

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Schedules RC and RC-B through RC-T constitute the [FFIEC 051](#) version of the Consolidated Report of Condition and its supporting schedules. Schedules RI and RI-A through RI-E constitute the Consolidated Report of Income and its supporting schedules. Schedule SU – Supplemental Information collects additional information in the [FFIEC 051](#) on certain complex or specialized activities in which an institution may engage. The Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income are commonly referred to as the Call Report. For purposes of these General Instructions, the [Financial Accounting Standards Board](#) (FASB) [Accounting Standards Codification](#) is referred to as the “ASC.” In addition, a FASB Accounting Standards Update is referred to as “ASU.”

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the term “bank” in the Call Report instructions refers to both banks and savings associations.

WHO MUST REPORT ON WHAT FORMS

Every national bank, state member bank, insured state nonmember bank, and savings association is required to file a consolidated Call Report normally as of the close of business on the last calendar day of each calendar quarter, i.e., the report date. The specific reporting requirements for a bank depend upon the size of the bank, whether it has any “foreign” offices, and the capital standards applicable to the bank. Banks must file the appropriate report form as described below:

(1) **BANKS WITH FOREIGN OFFICES:** Banks of any size that have any “foreign” offices (as defined below) must file quarterly the [Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices \(FFIEC 031\)](#). For purposes of these reports, all of the following constitute “foreign” offices:

- (a) An International Banking Facility (IBF);
- (b) A branch or consolidated subsidiary in a foreign country; and
- (c) A majority-owned Edge or Agreement subsidiary.

In addition, for banks chartered and headquartered in the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia, a branch or consolidated subsidiary in Puerto Rico or a U.S. territory or possession is a “foreign” office. However, for purposes of these reports, a branch at a U.S. military facility located in a foreign country is a “domestic” office.

(2) **BANKS WITHOUT FOREIGN OFFICES:** Banks that have domestic offices only must file quarterly:

- (a) The [Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices \(FFIEC 031\)](#) if the bank:
 - (i) Is an advanced approaches institutions for regulatory capital purposes,¹ regardless of asset size; or

¹ An advanced approaches institution as defined in the federal supervisor’s regulatory capital rules is (i) a subsidiary of a global systemically important bank holding company, as identified pursuant to [12 CFR 217.402](#); (ii) a Category II institution; (iii) a subsidiary of a depository institution that uses the advanced approaches pursuant to subpart E of [12 CFR part 3](#) (OCC), [12 CFR part 217](#) (Board), or [12 CFR part 324](#) (FDIC) to calculate its risk-based capital requirements; (iv) a subsidiary of a bank holding company or savings and loan holding company that uses the advanced approaches pursuant to [subpart E of 12 CFR part 217](#) to calculate its risk-based capital requirements; or (v) an institution that elects to use the advanced approaches to calculate its risk-based capital requirements.

Category II institutions include institutions that have (1) at least \$700 billion in total consolidated assets or (2) at least \$75 billion in cross-jurisdictional activity and at least \$100 billion in total consolidated assets. In addition, depository institution subsidiaries of Category II institutions are considered Category II institutions.

- (ii) Has total consolidated assets of \$100 billion or more,¹ including a bank of this size that is subject to Category III capital standards²;
- (b) The [Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic Offices Only \(FFIEC 041\)](#) if the bank has total consolidated assets less than \$100 billion, including a bank of this size that is subject to Category III capital standards, but excluding a bank of this size that is an advanced approaches institution; or
- (c) The [Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic Offices Only and Total Assets Less than \\$5 Billion \(FFIEC 051\)](#) subject to the eligibility criteria discussed below, as appropriate to the reporting institution. An institution eligible to file the [FFIEC 051](#) report may choose instead to file the [FFIEC 041](#) report.

For banks chartered and headquartered in Puerto Rico or a U.S. territory or possession, a branch or consolidated subsidiary in one of the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. territory or possession is a "domestic" office.

For those institutions filing the [FFIEC 031](#) or [FFIEC 041](#), a separate instruction book covers both of these report forms. Please refer to this separate instruction book for the General Instructions for the [FFIEC 031](#) and the [FFIEC 041](#) report forms.

Eligibility to File the FFIEC 051

Institutions with domestic offices only and total assets less than \$5 billion, excluding (1) those that are advanced approaches institutions or are subject to Category III capital standards for regulatory capital purposes and (2) those that are large or highly complex institutions for deposit insurance assessment purposes,³ are eligible to file the [FFIEC 051](#) Call Report. An institution's total assets are measured as of June 30 each year to determine the institution's eligibility to file the [FFIEC 051](#) beginning in March of the following year. Institutions are expected to file the same report form, either the [FFIEC 051](#) or the [FFIEC 041](#), for each quarterly report date in a given year.

For an institution otherwise eligible to file the [FFIEC 051](#), the institution's primary federal regulatory agency, jointly with the state chartering authority, if applicable, may require the institution to file the [FFIEC 041](#) instead based on supervisory needs. In making this determination, the appropriate agency may consider criteria including, but not limited to, whether the eligible institution is significantly engaged in one or more complex, specialized, or other higher risk activities, such as those for which limited information is reported in the [FFIEC 051](#) compared to the [FFIEC 041](#) (trading; derivatives; mortgage banking; fair value option usage; servicing, securitization, and asset sales; and variable interest entities). The agencies anticipate making such determinations only in a limited number of cases.

