

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System



Instructions for the Preparation of

Financial Statements of Foreign Subsidiaries of U.S. Banking Organizations

Reporting Form FR 2314 and FR 2314S

Effective March 2024

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF

Financial Statements of Foreign Subsidiaries of U.S. Banking Organizations FR 2314 and FR 2314S

General Instructions

Who Must Report

The Financial Statements of Foreign Subsidiaries of U.S. Banking Organizations (FR 2314/FR 2314S) must be filed by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. banking organizations (USBOs). Regulation K defines foreign or foreign country as one or more foreign nations, and includes the overseas territories, dependencies, and insular possessions of those nations and of the United States, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The FR 2314/FR 2314S must be submitted for each legal entity subject to reporting requirements. Therefore, consolidation of individual entities is not permitted.

Unless otherwise instructed, the FR 2314/FR 2314S is to be submitted for any organization, also referred to as a “subsidiary,” described below *except* a corporation which itself is organized under Section 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act.¹ For purposes of this report, “subsidiaries” include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Any organization which is a “subsidiary” as defined by Section 211.2(w) of Regulation K of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (see “Definitions”);
- (2) Any other subsidiary in which shares have been acquired under Regulation K where the Board’s consent to such acquisitions is conditioned on the furnishing of reports, and all subsidiaries of such organizations;
- (3) Any organization in which shares have been acquired, directly or indirectly, by a bank holding company organization’s equity capital or if

1. Such Edge or agreement corporations report on the FR 2886b.

the Board’s consent to the acquisition is conditioned on the furnishing of reports;

- (4) Any subsidiary in which shares have been acquired, directly or indirectly, by a financial holding company under Section 4(k)(4) of the BHC Act, as amended by the Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act for bank holding companies or Section 10(c)(2)(H) of the HOLA for savings and loan holding companies, domiciled outside of the United States,² (except subsidiaries that are functionally regulated as discussed in the exemptions section below). Refer to the FR Y-9C Glossary entry for “Addressee (Domicile)” for the definition of domicile.
- (5) Any other foreign organization directly or indirectly managed or controlled by, or operated on behalf of, a bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, a holding company, or any organization required to report under 1 through 4 above, *through management contracts, trust agreements, or similar instruments*.

For purposes of this report, holding company is collectively used for bank holding company, savings and loan holding company, securities holding company, and U.S. intermediate holding companies.
- (6) Any domestic subsidiary of USBOs (principally held by an Edge or agreement corporation), that qualifies under Regulation K or Section 4 (c) (13) of the BHC Act, as amended

2. Any such organization domiciled in the United States should file either the Financial Statements of U.S. Nonbank Subsidiaries of Holding Companies (FR Y-11) or the Abbreviated Financial Statements of U.S. Nonbank Subsidiaries of Holding Companies (FR Y-11S) pursuant to the reporting threshold requirements for those reports

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(i.e., subsidiaries authorized to conduct overseas activities even if domiciled in the U.S.).

Quarterly Filers—Detailed Report (FR 2314)

A USBO must file the FR 2314 quarterly for its subsidiary if the subsidiary is owned or controlled by a parent³

U.S. holding company that has total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more as of June 30 of the preceding year or files the FR Y-9C to meet supervisory needs, or the subsidiary is owned or controlled by a state member bank or an Edge or agreement corporation that has total consolidated assets equal to or greater than \$500 million, **and** the subsidiary meets **any one** of the following criteria:

- (1) Total assets of the foreign subsidiary are equal to or greater than \$1 billion;
- (2) The foreign subsidiary's off-balance-sheet activities⁴ are equal to or greater than \$5 billion;
- (3) The foreign subsidiary's equity capital is equal to or greater than 5 percent of the top-tier organization's consolidated equity capital; or
- (4) The foreign subsidiary's operating revenue is equal to or greater than 5 percent of the top-tier organization's consolidated operating revenue.

Operating revenue is defined as the sum of total interest income and total noninterest income, before deduction of expenses.

For foreign subsidiaries held by a USBO that is, in turn, owned by a foreign banking organization (FBO), the operating revenue and equity capital of the USBO are used as the top-tier organization's values.

If a foreign subsidiary meets the criteria above to file quarterly as of June 30 of the preceding year, the par-

3. For report dates through December 31, 2021, quarterly filing not required if nonbank subsidiary has total assets less than \$1 billion using the lesser of normal reporting applicability measurement date or 12/31/2019 as-of-date and does not meet any of other criteria to file quarterly.

4. Off-balance-sheet activities (defined as the sum of Schedule BS, items 20 through 30) include commitments to purchase foreign currencies and U.S. dollar exchange, all other future and forward contracts, option contracts, and the notional value of interest rate swaps, exchange swaps, and other swaps.

ent organization must file the FR 2314 quarterly for the subsidiary beginning in March of the current year. In addition, if the subsidiary meets the quarterly criteria due to being newly formed or a business combination, then the parent organization must report the FR 2314 quarterly beginning with the first quarterly report date following the effective date of the inception of the subsidiary or business combination, respectively.

Once a nonbank subsidiary begins filing the FR 2314 quarterly, it should file a complete FR 2314 quarterly going forward. If the parent USBO is a holding company that has total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more as of June 30 of the preceding year or files the FR Y-9C to meet supervisory needs or a state member bank or an Edge or agreement corporation that has total consolidated assets equal to or greater than \$500 million, **and** the subsidiary does not meet any one of the other quarterly nonbank subsidiary filing criteria for four consecutive quarters, then the parent organization may revert to annual filing beginning with the first upcoming December report date.

Foreign subsidiaries that do not meet the quarterly filing thresholds may be requested to file quarterly if the Federal Reserve Bank has determined that these subsidiaries have significant risk exposures.

Annual Filers—Detailed Report (FR 2314)

A foreign subsidiary that does not meet any of the criteria to file quarterly, but has total assets greater than or equal to \$500 million and less than \$1 billion as of the report date must file the entire FR 2314 report on an annual basis.⁵

Annual Filers—Abbreviated Report (FR 2314S)

A foreign subsidiary that does not meet the criteria to file the detailed report, but has total assets greater than or equal to \$250 million and less than \$500 million as of the report date must file the Abbreviated Financial

5. For report dates through December 31, 2021, annual filing not required if nonbank subsidiary total assets was not greater than \$500 million and less than \$1 billion using the lesser of normal reporting applicability measurement date or 12/31/2019 as-of-date and does not meet any of other criteria to file quarterly.

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Statements of Foreign Subsidiaries of U.S. Banking Organizations (FR 2314S) on an annual basis.⁶

Other Reporting Criteria

- Each USBO must submit a separate FR 2314/FR 2314S for each of its foreign subsidiaries satisfying the above criteria whether directly or indirectly owned. The reporting USBO must submit a report on a parent only (non-consolidated) basis for each parent subsidiary meeting the criteria and submit individual reports for each lower level subsidiary required to file the report.
- Consolidation of individual entities, including variable interest entities (VIEs), is not permitted. Each USBO should separately assess whether a VIE meets the definition of subsidiary and determine if any such entity meets the criteria for filing this report.
- The FR 2314/FR 2314S report for a subsidiary owned by more than one parent organization should be submitted in its entirety by the organization with the majority ownership. If a subsidiary is equally owned by two or more parent organizations, the FR 2314/FR 2314S report should be submitted in its entirety by the largest organization based on total consolidated assets.

Exemptions from Reporting Foreign Subsidiary Financial Statements

The following subsidiaries are exempt from submitting the financial statements for foreign subsidiaries of USBOs:

- Any subsidiary with less than \$250 million in total assets unless the quarterly reporting criteria is met;
- Any foreign subsidiary that is functionally regulated by a U.S. regulatory agency other than the Federal Reserve System, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, Commodities Futures Trading Com-

6. For report dates through December 31, 2021, annual filing (abbreviated report) not required if nonbank subsidiary total assets was not greater than \$250 million and less than \$500 million using the lesser of normal reporting applicability measurement date or 12/31/2019 as-of-date and does not meet any of other criteria to file quarterly.

mission, State Insurance Commissioners and State Securities departments;

- Any subsidiary that is required to file a Report of Condition for Edge or Agreement Corporations (FR 2886b);
- Any subsidiary, joint venture, or portfolio investment that is required to file the Financial Statements of U.S. Nonbank Subsidiaries of U.S. Holding Companies (FR Y-11/FR Y-11S);
- Any subsidiary that is required to file the Financial Statements for a Bank Holding Company Subsidiary Engaged in Bank-Ineligible Securities Underwriting and Dealing (FR Y-20);
- Any subsidiary of a “qualified FBO” as defined by Section 211.23(a) of Regulation K (12 CFR 211.23(a)) except for subsidiaries of a U.S. holding company, U.S. bank, or Edge corporation, which is the direct subsidiary of a qualified FBO;
- Any subsidiary that is considered a merchant banking investment, the shares of which are held pursuant to section 4(k)4(H) of the BHC Act;
- Any U.S. federally insured foreign company which is a subsidiary of a holding company (i.e., banks in Puerto Rico or in U.S. territories or possessions);
- Any subsidiary of a U.S. federally insured foreign company that is a subsidiary of a holding company, unless such subsidiary is held pursuant to Regulation K;
- Any subsidiary of a Small Business Investment Company (SBIC controlled investment);
- Any nondepository trust company that is a member of the Federal Reserve System and required to file the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income;
- Any company the shares of which are held: (1) as a result of debts previously contracted (acquired under section 4(c)(2) of the BHC Act); (2) in a fiduciary capacity under section 4c(4) of the BHC Act; or (3) solely as collateral securing an extension of credit;
- Any subsidiary that is **inactive** as of the end of the reporting period;

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- Any subsidiary such as a namesaver or a newly organized subsidiary that has never conducted any business activity. However, a subsidiary that is newly incorporated is required to report upon the commencement of a business activity if it meets the reporting criteria;
- Any subsidiary that was divested or liquidated during the year. Reports must only be filed for subsidiaries that are part of the parent organization's structure as of the close of the business day on the report date for which the report is being filed; and
- Any subsidiary that is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) formed as a vehicle for specific leasing transactions (for example, when an SPV is engaged in a single leasing transaction).
- Any subsidiary that issues trust preferred securities.

Foreign subsidiaries that are not required to file under the above criteria may be required to file this report by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which they are regulated.

A graphic representation of the general criteria for the FR 2314/FR 2314S appears at the end of these General Instructions (page GEN-9).

Frequency of Reporting

A USBO must submit the FR 2314 report for each foreign subsidiary that meets the criteria to file quarterly as of the last calendar day of March, June, September and December. A USBO must submit the FR 2314 report for each foreign subsidiary that meets the criteria to file annually as of December 31. A USBO must submit the FR 2314S for each foreign subsidiary that meets the criteria to file the abbreviated report annually as of December 31.

Preparation of the Reports

Parent USBOs are requested to prepare and file the Financial Statements for Foreign Subsidiaries of U.S. Banking Organizations (FR 2314/FR 2314S) in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), and these instructions. However, respondents may submit reports based on the foreign country's accounting standards if submitting reports on this basis would materially reduce reporting burden. All reports shall be prepared in a consistent manner.

USBOs should refer to the instructions for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies (FR Y-9C) or the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for Small Holding Companies (FR Y-9SP) for additional information on the items requested on this report. Copies of the FR 2314, FR 2314S, FR Y-9C, and FR Y-9SP may be found on the Federal Reserve Board's public website (www.federalreserve.gov/apps/ReportingForms).

The foreign subsidiaries' financial records shall be maintained in such a manner and scope so as to ensure that the reports can be prepared and filed in accordance with these instructions and reflect a fair presentation of the subsidiaries' 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 Federal Reserve Bank in the district where the reports are submitted.

Report all financial items in thousands of U.S. dollars. Assets or liabilities payable in other currencies should be converted into dollars at the exchange rates prevailing on the report date, except where required otherwise by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

The preferred method for reporting purchases and sales of assets is as of the trade date. However, settlement date accounting is acceptable if the reported amounts are not materially different.

Applicability of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to Foreign Subsidiaries of U.S. Banking Organization Reporting Requirements

It should be noted that the presentation by subsidiaries of assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity and the recognition of income and expenses is requested to be reported in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Subsidiaries are required to report certain other accounts or types of transactions on schedules to the balance sheet and income statement. In addition, these instructions designate where a particular asset or liability should be reported.

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All ownership interests in the subsidiary have an interest in the aggregate amounts of a subsidiary's reported earnings, retained earnings, and net assets (whether held by its parent organization or by other owners) and should be reported as equity capital in the financial statements.

There may be areas in which a reporting subsidiary 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 the FR Y-9C instructions or, in more detail, in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. For purposes of these instructions, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification is referred to as "ASC." Selected sections of the ASC are referenced in the instructions where appropriate.

Page 1

The USBO must submit a page 1 for each financial statement. If the USBO elects to file multiple financial statements under one signature, the USBO must submit one signed page 1 per type of report, the FR 2314 quarterly, the FR 2314 annual or the FR 2314S. Page 1 of the report must include the legal name of the USBO filing the FR 2314/FR 2314S and the mailing address. The name, telephone number, and e-mail address of a contact at the USBO to whom questions about the report(s) may be directed must be indicated.

Signatures

The FR 2314/FR 2314S must be signed as indicated on page 1 by a duly authorized officer of the USBO. When the top-tier USBO is domiciled outside the United States, the USBO may authorize an officer of the nonbank subsidiary to sign the report. By signing page 1 of this report, the authorized officer acknowledges that any knowing and willful misrepresentation or omission of a material fact on any reports included under this signature constitutes fraud in the inducement and may subject the officer to legal sanctions provided by 18 USC 1001 and 1007.

