

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Schedules RC and RC-A through RC-V constitute the [FFIEC 031](#) and [FFIEC 041](#) versions of the Consolidated Report of Condition and its supporting schedules. Schedules RI and RI-A through RI-E constitute the [FFIEC 031](#) and [FFIEC 041](#) versions of the Consolidated Report of Income and its supporting schedules. 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 051](#), a separate instruction book covers this report form. Please refer to this separate instruction book for the General Instructions for the [FFIEC 051](#) report form.

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. All other banks with fiduciary powers must complete the applicable items of Schedule RC-T annually as of the December 31 report date.

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 031 and FFIEC 041:

- (1) Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.e, "Preferred deposits";
- (2) Schedule RC-C, Memorandum items 15.a through 15.c, and Schedule RC-L, item 1.a.(1), on reverse mortgages;
- (3) 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?"; and
- (4) Schedule RC-M, items 14.a and 14.b, on assets of captive insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries.

The following items are to be reported semiannually as of the June 30 and December 31 report dates by all institutions filing the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041:

- (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 8.a, 8.b, and 8.c, and Schedule RI, Memorandum item 12, on closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans with negative amortization features;

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 051](#) for a listing of data items reported less frequently than quarterly on that report form.

- (3) 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”;
- (4) Schedule RC-L, items 1.b.(1) and 1.b.(2), on unused credit card lines;
- (5) Schedule RC-L, items 11.a and 11.b, on year-to-date merchant credit card sales volume;
- (6) Schedule RC-N, Memorandum items 7 and 8, on additions to and sales of nonaccrual assets during the previous six months; and

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 051](#) for information on the differences in the level of detail within the [FFIEC 051](#) report form.

Differences in the level of detail within both the [FFIEC 031](#) and [FFIEC 041](#) report forms are as follows:

- (1) 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 (in domestic offices) must report certain information about these loans in Schedule RC-C, part I, Memorandum items 8.b and 8.c.
- (2) Banks that reported construction, land development, and other land loans (in domestic offices) in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a, column B, 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.
- (3) Banks that reported total trading assets of \$10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters or meet the FDIC’s definition or a large or highly complex institution for deposit insurance assessment purposes must complete Schedule RC-D, Trading Assets and Liabilities, items 1 through 15 and Memorandum item 1, Schedule RC-O, Other Data for Deposit Insurance Assessments, Memorandum item 5, “Applicable portion of the CECL transitional amount or modified CECL transitional amount that has been added to retained earnings for regulatory capital purposes as of the current report date and is attributable to loans and leases held for investment” as well as Schedule RC-K, item 7, for the quarterly average of “Trading assets.” In addition, on the FFIEC 031 report only, banks that reported total trading assets of \$10 billion or more as of June 30 of the preceding year must complete Memorandum items 2 through 10 of Schedule RC-D.

- (4) On the FFIEC 031 report only, banks that reported total trading assets of \$10 million or more for any quarter of the preceding calendar year must provide a breakdown of their trading revenue by risk exposure in Schedule RI, Memorandum items 8.a through 8.e. In addition, on the FFIEC 031 report only, banks with \$100 billion or more in total assets that are required to complete Memorandum items 8.a through 8.e must report the impact on trading revenue of certain changes in creditworthiness in Schedule RI, Memorandum items 8.f through 8.h.
- (5) Banks that reported in Schedule RC-M, item 16.a, that reported 501 or more international remittance transfers in item 16.a in either or both of the current report or the most recent prior report in which item 16.a was required to be completed must report certain additional information on their international remittance transfer activities during specified periods in Schedule RC-M, items 16.b.(1), 16.b.(2) and 16.b.(3).
- (6) Banks at which (a) closed-end and open-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loan originations and purchases for resale from all sources during a calendar quarter, or (b) closed-end and open-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loan sales during a calendar quarter, or (c) closed-end and open-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale at calendar quarter-end exceed \$10 million for two consecutive quarters must complete Schedule RC-P, 1-4 Family Residential Mortgage Banking Activities, beginning the second quarter and continue to complete the schedule through the end of the calendar year.
- (7) Banks that have elected to report financial instruments or servicing assets and liabilities at fair value under a fair value option with changes in fair value recognized in earnings or are required to complete Schedule RC-D, Trading Assets and Liabilities, must complete Schedule RC-Q, Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis.
- (8) Banks that are advanced approaches institutions or are subject to Category III capital standards, as defined in the agencies' regulatory capital rules, must complete certain additional items in Schedule RC-R, Regulatory Capital.
- (9) Banks servicing more than \$10 million in financial assets other than closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages must report the volume of such servicing in Schedule RC-S, Memorandum item 2.c.
- (10) 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 in Schedule RC-T. In addition, banks with total fiduciary assets greater than \$100 million (as of the preceding December 31) or that meet the fiduciary income test for the preceding calendar year must report information on fiduciary settlements and losses in Schedule RC-T.
- (11) 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.
- (12) Banks that are "large institutions" or "highly complex institutions," [as defined for deposit insurance assessment purposes in the FDIC's regulations](#), which generally are banks that report total assets of \$10 billion or more for four consecutive quarters, must report additional data in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 18.