Close of Business

The term "close of business" refers to the time established by the reporting bank as the cut-off time for receipt of work for posting transactions to its general ledger accounts for that day. The time designated as the close of business should be reasonable and applied consistently. The posting of a transaction to the general ledger means that both debit and credit entries are recorded as of the same date. In addition, entries made to general ledger accounts in the period subsequent to the close of business on the report date that are applicable to the period covered by the Call Report (e.g., adjustments of accruals, posting of

¹ The \$100 billion asset-size test is based on the total assets reported as of June 30 each year to determine whether the institution must file the FFIEC 031 report form beginning in March of the following year.

² Category III institutions include institutions, which are not advanced approaches institutions, that have (1) at least \$250 billion in average total consolidated assets or (2) at least \$100 billion in average total consolidated assets and at least \$75 billion in average total nonbank assets, average weighted short-term wholesale funding, or average off-balance sheet exposure. In addition, depository institution subsidiaries of Category III institutions are considered Category III institutions.

³ See [12 CFR § 327.8](#) and [12 CFR § 327.16\(f\)](#).

items held in suspense on the report date to their proper accounts, and other quarter-end adjusting entries) should be reported in the Call Report as if they had actually been posted to the general ledger at or before the cut-off time on the report date.

With respect to deposits received by the reporting bank after the cut-off time for posting them to individual customer accounts for a report date (i.e., so-called "next day deposits" or "late deposits"), but which are nevertheless posted in any manner to the reporting bank's general ledger accounts for that report date (including, but not limited to, through the use of one or more general ledger contra accounts), such deposits must be reported in Schedule RC-O, Other Data for Deposit Insurance Assessments, item 1, and may also be reported in Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, item 13, "Deposits," and Schedule RC-E, Deposit Liabilities. However, the use of memorandum accounts outside the reporting bank's general ledger system for control over "next day" or "late deposits" received on the report date does not in and of itself make such deposits reportable in Schedule RC-O and Schedules RC and RC-E.

Frequency of Reporting¹

Each institution is required to submit a Call Report quarterly as of the report date. However, for banks with fiduciary powers, the reporting frequency for Schedule RC-T, Fiduciary and Related Services, depends on their total fiduciary assets and their gross fiduciary and related services income. Banks with total fiduciary assets greater than \$250 million (as of the preceding December 31) or with gross fiduciary and related services income greater than 10 percent of revenue (net interest income plus noninterest income) for the preceding calendar year must complete the applicable items of Schedule RC-T quarterly or semiannually as of the June 30 and December 31 report dates based on the amount of such assets and income. All other banks with fiduciary powers must complete the applicable items of Schedule RC-T annually as of the December 31 report date.

For all institutions filing the [FFIEC 051](#), Schedule RC-C, Part II, Loans to Small Businesses and Small Farms, must be completed semiannually as of the June 30 and December 31 report dates.

Schedule RC, Memorandum item 1, on the level of external auditing work performed for the bank, and Memorandum item 2, on the bank's fiscal year-end date, are to be reported annually as of the March 31 report date.

In addition, the following items are to be completed annually as of the December 31 report date by all institutions filing the FFIEC 051, as applicable:

- (1) Schedule RI-E, items 1.a through 1.j, on components of other noninterest income;
- (2) Schedule RI-E, items 2.a through 2.p, on components of other noninterest expense;
- (3) Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum items 8.b and 8.c
- (4) Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum items 15.a through 15.c, on reverse mortgages;
- (5) Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.e, "Preferred deposits;"
- (6) Schedule RC-M, item 6, "Does the reporting bank sell private label or third-party mutual funds and annuities?";
- (7) Schedule RC-M, item 7, "Assets under the reporting bank's management in proprietary mutual funds and annuities";

¹ The reporting frequency for particular schedules and data items differs on the three versions of the Call Report. Please see the General Instructions for the [FFIEC 031](#) and the [FFIEC 041](#) for a listing of data items reported less frequently than quarterly on those report forms.

- (8) Schedule RC-M, item 9, “Do any of the bank’s Internet websites have transactional capability, i.e., allow the bank’s customers to execute transactions on their accounts through the website?”;
- (9) Schedule RC-M, item 11, “Does the bank act as trustee or custodian for Individual Retirement Accounts, Health Savings Accounts, and other similar accounts?”;
- (10) Schedule RC-M, item 12, “Does the bank provide custody, safekeeping, or other services involving the acceptance of orders for the sale or purchase of securities?”; and
- (11) Schedule RC-M, items 14.a and 14.b, on assets of captive insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries.

The following items, if applicable, are to be completed annually as of the December 31 report date only by institutions with \$1 billion or more in total assets (measured as of June 30 of the preceding year) filing the FFIEC 051:

- (1) Schedule RI, Memorandum item 15, “Components of service charges on deposit accounts” (if the institution answered “Yes” to Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 5, which asks whether the institution offers one or more consumer deposit account products);
- (2) Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 6 and 7, on the amount of deposits in transaction and nontransaction savings consumer deposit account products (if the bank answered “Yes” to Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 5, which asks whether the bank offers one or more consumer deposit account products).

