such financial subsidiary, on the conduct or activities of the insured state nonmember bank or any financial subsidiary of the insured state bank that fails to:

(i) Meet the requirements listed in §362.18(a) and (b) at the time that any new section 46 activity is commenced or control of a financial subsidiary is acquired by an insured state nonmember bank; or

(ii) Meet and continue to meet the requirements listed in §362.18(c) and (d), as applicable.

(g) Coordination with section 24 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. (1) Continuing authority under section 24. Notwithstanding §362.18(a) through (f), an insured state bank may retain its interest in any subsidiary:

(i) That was conducting a financial activity with authorization in accordance with section 24 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831a) and the applicable implementing regulation found in subpart A of this part 362 before the date on which any such activity became for the first time permissible for a financial subsidiary of a national bank; and

(ii) Which insured state nonmember bank and its subsidiary continue to meet the conditions and restrictions of the section 24 order or regulation approving the activity as well as other applicable law.

(2) Continuing authority under section 24(f) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Notwithstanding §362.18(a) through (f), an insured state bank with authority under section 24(f) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831a(f)) to hold equity securities may continue to establish new subsidiaries to engage in that investment activity.

(3) Relief from conditions. Any state nonmember bank that meets the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section or that is subject to section 46(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831w(b)) may submit an application in compliance with §363.211 of this chapter and seek the consent of the FDIC under the procedure in §303.122(b) of this chapter for modification of any conditions or restrictions the FDIC previously imposed in connection with a section 24 order or regulation approving the activity.

(4) New financial subsidiaries. Notwithstanding subpart A of this part 362, an insured state bank may not, on or after November 12, 1999, acquire control of, or acquire an interest in, a financial subsidiary that engages in activities as principal or commences any new activity under section 46(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831w) other than as provided in this section.

PART 363—ANNUAL INDEPENDENT AUDITS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Sec.
363.0 OMB control number.
363.1 Scope.
363.2 Annual reporting requirements.
363.3 Independent public accountant.
363.4 Filing and notice requirements.
363.5 Audit committees.

APPENDIX A TO PART 363—GUIDELINES AND INTERPRETATIONS

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1831m.

SOURCE: 58 FR 31335, June 2, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 363.0 OMB control number.

The collecting of information requirements in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 3064–0113.

§ 363.1 Scope.

(a) Applicability. This part applies with respect to fiscal years of insured depository institutions which begin after December 31, 1992. This part does not apply with respect to any fiscal year of any insured depository institution, the total assets of which, at the beginning of such fiscal year, are less than $500 million.

(b) Compliance by subsidiaries of holding companies. (1) The audited financial statements requirement of §363.2(a) may be satisfied for an insured depository institution that is a subsidiary of a holding company by audited financial statements of the consolidated holding company.

(2) The other requirements of this part for an insured depository institution that is a subsidiary of a holding company may be satisfied by the holding company if:
§ 363.2 Annual reporting requirements.

(a) Audited financial statements. Each insured depository institution shall prepare annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles which shall be audited by an independent public accountant.

(b) Management report. Each insured depository institution annually shall prepare, as of the end of the institution’s most recent fiscal year, a management report signed by its chief executive officer and chief accounting or chief financial officer which contains:

(1) A statement of management’s responsibilities for preparing the institution’s annual financial statements, for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting, and for complying with laws and regulations relating to safety and soundness which are designated by the FDIC and the appropriate federal banking agency; and

(2) Assessments by management of the effectiveness of such internal control structure and procedures as of the end of such fiscal year and the institution’s compliance with such laws and regulations during such fiscal year.

§ 363.3 Independent public accountant.

(a) Annual audit of financial statements. Each insured depository institution shall engage an independent public accountant to audit and report on its annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and section 37 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831n). The scope of the audit engagement shall be sufficient to permit such accountant to determine and report whether the financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(b) Additional report. Such independent public accountant shall examine, attest to, and report separately on, the assertion of management concerning the institution’s internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting. The attestation shall be made in accordance with generally accepted standards for attestation engagements.