In addition, within the [FFIEC 031](#) report form, banks with total foreign office assets of \$10 billion or more whose foreign office assets, revenues, or net income account for more than 10 percent of the bank's consolidated total assets, total revenues, or net income must complete Schedule RI-D, Income from Foreign Offices.

Shifts in Reporting Status

All shifts in reporting status within the [FFIEC 031](#) and the [FFIEC 041](#) report forms (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 (or, in one case, loans) as reflected in the Consolidated Report of Condition for June of the previous calendar year equal or exceed the following criteria:

- (1) On the FFIEC 041 report form, *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) On the FFIEC 041 report form, *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, troubled debt restructurings.
- (3) On the FFIEC 041 report form, *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, troubled debt restructurings;
 - Certain items and Memorandum items providing some or all of the following information on loans secured by real estate to non-U.S. addressees, specified categories of loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks, commercial and industrial loans to U.S. and non-U.S. addressees, and consumer and other lease financing receivables: quarter-end amounts, past due and nonaccrual amounts, charge-offs and recoveries, and troubled debt restructurings;
 - Schedule RC-A, Cash and Balances Due From Depository Institutions;
 - Schedule RC-L, items 1.b.(1) and (2), on credit card lines by type of customer;¹ and
 - Schedule RI, Memorandum item 10, "Credit losses on derivatives."
- (4) On both the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 report forms, *when total assets equal or exceed \$1 billion*, a bank must begin to complete:
 - Schedule RI, Memorandum item 2, "Income from the sale and servicing of mutual funds and annuities (in domestic offices)";
 - Schedule RI, Memorandum item 15, "Components of service charges on deposit accounts (in domestic offices)" (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, Disaggregated Data on the Allowances for Credit Losses;
 - 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);
 - Schedule RC-L, items 2.a and 3.a, on financial and performance standby letters of credit conveyed to others; and
 - Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 2, "Estimated amount of uninsured deposits (in domestic offices of the bank and in insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions), including related interest accrued and unpaid."

¹ In addition, a bank with less than \$300 million in total assets must begin to complete these items when credit card lines equal or exceed \$300 million. These total asset and credit card line thresholds also apply to the FFIEC 031 report form.

- (5) On both the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 report forms, *when total assets equal or exceed \$10 billion*, a bank must begin to complete:¹
- Schedule RI, Memorandum items 9.a and 9.b, on amounts of net gains (losses) on credit derivatives;
 - Schedule RC-B, Memorandum item 5, which provides a breakdown of the bank's holdings of asset-backed securities, and Memorandum item 6, which provides a breakdown of the bank's holdings of structured financial products;
 - Schedule RC-L, item 16, which provides certain information about over-the-counter derivatives; and
 - Schedule RC-S, item 6, "Amount of ownership (or seller's) interests carried as securities or loans," item 10, "Reporting bank's unused commitments to provide liquidity to other institutions' securitization structures," and Memorandum item 3, on credit enhancements and unused commitments provided to "Asset-backed commercial paper conduits."
- (6) On the FFIEC 031 report form, *when total assets equal or exceed \$10 billion*, a bank must begin to complete Schedule RC-E, Part II, items 1 through 6, on the amount of deposits in foreign offices by type of depositor.
- (7) On the FFIEC 031 report form, *when total assets equal or exceed \$100 billion*, a bank must begin to complete Schedule RC-S, item 3, on unused commitments to provide liquidity to the bank's securitization structures.

