



Financial Statements:  
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

As of and for the Years Ended  
December 31, 2020 and 2019 and  
Independent Auditors' Report

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Contents

	Page
Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	1
Independent Auditors' Report	2-3
Abbreviations	4
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Statements of Condition as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019	5
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019	6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019	7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	8-58

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK *of* NEW YORK

33 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10045-0001

## Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

March 17, 2021

To the Board of Directors of the  
Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

The management of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Bank) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Consolidated Statements of Condition as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the Consolidated Statements of Operations, and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital for the years then ended (the consolidated financial statements). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles, policies, and practices established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as set forth in the *Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks* (FAM), and, as such, include some amounts that are based on management judgments and estimates. To our knowledge, the consolidated financial statements are, in all material respects, fairly presented in conformity with the accounting principles, policies and practices documented in the FAM and include all disclosures necessary for such fair presentation.

The management of the Bank is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as it relates to the consolidated financial statements. The Bank's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with the FAM. The Bank's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Bank's assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with FAM, and that the Bank's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of its management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Even effective internal control, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, and therefore can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation of reliable consolidated financial statements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The management of the Bank assessed its internal control over financial reporting based upon the criteria established in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, we believe that the Bank maintained effective internal control over financial reporting.

*John C. Williams*

John C. Williams  
President

*Helen Mucciolo*

Helen E. Mucciolo  
Chief Financial Officer



KPMG LLP  
345 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10154-0102

## Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System  
and the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of operations and changes in capital for the years then ended. We also have audited the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the accounting principles established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Board") as described in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements and as set forth in the *Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks* ("FAM"). The Federal Reserve Bank of New York's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with the FAM, and that receipts and expenditures of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.



Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has prepared these consolidated financial statements in conformity with the accounting principles established by the Board, as set forth in the FAM, which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of their operations and changes in capital for the years then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 3. Also, in our opinion, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

KPMG LLP

New York, New York  
March 17, 2021

## Abbreviations

<b>ACH</b>	<b>Automated clearinghouse</b>
<b>ASC</b>	<b>Accounting Standards Codification</b>
<b>ASU</b>	<b>Accounting Standards Update</b>
<b>BEP</b>	<b>Benefit Equalization Retirement Plan</b>
<b>Bureau</b>	<b>Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection</b>
<b>CARES</b>	<b>Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security</b>
<b>CCF</b>	<b>Corporate Credit Facilities LLC</b>
<b>CIP</b>	<b>Committee on Investment Performance (related to System Retirement Plan)</b>
<b>CMBS</b>	<b>Commercial mortgage-backed securities</b>
<b>CPFF II</b>	<b>CP Funding Facility II LLC</b>
<b>DFMU</b>	<b>Designated financial market utility</b>
<b>ESF</b>	<b>Exchange Stabilization Fund</b>
<b>ETF</b>	<b>Exchange-traded fund</b>
<b>FAM</b>	<i>Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks</i>
<b>FASB</b>	<b>Financial Accounting Standards Board</b>
<b>FIMA</b>	<b>Foreign and International Monetary Authorities</b>
<b>FOMC</b>	<b>Federal Open Market Committee</b>
<b>FRA</b>	<b>Federal Reserve Act</b>
<b>FRBB</b>	<b>Federal Reserve Bank of Boston</b>
<b>GAAP</b>	<b>Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America</b>
<b>GSE</b>	<b>Government-sponsored enterprise</b>
<b>LLC</b>	<b>Limited Liability Company</b>
<b>MBS</b>	<b>Mortgage-backed securities</b>
<b>MMLF</b>	<b>Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility</b>
<b>Main Street</b>	<b>MS Facilities LLC</b>
<b>MSELF</b>	<b>Main Street Expanded Loan Facility</b>
<b>MSNLF</b>	<b>Main Street New Loan Facility</b>
<b>MSPLF</b>	<b>Main Street Priority Loan Facility</b>
<b>MLF</b>	<b>Municipal Liquidity Facility LLC</b>
<b>NOELF</b>	<b>Nonprofit Organization Expanded Loan Facility</b>
<b>NONLF</b>	<b>Nonprofit Organization New Loan Facility</b>
<b>OEB</b>	<b>Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System</b>
<b>PDCF</b>	<b>Primary Dealer Credit Facility</b>
<b>PMCCF</b>	<b>Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility</b>
<b>PPP</b>	<b>Paycheck Protection Program</b>
<b>PPPLF</b>	<b>Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility</b>
<b>RMBS</b>	<b>Residential mortgage-backed securities</b>
<b>SBA</b>	<b>Small Business Administration</b>
<b>SDR</b>	<b>Special drawing rights</b>
<b>SERP</b>	<b>Supplemental Retirement Plan for Select Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks</b>
<b>SMCCF</b>	<b>Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility</b>
<b>SOMA</b>	<b>System Open Market Account</b>
<b>STRIPS</b>	<b>Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities</b>
<b>TALF II</b>	<b>Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility II LLC</b>
<b>TDF</b>	<b>Term Deposit Facility</b>
<b>TIPS</b>	<b>Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities</b>
<b>TBA</b>	<b>To be announced</b>
<b>VIE</b>	<b>Variable interest entity</b>

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Consolidated Statements of Condition

As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

(in millions)

	2020	2019
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Gold certificates	\$ 3,665	\$ 3,707
Special drawing rights certificates	1,818	1,818
Coin	39	41
Loans	Note 4	
Loans to depository institutions	876	10
Other loans	8,615	-
System Open Market Account:	Note 5	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	518	139,458
Treasury securities, net (of which \$17,398 and \$22,697 is lent as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively)	2,565,940	1,310,245
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, net	1,092,321	789,435
Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net (of which \$0 is lent as of December 31, 2020 and 2019)	1,364	1,450
Foreign currency denominated investments, net	7,462	6,572
Central bank liquidity swaps	6,010	1,183
System Open Market Account accrued interest receivable	15,548	11,303
Other assets	1	-
Consolidated variable interest entities: Assets held, net (including \$9,216 measured at fair value as of December 31, 2020)	Note 6	
Other accrued interest receivable	88,545	-
Bank premises and equipment, net	16	-
Deferred asset - remittances to the Treasury	Note 7	
Interdistrict settlement account	491	495
Other assets	1,055	-
Total assets	167,835	-
Total assets	214	301
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,962,333</u>	<u>\$ 2,266,018</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>		
Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net	\$ 675,595	\$ 587,443
System Open Market Account:	Note 5	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	111,862	183,666
Other liabilities	2,993	70
Deposits:		
Depository institutions	1,274,441	884,120
Treasury, general account	1,728,569	403,853
Other deposits	78,243	26,738
Interest payable to depository institutions and others	4	561
Consolidated variable interest entities: Other liabilities	Note 6	
Accrued benefit costs	25	-
Accrued remittance to the Treasury	Notes 9, 10	
Interdistrict settlement account	1,808	1,044
Other liabilities	-	947
Total liabilities	-	164,555
Total liabilities	71	74
Total liabilities	3,873,611	2,253,071
Reserve Bank capital		
Capital paid-in	10,880	10,653
Surplus (including accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$4,315 and \$3,106 at December 31, 2020 and 2019 respectively)	2,294	2,294
Total Reserve Bank capital	13,174	12,947
Consolidated variable interest entities formed to administer credit and liquidity facilities: Non-controlling interest	Note 6	
Total Reserve Bank capital and consolidated variable interest entities non-controlling interest	75,548	-
Total liabilities and capital	<u>\$ 3,962,333</u>	<u>\$ 2,266,018</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

(in millions)