(c) Notice by accountant of termination of services. An independent public accountant performing an audit under this part who ceases to be the accountant for an insured depository institution shall notify the FDIC and the appropriate federal banking agency in writing of such termination within 15 days after the occurrence of such event, and set forth in reasonable detail the reasons for such termination.

§ 363.4 Filing and notice requirements.

(a) Annual reporting. Within 90 days after the end of its fiscal year, each insured depository institution shall file with each of the FDIC, the appropriate federal banking agency, and any appropriate state bank supervisor, two copies of an annual report containing audited annual financial statements, the independent public accountant’s report thereon, management’s statements and assessments, and the independent public accountant’s attestation report concerning the institution’s internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting as required by §§ 363.2(a), 363.3(a), 363.2(b), and 363.3(b), respectively.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

(b) Public availability. The annual report in paragraph (a) of this section shall be available for public inspection.

(c) Independent accountant's reports. Each insured depository institution shall file with the FDIC, the appropriate federal banking agency, and any appropriate state bank supervisor, a copy of any management letter, qualification, or other report issued by its independent public accountant with respect to such institution and the services provided by such accountant pursuant to this part within 15 days after receipt.

(d) Notice of engagement or change of accountants. Each insured depository institution shall provide, within 15 days after the occurrence of any such event, written notice to the FDIC, the appropriate federal banking agency, and any appropriate state bank supervisor of the engagement of an independent public accountant, or the resignation or dismissal of the independent public accountant previously engaged. The notice shall include a statement of the reasons for any such event in reasonable detail.


§ 363.5 Audit committees.

(a) Composition and duties. Each insured depository institution shall establish an independent audit committee of its board of directors, the members of which shall be outside directors who are independent of management of the institution, and the duties of which shall include reviewing with management and the independent public accountant the basis for the reports issued under this part.

(b) Committees of large institutions. The audit committee of any insured depository institution that has total assets of more than $3 billion, measured as of the beginning of each fiscal year, shall include members with banking or related financial management expertise, have access to its own outside counsel, and not include any large customers of the institution. If a large institution is a subsidiary of a holding company and relies on the audit committee of the holding company to comply with this rule, the holding company audit committee shall not include any members who are large customers of the subsidiary institution.

APPENDIX A TO PART 363—GUIDELINES AND INTERPRETATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Congress added section 36, “Early Identification of Needed Improvements in Financial Management” (section 36), to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) in 1991. The FDIC Board of Directors adopted 12 CFR part 363 of its rules and regulations (the Rule) to implement those provisions of section 36 that require rulemaking. The FDIC also approved these “Guidelines and Interpretations” (the Guidelines) and directed that they be published with the Rule to facilitate a better understanding of, and full compliance with, the provisions of section 36. Although not contained in the Rule itself, some of the guidance offered restates or refers to statutory requirements of section 36 and is therefore mandatory. If that is the case, the statutory provision is cited.

Furthermore, upon adopting the Rule, the FDIC reiterated its belief that every insured depository institution, regardless of its size or charter, should have an annual audit of its financial statements performed by an independent public accountant, and should establish an audit committee comprised entirely of outside directors.

The following Guidelines reflect the views of the FDIC concerning the interpretation of section 36. The Guidelines are intended to assist insured depository institutions (institutions), their boards of directors, and their advisors, including their independent public accountants and legal counsel, and to clarify section 36 and the Rule. It is recognized that reliance on the Guidelines may result in compliance with section 36 and the Rule which may vary from institution to institution. Terms which are not explained in the Guidelines have the meanings given them in the Rule, the FDI Act, or professional accounting and auditing literature.

SCOPE OF RULE (§363.1)

1. Measuring Total Assets. To determine whether this part applies, an institution should use total assets as reported on its most recent Report of Condition (Call Report) or Thrift Financial Report (TFR), the date of which coincides with the end of its preceding fiscal year. If its fiscal year ends on a date other than the end of a calendar quarter, it should use its Call Report or TFR for the quarter end immediately preceding the end of its fiscal year.