Number of Reports Attested to Under This Signature

For all reports submitted under the officer's signature, the USBO must indicate on page 1 the total number of reports for which the officer attested.

December Only Reporting

For the December FR 2314 report, the USBO must indicate on page 1 whether the submission is for quarterly or annual filers.

Detailed Listing of Subsidiaries

The USBO must **complete** a separate page(s) containing the detailed listing of subsidiaries for each page 1. For submission of multiple financial statements under the officer's signature, the USBO must complete a separate page(s) containing the detailed listing of subsidiaries for each type of report. The USBO must provide on the page(s) containing the detailed listing of subsidiaries the legal name, address and subsidiary ID for all reports attested to under the officer's signature as indicated on page 1. When specifying the name(s) of the nonbank subsidiaries, use the legal name of the subsidiaries as they appear on the papers of incorporation or formation documents. The legal name must be the same name that is specified on the Report of Changes in Organizational Structure (FR Y-10). The page(s) containing the detailed listing of subsidiaries should be retained at the USBO for their records and **should not** be submitted to the Reserve Bank.

Submission of Reports

The reports are to be submitted for each report date on the report forms provided by the Federal Reserve Bank. No caption on the report form should be changed in any way. No item is to be left blank. An entry must be made for each item, i.e., an amount, a zero, or an "N/A."

All items will not be applicable to each foreign subsidiary required to file the report. An "N/A" should be entered if the foreign subsidiary cannot be involved in a transaction because of the nature of the organization. A zero should be entered whenever a foreign subsidiary can participate in an activity, but may not on the report date, have any outstanding balances.

Where to Submit the Reports

For paper filers of report form: The original reports and the number of copies specified by the Reserve Bank should be submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of the District in which the reporter's *parent U.S. bank or*

General Instructions

holding company is domiciled. In cases where these institutions are not in the same District, unless the respondent has specific instructions to the contrary, the following rules shall apply:

- (1) Subsidiaries owned through a U.S. bank should send reports to the Reserve Bank of that parent.
- (2) Subsidiaries owned directly by a U.S. holding company (that is, not through a subsidiary U.S. bank) should send reports to the Reserve Bank of the USBO.

Generally, the Federal Reserve District in which a parent Edge or agreement corporation resides is not considered in determining where to submit the report.

All reports shall be made out clearly and legibly by typewriter or in ink. Reports completed in pencil will not be accepted. Computer printouts are acceptable, provided they are identical in format and detail to the reporting form, including all item and column captions.

USBOs must maintain in their files a copy of the manually signed page 1 of the Reserve Bank-supplied forms received for the report date, attached to the page(s) containing the detailed listing of subsidiaries, and a print out of the data submitted.

Electronic submission of report form. Any banking organization interested in submitting the FR 2314/FR 2314S electronically should contact the Federal Reserve Bank in the district where the parent U.S. Bank or holding company is domiciled.

USBOs choosing to submit these reports electronically must maintain in their files the original manually signed page 1 of the Reserve Bank-supplied forms received for the report date, attached to the page(s) containing the detailed listing of subsidiaries, and a printout of the data submitted.

Submission Date

A USBO must file this report for its foreign subsidiaries no later than 60 calendar days after the report date. The filing of a completed report will be considered timely, regardless of when the reports are received by the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank, if these reports are mailed first class and postmarked no later than the third calendar day preceding the submission deadline. In the absence of a postmark, a company whose com-

pleted FR 2314/FR 2314S is received late may be called upon to provide proof of timely mailing.

A "Certificate of Mailing" (U.S. Postal Service form 3817) may be used to provide such proof. If an overnight delivery service is used, entry of the completed original reports into the delivery system on the day before the submission deadline will constitute timely submission. In addition, the hand delivery of the completed original reports on or before the submission deadline to the location to which the reports would otherwise be mailed is an acceptable alternative to mailing such reports. Companies that are unable to obtain the required officers' signatures on their completed original reports in sufficient time to file these reports so that they are received by the submission deadline may contact the Federal Reserve Bank to which they mail their original reports to arrange for the timely submission of their report data and the subsequent filing of their signed reports.

If the submission deadline falls on a weekend or holiday, the report must be received by 5:00 P.M. on the first business day after the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. Any report received after 5:00 P.M. on the first business day after the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday deadline will be considered late unless it has been postmarked three calendar days prior to the original Saturday, Sunday, or holiday submission deadline (original deadline), or the institution has a record of sending the report by overnight service one day prior to the original deadline.

NOTE: A reporting U.S. banking organization must submit all of its required nonbank subsidiary reports on or before the submission deadline to be considered timely.

Monitoring of Regulatory Reports

Federal Reserve Banks will monitor the filing of all regulatory reports to ensure that they are filed in a timely manner and are accurate and not misleading. Many reporting errors can be screened through the use of computer validity edit checks which are detailed in the Checklist accompanying the reporting instructions. Reporting deadlines are detailed in the Submission Date section of these general instructions. Additional information on the monitoring procedures are available from the Federal Reserve Banks.

General Instructions

Confidentiality

These reports are available to the public upon request on an individual basis. However, a USBO may request confidential treatment for one or more of the subsidiaries for which it submits the financial statements for foreign subsidiaries of USBOs if it is of the opinion that disclosure of certain commercial or financial information in the report would likely result in substantial harm to its (or its subsidiaries') competitive position or that disclosure of the submitted personal information would result in unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

A request for confidential treatment must be submitted in writing concurrently with the submission of the report. The request must discuss *in writing* the justification for which confidentiality is requested, demonstrating the specific nature of the harm that would result from public release of the information; merely stating that competitive harm would result or that information is personal is *not* sufficient.

INFORMATION FOR WHICH CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT IS REQUESTED SHOULD BE REPORTED SEPARATELY BOUND WITH A SEPARATE FR 2314/FR 2314S PAGE 1 LABELED "CONFIDENTIAL." THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AS BEING CONFIDENTIAL.

The Federal Reserve will determine whether information submitted with a request for confidential treatment will be so treated, and will advise the U.S. banking organization through the appropriate Reserve Bank of any decision to make available to the public any of the information.

The Federal Reserve System may subsequently release information for which confidential treatment is requested if the Board of Governors determines that the disclosure of such information is in the public interest.

Check Box. USBOs must select on page 1 of the form whether any confidential treatment is requested for any portion of the report. If the answer to the first question is "Yes," the Reporter must indicate whether a letter justifying the request for confidential treatment is included with the submission or has been provided separately. If an institution does not fulfill both

requirements, or does not check the appropriate boxes, confidential treatment will not be considered. Note: Responses to the questions regarding confidential treatment on page 1 of the form will be considered public information. Information, for which confidential treatment is requested, may subsequently be released by the Federal Reserve System in accordance with the terms of 12 CFR 261.16, or otherwise provided by law. The Federal Reserve may subsequently release information for which confidential treatment is accorded if the Board of Governors determines that the disclosure of such information is in the public interest. If the Federal Reserve deems it necessary to release confidential data, the reporting institution will be notified before it is released.

Amended Reports

The Federal Reserve may require the filing of amended Financial Statements of Foreign Subsidiaries of U.S. Banking Organizations if reports as previously submitted contain significant errors. In addition, a USBO should file an amended report when internal and external auditors make audit adjustments that result in a restatement of financial statements affecting reports previously submitted to the Federal Reserve.

When the Federal Reserve's interpretation of how these instructions should be applied to a specified event or transaction (or series of related events or transactions) differs from the reporting institution's interpretation, the Federal Reserve may require the reporter to reflect the event(s) or transaction(s) in its FR 2314/FR 2314S reports in accordance with the Federal Reserve's interpretation and to amend previously submitted reports.

In the event that certain of the required data are not available, respondents should contact the appropriate Reserve Bank for information on submitting revised reports.

For amended reports, the USBO must submit a newly signed page 1 and separate financial statements for each subsidiary that is amending its data. The page(s) containing the detailed listing of subsidiaries must be completed, attached to page 1 and a printout of the data submitted and placed in the USBO's files. The page(s) containing the detailed listing of subsidiaries **should not** be submitted to the Reserve Bank.

General Instructions

Definitions

Respondents should refer to the Glossary of the Instructions for the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies (FR Y-9C) for information concerning general definitions.

For purposes of this report, related organizations include (1) any organization that directly or indirectly controls the reporting nonbank subsidiary, (2) any organization that is controlled directly or indirectly by the reporting nonbank subsidiary, or (3) any organization that is controlled directly or indirectly by any USBO that controls the reporting subsidiary (i.e., if more than one USBO directly or indirectly controls the reporting nonbank subsidiary, then all organizations directly or indirectly controlled by *each* USBO is considered related regardless of whom submits this report). In addition, for purposes of this report related companies include all associated companies.

Nonrelated organizations include all organizations that do not meet the definition of “related organizations.” Nonrelated organizations include all organizations outside of the USBO structure and refer to third party entities.

In addition, for purposes of this report “subsidiary”⁷ means any organization that has more than 50 percent of its voting shares held directly or indirectly, or that otherwise is controlled or capable of being controlled, by the investor or an affiliate of the investor under any authority. Among other circumstances, an investor is considered to control an organization if:

- (1) The investor or an affiliate is a general partner of the organization; or
- (2) The investor and its affiliates directly or indirectly own or control more than 50 percent of the equity of the organization.

All references in the line item instructions to the “reporting banking organization” refer to the subsidiary’s parent banking organization.

For purposes of this report, all references to “bank(s)” are inclusive of “savings association(s)” unless otherwise noted.

Miscellaneous General Instructions

Rounding

All financial items must be reported in thousands of dollars, with the figures rounded to the nearest thousand. Items less than \$500 should be reported as zero.

Negative Entries

Negative entries are generally not appropriate on the FR 2314/FR 2314S reports and should not be reported unless the line item instructions allow it. Hence, assets with credit balances should be reported in liability items and liabilities with debit balances should be reported in asset items, as appropriate, and in accordance with these instructions.

For items where negative entries are allowed, paper filers should enclose negative amounts in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Additional Information

The Federal Reserve System reserves the right to require additional information from foreign subsidiaries if the FR 2314/FR 2314S report is not sufficient to appraise the financial soundness of the subsidiary or to determine its compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

7. As defined by Section 211.2(w) of Regulation K of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

General Instructions

General Criteria Chart for FR 2314/FR 2314S

See *General Instructions* for more detail.

Quarterly Filers Detailed Report (FR 2314)	Annual Filers Detailed Report (FR 2314)	Annual Filers Abbreviated Report (FR 2314S)	Exemptions No report required
<p>Parent holding company has total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more as of June 30 of the preceding year or files the FR Y-9C to meet supervisory needs or parent state member bank or Edge or agreement corporation has total assets equal to or greater than \$500 million, and any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Subsidiary's total assets are greater than or equal to \$1 billion (2) Subsidiary's offbalance-sheet activities are greater than or equal to \$5 billion (3) Subsidiary's equity capital is greater than or equal to 5% of toptier consolidated equity capital or (4) Subsidiary's operating revenue is greater than or equal to 5% of toptier consolidated operating revenue 	<p>Subsidiary does not meet any of the quarterly filing criteria and its total assets are greater than or equal to \$500 million but less than \$1 billion</p>	<p>Subsidiary does not meet any of the FR 2314 filing criteria and its total assets are greater than or equal to \$250 million but less than \$500 million</p>	<p>Subsidiary does not meet any of the FR2314S filing criteria and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Subsidiary's total assets are less than \$250 million or (2) Specific exemption (see exemption list in General Instructions)

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

Income Statement Schedule IS

General Instructions

Report all income and expense of the subsidiary for the calendar year-to-date. Include adjustments of accruals and other accounting estimates made shortly after the end of a reporting period that relate to the income and expense of the reporting period. A subsidiary that began operating during the reporting period should report all income earned and expense incurred since it commenced operations and all pre-opening income earned and expenses incurred from inception until that date.

When the fair value option has been applied to an acquired loan or debt security under ASC 326-20, “Financial Instruments-Credit Losses Measured at Amortized Cost”, interest income on the loan or debt security should be measured in accordance with Subtopic 310-10, “Receivables Overall”, regardless of whether or not management has determined the asset to be purchased credit deteriorated (PCD).”

Line Item 1 Interest income.

Report in the appropriate subitem all interest, fees and similar income received by the subsidiary from nonrelated organizations (associated with assets reported in Lines 1 through 7 on Schedule BS) in item 1(a) and on balances due from related organizations in item 1(b). Include income resulting from interest earned on loans and leases (including related fees); income on balances due from depository institutions; interest and dividends on securities; interest from assets held in trading accounts; interest on federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell; and any other interest income received by the subsidiary. When yield related fees are collected in connection with a loan syndication or participation and passed through to

another lender, report only the subsidiary’s proportional share of such fees.

Include dividend income on equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading that are reportable in Schedule BS, item 2(c).

The purchase premiums and discounts on loans held for investment that management has determined to be PCD and are measured at amortized cost, should be adjusted to exclude the acquisition date allowance for credit loss from the amortized cost basis of the loans.

Deduct interest related to customers on loans paid before maturity from gross interest earned on loans; do not report as an expense. Exclude from this item:

- (1) fees that are not yield related such as fees for servicing real estate mortgage or other loans which are not assets of the subsidiary (report in item 5(a)(6));
- (2) net gains or losses from the sale of assets (report in item 5 or 7, as appropriate);
- (3) charges to merchants for handling credit card or charge sales when the subsidiary does not carry the related loan accounts on their books (report in item 5 below); and
- (4) reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenditures made by the subsidiary for the account of its customers. If the subsidiary’s expense accounts were charged with the amount of such expenditures, the reimbursements should be credited to the same expense accounts.

Line Item 1(a) Interest and fee income from nonrelated organizations.

Report all interest, fees, and similar income from non-related organizations.

