository institutions;
(4) the trustee of a pension or other employee benefit plan, with respect to funds of the plan;
(5) a person acting as a plan administrator or an investment adviser in connection with a pension plan or other employee benefit plan provided that that person is performing managerial functions with respect to the plan;
(6) the trustee of a testamentary account;
(7) the trustee of an irrevocable trust (other than a trustee who establishes a deposit account to facilitate a business arrangement with an insured depository institution to use the proceeds of the account to fund a prearranged loan), as long as the trust in question has not been established for the primary purpose of placing funds with insured depository institutions;
(8) a trustee or custodian of a pension or profit-sharing plan qualified under Section 401(d) or 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
(9) an agent or nominee whose primary purpose is not the placement of funds with depository institutions; or
(10) an insured depository institution acting as an intermediary or agent of a U.S. government department or agency for a government sponsored minority or women-owned depository institution deposit program.

Brokered Deposits (cont.):

Section 337.6(a)(5) describes what it means to be "an agent or nominee whose primary purpose is not the placement of funds with depository institutions." More specifically, the primary purpose exception applies when the primary purpose of the agent's or nominee's business relationship with its customers is not the placement of funds with depository institutions.

The following business relationships are designated in Section 337.6(a)(5)(I)(1)(i) through (xiv) as meeting the primary purpose exception, subject to applicable notice and reporting requirements set forth in Section 303.243(b)(3), where, with respect to a particular business line:

- Less than 25 percent of the total assets that the agent or nominee has under administration for its customers is placed at depository institutions;

- 100 percent of depositors' funds that the agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, at depository institutions are placed into transactional accounts that do not pay any fees, interest, or other remuneration to the depositor;

- A property management firm places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of providing property management services;

- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of providing cross-border clearing services to its customers;

- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of providing mortgage servicing;

- A title company places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of facilitating real estate transactions;

- A qualified intermediary places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of facilitating exchanges of properties under section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code;

- A broker dealer or futures commission merchant places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts in compliance with 17 CFR 240.15c3-3(e) or 17 CFR 1.20(a);

- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of posting collateral for customers to secure credit-card loans;

- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of paying for or reimbursing qualified medical expenses under section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code;

- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of investing in qualified tuition programs under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code;

- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts to enable participation in the following tax-advantaged programs: individual retirement accounts under section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, simple individual retirement accounts under section 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code, or Roth individual retirement accounts under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code;

- A Federal, State, or local agency places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts to deliver funds to the beneficiaries of government programs; and

Brokered Deposits (cont.):

- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts pursuant to such other relationships as the FDIC specifically identifies as a designated business relationship that meets the primary purpose exception.

    - The FDIC has specifically identified the following additional business relationship as meeting the primary purpose exception:[1] The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds at insured depository institutions, in a custodial capacity, based upon instructions received from a depositor or depositor's agent specific to each insured depository institution and deposit account, and the agent or nominee neither plays any role in determining at which insured depository institution(s) to place any customers' funds, nor negotiates or sets rates, terms, fees, or conditions, for the deposit account.
      (1) A custodial agent that plays any role in determining at which IDI(s) to place any customers' funds will not be eligible for this designated exception. As an example, a custodial agent that plays any role in creating, operating, or using an algorithm that is used to determine or recommend at which IDI(s) any customer funds are placed would be viewed as playing a role in determining at which banks the depositor's funds are to be placed and thus not eligible for the designated exception.
      (2) The involvement of the non-discretionary custodial agent does not change the classification of deposits placed by, or through the facilitation of, an entity that otherwise meets the deposit broker definition.

An agent or nominee that does not rely on a designated business exception described above must receive an approval under the application process in 12 CFR 303.243(b) in order to qualify for the primary purpose exception to the deposit broker definition.

Insured depository institutions that receive deposits through an entity that has a pending application for a primary purpose exception with the FDIC should report such deposits as brokered deposits until the FDIC approves such application.