		2020	2019
<b><u>INTEREST INCOME</u></b>			
Loans:	Note 4		
Loans to depository institutions		\$ 15	\$ -
Other loans		37	-
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		393	530
Treasury securities, net		35,488	32,033
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, net		17,060	23,617
Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net		71	75
Foreign currency denominated investments, net		(13)	(10)
Central bank liquidity swaps		163	2
Total interest income		<u>53,214</u>	<u>56,247</u>
<b><u>INTEREST EXPENSE</u></b>			
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		388	3,291
Other		2	1
Deposits:			
Depository institutions and others		4,399	20,483
Term Deposit Facility		-	1
Total interest expense		<u>4,789</u>	<u>23,776</u>
Net interest income		<u>48,425</u>	<u>32,471</u>
<b><u>OTHER ITEMS OF INCOME (LOSS)</u></b>			
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Treasury securities gains, net		1	-
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains, net		344	5
Foreign currency translation gains (losses), net		521	(53)
Other		23	19
Income from services		128	120
Reimbursable services to government agencies		174	159
Other components of net benefit costs	Note 9,10	225	(17)
Other		10	11
Total other items of income		<u>1,426</u>	<u>244</u>
<b><u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u></b>			
Salaries and benefits		780	734
System pension service cost	Note 9	662	510
Occupancy		71	71
Equipment		15	18
Cost of unreimbursed Treasury services		67	-
Other		286	278
Assessments:			
Board of Governors operating expenses and currency costs		490	439
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection		174	170
Total operating expenses		<u>2,545</u>	<u>2,220</u>
Reserve Bank net income from operations		47,306	30,495
Consolidated variable interest entities: Income, net	Note 6	616	-
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest (income), net	Note 6	(548)	-
Reserve Bank and consolidated variable interest entities net income before providing for remittances to the Treasury		47,374	30,495
Earnings remittances to the Treasury		46,057	30,269
Net income after providing for remittances to the Treasury		<u>1,317</u>	<u>226</u>
Change in prior service costs related to benefit p	Note 9, 10	(2)	(1)
Change in actuarial gains related to benefit plans	Note 9, 10	(1,207)	123
Total other comprehensive (loss) income		<u>(1,209)</u>	<u>122</u>
Comprehensive income		<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 348</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

(in millions, except share data)

	Reserve Bank Capital				Total Reserve Bank capital	Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest	Total Reserve Bank capital and consolidated variable interest entities non-controlling interest
	Surplus			Total surplus			
	Capital paid-in	Net income retained	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total surplus			
Balance at December 31, 2018 (205,202,792 shares of Reserve Bank capital stock)	\$ 10,260	\$ 5,394	\$ (3,228)	\$ 2,166	\$ 12,426	\$ -	\$ 12,426
Net change in capital stock issued (7,848,814 shares)	393	-	-	-	393	-	393
Comprehensive income:							
Net income after providing for remittances to the Treasury	-	226	-	226	226	-	226
Other comprehensive income	-	-	122	122	122	-	122
Dividends on capital stock	-	(220)	-	(220)	(220)	-	(220)
Net change in capital	393	6	122	128	521	-	521
Balance at December 31, 2019 (213,051,606 shares of Reserve Bank capital stock)	\$ 10,653	\$ 5,400	\$ (3,106)	\$ 2,294	\$ 12,947	\$ -	\$ 12,947
Net change in capital stock issued (4,547,931 shares)	227	-	-	-	227	-	227
Comprehensive income:							
Net income after providing for remittances to the Treasury	-	1,249	-	1,249	1,249	-	1,249
Consolidated variable interest entities: Income, net	-	68	-	68	68	548	616
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(1,209)	(1,209)	(1,209)	-	(1,209)
Dividends on capital stock	-	(108)	-	(108)	(108)	-	(108)
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest-capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	75,000
Net change in Reserve Bank capital and non-controlling interest	227	1,209	(1,209)	-	227	75,548	75,775
Balance at December 31, 2020 (217,599,537 shares of Reserve Bank capital stock)	\$ 10,880	\$ 6,609	\$ (4,315)	\$ 2,294	\$ 13,174	\$ 75,548	\$ 88,722

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### (1) STRUCTURE

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Bank) is part of the Federal Reserve System (System) and is one of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks (Reserve Banks) created by Congress under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 (FRA), which established the central bank of the United States. The Reserve Banks are chartered by the federal government and possess a unique set of governmental, corporate, and central bank characteristics. The Bank serves the Second Federal Reserve District, which includes the State of New York, the 12 northern counties of New Jersey, Fairfield County, Connecticut, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

In accordance with the FRA, supervision and control of the Bank is exercised by a board of directors. The FRA specifies the composition of the board of directors for each of the Reserve Banks. Each board is composed of nine members serving three-year terms: three directors, including those designated as chairman and deputy chairman, are appointed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors) to represent the public, and six directors are elected by member banks. Banks that are members of the System include all national banks and state-chartered banks that apply and are approved for membership. Member banks are divided into three classes according to size. Member banks in each class elect one director representing member banks and one director representing the public. In any election of directors, each member bank receives one vote, regardless of the number of shares of Reserve Bank stock it holds.

In addition to the 12 Reserve Banks, the System also consists, in part, of the Board of Governors and the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). The Board of Governors, an independent federal agency, is charged by the FRA with a number of specific duties, including general supervision over the Reserve Banks. The FOMC is composed of members of the Board of Governors, the president of the Bank, and, on a rotating basis, four other Reserve Bank presidents.

### (2) OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

The Reserve Banks perform a variety of services and operations. These functions include participating in formulating and conducting monetary policy; participating in the payment system, including transfers of funds, automated clearinghouse (ACH) operations, and check collection; distributing coin and currency; performing fiscal agency functions for the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), certain federal agencies, and other entities; serving as the federal government's bank; providing short-term loans to depository institutions; providing loans to participants in programs or facilities with broad-based eligibility in unusual and exigent circumstances; serving consumers and communities by providing educational materials and information regarding financial consumer protection rights and laws and information on community development programs and activities; and supervising bank holding companies, state member banks, savings and loan holding companies, U.S. offices of foreign banking organizations, Edge and agreement corporations, and certain financial market utilities that have been designated as systemically important. Certain services are provided to foreign official and international account holders, primarily by the Bank.

The FOMC, in conducting monetary policy, establishes policy regarding domestic open market operations and oversees these operations. The FOMC has selected the Bank to execute open market transactions on behalf of the Reserve Banks as provided in its annual authorization. As such, the Bank holds the resulting securities and agreements in a portfolio known as the System Open Market Account (SOMA). The FOMC authorizes and directs the Bank to conduct operations in domestic markets, including the direct purchase and sale of Treasury securities, federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise (GSE), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), federal agency and GSE commercial mortgage-backed securities

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(CMBS), and GSE debt securities; the purchase of these securities under agreements to resell; the sale of these securities under agreements to repurchase; and the exchange, at market prices, of these securities that are maturing. The Bank is authorized and directed to lend the Treasury securities and GSE debt securities that are held in the SOMA.

To be prepared to meet the needs specified by the FOMC to carry out the System's central bank responsibilities, the FOMC authorized and directed the Bank to execute standalone spot and forward foreign exchange transactions in certain foreign currencies, to hold balances in those currencies, and to invest such foreign currency holdings, while maintaining adequate liquidity. The Bank holds these securities and agreements in the SOMA.

Because of the global character of bank funding markets, the System has, at times, coordinated with other central banks to provide liquidity. The FOMC authorized and directed the Bank to maintain standing temporary U.S. dollar liquidity swap arrangements and standing foreign currency liquidity swap arrangements with various foreign banks. The Bank holds amounts outstanding under these liquidity swap lines in the SOMA. These liquidity swap lines are subject to annual review and approval by the FOMC.

On March 19, 2020, the FOMC enhanced the standing U.S. dollar liquidity swap arrangements with the Bank of Canada, the Bank of England, the Bank of Japan, the European Central Bank, and the Swiss National Bank in order to provide U.S. dollar liquidity to foreign markets. The FOMC established temporary swap U.S. dollar liquidity lines to the Reserve Bank of Australia, Banco Central do Brasil, Danmarks Nationalbank, the Bank of Korea, Banco de Mexico, the Norges Bank, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, and Sveriges Riksbank. In pledging foreign currency for U.S. currency, these central banks borrowed U.S. currency against collateral in their respective jurisdictions. The temporary swap lines will expire on September 30, 2021.

The FOMC has authorized and directed the Bank to conduct small-value exercises periodically for the purpose of testing operational readiness.

In response to the coronavirus pandemic, the Board of Governors authorized several lending facilities under section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act. The lending facilities are as follows:

- On March 17, 2020, the Board of Governors authorized the Bank to establish and operate the Primary Dealer Credit Facility (PDCF). The PDCF is a term loan facility that provides funding to primary dealers in exchange for a broad range of collateral and is intended to foster the functioning of financial markets more generally.
- On March 17, 2020, the Board of Governors authorized the Bank to establish and operate the Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF). The purpose of the CPFF is to provide liquidity to short-term funding markets. The CPFF provides a liquidity backstop to U.S. issuers of commercial paper, including municipalities, by purchasing three-month unsecured and asset-backed commercial paper directly from eligible issuers. The Bank established the CP Funding Facility II Limited Liability Company (LLC) (CPFF II) to administer the CPFF. The Treasury, using the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF), made an equity investment in the CPFF II. The CPFF II will cease purchasing commercial paper on March 31, 2021.
- On March 18, 2020, the Board of Governors authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (FRBB) to establish and operate the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF). The MMLF provides funding to U.S. depository institutions and bank holding companies to finance

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

their purchases of certain types of assets from money market mutual funds under certain conditions. No new credit extensions under the MMLF will be made after March 31, 2021.