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Line Item 1(b) Interest and fee income from related organizations.

Report all interest, fees, and similar income from related organizations. Exclude any noninterest income and income from undistributed earnings of related organizations (report in item 5(b)). Include dividends declared or paid by subsidiaries.

Line Item 1(c) Total interest income.

Report the sum of items 1(a) and 1(b).

Line Item 2 Interest expense.

Report in the appropriate subitem the total amount of interest expense of the subsidiary pertaining to nonrelated organizations in item 2(a) and pertaining to related organizations in item 2(b). Include expenses on deposits, on federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, on shortand long-term borrowings, on subordinated notes and debentures, on mandatory securities, on mortgage indebtedness and obligations under capitalized leases, and all other interest expense.

Line Item 2(a) Interest expense pertaining to nonrelated organizations.

Report all interest expense pertaining to nonrelated organizations.

Line Item 2(b) Interest expense pertaining to related organizations.

Report all interest expense pertaining to related organizations.

Line Item 2(c) Total interest expense.

Report the sum of items 2(a) and 2(b).

Line Item 3 Net interest income.

Report the difference between item 1(c), "Total interest income," and item 2(c), "Total interest expense." If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 4 Provision for credit losses.

Report the amount expensed as the provisions for credit losses, during the calendar year-to-date. The pro-

visions for credit losses represents the amount appropriate to absorb estimated credit losses over the life of the financial assets reported at amortized cost within the scope of the standard. *Exclude* the initial allowances established on the purchase of credit-deteriorated (PCD) financial assets, which are recorded at acquisition as an adjustment to the amortized cost basis of the asset. The amount reported in this item must equal Schedule IS-B, item 4, columns A through C plus Schedule IS-B, Memorandum item 1. Report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Exclude provision for credit losses on off-balance-sheet credit exposures and provision for allocated transfer risk, both of which should be reported in item 7, "Noninterest expense." The amount reported here may differ from the bad debt expense deduction taken for federal income tax purposes.

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5 Noninterest income.

Report in the appropriate subitem all other income not properly reported in item 1(c), "Total interest income" that is derived from activities in which the subsidiary is engaged. Report noninterest income from nonrelated organizations in item 5(a) and from related organizations in item 5(b). Also, a subsidiary may include as other noninterest income in item 5(a)(7) or 5(b) below net gains (losses) from the sale of loans and certain other assets as long as the subsidiary reports such transactions on a consistent basis.

Line Item 5(a) From nonrelated organizations.

Report all income earned from nonrelated organizations in the appropriate item.

Line Item 5(a)(1) Income from fiduciary activities.

Report gross income from services rendered by the trust department of the subsidiary or the subsidiary acting in any fiduciary capacity. Include commissions and fees on the sale of annuities by these entities that are executed in a fiduciary capacity. Report "N/A" if the subsidiary has no trust departments or renders no services in any fiduciary capacity.

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Line Item 5(a)(2) Service charges on deposit accounts.

Report the amounts charged depositors:

- (1) Who maintain accounts with the subsidiary or who fail to maintain specified minimum deposit balances;
- (2) Based on the number of checks drawn on and deposits made in deposit accounts;
- (3) For checks drawn on “no minimum-balance” deposit accounts;
- (4) For withdrawals from nontransaction deposit accounts;
- (5) For accounts which have remained inactive for extended periods of time or which have become dormant;
- (6) For deposits to or withdrawals from deposit accounts through the use of automated teller machines or remote service units;
- (7) For the processing of checks drawn against insufficient funds. Exclude subsequent charges levied against overdrawn accounts based on the length of time the account has been overdrawn and report the interest as interest and fee income in line 1 above;
- (8) For issuing stop payment orders;
- (9) For certifying checks; and
- (10) For accumulation or disbursement of funds deposited to IRA or Keogh Plan accounts when not handled by the trust department of the subsidiary. If the account is handled by the subsidiary’s trust department, include the charges in line 5(a)(1) above.

Line Item 5(a)(3) Trading revenue.

Report the net gain or loss from trading cash instruments and derivative contracts (including commodity contracts) that has been recognized during the calendar year-todate. If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Include as trading revenue:

- (1) Revaluation adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities reportable in Schedule BS, item 4, “Trading assets,” and Schedule BS, item 11, “Trading liabilities,” resulting from the periodic marking to market of such instruments;
- (2) Revaluation of adjustments from the periodic marking to market of interest rate, foreign exchange, equity derivative, commodity and other contracts held for trading; and
- (3) Realized gains and losses and other income and expenses resulting from the sale and purchase of all assets and liabilities held in the trading account.

Exclude trading revenue from transactions with related organizations. Report such revenue in item 5(b).

Line Item 5(a)(4) Investment banking, advisory, brokerage, and underwriting fees and commissions.

Report fees and commissions from investment advisory and management services, merger and acquisition services, and other related consulting fees. Include fees and commissions from securities brokerage activities, from the sale and servicing of mutual funds, and from the purchase and sale of securities and money market instruments where the subsidiary is acting as agent for other subsidiaries or customers (if these fees and commissions are not included in item 5(a)(1), “Income from fiduciary activities,” or item 5(a)(3), “Trading revenue”).

Also include the subsidiary’s proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations and other adjustments from its investments in corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the subsidiary exercises significant influence that are principally engaged in investment banking, advisory, brokerage, or securities underwriting activities.

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

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Line Item 5(a)(5) Venture capital revenue.

Report as venture capital revenue market value adjustments, interest, dividends, gains, and losses (including impairment losses) on venture capital investments (loans and securities). Include any fee income from venture capital activities that is not reported in one of the preceding income items. Also include the subsidiary's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations and other adjustments from its investments in corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the subsidiary exercises significant influence that are principally engaged in venture capital activities.

In general, venture capital activities involve the providing of funds, whether in the form of loans or equity, and technical and management assistance, when needed and requested, to start-up or high-risk companies specializing in new technologies, ideas, products, or processes. The primary objective of these investments is capital growth.

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5(a)(6) Net servicing fees.

Report income from servicing real estate mortgages, credit cards, and other financial assets held by others. Report any premiums received in lieu of regular servicing fees on such loans only as earned over the life of the loans. Subsidiaries should report servicing income net of the related servicing assets' amortization expense. Include impairments recognized on servicing assets. For further information on servicing, see the FR Y-9C Glossary entry for "servicing assets and liabilities."

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5(a)(7) Net securitization income.

Report net gains (losses) on assets sold in securitization transactions, i.e., net of transaction costs. Include fees (other than servicing fees) earned from the subsidiary's securitization transactions and unrealized losses (and recoveries of unrealized losses) on loans and leases

held for sale in securitization transactions. Exclude income from servicing securitized assets (report in item 5(a)(6), above) and from seller's interests and residual interests retained by the subsidiary (report in the appropriate subitem of item 1, "Interest income").

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5(a)(8) Insurance commissions and fees.

Report income from insurance activities (includes premiums and supplemental contracts); service charges, commissions and fees from the sale of insurance; commissions on reinsurance; and other insurance related income. Also include the subsidiary's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations and other adjustments from its investments in corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the subsidiary exercises significant influence that are principally engaged in insurance underwriting, reinsurance, or insurance sales activities. Exclude commissions and fees on the sale of annuities and report in item 5(a)(9).

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5(a)(9) Fees and commissions from annuity sales.

Report fees and commissions from sales of annuities (fixed, variable, and other) by the nonbank subsidiary and fees earned from customer referrals for annuities to insurance companies and insurance agencies external to the nonbank subsidiary. Also include management fees earned from annuities. However, exclude fees and commissions from sales of annuities by the trust department of the subsidiary or the subsidiary acting in any fiduciary capacity reported in item 5(a)(1), "Income from fiduciary activities."

Also include the subsidiary's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations and other adjustments from its investments in corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the

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subsidiary exercises significant influence that are principally engaged in annuity product underwriting or sales activities.

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5(a)(10) Other noninterest income.

Report all other noninterest income derived from nonrelated organizations that is not reported above. If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5(b) From related organizations.

Report all noninterest income derived from related organizations. Include in this item trading revenue from transactions with related organizations. Exclude the parent's equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries from this item and report in item 11.

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5(c) Total noninterest income.

Report the sum of items 5(a)(1) through 5(a)(10) and 5(b). If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 6 Realized gains (losses) on securities not held in trading accounts.

Report the net gain or loss realized during the calendar year-to-date from the sale, exchange, redemption, or retirement of all securities not held in trading accounts. The realized gain or loss on the security is the difference between the sales price (excluding interest at the coupon rate accrued since the last interest payment date, if any) and the amortized cost. Also include in this item the write-downs of the cost basis of individual securities for other-than-temporary impairments. If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign.

Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign. Do not adjust for applicable income taxes (income taxes applicable to gains (losses) on securities are to be included in the applicable income taxes reported in item 9 below).

Include realized gains (losses) only on available-for-sale debt securities in item 6. Report realized and unrealized gains (losses) during the year-to-date reporting period on equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading in Schedule IS, item 8.b.

Entities should adjust the amortized cost for recoveries of any prior charge-offs when calculating the realized gain or loss on a security, such that the recovery of a previously charged off amount should be recorded before recognizing the gain. Include in this item any write-off recorded when the institution intends to sell the debt security, or it is more likely than not the institution will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis.

Exclude:

- (1) the change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt during the calendar year (report in Schedule IS-A, item 5),
- (2) realized gains (losses) on trading securities (report in Schedule IS, item 5(a)(3)), "Trading revenue,"
- (3) net gains (losses) from the sale of detached securities coupons and the sale of ex-coupon securities, and report in item 7, "Noninterest expense," or item 5(a)(10), "Other noninterest income," as appropriate,
- (4) The change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities during the calendar year to date (report in Schedule IS-A, item 5, "Other comprehensive income").
- (5) Exclude the allowance recorded through the allowance for credit losses on available-for-sale securities (report in Schedule IS, item 4, "Provision for credit losses" which includes the provisions for credit losses for all financial assets that fall within the scope of the standard).

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Line Item 7 Noninterest expense.

Report in the appropriate subitem all other expense not properly reported in item 2(c), "Total interest expense" that is incurred from activities in which the subsidiary is engaged. Report noninterest expense pertaining to nonrelated organizations in item 7(a) and pertaining to the organization in item 7(b). Also, a subsidiary may include as other noninterest expense in item 7(a) or 7(b) below net losses (gains) from the sale of loans and certain other assets as long as the subsidiary reports such transactions on a consistent basis.

Entities should exclude charge-offs of the cost basis of individual held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities (report credit losses in item 4, "Provision for credit losses," and report any write-off when the subsidiary intends to sell the debt security, or when it is more likely than not the subsidiary will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis in Schedule IS, item 6.a, "Realized gains (losses) on securities not held in trading accounts."

Line Item 7(a) Pertaining to nonrelated organizations.

Report the amount of noninterest expense of the subsidiary pertaining to activities with nonrelated organizations (i.e., third-party transactions). If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Report salaries and benefits of all officers and employees of the subsidiary including guards and contracted guards, temporary office help, dining room and cafeteria employees, and building department officers and employees (including maintenance personnel). Include gross salaries, wages, and other compensation; contributions to retirement plan, pension fund and profit-sharing plan; employee stock ownership plan, employee stock purchase plan, and employee savings plan; social security and other taxes paid by the subsidiary; health and life insurance premiums; relocation and tuition programs; and the cost of all other fringe benefits for officers and employees.

Report all noninterest expenses related to the use of premises, equipment, furniture, and fixtures, net of rental income, that are reportable in Schedule BS,

item 5, "Premises and fixed assets." If this net amount is a credit balance, enclose it in parentheses.

Deduct rental income from gross premises and fixed asset expense. Rental income includes all rentals charged for the use of buildings not incident to their use by the reporting subsidiary, including rentals by regular tenants of the subsidiary, income received from short-term rentals of other facilities of the subsidiary, and income from sub-leases. Also deduct income from assets that indirectly represent premises, equipment, furniture, or fixtures reportable in Schedule BS, item 5, "Premises and fixed assets." Include normal and recurring depreciation and amortization charges against assets; all operating lease payments made by the subsidiary on premises and equipment; cost of ordinary repairs to premises (including leasehold improvements), equipment, furniture, and fixtures; cost of service or maintenance contracts for equipment, furniture, and fixtures; insurance expense related to the use of premises, equipment, furniture, and fixtures; all property tax and other tax expense related to premises (including leasehold improvements), equipment, furniture, and fixtures; cost of heat, electricity, water, and other utilities connected with the use of premises and fixed assets; cost of janitorial supplies and outside janitorial services; and services and fuel, maintenance, and other expenses related to the use of the subsidiary-owned automobiles, airplanes, and other vehicles for the subsidiary's business.

Include fees paid to directors and advisory directors for attendance at board of directors or committee meetings; premiums on fidelity insurance, directors' and officers' liability insurance, and life insurance policies for which the subsidiary is the beneficiary; federal deposit insurance premium; Comptroller of the Currency assessment expense; legal fees and other direct costs incurred in connection with foreclosures; and advertising, promotional, public relations, and business development expenses; data processing cost; goodwill impairment losses; amortization expenses of and impairment losses for other intangible assets; and all other noninterest expenses pertaining to nonrelated organizations.

Also report any provision for credit losses related to off-balance-sheet credit exposures, based upon man-

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agement's evaluation of the subsidiary's current off-balance sheet credit exposures.

Line item 7(b) Pertaining to related organizations.

Report all expenses involving related organizations that cannot properly be reported in Schedule IS, item 2(b), "Interest expense pertaining to related organizations." If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 7(c) Total noninterest expense.