The following items are to be reported semiannually as of the June 30 and December 31 report dates by all institutions filing the FFIEC 051, as applicable:

- (1) Schedule RC-B, Memorandum item 3, “Amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities sold or transferred to available-for-sale or trading securities during the calendar year-to-date”;
- (2) Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum items 1.a.(1) through 1.f.(5), on “Loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that are in compliance with their modified terms” by loan category”;
- (3) Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 4, “Adjustable-rate closed-end loans secured by first liens on 1–4 family residential properties (included in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.c.(2)(a))”;
- (4) Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 8.a, on closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans with negative amortization features;
- (5) Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 12, columns A through C, “Loans (not considered purchased credit-deteriorated) and leases held for investment that were acquired in business combinations with acquisition dates in the current calendar year”;
- (6) Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 16, “Revolving, open-end loans secured by 1–4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit that have converted to non-revolving closed-end status (included in item 1.c.(1) above)”;
- (7) Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.a, “Total Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Keogh Plan accounts”;
- (8) Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 5, “Does your institution offer one or more consumer deposit account products, i.e., transaction account or nontransaction savings account deposit products intended primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use?”;

- (10) Schedule RC-F, items 6.a through 6.j, on components of all other assets;
- (11) Schedule RC-G, items 4.a through 4.h, on components of all other liabilities;
- (12) Schedule RC-L, items 9.c through 9.f, on components of all other off-balance sheet liabilities;
- (13) Schedule RC-L, items, 10.b through 10.e, on components of all other off-balance sheet assets;
- (14) Schedule RC-L, items 11.a and 11.b, on year-to-date merchant credit card sales volume;
- (15) Schedule RC-M, items 8.a through 8.c, on website addresses and physical office trade names;
- (16) Schedule RC-N, Memorandum items 1.a.(1) through 1.f.(5), columns A through C, on loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty by loan category that are past due 30 days or more and still accruing or are on nonaccrual;
- (17) Schedule RC-N, Memorandum item, 5, columns A through C, on past due and nonaccrual loans and leases held for sale;
- (18) Schedule RC-N, Memorandum items 7 and 8, on additions to and sales of nonaccrual assets during the previous six months;
- (19) Schedule RC-R, Part II, items 1 through 25, columns A through U, as applicable, on the risk weighting of assets and other exposures for risk-based capital purposes; and
- (20) Schedule RC-R, Part II, Memorandum item 1, on the current credit exposure of all derivatives and Memorandum items 2 and 3, columns A through C, on the notional amounts of derivatives by remaining maturity and underlying risk exposure.

The following items are to be completed semiannually as of the June and December 31 report dates only by institutions with \$1 billion or more in total assets (measured as of June 30 of the preceding year) filing the FFIEC 051:

- (1) Schedule RI-C, items 1 through 6, columns A and B, on disaggregated data on the allowance for credit losses on loans and leases; and
- (2) Schedule RI-C, items 7 through 11, on disaggregated data on the allowance for credit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities.

In addition, in Schedule RC-M, information on “International remittance transfers offered to consumers,” is to be provided in item 16.a and, if appropriate, in items 16.b.(1) through 16.b.(3) annually as of the December 31 report date.

Differences in Detail of Reports

The amount of detail required to be reported varies between the three versions of the Call Report forms, with the report form for banks with foreign offices or with total consolidated assets of \$100 billion or more ([FFIEC 031](#)) having more detail than the report form for banks with domestic offices only and total consolidated assets of less than \$100 billion ([FFIEC 041](#)). The report form for banks with domestic offices only and total assets less than \$5 billion ([FFIEC 051](#)) has the least amount of detail of the three reports.

Furthermore, as discussed below under Shifts in Reporting Status, the amount of detail also varies within each report form, primarily based on the size of the bank. See the General Instructions section of the instruction book for the [FFIEC 031](#) and the [FFIEC 041](#) for information on the differences in the level of detail within the [FFIEC 031](#) and the [FFIEC 041](#) report forms.

Differences in the level of detail within the [FFIEC 051](#) report form are as follows:

- (1) Banks with specified loan categories included in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 1.f, "All other loans" that exceed 10 percent of total loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that are in compliance with their modified terms must report the amount of such modifications in Memorandum items 1.f.(1), 1.f.(4)(a), 1.f.(4)(b), and 1.f.(4)(c).
- (2) Banks that reported closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1–4 family residential properties in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 8.a, as of the preceding December 31 that exceeded the lesser of \$100 million or 5 percent of total loans and leases held for investment and held for sale must report certain additional information on these loans in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum items 8.b and 8.c, annually in the December report only.
- (3) Banks that reported construction, land development, and other land loans in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.a, that exceeded 100 percent of total capital as of the preceding December 31 must report certain information on loans in this loan category with interest reserves in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum items 13.a and 13.b.
- (4) Banks that reported 501 or more international remittance transfers in Schedule RC-M, item 16.a in either or both of the current report or the prior December report in which item 16.a was required to be completed must report certain additional information on their international remittance transfer activities during the calendar year ending on the report date in Schedule RC-M, items 16.b.(1), 16.b.(2) and 16.b.(3).
- (5) Banks with specified loan categories included in Schedule RC-N, Memorandum item 1.f, "All other loans" that exceed 10 percent of total loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that are past due 30 days or more or are in nonaccrual status must report the amount of such modifications in Memorandum items 1.f.(1), 1.f.(4)(a), 1.f.(4)(b), and 1.f.(4)(c).
- (6) Banks with total fiduciary assets greater than \$250 million (as of the preceding December 31) or with gross fiduciary and related services income greater than 10 percent of revenue (net interest income plus noninterest income) for the preceding calendar year must report information on their fiduciary and related services income and on fiduciary settlements and losses in Schedule RC-T.
- (7) Banks with total fiduciary assets greater than \$100 million but less than or equal to \$250 million (as of the preceding December 31) and with gross fiduciary and related services income less than or equal to 10 percent of revenue (net interest income plus noninterest income) for the preceding calendar year must report information on fiduciary settlements and losses in Schedule RC-T.
- (8) Banks with collective investment funds and common trust funds with a total market value of \$1 billion or more as of the preceding December 31 must report a breakdown of these funds by type of fund in Schedule RC-T, Memorandum items 3.a through 3.g, quarterly or annually, as appropriate.
- (9) Banks that, for each of the two calendar quarters preceding the current calendar quarter, had either (a) more than \$10 million in sales of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans during the calendar quarter, or (b) more than \$10 million in 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale or trading at calendar quarter-end must complete Schedule SU, items 2.a and 2.b.