- On March 22, 2020, the Board of Governors authorized the Bank to establish and operate the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility to provide loans to U.S. companies secured by certain AAA-rated asset-backed securities (ABS) backed by recently originated consumer and business loans. The Bank established the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility II LLC (TALF II) to administer the facility. The Treasury, using funds appropriated to the ESF through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, made an equity investment in TALF II. TALF II ceased extending new loans on December 31, 2020.
- On March 23, 2020, the Board of Governors authorized the Bank to establish two facilities to support credit to large employers — the Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility (PMCCF) for new bond and loan issuance and the Secondary Money Corporate Credit Facility (SMCCF) to provide liquidity for outstanding corporate bonds. The Bank established the Corporate Credit Facilities LLC (CCF) to administer the PMCCF and SMCCF. The Treasury, using funds appropriated to the ESF through the CARES Act, made an equity investment in CCF. The CCF ceased purchasing eligible assets on December 31, 2020.
- On April 8, 2020, the Board of Governors authorized the Bank to establish the Municipal Liquidity Facility to support lending to state, city, and county governments, certain multistate entities, and other issuers of municipal securities. The Bank established the Municipal Liquidity Facility LLC (MLF) to administer the facility. The Treasury, using funds appropriated to the ESF through the CARES Act, made an equity investment in MLF. MLF ceased purchasing eligible assets on December 31, 2020.
- On April 8, 2020, the Board of Governors authorized each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks to establish and operate the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). The PPPLF offers a source of liquidity to financial institution lenders that lend to small businesses through the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). No new extensions of credit will be made under the PPPLF after June 30, 2021.
- The Board of Governors authorized the Main Street Lending Program (MSLP) to support lending to small and medium-sized businesses and nonprofit organizations that were in sound financial condition before the onset of the coronavirus pandemic. The MSLP lending program involves the purchase of participations in loans originated by eligible lenders. The MSLP includes five facilities: the Main Street New Loan Facility (MSNLF), Main Street Expanded Loan Facility (MSELF), Main Street Priority Loan Facility (MSPLF), Nonprofit Organization New Loan Facility (NONLF), and Nonprofit Organization Expanded Loan Facility (NOELF). The FRBB established the MS Facilities LLC (Main Street) to administer the facilities. The Treasury, using funds appropriated to the ESF through the CARES Act, made an equity investment in Main Street. Main Street ceased purchasing participations on January 8, 2021.

Additional information related to the lending facilities that the Bank participates in is provided in Notes 4, 6, and 13.

Although the Reserve Banks are separate legal entities, they collaborate on the delivery of certain services to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness. This collaboration takes the form of centralized operations and product or function offices that have responsibility for the delivery of certain services on behalf of the

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Reserve Banks. Various operational and management models are used and are supported by service agreements among the Reserve Banks. In some cases, costs incurred by a Reserve Bank for services provided to other Reserve Banks are not shared; in other cases, the Reserve Banks are reimbursed for costs incurred in providing services to other Reserve Banks. Major services provided by the Bank on behalf of the System for which the costs were not reimbursed by the other Reserve Banks include the management of SOMA, the Wholesale Product Office, the Valuation Support team, and centralized business administration functions for wholesale payments services. The Bank is leading or contributing to the System's initiative to develop a nationwide faster payment settlement service, named the FedNow Service.

#### (3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting principles for entities with the unique powers and responsibilities of the nation's central bank have not been formulated by accounting standard-setting bodies. The Board of Governors has developed specialized accounting principles and practices that it considers to be appropriate for the nature and function of a central bank. These accounting principles and practices are documented in the *Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks* (FAM), which is issued by the Board of Governors. The Reserve Banks are required to adopt and apply accounting policies and practices that are consistent with the FAM. The consolidated financial statements and associated disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the FAM.

Due to the unique nature of the Bank's powers and responsibilities as part of the nation's central bank and given the System's unique responsibility to conduct monetary policy, the Board has adopted accounting principles and practices in the FAM that differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The more significant differences are the presentation of all SOMA securities holdings at amortized cost, adjusted for credit impairment, if any, and the recording of all SOMA securities on a settlement-date basis. Amortized cost, rather than the fair value presentation, more appropriately reflects the financial position associated with the Bank's securities holdings given the System's unique responsibility to conduct monetary policy. Although the application of fair value measurements to the securities holdings may result in values substantially greater or less than their carrying values, these unrealized changes in value have no direct effect on the quantity of reserves available to the banking system or on the ability of the Reserve Banks, as the central bank, to meet their financial obligations and responsibilities. Both the domestic and foreign components of the SOMA portfolio may involve transactions that result in gains or losses when holdings are sold before maturity. Decisions regarding securities and foreign currency transactions, including their purchase and sale, are primarily motivated by monetary policy and financial stability objectives rather than profit. Accordingly, fair values, earnings, and gains or losses resulting from the sale of such securities and currencies are incidental to open market operations and do not motivate decisions related to policy or open market activities. Accounting for these securities on a settlement-date basis, rather than the trade-date basis required by GAAP, better reflects the timing of the transaction's effect on the quantity of reserves in the banking system.

In addition, the Bank does not present a Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows as required by GAAP because the liquidity and cash position of the Bank are not a primary concern given the Bank's unique powers and responsibilities as a central bank. Other information regarding the Bank's activities is provided in, or may be derived from, the Consolidated Statements of Condition, Operations, and Changes in Capital, and the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements. Other than those described above, the accounting policies described in FAM are generally consistent with those in GAAP and the references to GAAP in the notes to the consolidated financial statements highlight those areas where FAM is consistent with GAAP.

Preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the FAM requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain amounts relating to the prior year have been reclassified in the Consolidated Statements of Operations to conform to the current year presentation.

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*, \$44 million of net cost related to the Benefit Equalization Retirement Plan (BEP) and the Supplemental Retirement Plan for Select Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks (SERP) previously reported as "Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits" for the year ended December 31, 2019 have been reclassified to "Other items of income (loss): Other components of net benefit costs."

Significant accounts and accounting policies are explained below.

#### **a. Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and results of operations of the Bank as well as several variable interest entities (VIEs), which include: the CPFF II, CCF, MLF, and TALF II. The consolidation of the VIEs were assessed in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 810 (ASC 810), Consolidation, which requires VIEs to be consolidated by its controlling financial interest holder. The Bank is the managing member and the Treasury is the preferred equity member of the LLCs. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. See Notes 6 and 13 for additional information on the VIEs. The assets and liabilities of each LLC have been accounted for and consolidated with the assets and liabilities of the Bank. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank includes accounts and results of operations of Maiden & Nassau LLC, a Delaware LLC wholly-owned by the Bank, which was formed to own and operate the 33 Maiden Lane building.

The Bank consolidates a VIE if the Bank has a controlling financial interest, which is defined as the power to direct the significant economic activities of the entity and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. To determine whether it is the controlling financial interest holder of a VIE, the Bank evaluates the VIEs' design, capital structure, and relationships with the variable interest holders. The Bank reconsiders whether it has a controlling financial interest in a VIE, as required by ASC 810, *Consolidation*, at each reporting date or if there is an event that requires consideration.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) established the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau) as an independent bureau within the System that has supervisory authority over some institutions previously supervised by the Reserve Banks in connection with those institutions' compliance with consumer protection statutes. Section 1017 of the Dodd-Frank Act provides that the financial statements of the Bureau are not to be consolidated with those of the Board of Governors or the System. The Board of Governors funds the Bureau through assessments on the Reserve Banks as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The Reserve Banks reviewed the law and evaluated the design of and their relationship to the Bureau and determined that it should not be consolidated in the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

#### **b. Gold and Special Drawing Rights Certificates**

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue gold certificates to the Reserve Banks. Upon authorization, the Reserve Banks acquire gold certificates by crediting equivalent amounts in dollars to the account established for the Treasury. The gold certificates held by the Reserve Banks are required to be backed by the gold owned by the Treasury. The Treasury may reacquire the gold certificates at any time,

## **Federal Reserve Bank of New York**

### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

and the Reserve Banks must deliver them to the Treasury. At such time, the Treasury's account is charged, and the Reserve Banks' gold certificate accounts are reduced. The value of gold for purposes of backing the gold certificates is set by law at \$42 2/9 per fine troy ounce. Gold certificates are recorded by the Reserve Banks at original cost. The Board of Governors allocates the gold certificates among the Reserve Banks once a year based on each Reserve Bank's average Federal Reserve notes outstanding during the preceding 12 months.