An insured depository institution that receives deposits from an entity with a primary purpose exception (e.g., sweep deposits received from an unaffiliated broker-dealer) should be aware whether there are any additional third parties involved in the deposit placement arrangement, and if so, must determine whether that third party qualifies as a deposit broker. Although an entity with a primary purpose exception that otherwise meets the deposit broker definition is not a deposit broker under 12 CFR 337.6(a)(5)(v)(I), a brokered deposit is any deposit that is obtained, directly or indirectly, from or through the mediation or assistance of a deposit broker under 12 CFR 337.6(a)(2). Therefore, an insured depository institution that receives deposits from an entity with a primary purpose exception must report the deposits as brokered if an additional third party that qualifies as a deposit broker is involved (e.g., a third party engaged in matchmaking activities as described in 12 CFR 337.6(a)(5)(iii)(C)).

For further information on the solicitation and acceptance of brokered deposits by less than well capitalized insured depository institutions, see Section 337.6(b) and 337.7(g) of the FDIC's regulations.

In some cases, brokered deposits are issued in the name of the depositor whose funds have been placed in a bank by a deposit broker. In other cases, a bank's deposit account records may indicate that the funds have been deposited in the name of a third party custodian for the benefit of others (e.g., "XYZ Corporation as custodian for the benefit of others," or "Custodial account of XYZ Corporation"). Unless the custodian meets one of the specific exceptions from the "deposit broker" definition in Section 29 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and Section 337.6(a) of the FDIC's regulations, these custodial accounts should be reported as brokered deposits in Schedule RC-E, Deposit Liabilities. Section 202 of the *Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act*, enacted on May 24, 2018, amends Section 29 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to except a capped amount of reciprocal deposits from treatment as, and from being reported as, brokered

[1] See 87 FR 1065 (Jan. 10, 2022).

Brokered Deposits (cont.):

deposits for qualifying institutions. The FDIC has amended its regulations to conform to the treatment of reciprocal deposits set forth in Section 202. As defined in Section 337.6(e)(2)(v) of the FDIC's regulations, "reciprocal deposits" means "deposits received by an agent institution through a deposit placement network with the same maturity (if any) and in the same aggregate amount as covered deposits placed by the agent institution in other network member banks." As defined in Section 327.8(q) of the FDIC's regulations, "brokered reciprocal deposits" are "reciprocal deposits as defined in Section 337.6(e)(2)(v) of the FDIC's regulations that are not excepted from an institution's brokered deposits pursuant to Section 337.6(e)" of the FDIC's regulations. Brokered reciprocal deposits should be reported as (1) brokered deposits and included in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.b, and, if applicable, Memorandum items 1.c and 1.d, and (2) brokered reciprocal deposits and included in Schedule RC-O, item 9 and, if applicable, item 9.a. An institution should report its total reciprocal deposits, including any reciprocal deposits that are reported as brokered deposits, in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.g. For further information on reciprocal deposits and brokered reciprocal deposits, see the instructions for Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 1.b and 1.g, and the examples after the instructions for Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 7.

Reliance on Previous Staff Advisory Opinions and Interpretations

As stated in the FDIC's rule on Brokered Deposits and Interest Rate Restrictions, the effective date of the rule was April 1, 2021. Full compliance of the rule was extended to January 1, 2022. The extended compliance date allows entities to continue to rely upon existing staff advisory opinions or other interpretations that predated the final rule in determining whether deposits placed by or through an agent or nominee are brokered deposits. After January 1, 2022, entities may no longer rely upon staff advisory opinions or other interpretations that predated the final rule, and to the extent that such entities instead opt to rely on a designated exception for which a notice is required, a notice must be filed.

After January 1, 2022, the advisory opinions and other publicly available interpretations will be moved to inactive status.