- (10) Banks servicing either (a) any closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages or (b) more than \$10 million in financial assets other than closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages must report the total volume of such servicing in Schedule SU, item 6.a.
- (11) Banks that, together with affiliated institutions, have outstanding credit card receivables that exceed \$500 million as of the report date or are credit card specialty institutions as defined for Uniform Institution Performance Report purposes must report certain information on retail credit card fees and finance charges in Schedule SU, items 8.a through 8.d.

Shifts in Reporting Status

All shifts in reporting status within the [FFIEC 051](#) report form (except as noted below) are to begin with the March Call Report. Such a shift will take place only if the reporting bank's total assets, agricultural loans, or credit card lines, as reflected in the Consolidated Report of Condition for June of the previous calendar year, equal or exceed the following criteria:

- (1) When *total assets equal or exceed \$100 million*, a bank must begin to complete Schedule RC-K, item 13, for the quarterly average of "Other borrowed money."
- (2) When *loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers exceed 5 percent of total loans and leases held for investment and held for sale* at a bank with less than \$300 million in total assets, the bank must begin to report the following information for these agricultural loans: interest and fee income, quarterly average, past due and nonaccrual loans, charge-offs and recoveries, and, if certain additional criteria are met, loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.
- (3) When *total assets equal or exceed \$300 million*, a bank must begin to complete certain Memorandum items providing the following information on loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers: interest and fee income, quarterly average, past due and nonaccrual loans, charge-offs and recoveries, and, if certain additional criteria are met, loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.
- (4) When *total assets equal or exceed \$1 billion*, a bank must begin to complete the following items, as applicable:
 - Schedule RI, Memorandum item 15, "Components of service charges on deposit accounts" (if the bank answered "Yes" to Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 5, which asks whether the bank offers one or more consumer deposit account products);
 - Schedule RI-C, items 1 through 6, columns A and B, on disaggregated data on the allowance for credit losses on loans and leases;
 - Schedule RI-C, items 7 through 11, on disaggregated data on the allowance for credit losses for held-to-maturity debt securities;
 - Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 6 and 7, on the amount of deposits in transaction and nontransaction savings consumer deposit account products (if the bank answered "Yes" to Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 5, which asks whether the bank offers one or more consumer deposit account products); and
 - Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 2, "Estimated amount of uninsured deposits including related interest accrued and unpaid."

Once a bank reaches the \$100 million, \$300 million, or \$1 billion total asset threshold or exceeds the agricultural loan percentage threshold and begins to report the additional required information described above, it *must* continue to report the applicable additional information in subsequent years unless its total assets or loan percentage subsequently fall to less than the applicable threshold for four consecutive quarters. In this case, the institution may cease reporting the data items to which the threshold applies in the quarter after the four consecutive quarters in which its total assets or agricultural loans have fallen below the applicable threshold. However, if the institution exceeds the threshold as of a subsequent June 30 report date, the data items would again be required to be reported beginning in March of the following year.

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

For a bank that files the [FFIEC 051](#) report, other shifts in reporting status occur when:

- (1) The bank establishes or acquires any "foreign" office. The bank must begin filing the [FFIEC 031](#) report form (Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices) for the first quarterly report date following the commencement of operations by the "foreign" office. However, a bank with "foreign" offices that divests itself of *all* its "foreign" offices must continue filing the [FFIEC 031](#) report form through the end of the calendar year in which the cessation of all operations of its "foreign" offices was completed.
- (2) The institution is involved in a business combination, a transaction between entities under common control, or a branch acquisition that is not a business combination. Beginning with the first quarterly report date following the effective date of such a transaction involving an institution and one or more other depository institutions, the resulting institution, regardless of its size prior to the transaction, must (a) file the [FFIEC 031](#) report form if it acquires any "foreign" office, or has total consolidated assets of \$100 billion or more, and (b) report the additional required information on the FFIEC 031 report form (described in the General Instructions section of the instruction book for the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 report forms) or [FFIEC 051](#) report form (described above), as appropriate, if after the consummation of the transaction, its consolidated total assets surpass the total asset thresholds, it exceeds the credit card lines threshold, or on the FFIEC 051 report form, it exceeds the agricultural loan percentage.
- (3) The institution becomes an advanced approaches institution for regulatory capital purposes. The institution must begin filing the [FFIEC 031](#) report form for the first quarterly report date after the date it becomes such an institution.
- (4) The institution becomes a Category III institution for regulatory capital purposes or a large or highly complex institution for deposit insurance assessment purposes. The institution must begin filing the [FFIEC 041](#) report form for the first quarterly report date after the date it becomes such an institution (unless it establishes or acquires a "foreign office" in the same quarter that it becomes such an institution, in which case the institution must begin filing the [FFIEC 031](#) report form for that first quarterly report date).