Special drawing rights (SDR) are issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to its members in proportion to each member's quota in the IMF at the time of issuance. SDRs serve as a supplement to international monetary reserves and may be transferred from one national monetary authority to another. Under the law providing for U.S. participation in the SDR system, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue SDR certificates to the Reserve Banks. When SDR certificates are issued to the Reserve Banks, equivalent amounts in U.S. dollars are credited to the account established for the Treasury and the Reserve Banks' SDR certificate accounts are increased. The Reserve Banks are required to purchase SDR certificates, at the direction of the Treasury, for the purpose of financing SDR acquisitions or for financing exchange-stabilization operations. At the time SDR certificate transactions occur, the Board of Governors allocates the SDR certificates among the Reserve Banks based upon each Reserve Bank's Federal Reserve notes outstanding at the end of the preceding calendar year. SDR certificates are recorded by the Reserve Banks at original cost.

#### **c. Coin**

The amount reported as coin in the Consolidated Statements of Condition represents the face value of all United States coin held by the Bank. The Bank buys coin at face value from the U.S. Mint in order to fill depository institution orders.

#### **d. Loans**

Loans to depository institutions and other loans consisting of the PPPLF and PDCF are reported at their outstanding principal balances and interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Loans are impaired when current information and events indicate that it is probable that the Bank will not receive the principal and interest that are due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are evaluated to determine whether an allowance for loan loss is required. The Bank has developed procedures for assessing the adequacy of any allowance for loan losses using all available information to identify incurred losses. This assessment includes monitoring information obtained from banking supervisors, borrowers, and other sources to assess the credit condition of the borrowers and, as appropriate, evaluating collateral values. Generally, the Bank would discontinue recognizing interest income on impaired loans until the borrower's repayment performance demonstrates principal and interest would be received in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement. If the Bank discontinues recording interest on an impaired loan, cash payments are first applied to principal until the loan balance is reduced to zero; subsequent payments are applied as recoveries of amounts previously deemed uncollectible, if any, and then as interest income.

#### **e. Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase, and Securities Lending**

The Bank may engage in purchases of securities under agreements to resell (repurchase agreements) with primary dealers and foreign official and international account holders. Transactions under these repurchase agreements are typically settled through a tri-party arrangement, in which a commercial custodial bank manages the collateral clearing, settlement, pricing, and pledging, and provides cash and securities custodial services for and on behalf of the Bank and the counterparty. The collateral pledged must exceed the principal amount of the transaction by a margin determined by the Bank for each class and maturity of acceptable collateral. Collateral designated by the Bank as acceptable under repurchase agreements

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

primarily includes Treasury securities (including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS), Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS), and Treasury Floating Rate Notes); direct obligations of several federal agencies and GSEs, including Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal Home Loan Banks; and pass-through federal agency and GSE MBS. The repurchase agreements are accounted for as financing transactions with the associated interest income recognized over the life of the transaction. These repurchase agreements are reported at their contractual amounts as “System Open Market Account: Securities purchased under agreements to resell” and the related accrued interest receivable is reported as a component of “System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. Interest income is reported as “System Open Market Account: Securities purchased under agreements to resell” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Bank may engage in sales of securities under agreements to repurchase (reverse repurchase agreements) with primary dealers and with a set of expanded counterparties that includes banks, savings associations, GSEs, and domestic money market funds. Transactions under these reverse repurchase agreements are designed to have a margin of zero and are settled through a tri-party arrangement, similar to repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements may also be executed with foreign official and international account holders as part of a service offering. Reverse repurchase agreements are collateralized by a pledge of an amount of Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, or GSE debt securities that are held in the SOMA. Reverse repurchase agreements are accounted for as financing transactions, and the associated interest expense is recognized over the life of the transaction. These reverse repurchase agreements are reported at their contractual amounts as “System Open Market Account: Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” and the related accrued interest payable is reported as a component of “System Open Market Account: Other liabilities” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. Interest expense is reported as “System Open Market Account: Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Treasury securities and GSE debt securities held in the SOMA may be lent to primary dealers, typically overnight, to facilitate the effective conduct of open market operations. The amortized cost basis of securities lent continues to be reported as “System Open Market Account: Treasury securities, net” and “System Open Market Account: Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net,” as appropriate, in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. Securities lending transactions are fully collateralized by Treasury securities based on the fair values of the securities lent increased by a margin determined by the Bank. The Bank charges the primary dealer a fee for borrowing securities, and these fees are reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Other” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Activity related to repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and securities lending is allocated to each of the Reserve Banks on a percentage basis derived from an annual settlement of the interdistrict settlement account that occurs in the second quarter of each year.

#### **f. Treasury Securities, Federal Agency and Government-Sponsored Enterprise Residential and Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities, Government-Sponsored Enterprise Debt Securities, and Foreign Currency Denominated Investments**

Interest income on Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, GSE debt securities, and foreign currency denominated investments included in the SOMA is recorded when earned and includes inflation compensation on TIPS and amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts using the effective interest method. Interest income on federal agency and GSE MBS also includes gains or losses associated with principal paydowns. Premiums and discounts related to federal agency and GSE MBS are amortized or accreted over the term of the security to stated maturity, and the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are accelerated when principal payments are received. Gains and losses resulting from sales of



## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

securities are determined by specific issue based on average cost. Treasury securities federal agency and GSE MBS and GSE debt securities are reported net of premiums and discounts in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and interest income on those securities is reported net of the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In addition to outright purchases of federal agency and GSE MBS that are held in the SOMA, the Bank enters into RMBS dollar roll transactions (dollar rolls), which primarily involve an initial transaction to purchase or sell “to be announced” (TBA) MBS for delivery in the current month combined with a simultaneous agreement to sell or purchase TBA MBS on a specified future date. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank executed dollar rolls to facilitate settlement of outstanding purchases of federal agency and GSE MBS. The Bank accounts for dollar rolls as individual purchases and sales, on a settlement-date basis. Accounting for these transactions as purchases and sales, rather than as financing transactions, is appropriate because the purchase or sale component of the MBS TBA dollar roll is paired off or assigned prior to settlement and, as a result, there is no transfer and return of securities. Net gains (losses) resulting from MBS transactions are reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains (losses), net” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Foreign currency denominated investments, which can include foreign currency deposits, repurchase agreements, and government debt instruments, are revalued daily at current foreign currency market exchange rates in order to report these assets in U.S. dollars. Any negative interest associated with these foreign currency denominated investments is included as a component of “Interest income: System Open Market Account: Foreign currency denominated investments, net” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Foreign currency translation gains and losses that result from the daily revaluation of foreign currency denominated investments are reported as “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Foreign currency translation gains (losses), net” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Because the Bank enters into commitments to buy Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, and foreign government debt instruments and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis in accordance with the FAM, the related outstanding commitments are not reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

Activity related to Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, and GSE debt securities including the premiums, discounts, and realized gains and losses, is allocated to each Reserve Bank on a percentage basis derived from an annual settlement of the interdistrict settlement account that occurs in the second quarter of each year. Activity related to foreign currency denominated investments, including the premiums, discounts, and realized and unrealized gains and losses, is allocated to each Reserve Bank on a percentage basis, adjusted annually in the second quarter of each year, calculated as the ratio of each Reserve Bank’s capital and surplus to the Reserve Banks’ aggregate capital and surplus at the preceding December 31.

The Bank is authorized to hold foreign currency working balances and execute foreign exchange contracts to facilitate international payments and currency transactions it makes on behalf of foreign central bank and U.S. official institution customers. These foreign currency working balances and contracts are not related to the Bank’s monetary policy operations. Foreign currency working balances are reported as a component of “Other assets” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and the related foreign currency translation gains and losses that result from the daily revaluation of the foreign currency working balances and contracts are reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): Other” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### **g. Central Bank Liquidity Swaps**

Central bank liquidity swaps, which are transacted between the Bank and a foreign central bank, can be structured as either U.S. dollar or foreign currency liquidity swap arrangements.

Central bank liquidity swaps activity, including the related income and expense, is allocated to each Reserve Bank based on a percentage basis, adjusted annually in the second quarter of each year, calculated as the ratio of each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus to the Reserve Banks' aggregate capital and surplus at the preceding December 31.