Fully insured brokered deposits are brokered deposits (including brokered deposits that represent retirement deposit accounts as defined in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 1) with balances of $250,000 or less or with balances of more than $250,000 that have been participated out by the deposit broker in shares of $250,000 or less. As more fully described in the instructions for Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.c, fully insured brokered deposits also include (a) certain brokered certificates of deposit issued in $1,000 amounts under a master certificate of deposit issued by a bank to a deposit broker in an amount that exceeds $250,000 and (b) certain brokered transaction accounts and money market deposit accounts denominated in amounts of $0.01 and established and maintained by the deposit broker (or its agent) as agent, custodian, or other fiduciary for the broker's customers.

For additional information on brokered deposits, refer to the FDIC's "Identifying, Accepting and Reporting Brokered Deposits: Frequently Asked Questions."

Broker's Security Draft: A broker's security draft is a draft with securities or title to securities attached that is drawn to obtain payment for the securities. This draft is sent to a bank for collection with instructions to release the securities only on payment of the draft.

Business Combinations: The accounting and reporting standards for business combinations are set forth in ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations"). ASC Topic 805 requires that all business combinations, which are defined as the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities that constitute a business, be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The formation of a joint venture, the acquisition of a group of assets that do not constitute a business, and a transfer of net assets or exchange of equity interests between entities under common control are not considered business combinations and therefore are not accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

Business Combinations (cont.):

Acquisition method – Under the acquisition method, the acquirer in a business combination shall measure the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at their acquisition-date fair values (with limited exceptions specified in ASC Topic 805) using the definition of fair value in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements"). The acquisition date is generally the date on which the acquirer legally transfers the consideration, acquires the assets, and assumes the liabilities of the acquiree, i.e., the closing date. ASC Topic 805 requires the acquirer to measure acquired receivables, including loans, at their acquisition-date fair values. If ASC Topic 326, Financial Instruments–Credit Losses, has not been adopted, the acquirer may not recognize a separate valuation allowance (e.g., allowance for loan and lease losses) for the contractual cash flows that are deemed to be uncollectible as of that date.

If ASC Topic 326 has been adopted, an institution is required to determine whether any acquired financial assets meet the definition of a purchased credit-deteriorated (PCD) asset. For a financial asset that meets the definition of a PCD asset, the institution applies the gross-up approach and records the acquired financial asset at its purchase price plus acquisition-date allowance for credit losses, which establishes the initial amortized cost basis of the PCD asset. For acquired financial assets that are not PCD assets, the acquirer records the purchased financial assets at their acquisition-date fair values. Additionally, for those acquired financial assets within the scope of ASC Subtopic 326-20 that are not PCD financial assets, an allowance is initially recorded with a corresponding charge to the provision for credit losses expense in the reporting period that includes the acquisition date. See also the Glossary entries for "allowance for credit losses" and "purchased credit-deteriorated assets."

The consideration transferred in a business combination shall be calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets (including any cash) transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the acquirer. Acquisition-related costs are costs the acquirer incurs to effect a business combination such as finder's fees; advisory, legal, accounting, valuation, and other professional or consulting fees; and general administrative costs. The acquirer shall account for acquisition-related costs as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services received. The cost to register and issue debt or equity securities shall be recognized in accordance with other applicable generally accepted accounting principles.

At the acquisition date, an acquirer generally will not have obtained all of the information necessary to measure the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, and consideration transferred for the acquiree. Under ASC Topic 805, if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the acquirer should report provisional amounts in its Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Provisional amounts should be based on the best information available. During the measurement period,[1] the acquirer is required to adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date, with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. Topic 805 further requires an acquirer to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which adjustment amounts are determined. The acquirer also must recognize in the income statement for the same reporting period the effect on earnings, if any, resulting from the adjustments to the provisional

[1] In general, the measurement period in a business combination is the period after the acquisition date during which the acquirer may adjust provisional amounts recognized for a business combination. The measurement period ends as soon as the acquirer receives the information it was seeking about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date or learns that more information is not obtainable. However, the measurement period shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Deposits (cont.):