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

ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTRUCTION BOOK

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

- (1) The General Instructions describe overall reporting requirements.

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

- (2) The Line Item Instructions for each schedule of the Consolidated Report of Income.
- (3) The Line Item Instructions for each schedule of the Consolidated Report of Condition.
- (4) The Line Item Instructions for Schedule SU – Supplemental Information.

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

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

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

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

PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

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

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

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

SIGNATURES

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

Electronic Signatures

Electronic signatures may be used instead of physical (ink) signatures, provided the institution's electronic signature process satisfies the following principles:

- Form of signature: May be an image of the signer's physical signature or application of an electronic signature. The electronic signature can be applied through various means, including clicking a box or entering a Personal Identification Number (PIN).

- Intent to sign: The institution's appropriate officer or director must intend to sign the Call Report as the attestation that it is prepared in accordance with the instructions and is true and correct, as stated on the signature page of the Call Report. This intent and capacity must be included as part of the electronic signature process by using an electronic version of the relevant attestation text on the Call Report signature page.
- Association of signature: The electronic signature process must associate the signature with a full version of the bank's Call Report. This association can be made by using a process that appends the signature data to the record signed, or which establishes a database-type link between the signature data and the record signed. The bank must include the date of signing as part of the signature process to validate that the electronic signature occurred prior to Call Report submission.
- Identification and authentication of signer: The bank must use a reliable information technology system identification and authentication method or process that associates access to and execution of the electronic signature transaction with the identity of the signer, such as requiring the institution's officer or director to log into the institution's systems to verify identity.
- Integrity of the signed record: An institution must have sufficient data security and data integrity practices to ensure that the Call Report with electronic signature is safely stored, readily retrievable, and cannot be lost or altered. The Call Report with electronic signature must be retained for the same timeframe as if it were a paper Call Report.

Chief Financial Officer Declaration

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

Director Attestation

National banks, state member banks, and savings associations – The correctness of the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income shall be attested to by at least three directors of the reporting bank, other than the officer signing the chief financial officer declaration, as indicated on the cover (signature) page.

State nonmember banks – The correctness of the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income shall be attested to by at least two directors of the reporting bank, other than the officer signing the chief financial officer declaration, as indicated on the cover (signature) page.

SUBMISSION OF THE REPORTS

Each bank must file its Call Report data in one of the following two ways:

- A bank may use computer software to prepare and edit its report data and then electronically submit the data directly to the FFIEC's Central Data Repository (CDR), an Internet-based system for data collection (<https://cdr.ffiec.gov/cdr/>).
- The institution may complete its report in paper form and arrange with a software vendor or another party to convert its paper report into the electronic format that can be processed by the CDR. The software vendor or other party then must electronically submit the institution's data file to the CDR.

The filing of a Call Report in paper form directly with the FDIC (for national banks, FDIC-supervised banks, and savings associations) or with the appropriate Federal Reserve District Bank (for state member banks) is not an acceptable method of submission.

Regardless of the method a bank uses to file its Call Report, the bank remains responsible for the accuracy of the data in its Call Report. Banks are required to submit a Call Report by the submission date (as defined below) that passes FFIEC-published validation criteria (validity edits and quality edits) or that contains explanations for any quality edits that are not passed. These validation criteria are published in advance of each quarter end. Specific "Guidelines for Resolving Edits" are available on the FFIEC's website (<http://www.ffiec.gov/find/documents/resolvingedits.pdf>).

In order to submit their completed reports to the CDR, banks (or third parties with whom they have made submission arrangements) must use software that meets the technical specifications for producing files that are able to be processed by the CDR. (These technical specifications are available on the FFIEC's website.) Vendors whose software has been successfully tested with regard to this ability are listed in each quarter's Financial Institution Letter for the Call Report. Alternatively, banks may develop their own reporting software and test directly with the CDR.

Submitted reports that are unable to be processed by the CDR, or that have not been adequately validated by the bank, will be rejected and will require correction and resubmission. In either case, if such resubmission is received by the CDR after the submission date for the report (as defined below), the submitting bank may be subject to the penalties prescribed for late submission.

Each bank is responsible for ensuring that the data reported each quarter reflects fully and accurately the data item reporting requirements for that report date, including any changes that may be made from time to time. This responsibility cannot be transferred or delegated to software vendors, servicers, or others outside the reporting bank.

A bank filing its Call Report with the CDR electronically or under the paper-based alternative must maintain in its files a signed and attested record of its completed report each quarter. This record should be either a computer printout showing at least the caption of each item in the Call Report and the

reported amount, a computer-generated facsimile of the report form, or a copy of the printed report form. The signed cover page, as discussed under "Signatures" above, should be attached to the printout, computer-generated facsimile, or copy of the form that the bank places in its files.

State banks should refer to their appropriate state bank supervisory authority for information concerning state requirements for submitting copies of the Call Report filed with federal bank supervisory authorities.

Submission Date

The term "submission date" is defined as the date by which a bank's completed Call Report must be received in electronic form by the CDR. Except as indicated below, the CDR must receive the data file for a bank's Call Report, with all corrections made and all explanations provided consistent with the "Guidelines for Resolving Edits" (<http://www.ffiiec.gov/find/documents/resolvingedits.pdf>), no more than 30 calendar days after the report date. For example, the March 31 report must be received by April 30 and the June 30 report by July 30.