#### ***U.S. dollar liquidity swaps***

At the initiation of each U.S. dollar liquidity swap transaction, the foreign central bank transfers a specified amount of its currency to a restricted account for the Bank in exchange for U.S. dollars at the prevailing market exchange rate. Concurrent with this transaction, the Bank and the foreign central bank agree to a second transaction that obligates the foreign central bank to return the U.S. dollars and the Bank to return the foreign currency on a specified future date at the same exchange rate as the initial transaction. The Bank's allocated portion of the foreign currency amounts that the Bank acquires are reported as "System Open Market Account: Central bank liquidity swaps" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. Because the swap transaction will be unwound at the same U.S. dollar amount and exchange rate that were used in the initial transaction, the recorded value of the foreign currency amounts is not affected by changes in the market exchange rate.

The foreign central bank compensates the Bank based on the amount outstanding and the interest rate under the swap agreement. The Bank's allocated portion of the amount of compensation received during the term of the swap transaction is reported as "Interest income: System Open Market Account: Central bank liquidity swaps" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### ***Foreign currency liquidity swaps***

Foreign currency liquidity swap transactions involve the transfer by the Bank at the prevailing market exchange rate, of a specified amount of U.S. dollars to an account for the foreign central bank in exchange for its currency. The foreign currency liquidity swap is recorded as a liability in the amount of foreign currency that the Bank receives.

#### **h. Consolidated Variable Interest Entities: Assets Held, Net**

The consolidated VIEs hold assets that result from the associated purchase and lending activities and from the Treasury's preferred equity contributions. In addition to loans and securities directly related to program activities, assets may include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and short-term investments in non-marketable securities. Cash equivalents and short-term investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, while short-term investments in non-marketable securities are accounted for at amortized cost in accordance with FASB ASC 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*. CPEF II investments in short-term commercial paper are designated as held-to-maturity and are accounted for at amortized cost in accordance with FASB ASC 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*. CCF investments in corporate debt securities are accounted for at amortized cost in accordance with FASB ASC 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*. CCF also holds exchange traded-funds (ETFs) that are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*. MLF holds municipal notes designated as held-to-maturity and accounted for at amortized cost in accordance with FASB ASC 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*. TALF II offers loans to borrowers, which are designated as held-for-investment and accounted for at the loan's principal balance in accordance with FASB ASC 310, *Receivables*. Additional information related to the assets held by consolidated VIEs is provided in Notes 6 and 13.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### **i. Bank Premises, Equipment, and Software**

Bank premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 3 to 50 years. Major alterations, renovations, and improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset or, if appropriate, over the unique useful life of the alteration, renovation, or improvement. Maintenance, repairs, and minor replacements are charged to operating expense in the year incurred. Reserve Banks may transfer assets to other Reserve Banks or may lease property of other Reserve Banks.

Costs incurred to acquire software are capitalized based on the purchase price. Costs incurred during the application development stage to develop internal-use software are capitalized based on the cost of direct services and materials associated with designing, coding, installing, and testing the software. Capitalized software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the software applications, which generally range from two to five years. Maintenance costs and minor replacements related to software are charged to operating expense in the year incurred.

Capitalized assets, including software, buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, and equipment, are impaired and an adjustment is recorded when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets or asset groups is not recoverable and significantly exceeds the assets' fair value.

#### **j. Leases**

Leases are identified in accordance with ASC 842, Leases. The Bank's material leases involve lessor and lessee arrangements for premises and are classified as operating leases. When the Bank is a lessee, the discount rate is based on a risk-free Treasury borrowing rate at lease commencement using a period comparable to the lease term. The Bank elected the short-term lease recognition exemption and to not separate lease components from non-lease components for all leases.

#### **k. Interdistrict Settlement Account**

Each Reserve Bank aggregates the payments due to or from other Reserve Banks. These payments result from transactions between the Reserve Banks and transactions that involve depository institution accounts held by other Reserve Banks, such as Fedwire funds and securities transfers and check and ACH transactions. The cumulative net amount due to or from the other Reserve Banks is reflected in the "Interdistrict settlement account" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

An annual settlement of the interdistrict settlement account occurs in the second quarter of each year. As a result of the annual settlement, the balance in each Bank's interdistrict settlement account is adjusted by an amount equal to the average balance in the account during the previous twelve-month period ended March 31. An equal and offsetting adjustment is made to each Bank's allocated portion of SOMA assets and liabilities.

#### **l. Federal Reserve Notes**

Federal Reserve notes are the circulating currency of the United States. These notes, which are identified as issued to a specific Reserve Bank, must be fully collateralized. All of the Bank's assets are eligible to be pledged as collateral. The collateral value is equal to the book value of the collateral tendered with the exception of securities, for which the collateral value is equal to the par value of the securities tendered. The par value of securities pledged as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements is deducted from the eligible collateral value.

The Board of Governors may, at any time, call upon a Reserve Bank for additional security to adequately collateralize outstanding Federal Reserve notes. To satisfy the obligation to provide sufficient collateral for outstanding Federal Reserve notes, the Reserve Banks have entered into an agreement that provides for certain assets of the Reserve Banks to be jointly pledged as collateral for the Federal Reserve notes issued

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

to all Reserve Banks. In the event that this collateral is insufficient, the FRA provides that Federal Reserve notes become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of the Reserve Banks. Finally, Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States government.

“Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition represents the Bank’s Federal Reserve notes outstanding, reduced by the Bank’s currency holdings of \$30,162 million and \$51,623 million at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, all Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net, were fully collateralized. At December 31, 2020 and 2019, all gold certificates, all SDR certificates, and \$2,024 billion and \$1,743 billion, respectively, of domestic securities held in the SOMA were pledged as collateral. At December 31, 2020 and 2019, no investments denominated in foreign currencies were pledged as collateral.

#### **m. Deposits**

##### ***Depository Institutions***

Depository institutions’ deposits represent the reserve and service-related balances in the accounts that depository institutions hold at the Bank. Required reserve balances are those that a depository institution must hold to satisfy its reserve requirement. Reserve requirements are the amount of funds that a depository institution must hold in reserve against specified deposit liabilities. Excess reserves are those held by the depository institutions in excess of their required reserve balances. Effective March 26, 2020, the Board of Governors reduced reserve requirement ratios to zero and, as a result, all balances held were excess balances. The interest rates paid on required and excess reserve balances are determined by the Board of Governors, based on an FOMC-established target range for the federal funds rate. Interest expense on depository institutions’ deposits is accrued daily at the appropriate rate. Interest payable is reported as a component of “Interest payable to depository institutions and others” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

The Term Deposit Facility (TDF) consists of deposits with specific maturities held by eligible institutions at the Reserve Banks. The Reserve Banks pay interest on these deposits at interest rates determined by auction. Interest expense on deposits held by the Reserve Banks under the TDF is accrued daily at the appropriate rate. Interest payable is reported as a component of “Interest payable to depository institutions and others” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. There were no deposits held by the Bank under the TDF at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

##### ***Treasury General Account***

The Treasury general account is the primary operational account of the Treasury and is held at the Bank.

##### ***Other Deposits***

Other deposits include the Bank’s allocated portion of foreign central bank and foreign government deposits held at the Bank and those in which the Bank has an undivided interest. Other deposits also include cash collateral, deposits of designated financial market utilities (DFMUs), and GSE deposits held by the Bank. The Bank pays interest on deposits held by DFMUs at the rate paid on balances maintained by depository institutions or another rate determined by the Board of Governors from time to time, not to exceed the general level of short-term interest rates. Interest payable is reported as a component of “Interest payable to depository institutions and others” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

The Bank holds other deposits for the FRBB for the MMLF.

#### **n. Reserve Bank Capital Paid-in**

The FRA requires that each member bank subscribe to the capital stock of the Reserve Bank in an amount equal to 6 percent of the capital and surplus of the member bank. These shares have a par value of \$100,

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

and may not be transferred or hypothecated. As a member bank's capital and surplus changes, its holdings of Reserve Bank stock must be adjusted. Currently, only one-half of the subscription is paid in, and the remainder is subject to call. A member bank is liable for Reserve Bank liabilities up to twice the par value of stock subscribed by it.

The FRA requires each Reserve Bank to pay each member bank an annual dividend based on the amount of the member bank's paid-in capital stock and a rate determined by the member bank's total consolidated assets. Member banks with total consolidated assets in excess of a threshold established in the FRA receive a dividend equal to the smaller of 6 percent or the rate equal to the high yield of the 10-year Treasury note auctioned at the last auction held prior to the payment of the dividend. Member banks with total consolidated assets equal to or less than the threshold receive a dividend of 6 percent. The threshold for total consolidated assets was \$10.7 billion and \$10.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. This threshold is adjusted annually based on the Gross Domestic Product Price Index, which is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The dividend is paid semiannually and is cumulative.