Report the sum of items 7(a) and 7(b). If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 8(a) Income (loss) before change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading, applicable income taxes, and discontinued operations

Report the sum of items 3, 5(c) and 6, minus items 4 and 7(c). If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Note: Entities should report the provisions for credit losses in item 4.

NOTE: All institutions must complete item 8(b) (i.e. not leave item 8(b) blank), because all entities are required to have adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01). ASU 2016-01 includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities. ASU 2016-01 requires holdings of equity securities (except those accounted for under the equity method or that result in consolidation), including other ownership interests (such as interests in partnerships, unincorporated joint ventures, and limited liability companies), to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through net income. However, an institution may choose to measure equity securities and other equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable

price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer. See the FR Y-9C Glossary entry for "Securities Activities" for further information on accounting for investments in equity securities.

Line Item 8(b) Change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading.

Report change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) during the year-to-date reporting period on equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading. Include unrealized holding gains (losses) during the year-to-date reporting period on equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable

fair values not held for trading that are measured at fair value through earnings. Also include impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes during the year-to-date reporting period on equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable fair values not held for trading for which this measurement election is made).

If an institution sells an equity security or other equity investment, but had not yet recorded the change in value to the point of sale since the last value change was recorded, include the change in value of the equity security or other equity investment to the point of sale in this item.

Line Item 8(c) Income (loss) before applicable income taxes and discontinued operations.

Report the institution's pretax income from continuing operations as the sum of Schedule RI, item 8(a), "Income (loss) before unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading, applicable income taxes, and discontinued operations," and Schedule RI, item 8(b), "Unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading." If the amount is negative, report it with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 9 Applicable income taxes (benefits) (estimated).

Report the total estimated federal, state and local, and foreign income tax expense applicable to item 8(c), "Income (loss) before applicable income taxes and discontinued operations," including the tax effects of gains (losses) on securities not held in trading accounts

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(i.e., available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities). Include both the current and deferred portions of these income taxes. If this amount is negative (i.e., the amount is a tax benefit rather than a tax expense), paper filers should enclose the amount in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Include as applicable income taxes all taxes based on a net amount of taxable revenue less deductible expenses. Exclude the estimated income taxes applicable to foreign currency translation adjustments included in Schedule IS-A, item 5. Exclude from applicable income taxes all taxes based on gross revenues or gross receipts.

Also include the tax benefit of an operating loss carry-forward or carryback for which the source of the income or loss in the current year is reported in IS item 8 “Income(loss) before applicable income taxes and discontinued operations.”

Line Item 10 Discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes.

Report the results of discontinued operations, if any, net of applicable income taxes, as determined in accordance with the provisions of ASC Subtopic 205-20, Presentation of Financial Statements – Discontinued Operations (formerly FASB Statement No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment of LongLived Assets”). If the amount reported in this item is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 11 Equity in undistributed income (loss) of subsidiary(s).

Report the amount of the parent subsidiary’s proportionate interest in the subsidiary’s(s’) net income (loss) less any dividends declared by the subsidiary(s) for the calendar year-to-date. Report dividends in item 1(b).

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 12 Net income (loss).

Report the sum of items 8, 10, and 11 minus item 9. If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic

filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign. This item must equal Schedule IS-A, Changes in Equity Capital, item 2, “Net income.”

Memoranda

Memorandum item 1 is to be completed by nonbank subsidiaries that are required to complete Schedule BS-A, Memoranda items 1(b) and 1(c).

Line Item 1 Noncash income from negative amortization on closed-end loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties.

Report the amount of noncash income from negative amortization on closed-end loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties (i.e., interest income accrued and uncollected that has been added to principal) included in interest and fee income on loans from non-related organizations (Schedule IS, item 1(a)).

Negative amortization refers to a method in which a loan is structured so that the borrower’s minimum monthly (or other periodic) payment is contractually permitted to be less than the full amount of interest owed to the lender, with the unpaid interest added to the loan’s principal balance. The contractual terms of the loan provide that if the borrower allows the principal balance to rise to a pre-specified amount or maximum cap, the loan payments are then recast to a fully amortizing schedule. Negative amortization features may be applied to either adjustable rate mortgages or fixed rate mortgages, the latter commonly referred to as graduated payment mortgages (GPMs).

Memorandum item 2 is to be completed by subsidiaries that have elected to account for financial instruments or servicing assets and liabilities at fair value under a fair value option.

Memorandum item 2 is to be completed by subsidiaries that have adopted ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*), and have elected to report certain assets and liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) (i.e., ASC Subtopic 825-10, Financial Instruments – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*); ASC Subtopic 815-15, Deriva-

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tives and Hedging – Embedded Derivatives (formerly FASB Statement No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*); and ASC Subtopic 860-50, Transfers and Servicing – Servicing Assets and Liabilities (formerly FASB Statement No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*). This election is generally referred to as the fair value option.

If the subsidiary has elected to apply the fair value option to interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities, it should report the interest income on these financial assets (except any that are in nonaccrual status) and the interest expense on these financial liabilities for the year-to-date in the appropriate interest income and interest expense items on Schedule IS, not as part of the reported change in fair value of these assets and liabilities for the year-to-date. The subsidiary should measure the interest income or interest expense on a financial asset or liability to which the fair value option has been applied using either the contractual interest rate on the asset or liability or the effective yield method based on the amount at which the asset or liability was first recognized on the balance sheet. Although the use of the contractual interest rate is an acceptable method under GAAP, when a financial asset or liability has a significant premium or discount upon initial recognition, the measurement of interest income or interest expense under the effective yield method more accurately portrays the economic substance of the transaction. In addition, in some cases, GAAP requires a particular method of interest income recognition when the fair value option is elected. For example, when the fair value option has been applied to a beneficial interest in securitized financial assets within the scope of ASC Subtopic 325-40, Investments-Other – Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 99-20, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased and Retained Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*), interest income

should be measured in accordance with the consensus in this Subtopic. Similarly, when the fair value option has been applied to a purchased impaired loan or debt security accounted for under ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, *Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer*), interest income on the loan or debt security should be measured in accordance with this Statement of Position when accrual of income is appropriate.

Revaluation adjustments, excluding amounts reported as interest income and interest expense, to the carrying value of all assets and liabilities reported in Schedule BS at fair value under a fair value option (excluding servicing assets and liabilities reported in Schedule BS, item 7, “All other assets,” and Schedule BS, item 14, “Other liabilities,” respectively, and trading assets and trading liabilities reported in Schedule BS, item 4, “Trading assets,” and Schedule BS, item 11, “Trading liabilities,” respectively) resulting from the periodic marking of such assets and liabilities to fair value should be reported as “Other noninterest income” in Schedule IS, item 5(a)(10).

Line Item 2 Net change in fair values of financial instruments accounted for under a fair value option.

Report the net change in fair values of all financial instruments that the subsidiary has elected to account for under the fair value option that is included in Schedule IS, items 5.a(3), “Trading revenue,” 5.a(6), “Net servicing fees,” 5.a.(10), “Other interest income,” and 5.b., “From related organizations.”

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS FOR

Changes in Equity Capital Schedule IS-A

General Instructions

Total equity capital includes perpetual preferred stock, common stock, capital surplus, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income and other equity capital components such as treasury stock and unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan Shares. All amounts, other than the amount reported in item 1, should represent net aggregate changes for the calendar year-to-date.

Paper filers should enclose all net decreases and losses (net reductions of equity capital) in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report all net decreases and losses (net reductions of equity capital) with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 1 Equity capital most recently reported for the end of the previous calendar year (i.e., after adjustments from amended Income Statements).

Report the subsidiary's total equity capital balance most recently reported for the previous calendar year-end after the filing of any amended report(s). Include the cumulative effect, net of applicable income taxes, of those changes in any accounting principles adopted during the calendar year-to-date reporting period that were applied retroactively and for which prior years' financial statements were restated. Also, include the sum of all corrections, net of applicable income taxes, resulting from material accounting errors that were made in prior years and not corrected by the filing of an amended report for the period in which the error was made.

Line Item 2 Net income (loss).

Report the net income (loss) for the calendar year-to-date as reported on the Income Statement, item 12, "Net income (loss)."

Line Item 3 Sale, conversion, acquisition, or retirement of common stock and perpetual preferred stock.

Report the changes in the subsidiary's total equity capital resulting from the sale, conversion, acquisition, or retirement of the subsidiary's capital stock. Limited-life preferred stock is not included in equity capital.

Report the total amount of new capital stock issued, net of any expenses associated with the issuance of the stock.

Report the changes in the subsidiary's total equity capital resulting from:

- (1) Sale of the subsidiary's perpetual preferred stock or common stock;
- (2) Exercise of stock options, including:
 - (a) Any income tax benefits to the subsidiary resulting from the sale of the subsidiary's own stock acquired under a qualified stock option within three years of its purchase by the employee who had been granted the option; and
 - (b) Any tax benefits to the subsidiary resulting from the exercise (or granting) of nonqualified stock options (on the subsidiary's stock) based on the difference between the option price and the fair market value of the stock at the date of exercise (or grant);
- (3) The conversion of convertible debt, limited-life preferred stock, or perpetual preferred stock into perpetual preferred or common stock;
- (4) Redemption of perpetual preferred stock or common stock;
- (5) Retirement of perpetual preferred stock or common stock including:

Schedule IS-A

- (a) The net decrease in equity capital which occurs when cash is distributed in lieu of fractional shares in a stock dividend; and
 - (b) The net increase in equity capital when a stockholder who receives a fractional share from a stock dividend purchases the additional fraction necessary to make a whole share; and
- (6) Capital-related transactions involving the subsidiary's Employee Stock Option Plan.

Line Item 4 LESS: Cash dividends declared.

Report all cash dividends declared during the calendar year-to-date, including dividends on common and preferred stock. Include dividends not payable until after the report date. Exclude dividends declared during the previous calendar year but paid in the current period.

Cash dividends are payments of cash to stockholders in proportion to the number of shares they own. Cash dividends on preferred and common stock are to be reported on the date they are declared by the subsidiary's board of directors (the declaration date) by debiting "retained earnings" and crediting "dividends declared not yet payable," which is to be reported in other liabilities. Upon payment of the dividend, "dividends declared not yet payable" is debited for the amount of the cash dividend with an offsetting credit, normally in an equal amount, to "dividend checks outstanding."

A liability for dividends payable may not be accrued in advance of the formal declaration of a dividend by the boards of directors. However, the subsidiary may segregate a portion of retained earnings in the form of a capital reserve in anticipation of the declaration of a dividend.

Line Item 5 Other comprehensive income.

Report the amount of other comprehensive income for the calendar year-to-date. Other comprehensive

income includes changes during the calendar year-to-date in: net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, foreign currency translation adjustments, and minimum pension liability adjustments. Refer to the FR Y-9C instructions and ASC Subtopic 220-10, Comprehensive Income – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*) for additional information on reporting this item.

Line Item 6 Other adjustments to equity capital.

Report all adjustments to equity capital that are not properly reported in items 1 through 5 above. This item should include:

- (1) changes incident to business combinations;
- (2) sales of treasury stock (the resale or the disposal on the subsidiary's own perpetual preferred stock or common stock, i.e., treasury stock transactions);
- (3) LESS: Purchases of treasury stock (the resale or the disposal on the subsidiary's own perpetual preferred stock or common stock, i.e., treasury stock transactions);
- (4) change in offsetting debit to the liability for Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) debt guaranteed by the subsidiary;
- (5) contributions and distributions to and from partners or limited liability company (LLC) shareholders when the company is a partnership or an LLC; and
- (6) capital contributions not in the form of stock.

Line Item 7 Total equity capital at end of current period.

Report the sum of items 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, minus item 4. This item must equal Schedule BS, Balance Sheet item 18(g), "Total equity capital."

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS FOR

Changes in Allowance for Credit Losses

Schedule IS-B

General Instructions

This schedule has three columns for information on the allowances for credit losses, one for each of the following asset types: 1) loans and leases held for investment (Column A), 2) held-to-maturity debt securities (Column B), and 3) available-for-sale debt securities (Column C). Report changes in the allowances for credit losses for loans and leases held for investment, held-to-maturity debt securities and available-for-sale debt securities in the applicable columns.

Report all changes in the allowance account on a year-to-date basis. When the subsidiary maintains an allowance for possible credit losses on loans and leases, report all related transactions and reconcile, beginning with the balance reported at the end of the previous year, to the balance of the allowance shown in Schedule BS, Balance Sheet, Item 3(b), as of the end of the current period. The provision for possible credit losses on loans and leases should correspond to the amount reported in Schedule IS, item 4, "Provision for credit losses." Exclude transactions pertaining to reserves carried in capital accounts, such as reserves for contingencies that represent a segregation of undivided profits. Also exclude any allowance for credit losses on off-balance-sheet exposures.

Line Item 1 Balance most recently reported at end of previous calendar year.

The amount must reflect the effect of all corrections and adjustments to the allowance for credit losses that were made in any amended report(s) for the previous calendar year-end.

Line Item 2 Recoveries.

Report the amount credited to the allowance for credit losses for recoveries during the calendar year-to-date

on amounts previously charged against the allowance for credit losses.

Line Item 3 Less: Charge-offs.

Report the amount charged against the allowance for credit losses during the calendar year-to-date.

Line Item 4 Provision for credit losses.

Entities should report in the appropriate column the amount expensed as the provision for credit losses during the calendar year-to-date. The provisions for credit losses represents the amount appropriate to absorb estimated credit losses over the life of the financial assets reported at amortized cost within the scope of the standard. The amount reported in this item must equal Schedule IS, item 4. If the amount reported in this item is negative, report it with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 5 Adjustments.

Include any increase or decrease resulting from foreign currency translation of the allowance for possible credit losses on loans and leases into dollars.