2. Insured Branches of Foreign Banks. Unlike other institutions, insured branches of foreign banks are not separately incorporated or capitalized. To determine whether this part applies, an insured branch should measure claims on non-related parties reported on its Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks (form FP12C) or prepared for their FR Y–6 Annual Report under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1966.

ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (§363.2)

5. Annual Financial Statements. Each institution should prepare comparative annual consolidated financial statements (balance sheets, statements of income, changes in equity capital, and cash flows, with accompanying footnote disclosures) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for each of its two most recent fiscal years. Statements for the earlier year may be presented on an unaudited basis if the institution was not subject to this part for that year and audited statements were not prepared.

the financial statements requirement by filing one of the following for the two preceding fiscal years:

(a) Audited balance sheets, disclosing information about financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk;
(b) Schedules RAL and L of form FFIEC 002, prepared and audited on the basis of the instructions for its preparation; or
(c) With written approval of the appropriate federal banking agency, consolidated financial statements of the parent bank.

8. Management Report. Management should perform its own investigation and review of the effectiveness of internal controls and compliance with the Designated Laws defined in Guideline 12. Management also should maintain records of its determinations and assessments until the next federal safety and soundness examination, or such later date as specified by the FDIC or appropriate federal banking agency. Management should provide in its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, or supplementally, sufficient information to enable the accountant to report on its assertion. The management report of an insured branch of a foreign bank should be signed by the branch’s managing official if the branch does not have a chief executive or financial officer.

9. Safeguarding of Assets. “Safeguarding of assets,” as the term relates to internal control policies and procedures regarding financial reporting, and which has precedent in accounting literature, should be encompassed in the management report and the independent public accountant’s attestation discussed in guideline 18. Testing the existence of and compliance with internal controls on the management of assets, including loan underwriting and documentation, represents a reasonable implementation of section 36. The FDIC expects such internal controls to be encompassed by the assertion in the management report, but the term “safeguarding of assets” need not be specifically stated. The FDIC does not require the accountant to attest to the adequacy of safeguards, but does require the accountant to determine whether safeguarding policies exist.1

10. Standards for Internal Controls. Each institution should determine its own standards for establishing, maintaining, and assessing the effectiveness of its internal controls.2

11. Service Organizations. Although service organizations should be considered in determining if internal controls are adequate, an institution’s independent public accountant, its management, and its audit committee should exercise independent judgment concerning that determination. On-site reviews of service organizations may not be necessary to prepare the reports required by the Rule, and the FDIC does not intend that the Rule establish any such requirement.

12. Compliance with Laws and Regulations. The designated laws and regulations are the federal laws and regulations concerning loans to insiders and the federal and state laws and regulations concerning dividend restrictions (the Designated Laws). Table 1 to this Appendix A lists the designated federal laws and regulations pertaining to insider loans and dividend restrictions that are applicable to each type of institution.

ROLE OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

13. General Qualifications. To provide audit and attest services to insured depository institutions, an independent public accountant should be registered or licensed to practice as a public accountant, and be in good standing, under the laws of the state or other political subdivision of the United States in which the home office of the institution (or the insured branch of a foreign bank) is located. As required by section 36(g)(3)(A)(i), the accountant must agree to provide copies of any workpapers, policies, and procedures relating to services performed under this part.

14. Independence. The independent public accountant also should be in compliance with guidelines provided by its primary federal regulator; the FDIC’s Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection (DSC) Manual of Examination Policies; the Federal Reserve Board’s Commercial Bank Examination Manual and other relevant regulations; the Office of Thrift Supervision’s Thrift Activities Handbook; the Comptroller of the Currency’s Handbook for National Bank Examiners; and standards published by professional accounting organizations, such as the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ (AICPA) Statement on Auditing Standards No. 55, “Consideration of the Internal Control Structure in a Financial Statement Audit,” as amended by Statement of Auditing Standards No. 78; the Committee of Sponsor Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission’s Internal Control—Integrated Framework, including its addendum on safeguarding of assets; and other internal control standards published by the AICPA, other accounting or auditing professional associations, and financial institution trade associations.