Treatment of Accounts where Reporting Institutions Have Suspended Enforcement of the Six Transfer Limit per Regulation D

Where the reporting institution has suspended the enforcement of the six transfer limit rule on an account that meets the definition of a savings deposit, the reporting institution is required to report such deposits as a savings account or a transaction account based on an assessment of the characteristics of the account as indicated below:

(1) If the reporting institution does not retain the reservation of right to require at least seven days' written notice before an intended withdrawal, report the account as a demand deposit (and as a "transaction account").
(2) If the reporting institution does retain the reservation of right to require at least seven days' written notice before an intended withdrawal, report the account as either a NOW account (and as a "transaction account")[1] or as a savings deposit (and as a nontransaction account).

Regulation D no longer distinguishes between money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) and other savings deposits. However, these two types of accounts are defined as follows for purposes of these reports, which call for separate data on each.

(1) Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) are deposits or accounts that meet the above definition of a savings deposit and that permit unlimited transfers to be made by check, draft, debit card or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties.

(2) Other savings deposits are deposits or accounts that meet the above definition of a savings deposit but that permit no transfers by check, draft, debit card, or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties. Other savings deposits are commonly known as passbook savings or statement savings accounts.

[1] The option to report as a NOW account (and a transaction account) is only applicable to institutions that offer NOW accounts and the account offered subsequent to the suspension of the enforcement of the six-transfer limit is equivalent to the reporting institution's NOW account offering and is held by eligible depositors as authorized by federal law. Institutions that do not offer NOW accounts should continue to report such deposits as a savings deposit (and as a nontransaction account).

Deposits (cont.):

Examples illustrating distinctions between MMDAs and other savings deposits for purposes of these reports are provided at the end of this Glossary entry.

(b) Time deposits are deposits that the depositor does not have a right, and is not permitted, to make withdrawals from within six days after the date of deposit unless the deposit is subject to an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within the first six days after deposit. A time deposit from which partial early withdrawals are permitted must impose additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal. If such additional early withdrawal penalties are not imposed, the account ceases to be a time deposit. The account may become a savings deposit if it meets the requirements for a savings deposit; otherwise it becomes a demand deposit.

NOTE: The above prescribed penalties are the minimum required by Federal Reserve Regulation D. Institutions may choose to require penalties for early withdrawal in excess of the regulatory minimums.

Time deposits take two forms:

(i) Time certificates of deposit (including rollover certificates of deposit) are deposits evidenced by a negotiable or nonnegotiable instrument, or a deposit in book entry form evidenced by a receipt or similar acknowledgement issued by the bank, that provides, on its face, that the amount of such deposit is payable to the bearer, to any specified person, or to the order of a specified person, as follows:

(1) on a certain date not less than seven days after the date of deposit,

(2) at the expiration of a specified period not less than seven days after the date of the deposit, or

(3) upon written notice to the bank which is to be given not less than seven days before the date of withdrawal.

(ii) Time deposits, open account are deposits (other than time certificates of deposit) for which there is in force a written contract with the depositor that neither the whole nor any part of such deposit may be withdrawn prior to:

(1) the date of maturity which shall be not less than seven days after the date of the deposit, or

(2) the expiration of a specified period of written notice of not less than seven days.

These deposits include those club accounts, such as Christmas club and vacation club accounts, that are made under written contracts that provide that no withdrawal shall be made until a certain number of periodic deposits has been made during a period of not less than three months, even though some of the deposits are made within six days of the end of such period.