If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Report in the appropriate columns for this item as a negative the balance of the allowances for credit losses on financial assets that are not determined by management to be PCD most recently reported for the end of the previous calendar year. For those assets determined by management to be PCD, the allowances for credit losses as of the acquisition date should then be reported as a positive number in the appropriate columns for this line item.

Schedule IS-B

Line Item 6 Balance at end of current period.

Enter the total of items 1, 2, 4, and 5, minus item 3. This item must equal Schedule BS, item 3(b), "Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans and Leases."

Memoranda**Line Item M1 Provisions for credit losses on other financial assets measured at amortized cost (not included in item 4).**

Report in this line item provisions related to allowances for credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost, included in Schedule IS, item 4, other than loans, leases, held-to-maturity debt securities and available-for-sale debt securities. Provisions for credit losses (or reversals of provisions) on these other financial assets measured at amortized cost represent the amounts necessary to adjust the related allowances for

credit losses at the quarter-end report date for management's current estimate of expected credit losses on these assets.

Exclude provisions for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures, which are reported in Schedule IS item 7, "noninterest expense."

Line Item M2 Allowances for credit losses on other assets measured at amortized cost (not included in memorandum item 1 above).

Report in this line item total allowances related to credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost other than loans, leases, held-to-maturity debt securities and available-for-sale debt securities that are associated with the provisions reported in memorandum item 1, above.

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS FOR

Balance Sheet and Off-Balance-Sheet Items Schedule BS

Assets

Items 1 through 8 exclude balances due from related institutions (see definition in the General Instructions). Report balances due from related institutions in item 9.

Line Item 1 Cash and balances due from depository institutions.

Report the total of non-interest bearing and interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions, currency and coin, cash items in process of collection and unposted debits.

Depository institutions consist of commercial banks in the United States, credit unions, mutual and stock savings banks, savings or building and loan associations, cooperative banks, industrial banks that accept deposits, U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, and banking organizations in foreign countries.

Balances due from depository institutions include:

- (1) Noninterest-bearing funds on deposit at depository institutions for which the reporting company has already received credit; and
- (2) Interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions, whether in the form of demand, savings or time balances, including certificates of deposit, but excluding certificates of deposits held for trading.

Exclude balances with closed or liquidating banks or other depository institutions and all loans (report in item 3 below). Also exclude balances due from subsidiary banks (and their branches) of the reporting holding company (report in item 9 below).

Cash and due from balances include:

- (1) Cash items in the process of collection that include the following:

- (a) Checks or drafts in the process of collection that are drawn on banking institutions, and payable immediately upon presentation, including checks or drafts already forwarded for collection and checks on hand which will be presented for payment or forwarded for collection on the following business day in the country where the reporting office that is clearing or collecting the check or draft is located;

- (b) Government checks that are drawn on the Treasurer of the United States or any other government agency that are payable immediately upon presentation and that are in process of collection;

- (c) Checks or warrants that are drawn on a foreign government that are payable immediately upon presentation and that are in the process of collection; and

- (d) Amounts credited to deposit accounts in connection with automatic payment arrangements where such credits are made one business day prior to the payment date to ensure the availability of funds on the payment date; and

- (2) Unposted debits are cash items in the reporting organization's possession drawn on itself that are chargeable, but have not yet been charged to the general ledger deposit control account at the close of business on the report date.

Exclude from this item the following:

- (1) Credit or debit card sales slips in process of collection (report as noncash items in item 7, "All other assets"). However, if the reporting organization has been notified that they have been

Schedule BS

given credit, the amount of such sales slips should be reported in this item;

- (2) Cash items not conforming to the definition of in process of collection, whether or not cleared; and
- (3) Commodity or bill-of-lading drafts (including arrival drafts) not yet payable (because the merchandise against which the draft was drawn has not yet arrived), whether or not deposit credit has been given. (If deposit credit has been given, report such drafts as loans in the appropriate line item; if the drafts were received on a collection basis, exclude them entirely until the funds have actually been collected.)

Line Item 2 Securities.

Report the amount of U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. government agency and corporation obligations, securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S., and all other debt and equity securities with readily determinable fair values. Also, include as debt securities all holdings of commercial paper. Report held-to-maturity securities in item 2(a) and available-for-sale debt securities in item 2(b), and equity securities in 2(c). Exclude equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values and report these equity securities in item 7, "All other assets."

ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt Securities requires depository institutions to divide their debt securities holdings among three categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, and trading securities. This accounting standard provides a different accounting treatment for each category. Under ASC Topic 320, only those debt securities for which an institution has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity may be included in the held-to-maturity account, and the institution would continue to account for these debt securities at amortized cost.

Securities in the available-for-sale category under ASC Topic 320 are those securities for which an institution does not have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, yet does not intend to trade as part of its trading account. Report available-for-sale securities at fair value, and report unrealized holding gains (losses) on these securities, net of the applicable tax effect, as a separate component of equity capital in Schedule BS,

item 18(d), "Accumulated other comprehensive income."

Trading securities are debt and equity securities that an institution buys and holds principally for the purpose of selling in the near term. Report trading securities at fair value (generally, market value), and report unrealized changes in value (appreciation and depreciation) directly in the income statement as a part of earnings. Exclude all trading securities from this item and report trading securities in Schedule BS, item 4, "Trading assets."

Line Item 2(a) Held-to-maturity securities.

Report the amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities net of any applicable allowance for credit losses.

Line Item 2(b) Available-for-sale debt securities.

Report the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities.

Line Item 2(c) Fair value of equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading.

Report the fair value of all investments in mutual funds and other equity securities (as defined in ASC Topic 321, Investments-Equity Securities) with readily determinable fair values that are not held for trading. Such securities include, but are not limited to, money market mutual funds, mutual funds that invest solely in U.S. Government securities, common stock, and perpetual preferred stock. Perpetual preferred stock does not have a stated maturity date and cannot be redeemed at the option of the investor, although it may be redeemable at the option of the issuer.

According to ASC Topic 321, the fair value of an equity security is readily determinable if sales prices or bid-and-asked quotations are currently available on a securities exchange registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or in the over-the-counter market, provided that those prices or quotations for the over-the-counter market are publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations systems or by OTC Markets Group Inc. ("Restricted stock" meets that definition if the restriction terminates within one year.) The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is readily determinable if that foreign market is of a breadth and scope comparable to one of

Schedule BS

the U.S. markets referred to above. The fair value of an investment in a mutual fund (or in a structure similar to a mutual fund, i.e., a limited partnership or a venture capital entity) is readily determinable if the fair value per share (unit) is determined and published and is the basis for current transactions.

Investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values may have been purchased by the reporting institution or acquired for debts previously contracted.

Include in this item common stock and perpetual preferred stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), common stock and perpetual preferred stock of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Class A voting and Class C non-voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), and common and preferred stock of SLM Corporation (the private-sector successor to the Student Loan Marketing Association).

Exclude from equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading:

- (1) Paid-in stock of a Federal Reserve Bank.
- (2) Stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank.
- (3) Common and preferred stocks that do not have readily determinable fair values, such as stock of bankers' banks and Class B voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac).
- (4) Preferred stock 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), including trust preferred securities subject to mandatory redemption.
- (5) "Restricted stock," i.e., equity securities for which sale is restricted by governmental or contractual requirement (other than in connection with being pledged as collateral), except if that requirement terminates within one year or if the holder has the power by contract or otherwise to cause the requirement to be met within one year.

- (6) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, which represent non-voting stock in the bank.
- (7) Minority interests held by the reporting institution in any companies not meeting the definition of associated company, except minority holdings that indirectly represent bank premises, or other real estate owned.
- (8) Equity holdings in those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting institution does not exercise significant influence, except equity holdings that indirectly represent bank premises.
- (9) Holdings of capital stock of and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting bank exercises significant influence.

See the FR Y-9C Glossary entry for "Securities Activities" for further information on accounting for investments in equity securities.

Line Item 3 Loans and lease financing receivables (including federal funds sold).

Line Item 3(a) Loans and leases, held for investment and held for sale.

Report the aggregate book value of all loans and leases of the subsidiary, net of unearned income, before the deduction of the "Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans and Leases," (report in item 3(b)). This item must equal Schedule BS-A, item 6. See Schedule BS-A, "General Instructions," for further detail.

Line Item 3(b) Less: Allowance for credit losses on loans and leases.

Report the allowance for credit losses on loans and leases as determined in accordance with ASU 2016-13. For further information, see the FR Y9C Glossary entry for "allowance for credit losses."

Line Item 3(c) Loan and lease financing receivables, held for investment and held for sale, net of the allowance.

Report the amount derived by subtracting item 3(b) from item 3(a).

Schedule BS

Line Item 4 Trading assets.

Subsidiaries that (a) regularly underwrite or deal in securities, interest rate contracts, foreign exchange rate

contracts, other commodity and equity derivative contract, other financial instruments, and other assets for resale, (b) acquire or take positions in such items principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or otherwise with the intent to resell in order to profit from short-term price movements, or (c) acquire or take positions in such items as an accommodation to customers or for other trading purposes shall report in this item the value of such assets or positions on the report date. Assets and other financial instruments held for trading shall be valued at fair value.

Assets held in trading accounts include, but are not limited to:

- (1) U.S. Treasury securities;
- (2) U.S. government agency and corporation obligations;
- (3) Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S.;
- (4) Securities of all foreign governments and official institutions;
- (5) Equity securities;
- (6) Other bonds, notes, and debentures;
- (7) Certificates of deposit;
- (8) Commercial paper;
- (9) Bankers acceptances; and
- (10) Revaluation gains from derivative contracts.

Line Item 5 Premises and fixed assets (including capitalized leases).

Report the book value, less accumulated depreciation or amortization, of all premises, equipment, furniture, and fixtures purchased directly or acquired by means of a capital lease. Any method of depreciation or amortization conforming to generally accepted accounting principles may be used.

Include as premises and fixed assets:

- (1) Premises that are actually owned and occupied (or to be occupied, if under construction) by the subsidiary;
- (2) Leasehold improvements, vaults, and fixed machinery and equipment;
- (3) Remodeling costs to existing premises;
- (4) Real estate acquired and intended to be used for future expansion;
- (5) Parking lots that are used by customers or employees of the subsidiary;
- (6) Furniture, fixtures, and movable equipment of the subsidiary;
- (7) Automobiles, airplanes, and other vehicles owned by the subsidiary and used in the conduct of its business;
- (8) The amount of capital lease property (with the subsidiary as lessee), premises, furniture, fixtures, and equipment; and
- (9) Stocks and bonds issued by nonmajority-owned corporations whose principal activity is the ownership of land, buildings, equipment, furniture, or fixtures occupied or used (or to be occupied or used) by the subsidiary.

Property formerly but no longer used for subsidiary activities may be reported in this item as "Premises and fixed assets" or in item 6, "Other real estate owned."

Exclude from premises and fixed assets:

- (1) Original paintings, antiques, and similar valuable objects (report in item 7, "All other assets");
- (2) Favorable leasehold rights (report in Schedule BS-M, item 5(e), "All other identifiable intangible assets"); and
- (3) Loans and advances, whether secured or unsecured, to individuals, partnerships, and nonmajority-owned corporations for the purpose of purchasing or holding land, buildings, or fixtures occupied or used (or to be occupied or used) by the subsidiary (report in item 3(a) "Loans and lease financing receivables, held for investment and held for sale.").

Schedule BS

Line Item 6 Other real estate owned.

Report the book value (not to exceed the fair value), less accumulated depreciation, if any, of all real estate other than premises actually owned by the subsidiary.

Exclude any property necessary for the conduct of banking business (report in item 5 above, “Premises and fixed assets”). Property formerly but no longer used for subsidiary activities may be reported in this item or in item 5 above.

Include as other real estate owned:

- (1) Real estate acquired in any manner for debts previously contracted (including, but not limited to, real estate acquired through foreclosure and real estate acquired by deed in lieu of foreclosure), even if the subsidiary has not yet received title to the property;
- (2) Real estate collateral underlying a loan when the subsidiary has obtained physical possession of the collateral, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings have been instituted against the borrower;
- (3) Foreclosed real estate sold under contract and accounted for under the deposit method of accounting in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20, Property, Plant, and Equipment – Real Estate Sales (formerly FASB Statement No. 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*);
- (4) Any real estate acquired, directly or indirectly, by the subsidiary and held for development or other investment purposes;
- (5) Real estate acquisition, development, or construction (ADC) arrangements that are accounted for as direct investments in real estate or real estate joint ventures in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-10, Receivables – Overall (formerly AICPA Practice Bulletin 1, Appendix, Exhibit I, *ADC Arrangements*);
- (6) Real estate acquired and held for investment by the subsidiary that has been sold under contract and accounted for under the deposit method in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20;
- (7) Any other loans secured by real estate and advanced for real estate acquisition, development, or investment purposes if the reporting subsidiary in substance has virtually the same risks and potential rewards as an investor in the borrower’s real estate venture;
- (8) Investments in corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general or limited partnerships that are primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes and over which the subsidiary does not exercise significant influence. Report such investments at (i) fair value or (ii) if chosen by the reporting institution for an equity investment that does not have a readily determinable fair value, at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer; and
- (9) Property originally acquired for future expansion but no longer intended to be used for that purpose.

Line Item 7 All other assets.

Report all other assets held by the respondent subsidiary that cannot be properly included in any of the preceding items. Include investments in nonrelated companies, customers’ liability on acceptances outstanding, goodwill, and intangible assets. Also report income earned but not collected, prepaid expenses, accounts receivable, and the positive fair value of all derivatives held for purposes other than trading.

Report net deferred tax assets in this item and net deferred tax liabilities in item 14, “Other liabilities.” Exclude all balances due from related institutions and investments in all subsidiaries and associated companies. Report such transactions in item 9.

