

# Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

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Instructions for the Preparation of

## **Financial Company (as defined) Report of Consolidated Liabilities**

Reporting Form FR XX-1

Effective December 2020



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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF

# Financial Company (as defined) Report of Consolidated Liabilities FR XX-1

### Who Must Report

A financial company that is: (1) a top-tier company that controls an insured depository institution, as defined in section 3(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, but does *not* file the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies (FR Y-9C), the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for Small Holding Companies (FR Y-9SP), Parent Company Only Financial Statements for Large Holding Companies (FR Y-9LP), the Capital and Asset Report for Foreign Banking Organizations (FR Y-7Q), or *consolidated total liabilities* on the Quarterly Savings and Loan Holding Company Report (FR 2320), or (2) a nonbank financial company supervised by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) that does not file the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies (FR Y-9C).

### Where to Submit the Reports

#### Electronic Submission

All financial companies must submit their completed reports electronically. Financial companies should go to [www.frbservices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/index.html](http://www.frbservices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/index.html) for procedures for electronic submission.

#### When to Submit the Report

The FR XX-1 is required to be submitted as of December 31. Financial companies are required to submit their FR XX-1 report no later than March 31st (5:00 p.m. EST) of the following year.

Earlier submission aids the Board in reviewing and processing the report and is encouraged. No extensions of time for submitting reports are granted.

### How to Prepare the Reports

#### A. Scope of the “Consolidated Liabilities” to be Reported

Unless otherwise provided by the Board, a financial company that is incorporated or organized in the United States should report its total consolidated liabilities. It should consolidate its subsidiaries on the same basis as it does for its annual reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or, for those financial companies that do not file reports with the SEC, on the same basis as described in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Generally, under the rules for consolidation established by the SEC and by GAAP, financial companies should consolidate any company in which it owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock.

Unless otherwise provided by the Board, a financial company that is incorporated or organized in a country other than the United States should report the combined liabilities of its U.S. operations, which is equal to the sum of the consolidated liabilities of its top-tier U.S. subsidiaries. Any top-tier U.S. subsidiary should consolidate its U.S. subsidiaries on the same basis as it does for its annual reports to the SEC or, for those companies that do not file reports with the SEC, on the same basis as described in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Generally, under the rules for consolidation established by the SEC and by GAAP, holding companies should consolidate any company in which it owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock. A financial company is permitted, but is not required, to reduce the aggregate liabilities of its U.S. subsidiaries by amounts corresponding to balances and transactions between U.S. subsidiaries of the financial company to the extent that such subsidiaries are domiciled in the United States and such items would not already be eliminated in consolidation.

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# General Instructions

If a financial company or, in the case of a foreign financial company, a top-tier U.S. subsidiary, does not consolidate its subsidiaries as described by GAAP for any regulatory purpose (including compliance with applicable securities laws), the financial company may submit a request to the Board that it use an accounting standard or method of estimation other than GAAP to calculate its liabilities for purposes of this report. The Board may, in its discretion and subject to Board review and adjustment, permit the company to calculate “Total consolidated liabilities of the financial company” on an annual basis using this accounting standard or method of estimation.

## B. Confidentiality

The completed version of this report generally is available to the public upon request on an individual basis. However, a reporting financial company may request confidential treatment for the Financial Company (as defined) Report of Consolidated Liabilities (FR XX-1) if the financial company both customarily and actually treats this information as private.

A request for confidential treatment must be submitted in writing prior to the electronic submission of the report. Information for which confidential treatment is requested may subsequently be released by the Federal Reserve System if the Board determines that the disclosure of such information is in the public interest.

## C. Signatures

The Financial Company (as defined) Report of Consolidated Liabilities must be signed by the chief financial officer of the financial company (or by the individual performing this equivalent function). By signing the cover page of this report, the authorized officer acknowledges that any knowing and willful misrepresentation or omission of a material fact on this report constitutes fraud in the inducement and may subject the officer to legal sanctions provided by 18 USC 1001 and 1007.

## Item 1 Total consolidated liabilities of the financial company

Report the total liabilities of the consolidated financial company.

Include as total liabilities:

- (1) Deposits
- (2) Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase
- (3) Trading liabilities
- (4) Commercial paper
- (5) Other borrowed money
- (6) Subordinated notes and debentures
- (7) Net deferred tax liabilities
- (8) Allowance for credit losses on off-balance-sheet credit exposures
- (9) Accounts payable.
- (10) Deferred compensation liabilities.
- (11) Dividends declared but not yet payable
- (12) Derivative instruments that have a negative fair value that the reporting holding company holds for purposes other than trading.
- (13) Deferred gains from sale-leaseback transactions.
- (14) Unamortized loan fees, other than those that represent an adjustment of the interest yield
- (15) Holding company’s liability for deferred payment letters of credit.
- (16) Recourse liability accounts arising from asset transfers with recourse that are reported as sales.
- (17) Claims and claims adjustment expense reserves of insurance subsidiaries.
- (18) Unearned premiums of insurance subsidiaries.
- (19) Policyholder benefits and contractholder funds of insurance subsidiaries.
- (20) “Separate account liabilities” of insurance subsidiaries
- (21) The full amount (except as noted below) of the liability represented by drafts and bills of

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## General Instructions

exchange that have been accepted by the reporting holding company, or by others for its account, and that are outstanding. The holding company's liability on acceptances executed and outstanding should be reduced prior to the maturity of such acceptances only when the reporting holding company acquires and holds its own acceptances, i.e., only when the acceptances are not outstanding.

- (22) Servicing liabilities.
- (23) The negative fair value of unused loan commitments (not accounted for as derivatives) that the holding company has elected to report at fair value under a fair value option.