Time deposits do not include the following categories of liabilities even if they have an original maturity of seven days or more:

(1) Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a time deposit but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after deposit and that does not require an

Foreclosed Assets (cont.):

Under ASC Subtopic 610-20, when an institution does not have a controlling financial interest in the buying legal entity or the OREO buyer is not a legal entity, the institution's first step in assessing whether it can derecognize an OREO asset and recognize revenue upon the sale or transfer of the OREO is to determine whether a contract exists under the provisions of Topic 606. In the context of an OREO sale or transfer, in order for an institution's transaction with the party acquiring the property to be a contract under ASC Topic 606, it must meet all the following criteria:

(a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
(b) The institution can identify each party's rights regarding the OREO to be transferred;
(c) The institution can identify the payment terms for the OREO to be transferred;
(d) The contract has commercial substance (that is, the risk, timing, or amount of the institution's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
(e) It is probable that the institution will collect substantially all of the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for OREO that will be transferred to the buyer, i.e. the transaction price. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an institution shall consider only the buyer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due.

These five criteria require careful analysis for seller-financed sales of OREO. In particular, criteria (a) and (e) may require significant judgment. When determining whether the buyer is committed to perform its obligations under criterion (a) and collectability under criterion (e), a selling institution should consider all facts and circumstances related to the buyer's ability and intent to pay the transaction price, which may include:

- Amount of cash paid as a down payment;
- Existence of recourse provisions;
- Credit standing of the buyer;
- Age and location of the property;
- Cash flow from the property;
- Payments by the buyer to third parties;
- Other amounts paid to the selling institution, including current or future contingent payments;
- Transfer of noncustomary consideration (i.e., consideration other than cash and a note receivable);
- Other types of financing involved with the property or transaction;
- Financing terms of the loan (reasonable and customary terms, amortization, any graduated payments, any balloon payment);
- Underwriting inconsistent with the institution's underwriting policies for loans not involving OREO sales; and
- Future subordination of the selling institution's receivable.

The amount and character of a buyer's equity (typically the down payment) and recourse provisions remain important factors when evaluating criteria (a) and (e) under ASC Subtopic 610-20. Specifically, the buyer's initial equity in the property immediately after the sale is an important consideration in determining whether a buyer is committed to perform its obligations under criterion (a). Furthermore, the buyer's initial equity is a factor to consider under criterion (e) when evaluating the collectability of consideration that the institution is entitled to receive from the buyer.

In applying the revenue recognition principles in ASC Topic 606, all relevant factors are to be weighed collectively in evaluating whether the five contract criteria have been met as the first step in determining the appropriate accounting for a seller-financed OREO transaction. However, the agencies consider the down payment and financing terms to be of particular importance when making this determination. A transaction with an insignificant down payment and nonrecourse financing generally would not meet the definition of a contract (within the meaning of Topic 606) unless there is considerable support from other factors. The need for support from other factors recedes in importance for a transaction with a substantial down payment and recourse financing to a buyer with adequate capacity to repay.

Foreclosed Assets (cont.):

If the five contract criteria in ASC Topic 606 have not been met, the institution generally may not derecognize the OREO asset or recognize revenue (gain or loss) as an accounting sale has not occurred. The institution should continue to assess the transaction to determine whether the contract criteria have been met in a later period. Until that time, any consideration the institution has received from the buyer should generally be recorded as a deposit liability. In addition, if the transaction price is less than the carrying amount of the OREO, the institution should consider whether this indicates a decline in fair value of the OREO that should be recognized as a valuation allowance, or an increase in an existing valuation allowance, and through a charge to expense as discussed above in this Glossary entry.

If an institution determines the contract criteria in ASC Topic 606 have been met, it must then determine whether it has satisfied its performance obligations as identified in the contract by transferring control of the asset to the buyer. Control of an asset refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset. As it relates to an institution's sale of OREO, ASC Topic 606 includes the following indicators of the transfer of control:

(a) The institution has a present right to payment for the asset;
(b) The buyer has legal title to the asset;
(c) The institution has transferred physical possession of the asset;
(d) The buyer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset; and
(e) The buyer has accepted the asset.