Any bank contracting with a third party to convert its reports to the electronic format for the CDR must ensure that it delivers its hard-copy reports to the third party in sufficient time for (1) the third party to enter the data into the appropriate format; (2) the bank to research and resolve any identified edit exceptions; and (3) the third party to electronically transmit the original submission and any necessary resubmissions to the CDR by the submission deadline. Early submission is strongly encouraged so that the bank has ample time to research and resolve any edit exceptions identified through the submission process. No extensions of time for submitting reports are granted.

Any bank that has more than one foreign office, other than a "shell" branch or an IBF, may take an additional limited period of time to submit its Call Report. The CDR must receive the data file for such a bank's Call Report no more than 35 calendar days after the report date. Such banks are urged to use the additional time only if absolutely necessary and to make every effort to report as soon as possible, preferably within the 30-day submission period.

Amended Reports

A bank's primary federal bank supervisory authority may require the filing of an amended Call Report if reports as previously submitted contain significant errors, as determined by the supervisory authority, in how the reporting bank classified or categorized items in the reports, i.e., on what line of the report an item has been reported.

When dealing with the recognition and measurement of events and transactions in the Call Report, amended reports may be required if a bank's primary federal bank supervisory authority determines that the reports as previously submitted contain errors that are material for the reporting bank. Materiality is a qualitative characteristic of accounting information that is addressed in FASB Concepts Statement No. 8, "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting," as follows: "Information is material if omitting it or misstating it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of the financial information of a specific reporting entity. In other words, materiality is an entity-specific aspect of relevance based on the nature or magnitude or both of the items to which the information relates in the context of an individual entity's financial report."

RETENTION OF REPORTS

In general, a bank should maintain in its files a signed and attested record of its completed Call Report, including any amended reports, and the related workpapers and supporting documentation¹ for three years after the report date, unless any applicable state requirements mandate a longer retention period. This three-year time period is consistent with the time period specified in [Section 7\(b\)\(4\) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act](#), which provides that each insured depository institution shall maintain all records that the FDIC may require for verifying the correctness of any deposit insurance assessment on the institution until the later of the end of the three-year period beginning on the due date of the assessment, or in the case of a dispute between the insured depository institution and the FDIC with respect to such assessment, the date of a final determination of any such dispute.

SCOPE OF THE "CONSOLIDATED BANK" REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN THE SUBMITTED REPORTS

In their Call Reports submitted to the federal bank supervisory agencies, banks and their subsidiaries shall present their financial condition and results of operations on a consolidated basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). All majority-owned subsidiaries shall be consolidated unless either the subsidiary is not "significant" or control of the subsidiary does not rest with the parent bank (see "Exclusions from the Coverage of the Consolidated Report" below). See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of "significant subsidiary." Accordingly, in the Call Report for a bank with domestic offices only, the bank shall consolidate the operations of:

- (1) The bank's head office;
- (2) All branches of the bank;
- (3) All domestic majority-owned subsidiaries that are "significant," including domestic subsidiaries that are commercial banks, savings banks, or savings and loan associations that must file separate Call Reports (or separate reports of a comparable nature) with any state or federal financial institutions supervisory authority;
- (4) All nonsignificant domestic majority-owned subsidiaries that the bank has elected to consolidate on a consistent basis in both the Consolidated Report of Condition and the Consolidated Report of Income; and
- (5) All variable interest entities (VIEs) in which the bank, or a consolidated subsidiary of the bank, has a controlling financial interest and, thus, is the primary beneficiary. For further information, refer to the Glossary entry for "variable interest entity."

Each bank shall account for any investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the bank exercises significant influence according to the equity method of accounting. The equity method of accounting is described in the instructions for Schedule RC, item 8. (Refer to the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definitions of the terms subsidiary, associated company, and corporate joint venture.)

Exclusions from the Coverage of the Consolidated Report

Subsidiaries where control does not rest with the parent – If control of a majority-owned subsidiary does not rest with the parent bank because of legal or other reasons (e.g., the subsidiary is in

¹ Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to, overdraft reports, trust department records, and records of other material adjustments to deposits.

bankruptcy), the subsidiary is not to be consolidated for purposes of the report.¹ Thus, the bank's investment in such a subsidiary is not eliminated in consolidation but will be reflected in the report in the balance sheet item for "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies" (Schedule RC, item 8) or "Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures" (Schedule RC, item 9), as appropriate. Other transactions of the bank with such a subsidiary will be reflected in the appropriate items of the report in the same manner as transactions with unrelated outside parties. Additional guidance on this topic is provided in accounting standards, including ASC Subtopic 810-10, Consolidation – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 94, "Consolidation of All Majority-Owned Subsidiaries").

Trust accounts – For purposes of the Call Report, the reporting bank's trust department is not to be consolidated into the reporting bank's balance sheet or income statement. However, information concerning the bank's trust activities must be reported in Schedule RC-T, Fiduciary and Related Services. Assets held in or administered by the bank's trust department and the income earned on such assets are excluded from all of the other schedules of the Call Report except when trust funds are deposited by the trust department of the reporting bank in the commercial or some other department of the reporting bank.

When such trust funds are deposited in the bank, they are to be reported as deposit liabilities in Schedule RC-E in the deposit category appropriate to the beneficiary. Interest paid by the bank on such deposits is to be reported as part of the reporting bank's interest expense.

