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"municipal securities dealer" as defined in title 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(30). See 15 U.S.C. 78o-4.

- (iv) Foreign branches. This part does not apply to securities transactions conducted by a foreign branch of a national bank
- (v) Transactions effected by registered broker/dealers. This part does not apply to securities transactions effected by a broker or dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) where the SEC-registered broker or dealer directly provides the customer a confirmation; including, transactions effected by a national bank employee when acting as an employee of an SEC-registered broker/dealer.
- (3) Safe and sound operations. Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(2) of this section, every national bank conducting securities transactions for customers shall maintain effective systems of records and controls regarding their customer securities transactions to ensure safe and sound operations. The systems maintained must clearly and accurately reflect appropriate information and provide an adequate basis for an audit.

§12.2 Definitions.

- (a) Asset-backed security means a security that is primarily serviced by the cashflows of a discrete pool of receivables or other financial assets, either fixed or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period plus any rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to the security holders.
- (b) Collective investment fund means any fund established pursuant to 12 CFR 9.18.
- (c) Completion of the transaction means:
- (1) In the case of a customer who purchases a security through or from a national bank, except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the time when the customer pays the bank any part of the purchase price, or, if payment is made by a bookkeeping entry, the time when the bank makes the bookkeeping entry for any part of the purchase price;
- (2) In the case of a customer who purchases a security through or from a na-

- tional bank and who makes payment for the security prior to the time when payment is requested or notification is given that payment is due, the time when the bank delivers the security to or into the account of the customer;
- (3) In the case of a customer who sells a security through or to a national bank, except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, if the security is not in the custody of the bank at the time of sale, the time when the security is delivered to the bank, and if the security is in the custody of the bank at the time of sale, the time when the bank transfers the security from the account of the customer:
- (4) In the case of a customer who sells a security through or to a national bank and who delivers the security to the bank prior to the time when delivery is requested or notification is given that delivery is due, the time when the bank makes payment to or into the account of the customer.
- (d) Crossing of buy and sell orders means a security transaction in which the same bank acts as agent for both the buyer and the seller.
- (e) Customer means any person or account, including any agency, trust, estate, guardianship, or other fiduciary account for which a national bank makes or participates in making the purchase or sale of securities, but does not include a broker, dealer, bank acting as a broker or dealer, bank acting as the fiduciary of an account, bank as trustee acting as shareholder of record for the purchase or sale of securities, or issuer of securities that are the subject of the transaction.
- (f) Debt security means any security, such as a bond, debenture, note, or any other similar instrument that evidences a liability of the issuer (including any security of this type that is convertible into stock or a similar security) and fractional or participation interests in one or more of any of the foregoing. This definition does not include securities issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.
 - (g) Government security means:
- (1) A security that is a direct obligation of, or obligation guaranteed as to

principal and interest by, the United States:

- (2) A security that is issued or guaranteed by a corporation in which the United States has a direct or indirect interest and which is designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for exemption as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors:
- (3) A security issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by any corporation whose securities are designated, by statute specifically naming the corporation, to constitute exempt securities within the meaning of the laws administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission; or
- (4) Any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on a security described in paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, other than a put, call, straddle, option, or privilege:
- (i) That is traded on one or more national securities exchanges; or
- (ii) For which quotations are disseminated through an automated quotation system operated by a registered securities association.
- (h) Investment discretion means that, with respect to an account, a bank directly or indirectly:
- (1) Is authorized to determine what securities or other property shall be purchased or sold by or for the account; or
- (2) Makes decisions as to what securities or other property shall be purchased or sold by or for the account even though some other person may have responsibility for these investment decisions.
 - (i) Municipal security means:
- (1) A security that is a direct obligation of, or an obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by, a State or any political subdivision, or any agency or instrumentality of a State or any political subdivision;
- (2) A security that is a direct obligation of, or an obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by, any municipal corporate instrumentality of one or more States; or
- (3) A security that is an industrial development bond (as defined in section 103(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 103(c)(2) (1970)) (Code)) the interest on which is exclud-

able from gross income under section 103(a)(1) of the Code (26 U.S.C. 103(a)(1)) if, by reason of the application of paragraph (4) or (6) of section 103(c) of the Code (26 U.S.C. 103(c)) (determined as if paragraphs (4)(A), (5), and (7) were not included in section 103(c) (26 U.S.C. 103(c)), paragraph (1) of section 103(c) (26 U.S.C. 103(c)) does not apply to the security.

