

Federal Reserve System

§ 223.22

(ii) *Credit transactions by a member bank with a nonaffiliate in contemplation of the nonaffiliate becoming an affiliate of the member bank.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, if a member bank engages in a credit transaction with a nonaffiliate in contemplation of the nonaffiliate becoming an affiliate of the member bank, the member bank must ensure that:

(A) The aggregate amount of the member bank's covered transactions (including any such credit transaction with the nonaffiliate) would not exceed the quantitative limits of § 223.11 or 223.12 at the time the nonaffiliate becomes an affiliate; and

(B) The credit transaction complies with the collateral requirements of § 223.14 at the time the nonaffiliate becomes an affiliate.

(iii) *Example.* A member bank with capital stock and surplus of \$1,000 and no outstanding covered transactions makes a \$120 unsecured loan to a nonaffiliate. The member bank does not make the loan in contemplation of the nonaffiliate becoming an affiliate. Nine months later, the member bank's holding company purchases all the stock of the nonaffiliate, thereby making the nonaffiliate an affiliate of the member bank. The member bank is not in violation of the quantitative limits of § 223.11 or 223.12 at the time of the stock acquisition. The member bank is, however, prohibited from engaging in any additional covered transactions with the new affiliate at least until such time as the value of the loan transaction falls below 10 percent of the member bank's capital stock and surplus. In addition, the member bank must bring the loan into compliance with the collateral requirements of § 223.14 promptly after the stock acquisition.

§ 223.22 What valuation and timing principles apply to asset purchases?

(a) *Valuation—(1) In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, a purchase of an asset by a member bank from an affiliate must be valued initially at the total amount of consideration given (including liabilities assumed) by the member bank in exchange for the asset. The value of

the covered transaction after the purchase may be reduced to reflect amortization or depreciation of the asset, to the extent that such reductions are consistent with GAAP.

(2) *Exceptions.* (i) *Purchase of an extension of credit to an affiliate.* A purchase from an affiliate of an extension of credit to an affiliate must be valued in accordance with § 223.21, unless the note or obligation evidencing the extension of credit is a security issued by an affiliate (in which case the transaction must be valued in accordance with § 223.23).

(ii) *Purchase of a security issued by an affiliate.* A purchase from an affiliate of a security issued by an affiliate must be valued in accordance with § 223.23.

(iii) *Transfer of a subsidiary.* A transfer to a member bank of securities issued by an affiliate that is treated as a purchase of assets from an affiliate under § 223.31 must be valued in accordance with paragraph (b) of § 223.31.

(iv) *Purchase of a line of credit.* A purchase from an affiliate of a line of credit, revolving credit facility, or other similar credit arrangement for a nonaffiliate must be valued initially at the total amount of consideration given by the member bank in exchange for the asset plus any additional amount that the member bank could be required to provide to the borrower under the terms of the credit arrangement.

(b) *Timing—(1) In general.* A purchase of an asset from an affiliate remains a covered transaction for a member bank for as long as the member bank holds the asset.

(2) *Asset purchases by a member bank from a nonaffiliate in contemplation of the nonaffiliate becoming an affiliate of the member bank.* If a member bank purchases an asset from a nonaffiliate in contemplation of the nonaffiliate becoming an affiliate of the member bank, the asset purchase becomes a covered transaction at the time that the nonaffiliate becomes an affiliate of the member bank. In addition, the member bank must ensure that the aggregate amount of the member bank's covered transactions (including any such transaction with the nonaffiliate) would not exceed the quantitative limits of § 223.11 or 223.12 at the time the nonaffiliate becomes an affiliate.

(c) *Examples.* The following are examples of how to value a member bank's purchase of an asset from an affiliate.

(1) *Cash purchase of assets.* A member bank purchases a pool of loans from an affiliate for \$10 million. The member bank initially must value the covered transaction at \$10 million. Going forward, if the borrowers repay \$6 million of the principal amount of the loans, the member bank may value the covered transaction at \$4 million.

(2) *Purchase of assets through an assumption of liabilities.* An affiliate of a member bank contributes real property with a fair market value of \$200,000 to the member bank. The member bank pays the affiliate no cash for the property, but assumes a \$50,000 mortgage on the property. The member bank has engaged in a covered transaction with the affiliate and initially must value the transaction at \$50,000. Going forward, if the member bank retains the real property but pays off the mortgage, the member bank must continue to value the covered transaction at \$50,000. If the member bank, however, sells the real property, the transaction ceases to be a covered transaction at the time of the sale (regardless of the status of the mortgage).

§ 223.23 What valuation and timing principles apply to purchases of and investments in securities issued by an affiliate?

(a) *Valuation—(1) In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of § 223.32 with respect to financial subsidiaries, a member bank's purchase of or investment in a security issued by an affiliate must be valued at the greater of:

(i) The total amount of consideration given (including liabilities assumed) by the member bank in exchange for the security, reduced to reflect amortization of the security to the extent consistent with GAAP; or

(ii) The carrying value of the security.

(2) *Examples.* The following are examples of how to value a member bank's purchase of or investment in securities issued by an affiliate (other than a financial subsidiary of the member bank).

(i) *Purchase of the debt securities of an affiliate.* The parent holding company

of a member bank owns 100 percent of the shares of a mortgage company. The member bank purchases debt securities issued by the mortgage company for \$600. The initial carrying value of the securities is \$600. The member bank initially must value the investment at \$600.

(ii) *Purchase of the shares of an affiliate.* The parent holding company of a member bank owns 51 percent of the shares of a mortgage company. The member bank purchases an additional 30 percent of the shares of the mortgage company from a third party for \$100. The initial carrying value of the shares is \$100. The member bank initially must value the investment at \$100. Going forward, if the member bank's carrying value of the shares declines to \$40, the member bank must continue to value the investment at \$100.

(iii) *Contribution of the shares of an affiliate.* The parent holding company of a member bank owns 100 percent of the shares of a mortgage company and contributes 30 percent of the shares to the member bank. The member bank gives no consideration in exchange for the shares. If the initial carrying value of the shares is \$300, then the member bank initially must value the investment at \$300. Going forward, if the member bank's carrying value of the shares increases to \$500, the member bank must value the investment at \$500.

(b) *Timing—(1) In general.* A purchase of or investment in a security issued by an affiliate remains a covered transaction for a member bank for as long as the member bank holds the security.

(2) *A member bank's purchase of or investment in a security issued by a non-affiliate that becomes an affiliate of the member bank.* A member bank's purchase of or investment in a security issued by a nonaffiliate that becomes an affiliate of the member bank must be treated according to the same transition rules that apply to credit transactions described in paragraph (b)(2) of § 223.21.