However, there are two exceptions:

- (1) *Uninvested trust funds (cash)* held in the bank's trust department, which are *not* included on the balance sheet of the reporting bank, *must* be reported in Schedule RC-O, Other Data for Deposit Insurance Assessments; and
- (2) The *fees* earned by the trust department for its fiduciary activities and the *operating expenses* of the trust department are to be reported in the bank's income statement (Schedule RI) on a gross basis as if part of the consolidated bank.

Custody accounts – All custody and safekeeping activities (i.e., the holding of securities, jewelry, coin collections, and other valuables in custody or in safekeeping for customers) are *not* to be reflected on any basis in the balance sheet of the Consolidated Report of Condition unless cash funds held by the bank in safekeeping for customers are commingled with the general assets of the reporting bank. In such cases, the commingled funds would be reported in the Consolidated Report of Condition as deposit liabilities of the bank.

RULES OF CONSOLIDATION

For purposes of these reports, all offices (i.e., branches, subsidiaries, and VIEs) that are within the scope of the consolidated bank as defined above are to be reported on a consolidated basis. Unless the instructions specifically state otherwise, this consolidation shall be on a line-by-line basis, according to the caption shown. As part of the consolidation process, the results of all transactions and all intercompany balances (e.g., outstanding asset/debt relationships) between offices, subsidiaries, and other entities *included* in the scope of the consolidated bank are to be *eliminated* in the consolidation and must be *excluded* from the Call Report. (For example, eliminate in the consolidation (1) loans made by

¹ In contrast, by definition, control of a VIE is deemed to rest with the parent if the parent or its consolidated subsidiary has a controlling financial interest in the VIE and, thus, is the primary beneficiary, in which case the VIE must be consolidated for purposes of the Call Report.

the bank to a consolidated subsidiary and the corresponding liability of the subsidiary to the bank, (2) a consolidated subsidiary's deposits in the bank and the corresponding cash or interest-bearing asset balance of the subsidiary, and (3) the intercompany interest income and expense related to such loans and deposits of the bank and its consolidated subsidiary.)

Exception: For purposes of reporting the total assets of captive insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries in Schedule RC-M, Memoranda, items 14.a and 14.b, only, banks should measure the subsidiaries' total assets before eliminating intercompany transactions between the consolidated subsidiary and other offices or subsidiaries of the consolidated bank. Otherwise, captive insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries should be reported on a consolidated basis as described in the preceding paragraph.

Subsidiaries of subsidiaries – For a subsidiary of a bank which is in turn the parent of one or more subsidiaries:

- (1) Each subsidiary shall consolidate its majority-owned subsidiaries in accordance with the consolidation requirements set forth above.
- (2) Each subsidiary shall account for any investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, corporate joint ventures over which the bank exercises significant influence, and associated companies according to the equity method of accounting.

Noncontrolling (minority) interests – A noncontrolling interest, sometimes called a minority interest, is the portion of equity in a bank's subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent bank. Report noncontrolling interests in the reporting bank's consolidated subsidiaries in Schedule RC, item 27.b, "Noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries," of the Consolidated Report of Condition. Report the portion of consolidated net income reported in Schedule RI, item 12, that is attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries of the bank in Schedule RI, item 13, of the Consolidated Report of Income.

Deposit insurance assessments – When one FDIC-insured institution that files the FFIEC 051 owns another FDIC-insured institution as a subsidiary, the parent institution should complete items 1 through 11 (except item 9.a) and Memorandum items 1 through 3 of Schedule RC-O by accounting for the insured institution subsidiary under the equity method of accounting instead of consolidating it, i.e., on an "unconsolidated single FDIC certificate number basis." (However, an FDIC-insured institution that owns another FDIC-insured institution should complete item 9.a of Schedule RC-O by consolidating its subsidiary institution.) In contrast, when an FDIC-insured institution consolidates entities other than FDIC-insured institutions for purposes of Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, the parent institution should complete items 1 through 11 and Memorandum items 1 through 3 of Schedule RC-O on a consolidated basis with respect to these other entities. However, all deposits of subsidiaries (except an insured depository institution subsidiary) that are consolidated and, therefore, eliminated from reported deposits on the balance sheet (Schedule RC, item 13.a) must be reported in Schedule RC-O, items 1 and 2 and Memorandum items 1 and 2, as appropriate. Similarly, the interest accrued and unpaid on these deposits, which is eliminated in consolidation from reported other liabilities on the balance sheet (Schedule RC, item 20), also must be reported in these Schedule RC-O items.

Cutoff dates for consolidation – All *branches* must be consolidated as of the report date. For purposes of consolidation, the date of the financial statements of a *subsidiary* should, to the extent practicable, match the report date of the parent bank, but in no case differ by more than 93 days from the report date.

PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION

There are no federal requirements for a bank to publish the balance sheet of the Consolidated Report of Condition in a newspaper. However, state-chartered banks should consult with their state banking authorities concerning the applicability of any state publication requirements.

RELEASE OF INDIVIDUAL BANK REPORTS

All schedules of the [FFIEC 051](#) Call Report submitted by each reporting bank, including the optional narrative statement at the end of the Call Report, are available to the public from the federal bank supervisory agencies with the exception of any amounts reported in Schedule RI-E, item 2.g, "FDIC deposit insurance assessments," and, for report dates beginning June 30, 2020, in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum items 17.a and 17.b, for eligible loan modifications under Section 4013 of the 2020 Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act. Refer to the discussion of "Release of Individual Bank Reports" in the General Instructions section of the instructions for the FFIEC 031 and [FFIEC 041](#) Call Reports for information on items reported in the [FFIEC 041](#) Call Report before the March 2017 implementation of the [FFIEC 051](#) Call Report that are not publicly disclosed on an individual bank basis.

