

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK *of* NEW YORK

33 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10045-0001

PATRICIA SELVAGGI
STATISTICS OFFICER

July 1, 2010

To: The Chief Executive Officer of Each U.S Branch and Agency of a Foreign Bank
Located in the Second Federal Reserve District

The following report forms and instructions for the June 30, 2010 reporting date have been posted to the Federal Reserve Board's website at www.federalreserve.gov under "Reporting Forms":

- Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks (FFIEC 002);
- Supplemental Report of Assets and Liabilities of a Non-U.S. Branch that is Managed or Controlled by a U.S. Branch or Agency of a Foreign (Non-U.S.) Bank (FFIEC 002s); and
- The Country Exposure Report for U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks (FFIEC 019).

There are no changes to the FFIEC 002, 002S and 019 reporting forms or instructions for the June 30, 2010 report date.

Reporting Term Deposits

The Term Deposit Facility (TDF) is a program through which the Federal Reserve Banks offer interest-bearing term deposits to eligible institutions. A term deposit is a deposit with a specific maturity date. Term deposits offered through the TDF should be treated as balances due from a Federal Reserve Bank for FFIEC 002 purposes. Accordingly, term deposits should be reported in Schedule RAL, Assets and Liabilities, item 1.a, "Cash and balances due from depository institutions," and in Schedule A, Cash and Balances Due From Depository Institutions, item 5, "Balances due from Federal Reserve Banks," on the FFIEC 002 report. The earnings on these term deposits should be reported in Schedule M, Due from/Due to Related Institutions in the U.S. and in Foreign Countries, Part I, item 2.a, "Head office of parent bank."

Reporting Purchased Subordinated Securities in Schedule S

In Schedule S, Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sale Activities, Line 9, the Federal Reserve collects data on the maximum amount of the branch's or agency's credit exposures arising from credit enhancements the branch or agency has provided to other institutions' securitization structures, including those used in structured finance programs (other than asset-backed commercial paper programs, which are covered in Memorandum item 1 of the schedule). The types of credit enhancements to be reported in Line 9 include purchased subordinated securities. Examples of purchased subordinated securities include, but are not limited to, the mezzanine and subordinate tranches of private-label mortgage-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations. A so-called senior tranche of a securitization or structured finance program is not a subordinated security provided it cannot absorb credit losses prior to another designated senior tranche. The branches or agencies should ensure that they report in Schedule S, Line 9, the carrying value of their holdings of purchased subordinated securities issued in connection with other institutions' securitization and structured finance transactions (other than asset-backed commercial paper programs). Holdings of purchased subordinated securities that serve as credit enhancements for asset-backed commercial paper programs should be reported in Memorandum Line 1.a of Schedule S.

Prepaid Deposit Insurance Assessments

On November 12, 2009, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a final rule requiring insured depository institutions (except those that are exempted) to prepay their quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012, on December 30, 2009. Each institution's regular risk-based deposit insurance assessment for the third quarter of 2009, which is paid in arrears, also is payable on December 30, 2009. The amount of the prepaid assessment was included on the certified statement invoices for the third quarter of 2009, which were available on *FDICconnect*, the FDIC's e-business portal, as of December 15, 2009.

The branch or agency should record the estimated expense for its regular quarterly risk-based assessment for each calendar quarter through a charge to expense during that quarter and a corresponding credit to its prepaid assessments asset (or to an accrued expense payable if it has no prepaid assessments asset). As a result of the interaction between the prepaid assessments and the regular quarterly assessments, the amount of the prepaid assessments asset that a branch or agency should report as a prepaid expense in its June 30, 2010, FFIEC 002 report should be:

- The total amount of its prepaid deposit insurance assessments (paid December 30, 2009);
- Less the actual amount of its regular quarterly assessment for the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 (shown on its certified statement invoices for these two quarters, which was available on *FDICconnect* as of March 15, and June 15, 2010); and

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- Less the estimated amount of its regular quarterly assessment for the second quarter of 2010 (which should have been accrued as a charge to expense during the second quarter).

This prepaid expense asset should be reported in Schedule RAL, Line 1 h, "Other assets". The year to-date deposit insurance assessment expense for 2010 should be reported as a component of gross unremitted profits in Schedule M, Line 4, "Net due from head office and other related depository institutions".