1It is management’s responsibility to establish policies concerning underwriting and asset management and to make credit decisions. The auditor’s role is to test compliance with management’s policies relating to financial reporting.

2In considering what information is needed on safeguarding of assets and standards for internal controls, management may review...
with the AICPA’s Code of Professional Conduct and meet the independence require-
ments and interpretations of the SEC and its staff.
15. Peer Reviews. As required by section 36(c)(3)(A)(ii), the independent public ac-
countant must have received, or be enrolled in, a peer review that meets acceptable
guidelines. The following peer review guide-
lines are acceptable:
(a) The external peer review should be con-
ducted by an organization independent of the
accountant or firm being reviewed, as fre-
quently as is consistent with professional ac-
counting practices;
(b) The peer review should be generally
consistent with AICPA standards and
(c) The review should include, if available,
at least one audit of an insured depository
institution or consolidated financial holding
company. Peer review working papers are to
be retained for 120 days after the peer review
report is filed with the FDIC, and be made
available to the FDIC upon request, in a
form consistent with the SEC’s agreement
with the accounting profession.
16. Filing Peer Review Reports. Within 15
days of receiving notification that the peer
review has been accepted, or before com-
mencing any audit under the Rule, which-
ever is earlier, two copies of the most recent
peer review report, accompanied by any let-
ter of comments and letter of response,
should be filed by the independent public ac-
countant (if not already on file) with the
FDIC, Registration and Disclosure Section,
550 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20429,
where they will be available for public in-
spection. All corrective action required
under any qualified peer review report
should have been taken before commencing
services under this Rule.
17. Information to Independent Public Ac-
countant. Attention is directed to section
36(h) which requires institutions to provide
specified information to their accountants.
An institution also should provide its ac-
countant with copies of any notice that the
institutions capital category is being
changed or reclassified under section 38 of
the FDI Act, and any correspondence from
the appropriate State bank supervisor.
18. Attestation Report. The independent pub-
lucountant should provide the institution
with an internal controls attestation report
and any management letter at the conclu-
sion of the audit as required by section
(c)(1). If a holding company subsidiary re-
lies on its holding company management re-
port, the accountant may attest to and re-
port on management’s assertions in one re-
port, without reporting separately on each
subsidiary covered by the Rule. The FDIC
has determined that management letters are
exempt from public disclosure.
19. Reviews with Audit Committee and Man-
gagement. The independent public accountant
should meet with the institution’s audit
committee to review the accountant’s re-
ports required by this part before they are
filed. It also may be appropriate for the ac-
countant to review its findings with the in-
titution’s board of directors and manage-
ment.
20. Notice of Termination. The notice re-
quired by §363.3(c) should state whether the
independent public accountant agrees with
the assertions contained in any notice filed
by the institution under §363.4(d), and wheth-
er the institution’s notice discloses all rel-
evant reasons.
21. Reliance on Internal Auditors. Nothing in
this part or this appendix is intended to pre-
cede the ability of the independent public
accountant to rely on the work of an institu-
tion’s internal auditor.