Once a bank reaches the \$100 million, \$300 million, \$1 billion, \$10 billion, or \$100 billion total asset threshold or exceeds the agricultural loan percentage or credit card lines 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, loan percentage, or credit card lines subsequently fall to less than the applicable threshold for four consecutive quarters. In this case, the institution may cease

¹ A bank with \$10 billion or more in total assets would not begin to complete Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 18, as applicable, until it becomes a "large institution" or a "highly complex institution," as defined for deposit insurance assessment purposes in the FDIC's regulations. See [12 CFR § 327.8](#) and [12 CFR § 327.16\(f\)](#).

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reporting the data items to which the threshold applies in the quarter after the four consecutive quarters in which its total assets, agricultural loans, or credit card lines 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 in March of the following year.

For example, if June 30, 2019, is the first June 30 as of which an institution reports \$10 billion or more in total assets, the institution must begin reporting the data items to which the \$10 billion total assets threshold applies as of the March 31, 2020, report date. If the institution reports less than \$10 billion 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 \$10 billion or more in total assets beginning September 30, 2020. In contrast, if instead the institution reports \$10 billion or more in total assets as of September 30 and December 31, 2019, but then reports less than \$10 billion 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 \$10 billion or more in total assets beginning March 31, 2021.

Other shifts in reporting status occur when:

- (1) A bank with domestic offices only 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) An institution is involved in a business combination, a transaction between entities under common control, or a branch acquisition that is not a business combination. Beginning with the first quarterly report date following the effective date of such a transaction involving an institution and one or more other depository institutions, the resulting institution, regardless of its size prior to the transaction, must (a) file the FFIEC 031 report form if it acquires any "foreign" office or has total consolidated assets of \$100 billion or more, and (b) report the additional required information described above on the FFIEC 031 report form or the FFIEC 041 report form, as appropriate, if, after the consummation of the transaction, its consolidated total assets surpass the total asset thresholds, it exceeds the credit card lines threshold, or on the FFIEC 041 report form, it exceeds the agricultural loan percentage.
- (3) An institution that files the [FFIEC 051](#) report form 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) An institution that files the [FFIEC 051](#) report form 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, it must file (a) the [FFIEC 031](#) report form if it has any "foreign" office or has total consolidated assets of \$100 billion or more at the time it becomes FDIC-insured, (b) the [FFIEC 041](#) report form if it has total consolidated assets of less than \$100 billion at the time it becomes FDIC-insured, including the additional required information described above on the [FFIEC 041](#) report form based on its total assets, credit card lines, and agricultural loans at the time it becomes FDIC-insured, or (c) the [FFIEC 051](#) report form if it is eligible to, and chooses to, file this report form, including certain additional required information based on its total assets and agricultural loans at the time it becomes FDIC-insured.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTRUCTION BOOK

This instruction book covers both the [FFIEC 031](#) and [FFIEC 041](#) report forms.¹ It is divided into the following sections:

- (1) The General Instructions describe overall reporting requirements.
- (2) The Line Item Instructions for each schedule of the Consolidated Report of Income.
- (3) The Line Item Instructions for each schedule of the Consolidated Report of Condition.
The instructions and definitions in sections (2) and (3) are not necessarily self-contained; reference to more detailed treatments in the Glossary may be needed.
- (4) 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 031](#) and [FFIEC 041](#) report forms is available on the Internet on the FFIEC's website (http://www.ffiec.gov/ffiec_report_forms.htm) and on the FDIC's website (<https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/call/call.html>).

PREPARATION OF THE REPORTS

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.

¹ A separate instruction book covers the [FFIEC 051](#) report form.

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 Web site should be used to fulfill the signature and attestation requirement.

Chief Financial Officer Declaration

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

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 Call Report 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.ffiec.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, the Call Report shall consolidate the operations of:

- (1) The bank's head office;
- (2) All branches of the bank, domestic and foreign;
- (3) Any IBF established by the bank;
- (4) All majority-owned Edge and Agreement subsidiaries, including their IBFs, their foreign and domestic branches, and their significant subsidiaries;

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

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- (5) All majority-owned foreign banks held directly by the reporting bank pursuant to [Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act](#);
- (6) All other 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;
- (7) All nonsignificant 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
- (8) 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 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.

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.

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, VIEs, and IBFs) 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 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.

Intrabank transactions – (For banks with foreign offices.) While all intrabank transactions are to be excluded from the Call Report, one intrabank relationship that is eliminated in consolidation is required to be identified and reported in the Report of Condition. Specifically, Schedule RC-H, Selected Balance Sheet Items for Domestic Offices, requires the reporting of the net amount of "due from" or "due to" balances between the domestic offices and the foreign offices of the consolidated bank.