#### **o. Consolidated Variable Interest Entities Formed to Administer Credit and Liquidity Facilities: Non-Controlling Interest**

The Treasury's preferred equity contribution to the consolidated VIEs are reported as a component of "Consolidated variable interest entities formed to administer credit and liquidity facilities: Non-controlling interest" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

The reported amount also includes Treasury's allocated portion of undistributed net VIEs assets, determined in accordance with VIE agreements and accounting policies adopted by the VIEs. The Treasury's non-controlling interest is reported as "Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest" in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital. Treasury's allocated portion of undistributed net assets is determined in accordance with the hypothetical liquidation at book value methodology. A calculation is prepared to determine the amounts that would be received if the VIE liquidated all of its assets, measured as of the balance sheet date, and distributed the proceeds to the members based on the contractually defined liquidation priorities. The difference between the calculated liquidation distribution amounts at the beginning and the end of the reporting period is the Bank's share of the earnings or losses from the equity investments for the period.

#### **p. Surplus**

The FRA limits aggregate Reserve Bank surplus. Effective February 9, 2018, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Budget Act) reduced the statutory limit on aggregate Reserve Bank surplus from \$10 billion to \$7.5 billion. Effective May 24, 2018, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (Economic Growth Act), further reduced the statutory limit on aggregate Reserve Bank surplus from \$7.5 billion to \$6.825 billion. Reserve Bank surplus is allocated among the Reserve Banks based on the ratio of each Bank's capital paid-in to total Reserve Bank capital paid-in as of December 31 of each year. The amount reported as surplus by the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 represents the Bank's allocated portion of surplus.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss is reported as a component of "Surplus" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital. Additional information regarding the classifications of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is provided in Notes 9, 10 and 11.

#### **q. Earnings Remittances to the Treasury**

The FRA requires that any amounts of the surplus funds of the Reserve Banks that exceed, or would exceed, the aggregate surplus limitation shall be transferred to the Board of Governors for transfer to the Treasury.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank remits excess earnings to the Treasury after providing for the cost of operations, payment of dividends, and reservation of an amount necessary to maintain surplus at the Bank's allocated portion of the aggregate surplus limitation. Remittances to the Treasury are made on a weekly basis. The amount of the remittances to the Treasury is reported as "Earnings remittances to the Treasury" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The amount due to the Treasury is reported as "Accrued remittances to the Treasury" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. See Note 12 for additional information on earnings remittances to the Treasury.

If earnings during the year are not sufficient to provide for the costs of operations, payment of dividends, and maintaining surplus at an amount equal to the Bank's allocated portion of the aggregate surplus limitation, remittances to the Treasury are suspended. This decrease in earnings remittances to the Treasury results in a deferred asset that represents the amount of net earnings a Reserve Bank will need to realize before remittances to the Treasury resume. The amount of the deferred asset is reported as "Deferred asset – remittance to the Treasury" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

#### **r. Income and Costs Related to Treasury Services**

When directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Bank is required by the Federal Reserve Act to serve as fiscal agent and depository of the United States Government. By statute, the Treasury has appropriations to pay for these services. Revenue generated by the Bank in performing fiscal agent activities is recognized when the Bank's performance obligations are satisfied. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank was reimbursed for substantially all services provided to the Treasury as its fiscal agent.

#### **s. Income from Services, Services Provided to Other Reserve Banks, and Services Provided by Other Reserve Banks**

The Bank has overall responsibility for managing the Reserve Banks' provision of Fedwire funds and securities services and National Settlement Service and, as a result, reports total System revenue for these services as "Other items of income (loss): Income from services" in its Consolidated Statements of Operations. Revenue generated from these services is recognized when the Reserve Banks' performance obligations are satisfied. Because the performance obligations for these services are not for any specific term, the Bank recognizes income based on usage of the service. Transaction prices are set by fee schedules published by the System. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, earned income was collected timely. The Bank reimburses the applicable Reserve Banks for the costs incurred to provide these services and reports the resulting reimbursement paid as a component of "Operating expenses: Other" in its Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta has overall responsibility for managing the Reserve Banks' provision of check and ACH services to depository institutions, the Bank has overall responsibility for managing the Reserve Banks' provision of Fedwire funds and securities services and National Settlement Service, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has overall responsibility for managing the Reserve Banks' provision of electronic access services to depository institutions. The Reserve Bank that has overall responsibility for managing these services recognizes the related total System revenue in its Consolidated Statements of Operations. Revenue generated from these services is recognized when the Reserve Banks' performance obligations are satisfied. Because the performance obligations for these services are not for any specific term, the Reserve Banks responsible for managing these services recognize income based on usage of the services. Transaction prices are set by fee schedules published by the System. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, earned income was collected timely. The Bank is reimbursed for costs incurred to provide these services by the Reserve Banks responsible for managing these services and reports this reimbursement as a component of "Operating expenses: Other" in its Consolidated Statements of Operations.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### t. Assessments

The Board of Governors assesses the Reserve Banks to fund its operations and the operations of the Bureau. These assessments are allocated to each Reserve Bank based on each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus balances. The Board of Governors also assesses each Reserve Bank for expenses related to producing, issuing, and retiring Federal Reserve notes based on each Reserve Bank's share of the number of notes comprising the System's net liability for Federal Reserve notes on December 31 of the prior year.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires that, after the transfer of its responsibilities to the Bureau on July 21, 2011, the Board of Governors fund the Bureau in an amount not to exceed a fixed percentage of the total operating expenses of the System as reported in the Board of Governor's 2009 annual report, which totaled \$4.98 billion. After 2013, the amount will be adjusted annually in accordance with the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The percentage of total operating expenses of the System for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was 13.97 percent (\$695.9 million) and 13.63 percent (\$678.9 million), respectively. The Bank's assessment for Bureau funding is reported as "Operating expenses: Assessments: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

### u. Fair Value

Assets of the Retirement Plan for Employees of the System and certain assets of the credit facilities, discussed in Note 6, are measured at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 820 (ASC 820), *Fair Value Measurement*. ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between assumptions developed using market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and the Bank's assumptions developed using the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The three levels established by ASC 820 are described as follows:

- Level 1 – Valuation is based on quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 – Valuation is based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- Level 3 – Valuation is based on model-based techniques that use significant inputs and assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable inputs and assumptions reflect the Bank's estimates of inputs and assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets and liabilities. Valuation techniques include the use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing assets and liabilities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with those assets and liabilities.

### v. Taxes

The Reserve Banks are exempt from federal, state, and local taxes, except for taxes on real property. The Bank's real property taxes were \$16 million and \$15 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and are reported as a component of "Operating expenses: Occupancy" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

### w. Restructuring Charges

The Reserve Banks recognize restructuring charges for exit or disposal costs incurred as part of the closure of business activities in a particular location, the relocation of business activities from one location to another, or a fundamental reorganization that affects the nature of operations. Restructuring charges may include costs associated with employee separations, contract terminations, and asset impairments. Expenses

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

are recognized in the period in which the Bank commits to a formalized restructuring plan or executes the specific actions contemplated in the plan and all criteria for financial statement recognition have been met.

The Bank had no significant restructuring activities in 2020 and 2019.

#### x. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Other than the significant differences described in Note 3, the accounting policies described in FAM are generally consistent with those in GAAP. The following items represent recent GAAP accounting standards and describe how FAM was or will be revised to be consistent with these standards.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. This update was issued to create common revenue recognition guidance for U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The guidance is applicable to all contracts for the transfer of goods or services regardless of industry or type of transaction. This update requires recognition of revenue in a manner that reflects the consideration that the entity expects to receive in return for the transfer of goods or services to customers. Subsequently, the FASB issued a number of related ASUs including ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*; ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*; and ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*. This revenue recognition accounting guidance was effective for the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the relevant disclosures have been included in Note 3r and 3s to the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The amendments in this update eliminate the requirement to disclose methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet. This update was effective for the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2019 and did not have a material effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. This update revises the model to assess how a lease should be classified and provides guidance for lessees, requiring lessees to present right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet based on the value of discounted future lease payments. Lessor accounting is largely unchanged. Subsequently, the FASB issued a number of related ASUs, including in July 2018, ASU 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842) Targeted Improvements*; in November 2018, ASU 2018-20, *Leases (Topic 842): Narrow-scope Improvements for Lessors*; and in November, 2019, ASU 2019-10, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), and Leases (Topic 842): Effective Dates*. This guidance was effective for the Bank for the year ending December 31, 2020. This update did not have a material effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This update revises the methodology for assessing expected credit losses and requires consideration of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Although earlier adoption is permitted, this update is effective for the Bank for the year ending December 31, 2023. The Board of Governors is continuing to evaluate the effect of this guidance on the Banks' consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*. This update requires an employer to disaggregate the service cost component from the other components of net benefit cost. It also provides explicit guidance on how to



## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

present the service cost component and the other components of net benefit cost in the income statement and allows only the service cost component of net benefit cost to be eligible for capitalization. This update was effective for the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the relevant disclosures have been included in Note 9 and Note 10 to the Bank's consolidated financial statements. Adoption of ASU 2017-07 occurred in multiple phases. ASU 2017-07 was effective in 2019 for the System's pension and postretirement plans, then subsequently effective in 2020 for the BEP and SERP plans.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820)*. This update modifies disclosure requirements for fair value measurements in Topic 820 to provide users of financial statements with information about assets and liabilities measured at fair value, including the valuation techniques, the uncertainty in fair value measurements, and how changes in the measurements will affect financial performance. This update was effective for the Bank for the year ending December 31, 2020, and relevant disclosure updates have been included in Notes 6 and 10 to the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, *Retirement Benefits-Defined Benefits Plans-General (Subtopic 715-20)*. This update modifies the disclosure requirements for pension and postretirement plans. The Board of Governors has adopted this standard for the year ending December 31, 2020. Relevant disclosure updates have been included in Notes 9 and 10.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40)*. This update aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license). The Board of Governors early adopted this standard for the year ended December 31, 2019. This update did not have a material effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-17, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities*. This update broadens the existing accounting alternative available to private companies. This update is effective for the Federal Reserve Bank for the year ended December 31, 2021, and it is not expected to have an effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*. This update provides optional expedients to apply to contract modifications and hedging relationships that reference the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or another reference rate expected to be discontinued. The Board of Governors has not yet adopted the new standard as the Board of Governors is continuing to evaluate the effect of this new guidance on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### (4) LOANS

#### **Loans to Depository Institutions**

The Bank offers primary, secondary, and seasonal loans to eligible borrowers (depository institutions that maintain reservable transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits and have established discount window borrowing privileges). Each program has its own interest rate and interest is accrued using the applicable interest rate established at least every 14 days by the Bank's board of directors, subject to review and determination by the Board of Governors. Primary and secondary loans are extended on a short-term basis, typically overnight, whereas seasonal loans may be extended for a period of up to nine months.

Primary, secondary, and seasonal loans are collateralized to the satisfaction of the Bank to reduce credit risk. Assets eligible to collateralize these loans include consumer, business, and real estate loans; Treasury securities; GSE debt securities; foreign sovereign debt; municipal, corporate, and state and local government obligations; asset-backed securities; corporate bonds; commercial paper; and bank-issued assets, such as certificates of deposit, bank notes, and deposit notes. Collateral is assigned a lending value that is deemed appropriate by the Bank, which is typically fair value reduced by a margin. Loans to depository institutions are monitored daily to ensure that borrowers continue to meet eligibility requirements for these programs. If a borrower no longer qualifies for these programs, the Bank will generally request full repayment of the outstanding loan or, for primary or seasonal loans, may convert the loan to a secondary credit loan. Collateral levels are reviewed daily against outstanding obligations, and borrowers that no longer have sufficient collateral to support outstanding loans are required to provide additional collateral or to make partial or full repayment.

Interest income attributable to loans to depository institutions was \$15 million and \$0 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

#### **Other Loans**

##### ***Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility***

PPPLF loans are non-recourse loans and only PPP loans guaranteed by the SBA are eligible to serve as collateral for the PPPLF. An eligible borrower may pledge SBA-guaranteed PPP loans that it has originated or purchased. Each PPPLF loan is equal to the maturity of the PPP loan pledged and has a term of two years or five years based on the PPP loan origination date. In an event of default, PPP covered loans are fully guaranteed as to principal and accrued interest by the SBA. The Bank has the rights to any such loan forgiveness reimbursement by the SBA to the eligible borrower. The eligible borrower shall pay fully collected funds to the Bank. Interest income attributable to the PPPLF was \$24 million during the year ended December 31, 2020. At December 31, 2020, no PPPLF loans were over 90 days past due or on nonaccrual status.

##### ***Primary Dealer Credit Facility***

Each PDCF loan has a term of up to 90 days. PDCF loans provide overnight and term loans on a recourse basis, with terms up to 90 days. PDCF loans are collateralized by securities eligible to be pledged in open market operations, which include investment grade corporate debt securities, international agency securities, commercial paper, municipal securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities; and certain equity securities. Interest income attributable to the PDCF was \$13 million during the year ended December 31, 2020. At December 31, 2020, no PDCF loans were past due or on nonaccrual status.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The amounts outstanding at December 31, 2020 and 2019 for loans to depository institutions and other loans were as follows (in millions):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Loans to depository institutions		
Primary, secondary, and seasonal credit	\$ 876	\$ 10
Other loans		
PPPLF	8,130	-
PDCF	485	-
Total other loans	<u>8,615</u>	<u>-</u>
Total loans	<u>\$ 9,491</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

The remaining maturity distribution of loans outstanding at December 31, 2020 and 2019, was as follows (in millions):

	<u>Remaining Maturity</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Within 15 days</u>	<u>16 days to 90 days</u>	<u>91 days to 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year to 5 years</u>	
<b>December 31, 2020</b>					
Loans to depository institutions					
Primary, secondary, and seasonal credit	\$ 529	\$ 347	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 876
Other loans					
PPPLF	-	-	-	8,130	8,130
PDCF	235	250	-	-	485
Total other loans	<u>235</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,130</u>	<u>8,615</u>
Total loans	<u>\$ 764</u>	<u>\$ 597</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,130</u>	<u>\$ 9,491</u>
<b>December 31, 2019</b>					
Loans to depository institutions					
Primary, secondary, and seasonal credit	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank did not have any loans that were impaired, restructured, past due, or on non-accrual status, and no allowance for loan losses was required. There were no impaired loans during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### (5) SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

#### a. Domestic Securities Holdings

The Bank executes domestic open market operations and, on behalf of the Reserve Banks, holds the resulting securities in the SOMA. Pursuant to the FOMC directives, in 2019, the Bank continued to roll over principal payments from the SOMA holdings of Treasury securities maturing during each calendar month that exceeded the monthly cap of \$30 billion. Beginning in May 2019, the FOMC directed the Bank to slow the reduction of its holdings of Treasury securities by reducing the monthly cap on Treasury redemptions to \$15 billion. Additionally, during the period from January through July 2019, the Bank continued to reinvest in federal agency and GSE MBS the amount of principal payments from the SOMA holdings of GSE debt securities and federal agency and GSE MBS received during each calendar month that exceeded a monthly cap of \$20 billion per month, as directed by the FOMC. Beginning in August 2019, the FOMC directed the Bank to conclude the reduction of aggregate SOMA holdings and to roll over at auction all maturing Treasury securities and reinvest up to \$20 billion of principal payments of GSE debt and federal agency and GSE MBS received during each calendar month in Treasury securities and the remainder in federal agency and GSE MBS; and to roll over at auction all maturing Treasury securities in the SOMA portfolio. Beginning in October 2019, the FOMC also directed the Bank to purchase Treasury bills, at least to the second quarter of 2020, to maintain ample reserve balances at or above levels that prevailed in early September 2019.

On March 16, 2020, in response to risks to economic activity, posed by the coronavirus, the FOMC directed the Bank to increase the SOMA portfolio by purchasing at least \$500 billion of Treasury securities and \$200 billion of RMBS at a pace appropriate to smooth market functioning to roll over at auction all principal payments from the System's holdings of Treasury securities, and to reinvest all principal payments from the System's holdings of agency debt and agency MBS in agency mortgage-backed securities. On March 23, 2020, the FOMC further directed the Bank to increase the SOMA portfolio, with no explicit limit, by purchasing Treasury securities and RMBS and begin purchasing CMBS as needed to sustain smooth functioning of markets for those securities. In December 2020, the FOMC directed the Bank to purchase Treasury securities at a pace of \$80 billion per month and purchase RMBS at a pace of \$40 billion per month and to increase the SOMA portfolio by purchasing Treasury securities, RMBS, and CMBS as needed to sustain smooth functioning of markets for these securities.