FILING AND NOTICE REQUIREMENTS (§363.4)
22. Place for Filing. Except for peer review
reports filed pursuant to Guideline 16, all re-
ports and notices required by, and other
communications or requests made pursuant
to, the Rule should be filed as follows:
(a) FDIC: Appropriate FDIC Regional Of-
ce (Supervision), i.e., the FDIC regional
office in the FDIC region in which the institu-
tion is headquartered or, in the case of a sub-
sidiary institution of a holding company, the
FDIC regional office that is responsible for
monitoring the consolidated company. A fil-
ing made on behalf of a subsidiary insti-
tutions owned by the same parent holding
company should be accompanied by a trans-
mittal letter identifying all of the institu-
tions covered.
(b) Office of the Comptroller of the Cur-
currency (OCC): Appropriate OCC Supervisory
Office.
(c) Federal Reserve: Appropriate Federal
Reserve Bank.
(d) Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS): Ap-
propriate OTS District Office.
(e) State bank supervisor: The filing office of
the appropriate State bank supervisor.
23. Relief from Filing Deadlines. Although
the reasonable deadlines for filings and other
notices established by this part are specified,
some institutions may occasionally be con-
fronted with extraordinary circumstances
beyond their reasonable control that may
justify extensions of a deadline. In that
event, upon written application from an in-
sured depository institution, setting forth
the reasons for a requested extension, the
24. **Public Availability.** Each institution’s annual report shall be filed with the FDIC or another designated federal banking agency. Alternatively, an institution may elect to mail a copy of its annual report to any person who requests it. The annual report should remain available to the public until the annual report for the next year is available. An institution may use its annual report under this part to meet the annual disclosure statement required by 12 CFR 350.3, if the institution satisfies all other requirements of 12 CFR part 350.

25. **Independent Public Accountant’s Reports.** Section 36(h)(2)(A) requires that, within 15 days of receipt by an institution of any management letter or other report, such letter or other report shall be filed with the FDIC, any appropriate federal banking agency, and any appropriate state bank supervisor. Institutions and their accountants are encouraged to coordinate preparation and delivery of audit and attestation reports and filing the annual report, to avoid duplicate filings.

26. **Notices Concerning Accountants.** Institutions should review and satisfy themselves as to compliance with the required qualifications set forth in guidelines 13–15 before engaging an independent public accountant. With respect to any selection, change or termination of an accountant, institutions should be familiar with the notice requirements in guideline 21, and should send a copy of any notice under §363.4(d) to the accountant when it is filed with the FDIC. An institution which files reports with its appropriate federal banking agency under, or is a subsidiary of a holding company which files reports with its appropriate federal banking agency under, or is a subsidiary of a holding company which files reports with its appropriate federal banking agency under, or is a subsidiary of a holding company which files reports with its appropriate federal banking agency, and may maintain its own separate audit committee to satisfy the requirements of this part, members of the independent audit committee of the holding company may serve as the audit committee of the subsidiary institution if they are otherwise independent of management of the subsidiary, and, if applicable, meet any other requirements for a large subsidiary institution covered by this part. However, this does not permit officers or employees of a holding company to serve on the audit committee of its subsidiary institutions. When the subsidiary institution satisfies the requirements for the holding company exception in §383.1(b)(2), members of the audit committee of the holding company should meet all the membership requirements applicable to the largest subsidiary depository institution and may perform all the duties of the audit committee of a subsidiary institution, even though the holding company directors are not directors of the institution.

27. **Composition.** The board of directors of each institution should determine if outside directors meet the requirements of section 36 and this part. At least annually, it should determine whether all existing and potential audit committee members are “independent of management of the institution.” If the institution has total assets in excess of $1 billion, the board also should determine whether members of the committee satisfy the additional requirements of this part. Because an insured branch of a foreign bank does not have a separate board of directors, the FDIC will not apply the audit committee requirements to such branch. However, any such branch is encouraged to make a reasonable good faith effort to see that similar duties are performed by persons whose experience is generally consistent with the Rule’s requirements for an institution the size of the insured branch.

28. **“Independent of Management” Considerations.** In determining whether an outside director is independent of management, the board should consider all relevant information. This would include considering whether the director:

- (a) Is or has been an officer or employee of the institution or its affiliates;
- (b) Serves or served as a consultant, advisor, promoter, underwriter, legal counsel, or trustee of or to the institution or its affiliates;
- (c) Is a relative of an officer or other employee of the institution or its affiliates;
- (d) Holds or controls, or has held or controlled, a direct or indirect financial interest in the institution or its affiliates; and
- (e) Has outstanding extensions of credit from the institution or its affiliates.

29. **Lack of Independence.** An outside director should not be considered independent of management if such director is, or has been within the preceding year, an officer or employee of the institution or any affiliate, or owns or controls, or has owned or controlled within the preceding year, assets representing 10 percent or more of any outstanding class of voting securities of the institution.