Deposit insurance assessments – When one FDIC-insured institution that files the FFIEC 031 or FFIEC 041 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, 2 (if applicable), and 3 (and Memorandum item 4 on the FFIEC 031 report) 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, 2 (if applicable), and 3 (and Memorandum item 4 on the FFIEC 031 report) 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 or 13.b, as appropriate) must be reported in Schedule RC-O, items 1 through 3, Memorandum item 1, and, if applicable, Memorandum item 2. 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.

"Large institutions" and "highly complex institutions," including those that own another FDIC-insured institution as a subsidiary, should complete Memorandum items 5 through 18 of Schedule RC-O, as appropriate, on a fully consolidated basis.

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.

REPORTING BY TYPE OF OFFICE (For banks with foreign offices)

Some information in the Call Report is to be reported by type of office (e.g., for domestic offices, for foreign offices, or for IBFs) as well as for the consolidated bank. Where information is called for by type of office, the information reported shall be the office component of the consolidated item unless otherwise specified in the line item instructions. That is, as a general rule, the office information shall be reported at the same level of consolidation as the fully consolidated statement, shall reflect only transactions with parties outside the scope of the consolidated bank, and shall exclude all transactions between offices of the consolidated bank as defined above.

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 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," for report dates beginning June 30, 2009; Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 9, 14, and 15, for certain assessment-related data for report dates beginning June 30, 2011; Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 18, for two-year probability of default data for 1-4 family residential mortgage loans and consumer loans and leases for report dates beginning June 30, 2013; Schedule RC-P, items 7.a and 7.b, for representation and warranty reserves for 1-4 family residential mortgages sold made to specified parties for report dates beginning June 30, 2012; and 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 for report dates beginning June 30, 2020.

In addition, the amount reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6.f, "Prepaid deposit insurance assessments," for report dates from December 31, 2009, through March 31, 2013, will not be publicly disclosed on an individual bank basis. Information reported in Schedule RC-T, Fiduciary and Related Services, on the components of fiduciary and related services income (but not "Total gross fiduciary and related services income") and on fiduciary settlements, surcharges, and losses (Memorandum item 4), will not be publicly disclosed on an individual bank basis for periods prior to March 31, 2009. Data reported in Schedule RC-N, Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans, Leases, and Other Assets, in column A, "Past due 30 through 89 days and still accruing," and in all of Memorandum item 1, "Loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings included in Schedule RC-N, items 1 through 7, above," will not be publicly disclosed on an individual bank basis for periods prior to March 31, 2001.

All publicly available individual institution data are posted on the FFIEC's Central Data Repository (CDR) Public Data Distribution Web site (<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 loans and leases at a level that is appropriate to cover estimated credit losses associated with its held-for-investment loan and lease portfolio. Accounting for loan and lease losses is discussed in more detail in the Glossary entries for "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

For banks with total assets of less than \$10 billion, 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.

For banks with total assets of \$10 billion or more, all dollar amounts may be reported in thousands, but each bank, at its option, may round the figures reported to the nearest million, with zeros reported for the thousands. For banks exercising this option, amounts less than \$500,000 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, items 10, 10.a, and 10.b, 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-P, item 5, "Noninterest income for the quarter from the sale, securitization, and servicing of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans."

(5) 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. 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, 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.

SEPARATE BRANCH REPORTS

Each U.S. bank with one or more branch offices located in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. territory or possession is required to submit a Foreign Branch Report of Condition ([FFIEC 030](#)) or an Abbreviated Foreign Branch Report of Condition ([FFIEC 030S](#)) for each foreign branch (except a foreign branch with total assets of less than \$50 million, which is exempt) once a year as of December 31. However, a branch must report quarterly on the FFIEC 030 report if it has either \$2 billion in total assets or \$5 billion in commitments to purchase foreign currencies and U.S. dollar exchange as of the end of a calendar quarter. A foreign branch that does not meet either of the criteria to file quarterly, but has total assets in excess of \$250 million, must file the FFIEC 030 report on an annual basis. A foreign branch that does not meet the criteria to file the FFIEC 030 report, but has total assets of \$50 million or more (but less than or equal to \$250 million), must file the abbreviated FFIEC 030S report on an annual basis.

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.