For further information on the FDIC's prepaid assessments final rule, refer to FDIC Financial Institution Letter (FIL) 63-2009 at

<http://wwwfdic.gov/news/news/financial/200941109063.html> .

For further guidance on reporting regular quarterly deposit insurance assessments, refer to the Call Report Supplemental Instructions for September 30, 2009, at

[http://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC forms/FFIEC 031 041 suppinst 200909.pdf](http://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC%20forms/FFIEC%20031%20041%20suppinst%20200909.pdf).

FASB Statements No. 166 and 167

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* (FAS 166), and Statement No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* (FAS 167), which change the way entities account for securitizations and special purpose entities. FAS 166 (now codified in Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing) revises FASB Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, by eliminating the concept of a "qualifying special-purpose entity," creating the concept of a "participating interest" (which is discussed more fully in the following sections), changing the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requiring additional disclosures.

FAS 167 (now codified in ASC Topic 810, Consolidation) revises FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, by changing how a branch or agency determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting or similar rights, i.e., a "variable interest entity" (VIE), should be consolidated. Under FAS 167, branches and agencies must perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether its variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. If a branch or agency's variable interest or interests provide it with the power to direct the most significant activities of the VIE, and the right to receive benefits or the obligation to absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE, the branch or agency is the primary beneficiary of, and therefore must consolidate, the VIE. The assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs should be reported on the FFIEC 002 balance sheet (Schedule RAL) in the balance sheet category appropriate to the asset or liability.

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Both FAS 166 and FAS 167 take effect as of the beginning of each branch or agency's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods therein, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter (i.e., as of January 1, 2010 for branches and agencies with a calendar year fiscal year). Earlier application is prohibited. Branches and agencies are expected to adopt FAS 166 and FAS 167 for FFIEC 002 reporting purposes in accordance with the effective date of these two standards.

Accounting for Loan Participations under FAS 166

FAS 166 (FASB ASC Topic 860) modified the criteria that must be met in order for a transfer of a portion of a financial asset, such as a loan participation, to qualify for sale accounting. These changes apply to transfers of loan participations on or after the effective date of FAS 166, which is discussed above. Therefore, branches and agencies with a calendar year fiscal year must account for transfers of loan participations on or after January 1, 2010, in accordance with FAS 166. Loan participations transferred before the effective date of FAS 166 (January 1, 2010, for calendar year branches and agencies) are not affected by this new accounting standard and pre-FAS 166 participations that were properly accounted for as sales under FASB Statement No. 140 will continue to be reported as having been sold.

Under FAS 166, if a transfer of a portion of an entire financial asset meets the definition of a "participating interest," then the transferor (normally the lead lender) must evaluate whether the transfer meets all of the conditions in this accounting standard to qualify for sale accounting. These conditions are the isolation of the transferred assets from the transferor, the transferee's right to pledge or exchange the assets received, and the transferor's lack of effective control over the transferred assets. In general, in order for a loan participation, whether retained by the lead lender or transferred to another party, to meet the definition of a participating interest in FAS 166, it must have all of the following characteristics:

- It must represent a proportionate (pro rata) ownership interest in an entire financial asset;
- All cash flows received from the entire financial asset, except any cash flows allocated as compensation for servicing or other services performed (which must not be subordinated and must not significantly exceed an amount that would fairly compensate a substitute service provider should one be required), must be divided proportionately among the participating interest holders in an amount equal to their share of ownership;
- The rights of each participating interest holder (including the lead lender) must have the same priority, no interest is subordinated to another interest, and no participating interest holder has recourse to the lead lender or another participating interest holder other than standard representations and warranties and ongoing contractual servicing and administration obligations; and
- No party has the right to pledge or exchange the entire financial asset unless all participating interest holders agree to do so.

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If a transfer of a portion of a financial asset does not meet the definition of a participating interest, both the lead lender transferring the nonqualifying participation and the party acquiring the nonqualifying participation must account for the transaction as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral.