Line Item 8 Claims on nonrelated organizations.

Enter the sum of items 1, 2, and 3(c) through 7.

Line Item 9 Balances due from related institutions, gross.

Report all balances due from the top-tier holding company or banking organization, all balances due from subsidiary banks (or their branches) or subsidiary holding companies of the top-tier holding company, and all balances due from other subsidiaries of these

Schedule BS

organizations (including subsidiaries of the parent organization and the reporting nonbank subsidiary), on a gross basis. Include the amount of the subsidiary's investment in all (whether consolidated or unconsolidated) subsidiaries, associated companies, corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the respondent exercises significant influence; and noncontrolling investments in certain limited partnerships and limited liability companies (as described in the FR Y-9C Glossary entry for "equity method of accounting"), less any dividends paid or declared.

Exclude all balances due to related institutions and include in item 16.

Line Item 10 Total assets.

Report the sum of items 8 and 9.

Line Item 11 Trading liabilities.

Report the amount of liabilities from the reporting subsidiary's trading activities. Include liabilities resulting from the sales of assets that the reporting subsidiary does not own (short position) and revaluation losses from "marking to market" (or the "lower of cost or market") of interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other commodity and equity contracts into which the reporting subsidiary has entered for trading, dealer, customer accommodation, and similar purposes.

Line Item 12 Other borrowed money with a remaining maturity of one year or less (including commercial paper issued and federal funds purchased).

Report the total amount of money borrowed by the subsidiary with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Include outstanding commercial paper issued and federal funds purchased. For purposes of this item, remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until final contractual maturity of a borrowing without regard to the borrowing's repayment schedule, if any.

Borrowings may take the form of:

- (1) Demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury;
- (2) Promissory notes;
- (3) Notes and bills rediscounted (including commodity drafts rediscounted);

- (4) Loans sold under repurchase agreements and sales of participations in pools of loans that mature in more than one business day;
- (5) Due bills issued representing the subsidiary's receipt of payment and similar instruments, whether collateralized or uncollateralized;
- (6) Overnight and "Term federal funds" purchased;
- (7) Securities sold under agreements to repurchase; and
- (8) Mortgage indebtedness and obligations under capitalized leases with a remaining maturity of one year or less.

Exclude all borrowings with related institutions. Report such borrowings in item 16.

Line Item 13 Other borrowed money with a remaining maturity of more than one year (including subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock and related surplus).

Report the total amount of all borrowings of the subsidiary with a remaining maturity of more than one year, including subordinated debt, limited-life preferred stock, and related surplus. For purposes of this item, remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until final contractual maturity of a borrowing without regard to the borrowing's repayment schedule, if any.

Borrowings may take the form of:

- (1) Promissory notes;
- (2) Perpetual debt securities that are unsecured and not subordinated;
- (3) Notes and bills rediscounted (including commodity drafts rediscounted);
- (4) Loans sold under repurchase agreements and sales of participations in pools of loans that mature in more than one business day;
- (5) Due bills issued representing the subsidiary's receipt of payment and similar instruments, whether collateralized or uncollateralized;
- (6) "Term federal funds" purchased;
- (7) Securities sold under agreements to repurchase;

Schedule BS

- (8) Notes and debentures issued by the respondent subsidiary; and
- (9) Mortgage indebtedness and obligations under capitalized leases with a remaining maturity of more than one year; and
- (10) Limited-life preferred stock. Limited life preferred stock is preferred stock that has a stated maturity date or that can be redeemed at the option of the holder. It excludes those issues of preferred stock that automatically convert into perpetual preferred stock at a stated date.

Exclude all borrowings with related institutions. Report such borrowings in item 16.

Line Item 15 Liabilities to nonrelated organizations.

Enter the sum of items 11 through 14.

Line Item 16 Balances due to related institutions, gross.

Report all balances due to the top-tier holding company or banking organization, all balances due to subsidiary banks (or their branches) or subsidiary holding companies of the top-tier holding company, and all balances due to other subsidiaries of these organizations (including subsidiaries of the parent organization), on a gross basis.

Exclude all balances due from related institutions and include in item 9.

Line Item 17 Total liabilities.

Report the sum of items 15 and 16.

Line Item 18 Equity capital.

Equity capital represents the sum of capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, and various reserve accounts.

Line Item 18(a) Stock.

If the subsidiary is in corporate form, report the amount of perpetual preferred stock issued, including any amounts received in excess of its par or stated value, and the aggregate par or stated value of common stock issued.

If the subsidiary is not in corporate form, report the amount of general or limited partnership shares or interests issued in item 18(e).

Line Item 18(b) Surplus (exclude all surplus related to preferred stock).

If the subsidiary is in corporate form, report the net amount formally transferred to the surplus account, including capital contributions, and any amount received for common stock in excess of its par or stated value on or before the report date. Exclude any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of limited-life preferred stock in excess of its par or stated value (report in item 13) or any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of perpetual preferred stock in excess of its par or stated value (report in item 18(a)).

If the subsidiary is not in corporate form, report the amount of general or limited partnership shares or interests issued in item 18(e).

Line Item 18(c) Retained earnings.

Report the amount of retained earnings (including capital reserves) as of the report date. The amount of the retained earnings should reflect the transfer of net income, declaration of dividends, transfers to surplus, and any other appropriate entries. Adjustments of accruals and other accounting estimates made shortly after the report date that relate to the income and expenses of the year-to-date period ended as of the report date must be reported in the appropriate items of the Income Statement for that year-to-date period.

Capital reserves are segregations of retained earnings and are not to be reported as liability accounts or as reductions of asset balances. Capital reserves may be established for such purposes as follows:

- (1) Reserve for undeclared stock dividends, which includes amounts set aside to provide for stock dividends (not cash dividends) not yet declared;
- (2) Reserve for undeclared cash dividends, which includes amounts set aside for cash dividends on common and preferred stock not yet declared (report cash dividends declared but not yet payable in item 14);
- (3) Retirement account (for limited-life preferred stock or notes and debentures subordinated to deposits), which includes amounts allocated under the plan for retirement of limited-life preferred stock or notes and debentures subordinated to deposits contained in the subsidiary's articles of association or in the agreement under

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which such stock or notes and debentures were issued; and

- (4) Reserve for contingencies, which includes amounts set aside for possible unforeseen or indeterminate liabilities not otherwise reflected on the subsidiary's books and not covered by insurance.

Exclude from retained earnings:

- (1) The amount of the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment (report in item 18(d));
- (2) Any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of perpetual preferred stock and common stock in excess of its par or stated value except where required by state law or regulation (report surplus related to perpetual preferred stock in item 18(a) and surplus related to common stock in item 18(b));
- (3) Any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of limited-life preferred stock in excess of its par or stated value (report in item 13); and
- (4) "Reserves" that reduce the related asset balances such as valuation allowances (e.g., the allowances for credit losses), reserves for depreciation, and reserves for bond premiums.

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 18(d) Accumulated other comprehensive income.

Report the amount of other comprehensive income in conformity with the requirements of ASC Subtopic 220-10, Comprehensive Income – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*). Accumulated other comprehensive income includes net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, foreign currency translation adjustments, and minimum pension liability adjustments. Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities is the difference between the amortized cost and fair value of the subsidiary's available-for-sale securities, net of tax effects, as of the report date.

For most subsidiaries, all "securities," as the term is defined in ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*), that are designated as "available-for-sale" will be reported as "available-for-sale securities" in item 2(b), above. However, a subsidiary may have certain assets that fall within the definition of "securities" in ASC Topic 320 (e.g., commercial paper or nonrated industrial development obligations) that the subsidiary has designated as "available-for-sale" which are reported for purposes of this report in a balance sheet category other than "securities" (e.g., "loans and lease financing receivables"). These "available-for-sale" assets must be carried on the balance sheet at fair value rather than amortized cost and the difference between these two amounts, net of tax effects, must be included in this item.

Also include the unamortized amount of the unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of transfer of any debt security transferred into the held-to-maturity category from the available-for-sale category. When a debt security is transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity, report the unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of transfer in this equity capital account and amortize it over the remaining life of the security as an adjustment of yield in a manner consistent with the amortization of any premium or discount. Accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges is the effective portion of the accumulated change in fair value (gain or loss) on derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended).

Under ASC Topic 815, a subsidiary that elects to apply hedge accounting must exclude from net income the

effective portion of the change in fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge and record it on the balance sheet in a separate component of equity capital (referred to as "accumulated other comprehensive income" in the accounting standard). Report the ineffective portion of the cash flow hedge in earnings. Adjust the equity capital component (i.e., the accumulated other comprehensive income) associated with a hedged transaction each reporting period to a balance that reflects the lesser (in absolute amounts) of:

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- (1) The cumulative gain or loss on the derivative from inception of the hedge, less (a) amounts excluded consistent with the subsidiary's defined risk management strategy and (b) the derivative's gains or losses previously reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings to offset the hedged transaction, or
- (2) The portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the derivative necessary to offset the cumulative change in expected future cash flows on the hedged transaction from inception of the hedge less the derivative's gains or losses previously reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings.

Accordingly, the amount reported in this item should reflect the sum of the adjusted balance (as described above) of the cumulative gain or loss for each derivative designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedge. These amounts will be reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings (for example, when a hedged variable rate interest receipt on a loan is accrued or when a forecasted sale occurs).

Report the sum of the subsidiary's foreign currency translation adjustments accumulated in accordance with ASC Topic 830, *Foreign Currency Matters* (formerly FASB Statement No. 52, *Foreign Currency Translation*). Report any minimum pension liability adjustment recognized in accordance with ASC Topic 715, *Compensation-Retirement Benefits* (formerly FASB Statement No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*). Under ASC Topic 715, an employer must report in a separate component of equity capital, net of any applicable tax benefits, the excess of additional pension liability over unrecognized prior service cost.

Refer to the FR Y-9C instructions and ASC Subtopic 220-10 for additional information on reporting this item.

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 18(e) General and limited partnership shares and interests.

Report the amount of general or limited partnership shares or interests issued if the subsidiary is not in corporate form.

If this amount is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 18(f) Other equity capital components.

Report all other equity capital components including the total carrying value (at cost) of treasury stock, unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) shares, and capital contributions not in the form of stock as of the report date. Refer to the FR Y-9C instructions for additional information on reporting this item.

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 18(g) Total equity capital.

Report the sum of items 18(a) through 18(f). This item must equal Schedule IS-A, *Changes in Equity Capital*, item 7, "Total equity capital at end of current period."

If the amount reported in this item is negative, paper filers should enclose it in parentheses or report with a minus (-) sign. Electronic filers should report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Line Item 19 Total liabilities and equity capital.

Report the sum of items 17 and 18(g). This item must equal item 10, "Total assets."

Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Items

Report the following selected commitments, contingencies, and other off-balance-sheet items and derivative contracts. Include transactions with related organizations. Exclude contingencies arising in connection with litigation.

Report in items 20 and 21 the unused portions of commitments. Unused commitments are to be reported gross, i.e., include in the appropriate item the unused

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amount of commitments acquired from and conveyed or participated to others. However, exclude commitments conveyed or participated to others that the subsidiary is not legally obligated to fund even if the party to whom the commitment has been conveyed or participated fails to perform in accordance with the terms of the commitment.

For purposes of items 20 and 21, commitments include:

- (1) Commitments to make or purchase extensions of credit in the form of loans or participations in loans, lease financing receivables, or similar transactions.
- (2) Commitments for which the subsidiary has charged a commitment fee or other consideration.
- (3) Commitments that are legally binding.
- (4) Loan proceeds that the subsidiary is obligated to advance, such as:
 - (a) Loan draws;
 - (b) Construction progress payments; and
 - (c) Seasonal or living advances to farmers under prearranged lines of credit.
- (5) Rotating, revolving, and open-end credit arrangements, including, but not limited to, retail credit card lines and home equity lines of credit.
- (6) Commitments to issue a commitment at some point in the future, where the subsidiary has extended terms, the borrower has accepted the offered terms, and the extension and acceptance of the terms are in writing or, if not in writing, are legally binding on the subsidiary and the borrower, even though the related loan agreement has not yet been signed.
- (7) Overdraft protection on depositors' accounts offered under a program where the subsidiary advises account holders of the available amount of overdraft protection, for example, when accounts are opened or on depositors' account statements or ATM receipts.
- (8) The subsidiary's own takedown in securities underwriting transactions.
- (9) Revolving underwriting facilities (RUFs), note issuance facilities (NIFs), and other similar arrangements, which are facilities under which a borrower can issue on a revolving basis short-term paper in its own name, but for which the underwriting subsidiary has a legally binding commitment either to purchase any notes the borrower is unable to sell by the rollover date or to advance funds to the borrower.

Exclude forward contracts and other commitments that meet the definition of a derivative and must be accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging – Overall* (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended), which should be reported in items 25 through 29, as appropriate. Include the amount (not the fair value) of the unused portions of loan commitments that do not meet the definition of a derivative that the subsidiary has elected to report at fair value under a fair value option. Also include forward contracts that do not meet the definition of a derivative.

Report the unused portions of commitments in the appropriate item regardless of whether they contain “material adverse change” clauses or other provisions that are intended to relieve the issuer of its funding obligations under certain conditions and regardless of whether they are unconditionally cancelable at any time.

In the case of commitments for syndicated loans, report only the subsidiary's proportional share of the commitment.

