

## § 5.47

## 12 CFR Ch. I (1–1–04 Edition)

for up to four consecutive quarters. An eligible bank may decrease its capital pursuant to such a plan only if the bank maintains its eligible bank status before and after each decrease in its capital.

(3) *Letter of notification.* After a bank completes an increase in capital it shall submit a letter of notification to the appropriate district office in order to obtain a certification from the OCC. The proposed change is deemed approved by the OCC and certified seven days after the date on which the OCC receives the letter of notification. The letter of notification must be acknowledged before a notary public by the bank's president, vice president, or cashier and contain:

(i) A description of the transaction, unless already provided pursuant to paragraph (i)(1) of this section;

(ii) The amount, including the par value of the stock, and effective date of the increase;

(iii) A certification that the funds have been paid in, if applicable;

(iv) A certified copy of the amendment to the articles of association, if required; and

(v) A statement that the bank has complied with all laws, regulations and conditions imposed by the OCC.

(4) *Notice process.* A national bank that decreases its capital in accordance with paragraphs (i)(1) or (i)(2) of this section shall notify the appropriate district office following the completion of the transaction.

(5) *Expiration of approval.* Approval expires if a national bank has not completed its change in permanent capital within one year of the date of approval.

(j) *Offers and sales of stock.* A national bank shall comply with the Securities Offering Disclosure Rules in 12 CFR part 16 for offers and sales of common and preferred stock.

(k) *Shareholder approval.* A national bank shall obtain the necessary shareholder approval required by statute for any change in its permanent capital.

### § 5.47 Subordinated debt as capital.

(a) *Authority.* 12 U.S.C. 93a.

(b) *Licensing requirements.* A national bank does not need prior OCC approval to issue subordinated debt, or to prepay subordinated debt (including pay-

ment pursuant to an acceleration clause or redemption prior to maturity) provided the bank remains an eligible bank after the transaction, unless the OCC has previously notified the bank that prior approval is required, or unless prior approval is required by law. No prior approval is required for the bank to count the subordinated debt as Tier 2 or Tier 3 capital. However, a bank issuing subordinated debt shall notify the OCC after issuance if the debt is to be counted as Tier 2 or Tier 3 capital.

(c) *Scope.* This section sets forth the procedures for OCC review and approval of an application to issue or prepay subordinated debt.

(d) *Definitions—(1) Capital plan* means a plan describing the means and schedule by which a national bank will attain specified capital levels or ratios, including a plan to achieve minimum capital ratios filed with the appropriate district office under 12 CFR 3.7 and a capital restoration plan filed with the OCC under 12 U.S.C. 1831o and 12 CFR 6.5.

(2) *Tier 2 capital* has the same meaning as set forth in 12 CFR 3.2(d).

(3) *Tier 3 capital* has the same meaning as set forth in 12 CFR part 3, appendix B, section 2(d).

(e) *Qualification as regulatory capital.* (1) A national bank's subordinated debt qualifies as Tier 2 capital if the subordinated debt meets the requirements in 12 CFR part 3, appendix A, section 2(b)(4), and complies with the "OCC Guidelines for Subordinated Debt" in the Manual.

(2) A national bank's subordinated debt qualifies as Tier 3 capital if the subordinated debt meets the requirements in 12 CFR part 3, section 2(d) of Appendix B.

(3) If the OCC notifies a national bank that it must obtain OCC approval before issuing subordinated debt, the subordinated debt will not qualify as Tier 2 or Tier 3 capital until the bank obtains OCC approval for its inclusion in capital.

(f) *Prior approval procedure—(1) Application.* A national bank required to obtain OCC approval before issuing or prepaying subordinated debt shall submit an application to the appropriate

district office. The application must include:

- (i) A description of the terms and amount of the proposed issuance or prepayment;
- (ii) A statement of whether the bank is subject to a capital plan or required to file a capital plan with the OCC and, if so, how the proposed change conforms to the capital plan;
- (iii) A copy of the proposed subordinated note format and note agreement; and
- (iv) A statement of whether the subordinated debt issue complies with all laws, regulations, and the "OCC Guidelines for Subordinated Debt" in the Manual.

(2) *Approval*—(i) *General*. The application is deemed approved by the OCC as of the 30th day after the filing is received by the OCC, unless the OCC notifies the bank prior to that date that the filing presents a significant supervisory, or compliance concern, or raises a significant legal or policy issue.

(ii) *Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital*. When the OCC notifies the bank that the OCC approves the bank's application to issue or prepay the subordinated debt, it also notifies the bank whether the subordinated debt qualifies as Tier 2 or Tier 3 capital.

(iii) *Expiration of approval*. Approval expires if a national bank does not complete the sale of the subordinated debt within one year of approval.

(g) *Notice procedure*. If a national bank is not required to obtain approval before issuing subordinated debt, the bank shall notify the appropriate district office in writing within ten days after issuing subordinated debt that is to be counted as Tier 2 or Tier 3 capital. The notice must include:

- (1) The terms of the issuance;
- (2) The amount and date of receipt of funds;
- (3) A copy of the final subordinated note format and note agreement; and
- (4) A statement that the issue complies with all laws, regulations, and the "OCC Guidelines for Subordinated Debt Instruments" in the Manual.

(h) *Exceptions to rules of general applicability*. Sections 5.8, 5.10, and 5.11 do not apply to the issuance of subordinated debt.

(i) *Issuance of subordinated debt*. A national bank shall comply with the Securities Offering Disclosure Rules in 12 CFR part 16 when issuing subordinated debt even if the bank is not required to obtain prior approval to issue subordinated debt.

#### § 5.48 Voluntary liquidation.

(a) *Authority*. 12 U.S.C. 93a, 181, and 182.

(b) *Licensing requirements*. A national bank considering going into voluntary liquidation shall notify the OCC. The bank shall also file a notice with the OCC once a liquidation plan is definite.

(c) *Exceptions to rules of general applicability*. Sections 5.8, 5.10, and 5.11 do not apply to a voluntary liquidation. However, if the OCC concludes that the notice presents significant and novel policy, supervisory or legal issues, the OCC may determine that any or all parts of §§ 5.8, 5.10, and 5.11 apply.

(d) *Standards*. A national bank may liquidate in accordance with the terms of 12 U.S.C. 181 and 182.

(e) *Procedure*—(1) *Notice of voluntary liquidation*. When the shareholders of a solvent national bank have voted to voluntarily liquidate, the bank shall file a notice with the appropriate district office and publish public notice in accordance with 12 U.S.C. 182.

(2) *Report of condition*. The liquidating bank shall submit reports of the condition of its commercial, trust, and other departments to the appropriate district office by filing the quarterly Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Reports).

(3) *Report of progress*. The liquidating agent or committee shall submit a "Report of Progress of Liquidation" annually to the appropriate district office until the liquidation is complete.

(f) *Expedited liquidations in connection with acquisitions*—(1) *General*. When an acquiring depository institution in a business combination purchases all the assets, and assumes all the liabilities, including contingent liabilities, of a target national bank, the acquiring depository institution may dissolve the target national bank immediately after the combination. However, if any liabilities will remain in the target national bank, then the standard liquidation procedures apply.