

(3) If the conditions stated in paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section do not apply to the loan(s) of the candidates or organizations specified therein with respect to such loans, state:

(i) The name of the candidate to whom the loan was made or to whose relative or affiliated organization the loan was made;

(ii) The largest aggregate amount of each indebtedness outstanding at any time during the last fiscal year;

(iii) The nature of the loan(s);

(iv) The amount outstanding as of the latest practicable date;

(v) The reasons the loan does not comply with the criteria contained in this section;

(vi) If the loan does not comply with this section, the rate of interest payable on the loan and the repayment terms;

(vii) If the loan does not comply with this section, the amount past due, if any, and the reason the loan is deemed to involve more than a normal risk of collectibility.

(e) *Involvement in certain legal proceedings.* The disclosure statement should describe any of the following events that occurred during the past 5 years and that are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of the candidate:

(1) A petition under the Federal bankruptcy laws or any State insolvency law was filed by or against, or a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer was appointed by a court for the business or property of the candidate, or any partnership in which the candidate was a general partner at or within 2 years before the time of such filing, or any corporation or business association of which the candidate was a senior officer at or within 2 years before the time of such filing;

(2) The candidate was convicted in a criminal proceeding or is a named party in a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other misdemeanors);

(3) The candidate was the subject of any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated, by any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining or otherwise limiting the

candidate from engaging in any type of business practice.

PART 621—ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 5.17, 8.11 of the Farm Credit Act (12 U.S.C. 2252, 2279aa-11).

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Subpart A—Purpose and Definitions

§ 621.1 Purpose and applicability.

This part sets forth accounting and reporting requirements to be followed by all banks, associations, and service organizations chartered under the Act; the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation; and, where specifically indicated, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. The requirements set forth in this part are of both general and specific applicability. Certain requirements focus on areas of financial condition and operating performance that are of special importance for generating, presenting, and

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disclosing accurate and reliable information.

§ 621.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Accrual basis of accounting* means the accounting method in which expenses are recorded when incurred, whether paid or unpaid, and income is reported when earned, whether received or not received.

(b) *Borrowing entity* means the individual(s), partnership, joint venture, trust, corporation, or other business entity, or any combination thereof, that is primarily obligated on the loan instrument.

(c) *Generally accepted accounting principles* means that body of conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practices at a particular time, as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and other authoritative sources recognized as setting standards for the accounting profession in the United States. Generally accepted accounting principles include not only broad guidelines of general application but also detailed practices and procedures that constitute standards by which financial presentations are evaluated.

(d) *Generally accepted auditing standards* means the standards and guidelines adopted by the Auditing Standards Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) to govern the overall quality of audit performance.

(e) *Institution* means any bank, association, or service organization chartered under the Act; the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, and where specifically noted, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

(f) *Loan* means any extension of credit or lease that is recorded as an asset of a reporting institution, whether made directly or purchased from another lender. The term "loan" includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Loans originated through direct negotiations between the reporting institution and a borrower;

(2) Purchased loans or interests in loans, including participation interests, retained subordinated participa-

tion interests in loans sold, and interests in pools of subordinated participation interests that are held in lieu of retaining a subordinated participation interest in loans sold;

(3) Contracts of sale; notes receivable; and

(4) Other similar obligations and lease financing.

(g) *Material* means the magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement.

(h) *Net realizable value* means the net amount the lender would expect to be realized from the acquisition and subsequent sale or disposition of a loan's underlying collateral. Generally, net realizable value is equal to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of acquisition, completion, and disposal.

(i) *Qualified public accountant* means a person who:

(1) Holds a valid and unrevoked certificate, issued to such person by a legally constituted State authority, identifying such person as a certified public accountant;

(2) Is licensed to practice as a public accountant by an appropriate regulatory authority of a State or other political subdivision of the United States;

(3) Is in good standing as a certified and licensed public accountant under the laws of the State or other political subdivision of the United States in which is located the home office or corporate office of the institution that is to be audited;

(4) Is not suspended or otherwise barred from practice as an accountant or public accountant before the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or any other appropriate Federal or State regulatory authority; and

(5) Is independent of the institution that is to be audited. For the purposes of this definition the term "independent" shall have the same meaning as under the rules and interpretations of the AICPA.