

## § 340.5

(c) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, a person or its associated person has demonstrated a “pattern or practice of defalcation” regarding obligations to a failed institution if the person or associated person has:

(1) Engaged in more than one transaction that created an obligation on the part of such person or its associated person with intent to cause a loss to any financial institution insured by the FDIC or with reckless disregard for whether such transactions would cause a loss to any such insured financial institution; and

(2) The transactions, in the aggregate, caused a substantial loss to one or more failed institution(s).

### **§ 340.5 Can the FDIC deny a loan to a buyer who is not disqualified from purchasing assets using seller-financing under this regulation?**

The FDIC still has the right to make an independent determination, based upon all relevant facts of a person’s financial condition and history, of that person’s eligibility to receive any loan or extension of credit from the FDIC, even if the person is not in any way disqualified from purchasing assets from the FDIC under the restrictions set forth in this part.

### **§ 340.6 What is the effect of this part on transactions that were entered into before its effective date?**

This part does not affect the enforceability of a contract of sale and/or agreement for seller financing in effect prior to July 1, 2000.

### **§ 340.7 When is a certification required, and who does not have to provide a certification?**

(a) Before any person may purchase any asset from the FDIC that person must certify, under penalty of perjury, that none of the restrictions contained in this part applies to the purchase. The FDIC may establish the form of the certification and may change the form from time to time.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, a state or political subdivision of a state, a federal agency or instrumentality such as the Government National Mortgage Association, or a federally-regulated, government-sponsored enterprise such as Fannie

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Mae or Freddie Mac does not have to give a certification before it can purchase assets from the FDIC, unless the Director of the FDIC’s Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, or his designee, in his discretion, requires a certification of any such entity.

### **§ 340.8 Does this part apply in the case of a workout, resolution, or settlement of obligations?**

The restrictions of §§ 340.3 and 340.4 do not apply if the sale or transfer of an asset resolves or settles, or is part of the resolution or settlement of, one or more obligations, regardless of the amount of such obligations.

## **PART 341—REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES TRANSFER AGENTS**

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 3, 17, 17A and 23(a), Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (15 U.S.C. 78b, 78c, 78q, 78q-1 and 78w(a)).

SOURCE: 47 FR 38106, Aug. 30, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

### **§ 341.1 Scope.**

This part is issued by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the *FDIC*) under sections 2, 3(a)(34)(B), 17, 17A and 23(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the *Act*), as amended (15 U.S.C. 78b, 78c(a)(34)(B), 78q, 78q-1 and 78w(a)) and applies to all insured nonmember banks, or subsidiaries of such banks, that act as transfer agents for securities registered under section 12 of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78j), or for securities exempt from registration under subsections (g)(2)(B) or (g)(2)(G) of section 12 (15 U.S.C. 78j(g)(2)(B) and (G)) (securities of investment companies, including mutual funds, and insurance companies). Such securities are *qualifying securities* for purposes of this part.