For purposes of reporting the unused portions of revolving asset-based lending commitments, the commitment is defined as the amount a subsidiary is obligated to fund – as of the report date – based on the contractually agreed upon terms. In the case of revolving asset-based lending, the unused portions of such commitments should be measured as the difference between (a) the lesser of the contractual borrowing base (i.e., eligible collateral times the advance rate) or the note commitment limit, and (b) the sum of outstanding loans and letters of credit under the commitment. The note commitment limit is the overall maximum loan amount beyond which the subsidiary will not advance funds regardless of the amount of collateral posted. This definition of “commitment” is appli-

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cable only to revolving asset-based lending, which is a specialized form of secured lending in which a borrower uses current assets (e.g., accounts receivable and inventory) as collateral for a loan. The loan is structured so that the amount of credit is limited by the value of the collateral.

Line Item 20 Unused commitments on securities underwriting.

Report the unsold portion of the subsidiary's own takedown in securities underwriting transactions. Include revolving underwriting facilities (RUFs), note issuance facilities (NIFs), and other similar arrangements.

Line Item 21 Unused commitments on loans and all other unused commitments.

Report the unused portion of commitments to extend credit for the following loans:

- (1) Revolving, open-end loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties, e.g., home equity lines;
- (2) Commercial real estate, construction, and land development;
- (3) Commitments to fund loans secured by real estate;
- (4) Commitments to fund loans not secured by real estate;
- (5) Credit card lines;
- (6) Overdraft facilities;
- (7) Commercial lines of credit; and
- (8) Retail check credit and related plans.

Line Item 22 Standby letters of credit and foreign office guarantees.

Report the amount outstanding and unused as of the report date of all standby letters of credit (and all legally binding commitments to issue standby letters of credit) issued by the subsidiary. The originating subsidiary must report the full outstanding and unused amount of standby letters of credit in which participations have been conveyed to others where (a) the originating and issuing subsidiary is obligated to pay the full amount of any draft drawn under the terms of the standby letter of credit and

(b) the participating companies have an obligation to partially or wholly reimburse the originating subsidiary, either directly in cash or through a participation in a loan to the account party. The originating subsidiary also must report the amount of standby letters of credit conveyed to others through participations. The subsidiary participating in such arrangements must report the full amount of their contingent liabilities to participate in such standby letters of credit without deducting any amounts that they may have reparticipated to others. Participating subsidiaries also must report the amount of interest in transactions that they have reparticipated to others, if any. Also include those standby letters of credit that are collateralized by cash on deposit.

Line Item 23 Commercial and similar letters of credit.

Report the amount outstanding and unused as of the report date of issued or confirmed commercial letters of credit, travelers' letters of credit not issued for money or its equivalent, and all similar letters of credit, but excluding standby letters of credit (which are to be reported in item 22 above). Report legally binding commitments to issue commercial letters of credit.

Line Item 24 Commitments to purchase foreign currencies and U.S. dollar exchange (spot, forward, and futures).

Report the gross aggregate par value or notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all futures contracts, forward and spot contracts to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange that are outstanding as of the report date. A purchase of U.S. dollar exchange is equivalent to a sale of foreign currency. Report only one side of a foreign currency transaction. In those transactions where foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are bought or sold against U.S. dollars, report only that side of the transaction that involves the foreign (non-U.S.) currency. A currency futures contract is a standardized agreement for delayed delivery of a foreign (non-U.S.) currency in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified amount at a specified exchange rate. Future contracts are traded on organized exchanges that act as the counterparty to each contract.

A forward foreign exchange contract is an agreement for delayed delivery of a foreign (non-U.S.) currency in

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which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified amount at a specified exchange rate. These contracts are not standardized and are traded in an over-the-counter market. A spot contract is an agreement for the immediate delivery, usually within two days, of a foreign currency at the prevailing spot rate. Contracts are outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been canceled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying currencies or, for futures contracts, by offset. (“Offset” is the purchase and sale of an equal number of contracts on the same underlying currencies for the same delivery month, executed through the same clearing member on the same exchange.)

Line Item 25 All other futures and forward contracts (excluding contracts involving foreign exchange).

Report the gross aggregate par value or notional amount of all other futures and forward contracts not included in item 24. Include futures and forward interest rate contracts (e.g., U.S. Treasury securities futures, forward rate agreements, and forward agreements on U.S. government securities) and futures and forward contracts on other commodities (e.g., stock index and commodity contracts). Report the aggregate par value of all futures and forward contracts that are related to an interest-bearing financial instrument or whose cash flows are determined by referencing interest rates or another interest rate contract.

Report futures and forward contracts that commit the subsidiary to purchase or sell agricultural products (e.g., wheat or coffee), precious metals (e.g., gold or platinum), non-ferrous metals (e.g., copper or zinc) or any other commodity.

Futures and forward contracts are agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or other commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument or commodity at a specified price. Futures contracts are standardized, transferable agreements traded on organized exchanges that act as the counterparty to each contract. Forward contracts are not standardized and are not traded on organized exchanges. The contract amount to be reported for futures and forward contracts on commodities is the quantity, (i.e., number of units) of the commodity or product contracted for purchase or sale multiplied by the contract price of a unit.

Line Item 26 Option contracts.

Report the amount of written option contracts in item 26(a), and the amount of purchased option contracts in item 26(b). In reporting items 26(a) and 26(b), do not net the following:

- (1) Obligations of the subsidiary to buy against the subsidiary’s obligations to sell, or
- (2) Written options against purchased options.

An option contract conveys either the right or the obligation, depending upon whether the reporting subsidiary is the purchaser or the writer, respectively, to (1) buy or sell a financial instrument or an interest rate futures contract on a financial instrument at a specified price by a specified future date, (2) exchange two different currencies at a specified exchange rate, or (3) buy or sell stock options, stock index options, or other commodities. Options can be traded on organized exchanges. In addition, options can be written to meet the specialized needs of the counterparties to the transaction. These customized option contracts are known as over the counter (OTC) options and are not generally traded.

Line Item 26(a) Written option contracts.

Report the amount of all financial instruments (aggregate par value), foreign currencies, and other commodities that the reporting subsidiary has obligated itself, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), to either purchase or sell under option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date.

Line Item 26(b) Purchased option contracts.

Report the amount of all financial instruments (aggregate par value), foreign currencies, and other commodities that the reporting subsidiary has purchased, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), the right to either purchase or sell under option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date. In the case of option contracts giving the reporting subsidiary the right to either purchase or sell a futures contract, report the amount of the financial instrument, foreign currency, or other commodity underlying the futures contract.

Line Item 27 Notional value of interest rate swaps.

Report the notional value of all outstanding interest rate and basis swaps. In those cases where the subsid-

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ary is acting as an intermediary, report both sides of the transaction. Include cross-currency interest rate swaps that do not involve the exchange of principal amounts between the counterparties. An interest rate swap is a transaction in which two parties agree to exchange the interest payment streams on a specified principal amount of assets or liabilities for a certain number of years. The notional value of an interest rate swap is the underlying principal amount upon which the exchange of interest income or expense is based.

Line Item 28 Notional value of exchange swaps.

Report the notional principal value (stated in U.S. dollars) of all outstanding cross-currency interest rate swaps. In those cases where the subsidiary is acting as an intermediary, report both sides of the transaction. A cross-currency interest rate swap is a transaction in which two parties agree to exchange principal amounts of different currencies, usually at the prevailing spot rate, at the inception of the agreement, which lasts for a certain number of years. Over the life of the swap, the counterparties exchange payments in the different currencies based on fixed rates of interest. When the agreement matures, the principal amounts will be re-exchanged at the same spot rate. The notional value of a cross-currency interest rate swap is the underlying principal amount upon which the exchange is based.

Line Item 29 Notional value of other swaps.

Report the notional principal value of all other swap agreements that are not reportable as either interest or foreign exchange rate contracts in items 27 or 28.

Line Item 30 All other off-balance-sheet liabilities.

With the exceptions listed below, report all types of off-balance-sheet items not covered in other items of this schedule. Other off-balance-sheet liabilities include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Securities borrowed against collateral (other than cash) or on an uncollateralized basis;
- (2) Securities lent against collateral or on an uncollateralized basis (other than cash);
- (3) Commitments to purchase and to sell securities that have not been issued (when-issued securities) and are excluded from the requirements of ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for*

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended) and are not reported in item 25;

- (4) Credit derivatives, including contracts where the subsidiary is the beneficiary;
- (5) Participations in acceptances conveyed to others by the reporting subsidiary or acquired by the subsidiary;
- (6) Financial guarantee insurance that insures the timely payment of principal and interest on bond issues;
- (7) Letters of indemnity other than those issued in connection with the replacement of lost or stolen official checks; and
- (8) Shiptside or dockside guarantees or similar guarantees relating to missing bills of lading or title documents and other document guarantees that facilitate the replacement of lost or destroyed documents and negotiable instruments.

Exclude from other off-balance-sheet items:

- (1) All items that are required to be reported on the balance sheet, such as repurchase and resale agreements;
- (2) Commitments to purchase property being acquired for lease to others (reported in item 23);
- (3) Contingent liabilities arising in connection with litigation in which the subsidiary is involved; and
- (4) Signature or endorsement guarantees of the type associated with the regular clearing of negotiable instruments or securities in the normal course of business.

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Memoranda items 1(a) and 1(b) are to be completed by subsidiaries that have elected to account for financial instruments or servicing assets and liabilities at fair value under a fair value option.

Memoranda items 1(a) and 1(b) are to be completed by subsidiaries that have adopted ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*), and

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have elected to report certain assets and liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) (i.e., ASC Subtopic 825-10, Financial Instruments – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*); ASC Subtopic 815-15, Derivatives and Hedging – Embedded Derivatives (formerly FASB Statement No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*); and ASC Subtopic 860-50, Transfers and Servicing – Servicing Assets and Liabilities (formerly FASB Statement No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*)). This election is generally referred to as the fair value option.

Line Item 1 Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value under a fair value option

Line Item 1(a) Total assets.

Report the total fair value of all assets that the subsidiary has elected to account for under the fair value option that is included in Schedule BS, Balance Sheet.

Line Item 1(b) Total liabilities.

Report the total fair value of all liabilities that the subsidiary has elected to account for under the fair value option that is included in Schedule BS, Balance Sheet.

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS FOR

Loans and Lease Financing Receivables Schedule BS-A

General Instructions

Loans and lease financing receivables are extensions of credit resulting from either direct negotiation between the subsidiary and their customers or the purchase of such assets from others. Loans may take the form of promissory notes, acknowledgments of advance, due bills, invoices, overdrafts, acceptances held, factoring account receivables, and similar written or oral obligations.

Include the dollar amount outstanding of all federal funds sold (including “term federal funds”) and securities purchased under agreement to resell. Also include resale agreements involving assets other than securities.

Exclude:

- (1) All loans and leases with related institutions (including federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell), which are to be reported in Schedule BS, item 9;
- (2) Any loans or leases that the subsidiaries have sold or charged off;
- (3) The fair value of any assets received in full or partial satisfaction of a loan or lease (unless the asset received is itself reportable as a loan or lease) and any loans for which the subsidiary has obtained physical possession of the underlying collateral regardless of whether formal foreclosure or repossession proceedings have been instituted against the borrower;
- (4) Holdings of commercial paper (report in Schedule BS, item 2, “Securities”);
- (5) Contracts of sale or other loans indirectly representing other real estate (report in Schedule BS, item 6, “Other real estate owned”); and

- (6) Loans and leases held for trading purposes (report in Schedule BS, item 4, “Trading assets”).

Exclude all transactions with related institutions. Include in items 1 through 7 all loans and leases on the books of the subsidiary even if on the report date they are past due and collection is doubtful. Also report all loans and leases held for sale as part of the subsidiary’s mortgage banking activities or activities of a similar nature involving other types of loans. Loans held for sale shall be reported at the lower of cost or market value. Exclude any loans or leases the subsidiary has charged off (report in Schedule IS-B, item 3, “less: charge-offs.” Report the aggregate book value of all loans and leases before deduction of the allowance for credit losses on loans and leases. Report each item in this schedule net of (1) unearned income (to the extent possible), (2) any applicable allocated transfer risk reserve, and (3) deposits accumulated for the payment of personal loans (hypothecated deposits).

Line Item 1 Loans secured by real estate.

Report all loans (other than those to states and political subdivisions in the U.S.), regardless of purpose and regardless of whether originated by the subsidiary or purchased from others, that are secured by real estate as evidenced by mortgages, deeds of trust, land contracts, or other instruments, whether first or junior liens (e.g., equity loans or second mortgages) on real estate. For additional information, refer to the FR Y-9C glossary entry for “loans secured by real estate.”

Line Item 2 Loans to depository institutions.

Report all loans (other than those secured by real estate), including overdrafts, to banks, other depository institutions, and other associations, companies, and financial intermediaries whose primary business is

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to accept deposits and to extend credit for business or for personal expenditure purposes. This includes commercial banks in the U.S., foreign branches of U.S. banks and banks in foreign countries. Report the subsidiary's holdings of all bankers acceptances accepted by unrelated banks (i.e., banks that are not direct or indirect subsidiaries of the subsidiary's holding company or parent organization).

Exclude acceptances accepted by related banks (i.e., banks that are direct or indirect subsidiaries of the subsidiary's holding company or parent organization). Also exclude loans to foreign governments and foreign official institutions.

Line Item 3 Commercial and industrial loans.

Report all loans (regardless of domicile) for commercial and industrial purposes to sole proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, and other business enterprises, whether secured (other than by real estate) or unsecured, single-payment or installment. These loans may take the form of direct or purchased loans. Include commercial and industrial loans guaranteed by foreign governmental institutions.

Exclude:

- (1) Loans secured by real estate (report in item 1);
- (2) Loans for the purpose of financing agricultural production, whether made to farmers or to nonagricultural businesses (report in item 5);
- (3) Loans to finance companies and insurance companies (report in item 5);
- (4) Loans to broker and dealers in securities, investment companies, and mutual funds (report in item 5);
- (5) Loans to depository institutions (report in item 2);
- (6) Loans to nonprofit organizations (report in item 5); and
- (7) Loans to nondepository financial institutions (report in item 5).