- (j) Periodic plan means:
- (1) A written authorization for a national bank to act as agent to purchase or sell for a customer a specific security or securities, in a specific amount (calculated in security units or dollars) or to the extent of dividends and funds available, at specific time intervals, and setting forth the commission or charges to be paid by the customer or the manner of calculating them. These plans include dividend reinvestment plans, automatic investment plans, and employee stock purchase plans.
- (2) Any prearranged, automatic transfer or "sweep" of funds from a deposit account to purchase a security, or any prearranged, automatic redemption or sale of a security with the funds being transferred into a deposit account (including cash management sweep services).
- (k) Security: (1) Means any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement or in any oil, gas, or other mineral royalty or lease, any collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, and any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security or group or index of securities (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof), or, in general, any instrument commonly known as a ' curity"; or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing;
- (2) Does not mean currency; any note, draft, bill of exchange, or banker's acceptance which has a maturity at the time of issuance not exceeding nine months, exclusive of days of grace, or any renewal thereof, the maturity of which is likewise limited; a

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deposit or share account in a Federal or State chartered depository institution; a loan participation; a letter of credit or other form of bank indebtedness incurred in the ordinary course of business; units of a collective investment fund; interests in a variable amount note in accordance with 12 CFR 9.18; U.S. Savings Bonds; or any other instrument the OCC determines does not constitute a security for purposes of this part.

§12.3 Recordkeeping.

- (a) General rule. A national bank effecting securities transactions for customers shall maintain the following records for at least three years:
- (1) Chronological records. An itemized daily record of each purchase and sale of securities maintained in chronological order, and including:
- (i) Account or customer name for which each transaction was effected;
 - (ii) Description of the securities;
- (iii) Unit and aggregate purchase or sale price;
 - (iv) Trade date; and
- (v) Name or other designation of the broker/dealer or other person from whom the securities were purchased or to whom the securities were sold:
- (2) Account records. Account records for each customer, reflecting:
 - (i) Purchases and sales of securities;
- (ii) Receipts and deliveries of securities;
- (iii) Receipts and disbursements of cash; and
- (iv) Other debits and credits pertaining to transactions in securities;
- (3) Memorandum order. A separate memorandum (order ticket) of each order to purchase or sell securities (whether executed or canceled), including:
- (i) Account or customer name for which the transaction was effected;
- (ii) Type of order (market order, limit order, or subject to special instructions);
- (iii) Time the trader or other bank employee responsible for effecting the transaction received the order;
- (iv) Time the trader placed the order with the broker/dealer, or if there was no broker/dealer, time the order was executed or canceled;

- (v) Price at which the order was executed: and
- (vi) Name of the broker/dealer utilized;
- (4) Record of broker/dealers. A record of all broker/dealers selected by the bank to effect securities transactions and the amount of commissions paid or allocated to each broker during the calendar year; and
- (5) Notifications. A copy of the written notification required by §§ 12.4 and 12.5.
- (b) Manner of maintenance. The records required by this section must clearly and accurately reflect the information required and provide an adequate basis for the audit of the information. Record maintenance may include the use of automated or electronic records provided the records are easily retrievable, readily available for inspection, and capable of being reproduced in a hard copy.

§ 12.4 Content and time of notification.

Unless a national bank elects to provide notification by one of the means specified in §12.5, a national bank effecting a securities transaction for a customer shall give or send to the customer either of the following types of notifications at or before completion of the transaction or, if the bank uses a registered broker/dealer's confirmation, within one business day from the bank's receipt of the registered broker/dealer's confirmation:

- (a) Written notification. A written notification disclosing:
 - (1) Name of the bank;
 - (2) Name of the customer;
- (3) Capacity in which the bank acts (i.e., as agent for the customer, as agent for both the customer and some other person, as principal for its own account, or in any other capacity);
- (4) Date and time of execution, or a statement that the bank will furnish the time of execution within a reasonable time upon written request of the customer, and the identity, price, and number of shares or units (or principal amount in the case of debt securities) of the security purchased or sold by the customer;