30. **Holding Company Audit Committees.** When an insured depository institution subsidiary fails to meet the requirements for the holding company exception in §383.1(b)(2), members of an audit committee of the holding company may serve as the audit committee of the subsidiary institution if they are otherwise independent of management of the subsidiary, and, if applicable, meet any other requirements for a large subsidiary institution covered by this part. However, this does not permit officers or employees of a holding company to serve on the audit committee of its subsidiary institutions. When the subsidiary institution satisfies the requirements for the holding company exception in §383.1(b)(2), members of the audit committee of the holding company should meet all the membership requirements applicable to the largest subsidiary depository institution and may perform all the duties of the audit committee of a subsidiary institution, even though such holding company directors are not directors of the institution.

31. **Duties.** The audit committee should perform all duties determined by the institution’s board of directors. The duties should be appropriate to the size of the institution and the complexity of its operations, and include reviewing with management and the independent public accountant the basis for their respective reports issued under
§§ 363.2(a) and (b) and 363.3(a) and (b). Additional duties could include:

(a) Reviewing with management and the independent public accountant the scope of services required by the audit, significant accounting policies, and audit conclusions regarding significant accounting estimates;

(b) Reviewing with management and the accountant their assessments of the adequacy of internal controls, and the resolution of identified material weaknesses and reportable conditions in internal controls, including the prevention or detection of management override or compromise of the internal control system;

(c) Reviewing with management and the accountant the institution’s compliance with laws and regulations;

(d) Discussing with management the selection and termination of the accountant and any significant disagreements between the accountant and management; and

(e) Overseeing the internal audit function.

It is recommended that audit committees maintain minutes and other relevant records of their meetings and decisions.

32. Banking or Related Financial Management Expertise. At least two members of the audit committee of a large institution shall have “banking or related financial management expertise” as required by section 36(g)(1)(C)(i). This determination is to be made by the board of directors of the insured depository institution. A person will be considered to have such required expertise if the person has significant executive, professional, educational, or regulatory experience in financial, auditing, accounting, or banking matters as determined by the board of directors. Significant experience as an officer or member of the board of directors or audit committee of a financial services company would satisfy these criteria.

33. Large Customers. Any individual or entity (including a controlling person of any such entity) which, in the determination of the board of directors, has such significant direct or indirect credit or other relationships with the institution, the termination of which would materially and adversely affect the institution’s financial condition or results of operations, should be considered a “large customer” for purposes of §363.5(b).

34. Access to Counsel. The audit committee should be able to retain counsel at its discretion without prior permission of the institution’s board of directors or its management. Section 36 does not preclude advice from the institution’s internal counsel or regular outside counsel. It also does not require retaining or consulting counsel, but if the committee elects to do either, it also may elect to consider issues affecting the counsel’s independence. Such issues would include whether to retain or consult only counsel not concurrently representing the institution or any affiliate, and whether to place limitations on any counsel representing the institution concerning matters in which such counsel previously participated personally and substantially as outside counsel to the committee.

35. Forming and Restructuring Audit Committees. Audit committees should be formed within four months of the effective date of this part. Some institutions may have to restructure existing audit committees to comply with this part. No regulatory action will be taken if institutions restructure their audit committees by the earlier of their next annual meeting of stockholders, or one year from the effective date of this part.

OTHER

36. Modifications of Guidelines. The FDIC Board of Directors has delegated to the Director of the FDIC’s Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection (DSC) authority to make and publish in the Federal Register minor technical amendments to the Guidelines in this appendix (including the attached Agreed Upon Procedures in Schedule A to this appendix), in consultation with the other appropriate federal banking agencies, to reflect the practical experience gained from implementation of this part. It is not anticipated any such modification would be effective until affected institutions have been given reasonable advance notice of the modification. Any material modification or amendment will be subject to review and approval of the FDIC Board of Directors.