Under FAS 166, so-called "last-in, first-out" (LIFO) participations in which all principal cash flows collected on the loan are paid first to the party acquiring the participation do not meet the definition of a participating interest. Similarly, so-called "first-in, first-out" (FIFO) participations in which all principal cash flows collected on the loan are paid first to the lead lender do not meet the definition of a participation interest. As a result, neither LIFO nor FIFO participations transferred after the effective date of FAS 166 will qualify for sale accounting and instead must be reported as secured borrowings.

The participating interest definition in FAS 166 also applies to transfers of government guaranteed portions of loans, such as those guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA). In this regard, if a branch or agency transfers the guaranteed portion of an SBA loan at a premium, the "seller" is obligated by the SBA to refund the premium to the "purchaser" if the loan is repaid within 90 days of the transfer. Under FAS 166, this premium refund obligation is a form of recourse, which means that the transferred guaranteed portion of the loan does not meet the definition of a "participating interest" for the 90-day period that the premium refund obligation exists. As a result, the transfer must be accounted for as a secured borrowing during this period. After the 90-day period, assuming the transferred guaranteed portion and the retained unguaranteed portion of the SBA loan now meet the definition of a "participating interest," the transfer of the guaranteed portion can be accounted for as a sale if all of the conditions for sale accounting in FAS 166 are met. In contrast, if the guaranteed portion of the SBA loan is transferred at par in a so-called "par sale" in which the "seller" agrees to pass interest through to the "purchaser" at less than the contractual interest rate and the spread between the contractual rate and the pass-through interest rate significantly exceeds an amount that would fairly compensate a substitute servicer, the excess spread is viewed as an interest-only strip. The existence of this interest-only strip results in a disproportionate sharing of the cash flows on the entire SBA loan, which means that the transferred guaranteed portion and the retained unguaranteed portion of the SBA loan do not meet the definition of a "participating interest," which precludes sale accounting. Instead, the transfer of the guaranteed portion must be accounted for as a secured borrowing.

Upon the completion of a transfer of a participating interest that satisfies the conditions to be accounted for as a sale, the transferor (seller) must allocate the previous carrying amount of the entire financial asset between the participating interests sold and any that are retained based on their relative fair values at the transfer date, derecognize the participating interests sold, recognize and initially measure at fair value servicing assets (or servicing liabilities) and any other assets obtained and liabilities incurred in the sale, recognize in earnings any gain or loss on the sale, and report any retained participating interests as the difference between the previous carrying amount of the entire financial asset and the amount derecognized.

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As mentioned above, when a portion of a financial asset is transferred, but the transferred portion does not meet the definition of a participating interest, the transaction must be reported as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral. In this situation, because the transferred loan participation does not qualify for sale accounting under FAS 166, the branch or agency lead lender must continue to report the transferred participation (as well as the retained portion of the loan) as a loan asset on the balance sheet in Schedule RAL, Line 1.e, "Loans and leases, net of unearned income," and in the appropriate loan category in Schedule C, Part I, Loans and Leases. The branch or agency lead lender should report the transferred loan participation as a secured borrowing on the balance sheet in Schedule RAL, Line 4.c, "Other borrowed money." The transferred loan participation should also be reported in the appropriate Line in Schedule P.

From the standpoint of the branch and agency that acquires the nonqualifying loan participation, it should normally report the participation in Line 1.e, "Loans and leases, net of unearned income," on the FFIEC 002 balance sheet. For purposes of the loan schedule (Schedule C, Part I, Loans and Leases), the nonqualifying participation should be reported in the loan category appropriate to the underlying loan, e.g., as a "Commercial and industrial loan" in Line 4 or as a "Loan secured by real estate" in Line 1.

Measurement of Fair Values in Stressed Market Conditions

The valuation of various assets and liabilities on the balance sheet — including trading assets and liabilities, available-for-sale securities, loans held for sale, assets and liabilities accounted for under the fair value option and foreclosed assets — involves the use of fair values. During recent market stress events, the fair values of some financial instruments and nonfinancial assets may decline.

Institutions are reminded that the objective of a fair value measurement is to determine the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction (e.g., not a forced or distressed sale) at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, fair values should reflect current market conditions and consider recent transaction prices, where available. This fair value objective is generally applicable to all fair value measurements effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 with the adoption of FASB Statement No. 157.