For seller-financed sales of OREO, the transfer of control generally occurs on the closing date of the sale when the institution obtains the right to receive payment for the property and transfers legal title to the buyer. However, an institution must consider all relevant facts and circumstances to determine whether control of the OREO has transferred, which may include the selling institution's:

- Involvement with the property following the transaction;
- Obligation to repurchase the property in the future;
- Obligation to provide support for the property following the sale transaction; and
- Retention of an equity interest in the property.

In particular, if an institution has the obligation or right to repurchase the OREO, the buyer does not obtain control of the OREO because the buyer is limited in its ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset even though it may have physical possession. In this situation, an institution should account for the contract as either (1) a lease in accordance with ASC Topic 840, Leases, or ASC Topic 842, Leases, as applicable, or (2) a financing arrangement in accordance with ASC Topic 606. In addition, situations may exist where the selling institution has legal title to the OREO, while the borrower whose property was foreclosed upon under the original loan still has redemption rights to reclaim the property in the future. If such redemption rights exist, the selling institution may not be able to transfer control to the buyer of the OREO and recognize revenue until the redemption period expires.

Foreclosed Assets (cont.):

When a contract exists and an institution has transferred control of the property, the institution should derecognize the OREO asset and recognize a gain or loss for the difference between the transaction price and the carrying amount of the OREO asset. Generally, the transaction price in a sale of OREO will be the contract amount in the purchase/sale agreement, including for a seller-financed sale financed at market terms. However, the transaction price may differ from the amount stated in the contract due to the existence of a significant financing component. Under ASC Topic 610, a significant financing component exists if the timing of the buyer's payments explicitly or implicitly provides the selling institution or the buyer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of the OREO. A seller-financed transaction of OREO at off-market terms generally indicates the existence of a significant financing component. If a significant financing component exists, the contract amount should be adjusted for the time value of money to reflect what the cash selling price of the OREO would have been at the time of its transfer to the buyer. The discount rate used in adjusting for the time value of money should be a market rate of interest considering the credit characteristics of the buyer and the terms of the financing.

Foreign Banks: See "banks, U.S. and foreign."

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation: Foreign currency transactions are transactions occurring in the ordinary course of business (e.g., purchases, sales, borrowings, and lendings) denominated in a currency other than the office's functional currency (as described below).

Foreign currency translation, on the other hand, is the process of translating financial statements from the foreign office's functional currency into the reporting currency. Such translation normally is performed only at reporting dates.

A functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an office operates. For banks filing the FFIEC 051, the functional currency is the U.S. dollar.

Accounting for foreign currency transactions – A change in exchange rates between the functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated will increase or decrease the amount of the functional currency expected to be received or paid. These increases or decreases in the expected functional currency cash flow are foreign currency transaction gains and losses and are to be included in the determination of the income of the period in which the transaction takes place, or if the transaction has not yet settled, the period in which the rate change takes place.

Except for foreign currency derivatives and transactions described in the following paragraphs, banks should consistently report net gains (losses) from foreign currency transactions other than trading transactions in Schedule RI, item 5.l, "Other noninterest income," or item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense." Net gains (losses) from foreign currency trading transactions should be reported as trading revenue in Schedule RI, item 5.l, "Other noninterest income."

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Subordinated Notes and Debentures: A subordinated note or debenture is a form of debt issued by a bank or a consolidated subsidiary. When issued by a bank, a subordinated note or debenture is not insured by a federal agency, is subordinated to the claims of depositors, and has an original weighted average maturity of five years or more. Such debt shall be issued by a bank with the approval of, or under the rules and regulations of, the appropriate federal bank supervisory agency and is to be reported in Schedule RC, item 19, "Subordinated notes and debentures."

When issued by a subsidiary, a note or debenture may or may not be explicitly subordinated to the deposits of the parent bank and is to be reported in Schedule RC, item 16, "Other borrowed money," or item 19, "Subordinated notes and debentures," as appropriate.