All publicly available individual institution data are posted on the FFIEC's Central Data Repository (CDR) Public Data Distribution website (<https://cdr.ffiec.gov/public/>) as soon as the data have been submitted, placed in an accepted status, and prepared for publication in the CDR.

A reporting institution may request confidential treatment for some or all of the portions of the Call Report that will be made publicly available if the institution is of the opinion that disclosure of specific commercial or financial information in the report would likely cause substantial harm to its competitive position. In certain limited circumstances, the reporting institution's primary federal supervisor may approve confidential treatment of some or all of the items for which such treatment has been requested if the institution has clearly provided a compelling justification for the request. A request for confidential treatment must be submitted in writing prior to the submission of the report. The written request must identify the specific items for which confidential treatment is requested, provide justification for the confidential treatment requested for the identified items, and demonstrate the specific nature of the harm that would result from public release of the information. Merely stating that competitive harm would result is not sufficient. Information for which confidential treatment is requested may subsequently be released by the reporting institution's primary federal supervisor in accordance with the terms of [12 CFR 4.16](#) (OCC), [12 CFR 261.16](#) (Federal Reserve Board), [12 CFR 309.6](#) (FDIC), or as otherwise provided by law.

APPLICABILITY OF U.S. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES TO REGULATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

For recognition and measurement purposes, the regulatory reporting requirements applicable to the Call Report shall conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as set forth in the FASB's [Accounting Standards Codification](#). Nevertheless, because the Call Report is an institution-level report, each institution (together with its consolidated subsidiaries) is considered an "accounting entity" for regulatory reporting purposes and normally must prepare its Call Report on a separate entity basis.

A bank or savings association that is a private company, as defined in U.S. GAAP (and discussed in the Glossary entry for "public business entity"), is permitted to use private company accounting alternatives issued by the FASB when preparing its Call Reports, except as provided in [Section 37\(a\) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act \(12 U.S.C. 1831n\(a\)\)](#) as described in the following sentence. If the banking agencies determine that a particular accounting principle within U.S. GAAP, including a private company accounting alternative, is inconsistent with the statutorily specified supervisory objectives, the banking agencies may prescribe an accounting principle for regulatory reporting purposes that is no less stringent than U.S. GAAP. In such a situation, an institution would not be permitted to use that particular private

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

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

The Call Report instructions contain certain specific reporting guidance that falls within the range of acceptable practice under U.S. GAAP. These instructions have been adopted to achieve safety and soundness and other public policy objectives and to ensure comparability. Should the need arise in the future, other specific reporting guidance that falls within the range of U.S. GAAP may be issued. Current Call Report instructions providing such specific reporting guidance include the nonaccrual rules in the Glossary entry for "Nonaccrual Status," the measurement of an allowance for credit losses for collateral dependent loans in the Glossary entry for "Allowances for Credit Losses," which references the [Interagency Policy Statement on Allowances for Credit Losses \(Revised April 2023\)](#) on this subject, the separate entity method of accounting for income taxes of depository institution subsidiaries of holding companies in the Glossary entry for "Income Taxes," and the treatment of property dividends in the Glossary entry for "Dividends."

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

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

Subsequent Events

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

ACCRUAL BASIS REPORTING

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

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

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

All banks shall establish and maintain an allowance for credit losses on all financial assets and off-balance-sheet credit exposures within the scope of ASC Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses, at levels that are appropriate to cover estimated credit losses associated with these assets and exposures. Accounting for credit losses is discussed in more detail in the Glossary entries for "Allowances for Credit Losses" and "Purchased Credit-Deteriorated Assets."

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

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Rounding

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

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

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

Negative Entries

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

- (1) Schedule RC:
 - item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies,"
 - item 9, "Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures,"
 - item 26.a, "Retained earnings,"
 - item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income,"
 - item 26.c, "Other equity capital components,"
 - item 27.a, "Total bank equity capital," and
 - item 28, "Total equity capital."
- (2) Schedule RC-B, item 7, "Unallocated portfolio layer fair value hedge basis adjustments."

- (3) Schedule RC-C, item 10, on "Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income)," item 11, "LESS: Any unearned income on loans reflected in items 1-9, above," and Memorandum item 13.b, on "Amount of interest capitalized from interest reserves on construction, land development, and other land loans that is included in interest and fee income on loans during the quarter."
- (4) Schedule RC-R:
- Part I, item 2, "Retained earnings,"
 - Part I, item 3, "Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI),"
 - Part I, items 9.a through 9.f, AOCI-related adjustments,
 - Part I, items 10.a and 10.b, Other deductions from (additions to) common equity tier 1 capital before threshold-based deductions,
 - Part I, item 12, "Subtotal,"
 - Part I, item 19, "Common equity tier 1 capital,"
 - Part I, item 26, "Tier 1 capital,"
 - Part I, item 29, "Other deductions from (additions to) assets for leverage ratio purposes,"
 - Part I, item 31, "Leverage ratio,"
 - Part I, items 47.a and 47.b, "Total capital,"
 - Part I, items 49 through 51, Risk-based capital ratios,
 - Part I, item 53, "Eligible retained income," and
 - Part II, column B, "Adjustments to Totals Reported in Column A," for the asset categories in items 1 through 11.

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

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

Verification

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

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

Transactions Occurring Near the End of a Reporting Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER

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