On September 30, 2008, the SEC's Office of the Chief Accountant and the FASB staff jointly issued clarifications that address several fair value measurement questions that have arisen in the current market environment (<http://www.fasb.org/news/2008-FairValue.pdf>). These clarifications are based on the fair value measurement guidance in FAS 157. Branches and agencies should consider these clarifications when measuring fair value for FFIEC 002 reporting purposes.

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4). This FSP provides additional guidance on determining fair value in accordance with FAS 157 when the volume and level of activity have significantly decreased when compared with normal market

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activity for an asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities). According to FSP FAS 157-4, a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability is an indication that transactions or quoted prices may not be determinative of fair value because in such market conditions there may be increased instances of transactions that are not orderly. In those circumstances, further analysis of transactions or quoted prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transactions or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with Statement 157.

FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. Early adoption of this FSP is permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009, provided FSP FAS 115-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*, and, if applicable, FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, are adopted at the same time. Branches and agencies are expected to adopt FSP FAS 157-4 for FFIEC 002 reporting purposes in accordance with the FSP's effective date.

Accounting Standards Codification

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (FAS 168), to establish the FASB Codification as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). The FASB Codification reorganizes existing U.S. accounting and reporting standards issued by the FASB and other related private-sector standard setters, and all guidance contained in the FASB Codification carries an equal level of authority. All previously existing accounting standards documents are superseded as described in FAS 168. All other accounting literature not included in the FASB Codification is nonauthoritative. The FASB Codification can be accessed at <http://asc.fasb.org/>.

The FASB Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. Therefore, effective for the September 30, 2009, and subsequent FFIEC 002 reports, references in the reporting instructions to specific pre-Codification standards under U.S. GAAP (e.g., FASB Statements of Financial Accounting Standards, FASB Interpretations, Emerging Issues Task Force Issues, and Accounting Principles Board Opinions) should be understood to mean the corresponding reference in the FASB's Accounting Standards Codification.

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<http://service.govdelivery.com/service/subscribe.html?code=USFRBNEWYORK> 8

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Reports Monitoring

Please note that the timeliness of receipt of each of these reports will be monitored and the submission of initial data via facsimile, even if prior to the deadline, does not constitute timely filing.

An original and one copy of the completed FFIEC 002 and FFIEC 002S report(s) (if applicable) must be returned to this Bank, by mail or messenger, no later than July 30, 2010. Any FFIEC 002/002S report received after 5:00 p.m. on July 30, 2010 will be considered late unless postmarked by July 27 or sent overnight service by July 29.

An original and one copy of the completed FFIEC 019 must be returned to this Bank, by mail or messenger by August 16, 2010. Any FFIEC 019 received after 5:00 p.m. on August 16, 2010 will be considered late unless postmarked by August 11 or sent by overnight service by August 13. Completed reports should be submitted to:

Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Statistics Function
33 Liberty Street, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10045

We will also continue to monitor the accuracy of the periodic regulatory reports submitted for the June 30, 2010 report date. The staff of this Reserve Bank will monitor whether banking organizations are meeting their basic reporting requirements through the use of "validity edits." The current edits for the FFIEC 002/002S and FFIEC 019 reports that were sent to you in a previous mailing.

Electronic Submission Option

Electronic submission of the FFIEC 002/002S reports is available to all U.S. branches and agencies. We encourage you to take advantage of this method of reporting submission. Vendors have developed a software package that provides the means to submit the FFIEC 002/002S electronically. Submitting reports electronically using the software package provides the following benefits:

- A timely and efficient alternative to sending the report forms by mail; and
- A printed report is generated that can serve as your institution's permanent record of the report.

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For information on filing the FFIEC 002/002S report electronically, please contact Geraldine Bitton at (212) 720-8478 or Carolyn Polite at (212) 720-5415.

Website

The FFIEC 002/002S and the FFIEC 019 forms and instructions are available on the FFIEC website at www.ffiec.gov/ffiec-reportforms.htm.

Questions regarding the FFIEC 002, FFIEC 002S and FFIEC 019 reports should be directed to Geraldine Bitton, Senior Reports Analyst in the Regulatory Reporting Division at (212) 720-8478, or Henry Castillo, Team Leader in the Division at (212) 720-1318.

Sincerely,

- Signed by Patricia Selvaggi -

Patricia Selvaggi
Statistics Officer