Those subordinated notes and debentures that are to be reported in Schedule RC, item 19, include mandatory convertible debt.

Subsidiaries: The treatment of subsidiaries in the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income depends upon the degree of ownership held by the reporting bank.

A majority-owned subsidiary of the reporting bank is a subsidiary in which the parent bank directly or indirectly owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock.

A significant subsidiary of the reporting bank is a majority-owned subsidiary that meets any one or more of the following tests:

(1) The bank's direct and indirect investment in and advances to the subsidiary equals five percent or more of the total equity capital of the parent bank.

NOTE: For the purposes of this test, the amount of direct and indirect investments and advances is either (a) the amount carried on the books of the parent bank or (b) the parent's proportionate share in the total equity capital of the subsidiary, whichever is greater.

(2) The parent bank's proportional share (based on equity ownership) of the subsidiary's gross operating income or revenue amounts to five percent or more of the gross operating income or revenue of the consolidated parent bank.

(3) The subsidiary's income or loss before income taxes amounts to five percent or more of the parent bank's income or loss before income taxes.

(4) The subsidiary is, in turn, the parent of one or more subsidiaries which, when consolidated with the subsidiary, constitute a significant subsidiary as defined in one or more of the above tests.

An associated company is a corporation in which the bank, directly or indirectly, owns 20 to 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock *and* over which the bank exercises significant influence. This 20 to 50 percent ownership is presumed to carry "significant" influence unless the bank can demonstrate the contrary to the satisfaction of the appropriate federal supervisory authority.

A corporate joint venture is a corporation owned and operated by a group of banks or other businesses ("joint venturers"), no one of which has a majority interest, as a separate and specific business or project for the mutual benefit of the joint venturers. Each joint venturer may participate, directly or indirectly, in the management of the joint venture. An entity that is a majority-owned subsidiary of one of the joint venturers is not a corporate joint venture.

The equity ownership in majority-owned subsidiaries that are not consolidated on the Reports of Condition and Income (in accordance with the guidance in the General Instructions on the Scope of the "Consolidated Bank" Required to be Reported in the Submitted Reports) and in associated companies

Subsidiaries (cont.):

is accounted for using the equity method of accounting and is reported in Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies," or item 9, "Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures," as appropriate.

Ownership in a corporate joint venture is to be treated in the same manner as an associated company (defined above) only to the extent that the equity share represents significant influence over management. Otherwise, equity holdings in a joint venture are treated as holdings of corporate stock and income is recognized only when distributed in the form of dividends.

See also "equity method of accounting."

Suspense Accounts: Suspense accounts are temporary holding accounts in which items are carried until they can be identified and their disposition to the proper account can be made. Such accounts may also be known as interoffice or clearing accounts. The balances of suspense accounts as of the report date should not automatically be reported as "Other assets" or "Other liabilities." Rather, the items included in these accounts should be reviewed and material amounts should be reported in the appropriate accounts of the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income.

Sweep Deposits: "Sweep deposit" means a deposit held at the reporting institution by a customer or counterparty through a contractual feature that automatically transfers to the reporting institution from another regulated financial company at the close of each business day amounts under the agreement governing the account from which the amount is being transferred. (Note: This definition of a "sweep deposit" is distinctly separate from the existing "retail sweep arrangements" and "retail sweep programs" definitions in the "Reporting of Retail Sweep Arrangements Affecting Transaction and Nontransaction Accounts" section of the Glossary entry for "Deposits.")

"Affiliate sweep deposit" means a sweep deposit that is deposited in accordance with a contract between a customer or counterparty and the reporting institution, a controlled subsidiary of the reporting institution, or a company that is a controlled subsidiary of the same top-tier company of which the reporting institution is a controlled subsidiary.

"Non-affiliate sweep deposit" means a sweep deposit that is deposited in accordance with a contract between a customer or counterparty and an entity that is not affiliated with the reporting institution.