Line Item 4 Loans to individuals for personal, household, and other personal expenditures.

Report credit card and related plans and other loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal

expenditures. Include all loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures that are not secured by real estate, whether direct loans or purchased paper. Exclude loans secured by real estate (report in item 1) and loans to individuals for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities (report in item 5).

Line Item 5 All other loans and lease financing receivables.

Report all other loans held by the subsidiary that are not properly included in items 1 through 4 above and all lease financing receivables. Report all outstanding receivable balances relating to direct financing and leveraged leases on property acquired by the subsidiary for leasing purposes. These balances should include the estimated residual value of leased property and must be net of unearned income. Include all lease financing receivables of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. Also include all loans to foreign governments and official institutions.

Line Item 6 Total loans and lease financing receivables.

Report the sum of items 1 through 5.

Line Item 7 Past due and nonaccrual loans and leases.

Report the subsidiary loans and lease financing receivables included in item 6 above that are past due 30 through 89 days and still accruing in item 7(a), past due 90 days or more and still accruing in item 7(b), in nonaccrual status in item 7(c), and loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings included in past due and nonaccrual loans in item 7(d). Report the full outstanding balances of the past due loans and lease financing receivables, not simply the delinquent payments.

Line Item 7(a) Loans and leases past due 30 through 89 days.

Report loans and lease financing receivables that are contractually past due 30 through 89 days as to principal or interest payments, and still accruing. Include loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings past due 30 through 89 days and still accruing.

Line Item 7(b) Loans and leases past due 90 days or more.

contractually past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest payments, and still accruing. Include loans

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restructured in troubled debt restructurings past due 90 days or more and still accruing.

Line Item 7(c) Nonaccrual loans and leases.

Report loans and lease financing receivables accounted for on a nonaccrual status. Include loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings that are in nonaccrual status. For purposes of this report, report loans and leases as being in nonaccrual status if: (a) they are maintained on a cash basis because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower, (b) payment in full of interest or principal is not expected, or (c) principal or interest has been in default for a period of 90 days or more unless the obligation is both well-secured and in the process of collection.

NOTE: Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures and loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties on which principal or interest is due and unpaid for 90 days or more are not required to be reported as nonaccrual loans. Nevertheless, such loans should be subject to other alternative methods of evaluation to assure that the subsidiary's net income is not materially overstated. To the extent that the subsidiary has elected to carry any loans in nonaccrual status on its books, such loans must be reported as nonaccrual in this item.

Line Item 7(d) Loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings included in items 7(a) through 7(c) above.

Report loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings that, under their modified terms, are past due 30 days or more and still accruing or are in nonaccrual status as of the report date. Such loans will have been included in items 7(a), 7(b), or 7(c) above. Loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings include those loans that have been restructured or renegotiated to provide a reduction of either interest or principal because of a deterioration in the financial position of the borrower. 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 restructured debt. For further information, see the FR Y-9C Glossary entry for “troubled debt restructurings.”

Include all loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, and all loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties.

Memoranda

Line Item 1. Closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1–4 family residential properties.

Report in the appropriate subitem the carrying amount of closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1–4 family residential properties and, if certain criteria are met, the maximum remaining amount of negative amortization contractually permitted on these loans and the total amount of negative amortization included in the carrying amount of these loans. Negative amortization refers to a method in which a loan is structured so that the borrower's minimum monthly (or other periodic) payment is contractually permitted to be less than the full amount of interest owed to the lender, with the unpaid interest added to the loan's principal balance. The contractual terms of the loan provide that if the borrower allows the principal balance to rise to a pre-specified amount or maximum cap, the loan payments are then recast to a fully amortizing schedule. Negative amortization features may be applied to either adjustable-rate mortgages or fixed-rate mortgages, the latter commonly referred to as graduated payment mortgages (GPMs).

Line Item 1(a) Total carrying amount of closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1–4 family residential properties (included in Schedule BS-A, item 1

This item is to be completed by all nonbank subsidiaries.

Report the total carrying amount (before any loan loss allowances) of, i.e., the recorded investment in, closed-end loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties whose terms allow for negative amortization. The carrying amounts included in this item will also have been reported in Schedule BS-A, item 1.

Memoranda items 1(b) and 1(c) are to be completed by nonbank subsidiaries that had closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1–4 family residential properties (included in Schedule BS-A, item 1) as of the previous December 31 report date, with a carrying amount (before any loan loss allowances) that exceeds 5 percent of total loans and leases, net of unearned income (as reported in Schedule BS-A, item 6) as of the previous December 31 report date.

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Line Item 1(b) Total maximum remaining amount of negative amortization contractually permitted on closed-end loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties.

For all closed-end loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties whose terms allow for negative amortization (that were reported in Schedule BS-A, item 1), report the total maximum remaining amount of negative amortization permitted under the terms of the loan contract (i.e., the maximum loan principal balance permitted under the negative amortization cap less the principal balance of the loan as of the quarter-end report date).

Line Item 1(c) Total amount of negative amortization on closed-end loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties included in the carrying amount reported in Memorandum item 1(a) above.

For all closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties whose terms allow for negative amorti-

zation, report the total amount of negative amortization included in the carrying amount (i.e., the total amount of interest added to the original loan principal balance that has not yet been repaid) reported in Schedule BS-A, Memorandum item 1(a) above. Once a loan reaches its maximum principal balance, the amount of negative amortization included in the carrying amount should continue to be reported until the principal balance of the loan has been reduced through cash payments below the original principal balance of the loan.

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS FOR

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Exclude all balances with related institutions from this schedule.

Line Item 1 Balances due from depository institutions, gross

Line Item 1(a) Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S. (including their IBFs).

Report demand, savings, and time balances on deposit with offices of commercial banks, industrial banks, stock savings banks, private banks, Edge and agreement corporations, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and any other depository institutions domiciled in the fifty states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions. Include deposits with U.S.-chartered bank subsidiaries and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and foreign official banking institutions in the United States. Report all such balances gross of any reciprocal balances.

Line Item 1(b) Balances due from banks in foreign countries.

Line Item 1(b)(1) Foreign branches of U.S. banks.

Report all balances on deposit with non-U.S. branches of U.S. banks; exclude balances with non-U.S. subsidiaries of U.S. banks and report in Item 1(b)(2). Also exclude balances with branches of non-U.S. banks that are domiciled in the United States and report in Item 1(a). Report all such balances gross of any reciprocal balances.

Line Item 1(b)(2) Other banks in foreign countries.

Report all balances on deposit with non-U.S. commercial banks, savings banks, discount houses, and similar non-

U.S. domiciled institutions that accept deposits. Include balances with non-U.S. subsidiaries of U.S. banks. Report balances with non-U.S. branches of U.S. banks in item 1(b)(1). Report all such balances *gross* of any reciprocal balances.

Line Item 2 Balances due from foreign central banks.

Report all balances with foreign central banks. Refer to the FR Y-9C glossary for the definition of “foreign central bank.”

Line Item 3 Equity interest in nonrelated organizations.

Include the total value of all equity investments other than those in related organizations.

Report equity investments that represent 20 percent to 50 percent of the voting shares of an organization using the equity method of accounting.

Line Item 4 Assets held in trading accounts (excluding trading account balances with related organizations).

Organizations that *regularly* underwrite or deal in securities and other assets for resale or that acquire securities and other assets with the intent to resell in order to profit from short-term price movements shall report in items 4(a) through 4(g) the value of such assets. Consistently value assets held in trading accounts at fair value. Exclude the carrying value of any available-for-sale securities or of any loans or leases that are held for sale. Exclude all trading account balances with related organizations, and report in Schedule BS, Item 9, “Balances due from related organizations, gross” or Schedule BS, Item 16, “Balances due to related organizations, gross.” Refer to the FR Y-9C instructions and glossary for further information.

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Line Item 4(a) Securities of U.S. government and its agencies.

Report the fair value of securities issued by the U.S. government and all other U.S. government agencies and official institutions thereof.

Line Item 4(b) Securities of all foreign governments and official institutions.

Report the fair value of all debt securities issued by foreign governments (central, state, provincial and local), including their ministries, departments and agencies. Refer to the FR Y-9C glossary for the definition of “foreign government.” Exclude bankers’ acceptances accepted by the reporting organization and held in its trading account when the account party is a foreign government or official institution. Also exclude securities issued by nonbank corporations and enterprises which are foreign-government-owned.

Line Item 4(c) Equity securities.

Report the fair value of all equity securities held in the organization’s trading account. Exclude:

- (1) Equity securities that have been purchased for investment or acquired for debts previously contracted.
- (2) Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values (report such securities at historical cost in Schedule BS, item 7, “All other assets”).

Line Item 4(d) Corporate bonds, notes, and debentures.

Report the total value of debt securities issued by corporations.

Line Item 4(e) Revaluation gains on interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other commodity and equity contracts.

Report the amount of revaluation gains (that is, assets) from the “marking to market” of interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other off-balance-sheet commodity and equity contracts held for trading purposes (in compliance with ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 39, *Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts*). Refer to the FR Y-9C instructions for further information.

Line Item 4(f) Loans.

Report the fair value of all loans held for trading reported in Schedule BS, item 4.

Line Item 4(f)(1) Loans that are past due 90 days or more.

Report in the appropriate subitem the total fair value and unpaid principal balance of all loans held for trading included in item 4(f) that are past due 90 days or more as of the report date.

Line Item 4(f)(1)(a) Fair value.

Report the total fair value of all loans held for trading included in item 4(f) that are past due 90 days or more as of the report date.

Line Item 4(f)(1)(b) Unpaid principal balance.

Report the total unpaid principal balance of all loans held for trading included in item 4(f) that are past due 90 days or more as of the report date.

Line Item 4(g) Other (including commercial paper).

Report the total value of all assets held in trading accounts that cannot be properly reported in items 4(a) through 4(f). Include certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, and commercial paper.

Line Item 5 Other assets.**Line Item 5(a) Accrued interest receivable.**

Report the amount of interest, commissions, and other income earned or accrued on loans, securities, and other earning assets and applicable to current or prior periods that has not yet been collected.

Line Item 5(b) Prepaid expenses.

Report the amount of all expenses prepaid and applicable as a charge against operations in future periods.

Line Item 5(c) Net deferred tax assets.

Report the cumulative tax effect of all deductible temporary differences, operating loss carryforwards, and tax credit carryforwards in accordance with GAAP. Report the net amount after offsetting deferred tax assets (net of valuation allowance) and net deferred tax liabilities measured at the report date for a particular tax jurisdiction if the net result is a debit balance. If the result for a particular tax jurisdiction is a net credit

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balance, report the amount in item 8(b), “Net deferred tax liabilities.”

Line Item 5(d) Accounts receivable.

Report the amount owed to the subsidiary in the form of regular accounts or written promissory notes to be collected in the future arising from the sale of goods and services. Exclude notes with a maturity of more than one year.

Line Item 5(e) Intangible Assets.

- (1) Business combinations accounted for under the purchase method in accordance with ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*), and
- (2) Acquisitions of portions or segments of another institution’s business, such as branch offices, mortgage servicing portfolios, and credit card portfolios

Report the carrying value of mortgage servicing assets, i.e., the unamortized cost of acquiring contracts to service loans secured by real estate that have been securitized or are owned by another party, net of any related valuation allowances. Also report in this item the unamortized amount of other specifically identifiable intangible assets such as purchased credit card relationships (PCCRs), core deposit intangibles, favorable leasehold rights, and goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a company over the sum of the fair values of the tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets acquired less the fair value of liabilities assumed in a business combination accounted for as a purchase. Also, include servicing assets other than mortgage servicing assets.

Line Item 6 Deposits.

Report the total amount of deposits held by the subsidiary. Include both noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing

deposits. Such deposits may take the form of passbook accounts, certificates of deposit, NOW accounts, money market deposit accounts, time deposits, open accounts, or similar deposits. Include all deposits regardless of customer or form.

Exclude all deposits due to related institutions. Report such deposits in Schedule BS, item 16.

Line Item 7 Balances due to U.S. and foreign banks.

Report all deposit balances of all banks headquartered and chartered in the United States and foreign countries. Include both U.S. and non-U.S. branches of U.S. commercial banks (including IBFs established by U.S. commercial banks). Also include both U.S. and non-U.S. branches of foreign banks.

Line Item 8 Other liabilities.

Line Item 8(a) Expenses accrued and unpaid.

Report the amount of interest on deposits, interest on nondeposit liabilities, income taxes, and other expenses accrued through charges to expense during the current or prior periods, but not yet paid or credited to a deposit account.

Line Item 8(b) Net deferred tax liabilities.

Report the cumulative tax effect of all taxable temporary differences, in accordance with GAAP. Report the net amount after offsetting deferred tax assets and net deferred tax liabilities measured at the report date for a particular tax jurisdiction if the net result is a credit balance. If the result for a particular tax jurisdiction is a net debit balance, report the amount in item 5(c).

Line Item 8(c) Accounts payable.

Report the amount due from the reporting subsidiary for the purchase of goods and services.

Notes to the Financial Statements

This section has been provided to allow banking organizations the opportunity to provide additional explanations of the content of specific items in the subsidiary's financial statements. The reporting banking organization should include any transactions reported on the subsidiary's financial statements that it wishes to explain that are material in amount and cannot be disclosed separately in the existing line items.

Report in the space provided the financial statement and line item for which the banking organization is specifying additional information, a description of the transaction and, in the column provided, the dollar amount associated with the transaction being disclosed.