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Designated Federal Laws and Regulations Applicable to

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Insider Loans—Parts and/or Sections of Title 12 of the United States Code

| 375a ................. | Loans to Executive Officers of Banks .......... | ✓ | ✓ | (1) | (1) |
| 375b ................. | Prohibitions Respecting Loans and Extensions of Credit to Executive Officers and Directors of Banks, Political Campaign Committees, etc. | ✓ | ✓ | (1) | (1) |

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<td>1468(b)</td>
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**Parts and/or Sections of Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations**

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<td>215</td>
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<td>337.3</td>
<td>Limits on Extensions of Credit to Executive Officers and Principal Shareholders of Insured Nonmember Banks.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>349.3</td>
<td>Reports by Executive Officers and Principal Shareholders.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563.43</td>
<td>Loans by Savings Associations to Their Executive Officers, Directors, and Principal Shareholders.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dividend Restrictions—Parts and/or Sections of Title 12 of the United States Code**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>National banks</th>
<th>State member banks</th>
<th>State non-member banks</th>
<th>Savings associations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Prohibition on Withdrawal of Capital and Unearned Dividends.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Dividends and Surplus Funds</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1467a(f)</td>
<td>Declaration of Dividends</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831o</td>
<td>Prompt Corrective Action—Dividend Restrictions.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parts and/or Sections of Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>National banks</th>
<th>State member banks</th>
<th>State non-member banks</th>
<th>Savings associations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.61</td>
<td>Payment of dividends; capital limitation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Prompt Corrective Action—Dividend Restrictions</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.6120</td>
<td>Dividends Payable in Property Other Than Cash.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>208.19</td>
<td>Payments of Dividends</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>325.105</td>
<td>Prompt Corrective Action</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563.134</td>
<td>Capital Distributions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>565</td>
<td>Prompt Corrective Action</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Subsections (g) and (h) only.
² Applies only to insured federal branches of foreign banks.
³ Applies only to insured state branches of foreign banks.
⁴ See 12 CFR parts 337.3 and 349.3.
⁵ See 12 CFR part 563.43.
PART 364—STANDARDS FOR SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS

Sec. 364.100 Purpose.
364.101 Standards for safety and soundness.

APPENDIX A TO PART 364—INTERAGENCY GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING STANDARDS FOR SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS

APPENDIX B TO PART 364—INTERAGENCY GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING STANDARDS FOR SAFEGUARDING CUSTOMER INFORMATION


SOURCE: 60 FR 35685, July 10, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 364.100 Purpose.

Section 39 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act requires the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to establish safety and soundness standards. Pursuant to section 39, this part establishes safety and soundness standards by guideline.

§ 364.101 Standards for safety and soundness.

(a) General standards. The Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safety and Soundness prescribed pursuant to section 39 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831p–1), as set forth as appendix A to this part, apply to all insured state nonmember banks and to state-licensed insured branches of foreign banks, that are subject to the provisions of section 39 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

(b) Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information. The Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information prescribed pursuant to section 39 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831p–1) and sections 501 and 505(b) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801, 6805(b)), as set forth in appendix B to this part, apply to all insured state nonmember banks, insured state licensed branches of foreign banks, and any subsidiaries of such entities (except brokers, dealers, persons providing insurance, investment companies, and investment advisers).


APPENDIX A TO PART 364—INTERAGENCY GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING STANDARDS FOR SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS

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I. Compensation, fees and benefits.

III. Prohibition on Compensation That Constitutes an Unsafe and Unsound Practice

A. Excessive compensation.
B. Compensation leading to material financial loss.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Section 39 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) requires each Federal banking agency (collectively, the agencies) to establish certain safety and soundness standards by regulation or by guideline for all insured depository institutions. Under section 39, the agencies must establish three types of standards: (1) Operational and managerial standards; (2) compensation standards; and (3) such standards relating to asset quality, earnings, and stock valuation as they determine to be appropriate.

2. Section 39(a) requires the agencies to establish operational and managerial standards relating to: (1) Internal controls, information systems and internal audit systems, in accordance with section 36 of the FDI Act.