"Affiliate retail sweep deposit" means a sweep deposit that is deposited in accordance with a contract between a "retail customer or counterparty" and the reporting institution, a controlled subsidiary of the reporting institution, or a company that is a controlled subsidiary of the same top-tier company of which the reporting institution is a controlled subsidiary.

"Non-affiliate retail sweep deposit" means a sweep deposit that is deposited in accordance with a contract between a "retail customer or counterparty" and an entity that is not affiliated with the reporting institution.

"Retail customer or counterparty" means a customer or counterparty that is:

(1) An individual;
(2) A business customer, but solely if and to the extent that:
    (a) The reporting institution manages its transactions with the business customer, including deposits, unsecured funding, and credit facility and liquidity facility transactions, in the same way it manages its transactions with individuals;
    (b) Transactions with the business customer have liquidity risk characteristics that are similar to comparable transactions with individuals; and
    (c) The total aggregate funding raised from the business customer is less than $1.5 million; or

Sweep Deposits (cont.):

(3) A living or testamentary trust that:
  (a) Is solely for the benefit of natural persons;
  (b) Does not have a corporate trustee; and
  (c) Terminates within 21 years and 10 months after the death of grantors or beneficiaries of the trust living on the effective date of the trust or within 25 years, if applicable under state law.

Syndications: A syndication is a participation, usually involving shares in a single loan, in which several participants agree to enter into an extension of credit under a bona fide binding agreement that provides that, regardless of any event, each participant shall fund and be at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount. In a syndication, the participants agree to the terms of the participation prior to the execution of the final agreement and the contract is executed by the obligor and by all the participants, although there is usually a lead institution organizing or managing the credit. Large commercial and industrial loans, large loans to finance companies, and large foreign loans may be handled through such syndicated participations.

Each participant in the syndicate, including the lead bank, records its own share of the participated loan and the total amount of the loan is not entered on the books of one bank to be shared through transfers of loans. Thus, the initial operation and distribution of this type of participation does not require a determination as to whether a transfer that should be accounted for as a sale has occurred. However, any subsequent transfers of shares, or parts of shares, in the syndicated loan would be subject to the provisions of ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing, governing whether these transfers should be accounted for as a sale or a secured borrowing. (See the Glossary entry for "Transfers of Financial Assets.")

Telephone Transfer Account: See "Deposits."

Term Federal Funds: See "Federal Funds Transactions."

Time Deposits: See "Deposits."

Trade Date and Settlement Date Accounting: For purposes of the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, the preferred method for reporting transactions in held-to-maturity securities, available-for-sale securities, and trading assets (including money market instruments) other than derivative contracts (see the Glossary entry for "derivative contracts") is on the basis of trade date accounting. However, if the reported amounts under settlement date accounting would not be materially different from those under trade date accounting, settlement date accounting is acceptable. Whichever method a bank elects should be used consistently, unless the bank has elected settlement date accounting and subsequently decides to change to the preferred trade date method.

Under trade date accounting, assets purchased shall be recorded in the appropriate asset category on the trade date and the bank's obligation to pay for those assets shall be reported in Schedule RC-G, item 4, "All other liabilities." Conversely, when an asset is sold, it shall be removed on the trade date from the asset category in which it was recorded, and the proceeds receivable resulting from the sale shall be reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets." Any gain or loss resulting from such transaction shall also be recognized on the trade date. On the settlement date, disbursement of the payment or receipt of the proceeds will eliminate the respective "All other liabilities" or "All other assets" entry resulting from the initial recording of the transaction.

Under settlement date accounting, assets purchased are not recorded until settlement date. On the trade date, no entries are made. Upon receipt of the assets on the settlement date, the asset is reported in the proper asset category and payment is disbursed. The selling bank, on the trade date, would make no entries. On settlement date, the selling bank would reduce the appropriate asset category and reflect the receipt of the payment. Any gain or loss resulting from such transaction would be recognized on the settlement date.

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