The Bank's allocated share of activity related to domestic open market operations was 51.776 percent and 54.557 percent at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank's allocated share of Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS and GSE debt securities, net, excluding accrued interest, held in the SOMA at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows (in millions):

	Allocated to the Bank							
	2020				2019			
	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost
Treasury securities								
Bills	\$ 168,812	\$ -	\$ (56)	\$ 168,756	\$ 92,488	\$ -	\$ (581)	\$ 91,907
Notes	1,585,911	37,345	(823)	1,622,433	703,845	1,786	(1,735)	703,896
Bonds	673,006	103,654	(1,909)	774,751	474,265	44,968	(4,791)	514,442
Total Treasury securities	<u>\$ 2,427,729</u>	<u>\$ 140,999</u>	<u>\$ (2,788)</u>	<u>\$ 2,565,940</u>	<u>\$ 1,270,598</u>	<u>\$ 46,754</u>	<u>\$ (7,107)</u>	<u>\$ 1,310,245</u>
Federal agency and GSE								
Residential	\$ 1,050,855	\$ 35,867	\$ (77)	\$ 1,086,645	\$ 768,533	\$ 21,043	\$ (141)	\$ 789,435
Commercial	5,095	581	-	5,676	-	-	-	-
Total Federal agency and GSE MBS	<u>\$ 1,055,950</u>	<u>\$ 36,448</u>	<u>\$ (77)</u>	<u>\$ 1,092,321</u>	<u>\$ 768,533</u>	<u>\$ 21,043</u>	<u>\$ (141)</u>	<u>\$ 789,435</u>
GSE debt securities	<u>\$ 1,215</u>	<u>\$ 149</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,364</u>	<u>\$ 1,280</u>	<u>\$ 170</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,450</u>
	Total SOMA							
	2020				2019			
	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost
Treasury securities								
Bills	\$ 326,044	\$ -	\$ (107)	\$ 325,937	\$ 169,525	\$ -	\$ (1,064)	\$ 168,461
Notes	3,063,037	72,129	(1,590)	3,133,576	1,290,107	3,275	(3,181)	1,290,201
Bonds	1,299,848	200,197	(3,687)	1,496,358	869,301	82,422	(8,781)	942,942
Total Treasury securities	<u>\$ 4,688,929</u>	<u>\$ 272,326</u>	<u>\$ (5,384)</u>	<u>\$ 4,955,871</u>	<u>\$ 2,328,933</u>	<u>\$ 85,697</u>	<u>\$ (13,026)</u>	<u>\$ 2,401,604</u>
Federal agency and GSE								
Residential	\$ 2,029,627	\$ 69,274	\$ (148)	\$ 2,098,753	\$ 1,408,677	\$ 38,571	\$ (259)	\$ 1,446,989
Commercial	9,840	1,122	-	10,962	-	-	-	-
Total Federal agency and GSE MBS	<u>\$ 2,039,467</u>	<u>\$ 70,396</u>	<u>\$ (148)</u>	<u>\$ 2,109,715</u>	<u>\$ 1,408,677</u>	<u>\$ 38,571</u>	<u>\$ (259)</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,989</u>
GSE debt securities	<u>\$ 2,347</u>	<u>\$ 287</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,634</u>	<u>\$ 2,347</u>	<u>\$ 310</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,657</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank entered into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements as part of its monetary policy activities. These operations have been undertaken as necessary to maintain the federal funds rate in a target range. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements are entered into as part of a service offering to foreign official and international account holders.

On April 6, 2020, the Foreign and International Monetary Authorities (FIMA) Repo Facility was established to allow FIMA account holders to temporarily exchange their U.S. Treasury securities for U.S. dollars, which can then be available to institutions in their jurisdictions. Administered by the Bank, the FIMA Repo Facility terminates on September 30, 2021. Consistent with the treatment of other repurchase agreements, these are accounted for as financing transactions and reported at the contractual amount as "System Open Market Account: Securities purchased under agreements to resell" and the related accrued interest receivable is reported as a component of "System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. Interest income is reported as "System Open Market Account: Securities purchased under agreements to resell" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial information related to repurchase agreements allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows (in millions):

	Allocated to the Bank		Total SOMA	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<u>Primary dealers:</u>				
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	\$ -	\$ 139,458	\$ -	\$ 255,619
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	52,408	31,082	97,711	56,971
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	270,439	141,821	495,700	259,950
<u>FIMA Repo Facility:</u>				
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	\$ 518	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ -
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	151	-	292	-
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	727	-	1,404	-
Total repurchase agreement contract amount outstanding, end of year	<u>\$ 518</u>	<u>\$ 139,458</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 255,619</u>
Supplemental information - interest income:				
Primary dealers	\$ 392	\$ 530	\$ 722	\$ 971
FIMA Repo Facility	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Total interest income - securities purchased under agreements to resell	<u>\$ 393</u>	<u>\$ 530</u>	<u>\$ 723</u>	<u>\$ 971</u>

The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2020 for FIMA Repo had a remaining term of one business day and matured on January 4, 2021.

Financial information related to reverse repurchase agreements allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows (in millions):

	Allocated to the Bank		Total SOMA	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<u>Primary dealers and expanded counterparties:</u>				
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	\$ 4,997	\$ 34,964	\$ 9,651	\$ 64,087
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	4,760	2,723	8,749	4,981
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	155,437	34,964	284,908	64,087
Securities pledged (par value), end of year	3,288	33,002	6,351	60,490
Securities pledged (fair value), end of year	5,004	34,921	9,666	64,008
<u>Foreign official and international accounts:</u>				
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	\$ 106,865	\$ 148,702	\$ 206,400	\$ 272,562
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	119,137	147,424	226,215	269,399
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	156,360	167,114	290,113	306,311
Securities pledged (par value), end of year	103,900	144,652	200,673	265,139
Securities pledged (fair value), end of year	106,870	148,711	206,410	272,579
Total reverse repurchase agreement contract amount outstanding, end of year	<u>\$ 111,862</u>	<u>\$ 183,666</u>	<u>\$ 216,051</u>	<u>\$ 336,649</u>
Supplemental information - interest expense:				
Primary dealers and expanded counterparties	\$ 7	\$ 55	\$ 14	\$ 102
Foreign official and international accounts	<u>381</u>	<u>3,236</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>5,910</u>
Total interest expense - securities sold under agreements to repurchase	<u>\$ 388</u>	<u>\$ 3,291</u>	<u>\$ 711</u>	<u>\$ 6,012</u>

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Securities pledged as collateral, at December 31, 2020 and 2019, consisted solely of Treasury securities. The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2020 of reverse repurchase agreements that were transacted with primary dealers and expanded counterparties had a remaining term of one business day and matured on January 4, 2021. The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2020 of reverse repurchase agreements that were transacted with foreign official and international account holders had a remaining term of one business day and matured on January 4, 2021.

The remaining maturity distribution of Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS bought outright, GSE debt securities, repurchase agreements, and reverse repurchase agreements that were allocated to the Bank at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows (in millions):

	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	91 days to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
<b>December 31, 2020</b>							
Treasury securities (par value)	\$ 25,810	\$ 167,243	\$ 342,406	\$ 911,117	\$ 433,308	\$ 547,845	\$ 2,427,729
Federal agency and GSE residential MBS (par value) <sup>1</sup>	-	-	2	990	34,993	1,014,870	1,050,855
Federal agency and GSE commercial MBS (par value) <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	54	2,309	2,732	5,095
GSE debt securities (par value)	-	-	-	-	941	274	1,215
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (contract amount)	518	-	-	-	-	-	518
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (contract amount)	111,862	-	-	-	-	-	111,862
<b>December 31, 2019</b>							
Treasury securities (par value)	\$ 4,506	\$ 63,116	\$ 190,412	\$ 487,650	\$ 175,450	\$ 349,464	\$ 1,270,598
Federal agency and GSE residential MBS (par value) <sup>1</sup>	-	-	6	619	40,115	727,793	768,533
GSE debt securities (par value)	-	-	-	-	265	1,015	1,280
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (contract amount)	112,179	27,279	-	-	-	-	139,458
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (contract amount)	183,666	-	-	-	-	-	183,666

<sup>1</sup> The par amount shown for federal agency and GSE residential MBS and commercial MBS is the remaining principal balance of the securities.

Federal agency and GSE MBS are reported at stated maturity in the table above. The estimated weighted-average life of these securities differs from the stated maturity primarily because it factors in scheduled payments and prepayment assumptions. The estimated weighted-average life of RMBS was approximately 3.1 and 5.3 years as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The estimated weighted-average life of CMBS was approximately 8.8 years as of December 31, 2020.

The amortized cost and par value of Treasury securities that were loaned from the SOMA under securities lending agreements allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows (in millions):

	Allocated to the Bank		Total SOMA	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Treasury securities (amortized cost)	\$ 17,398	\$ 22,697	\$ 33,603	\$ 41,602
Treasury securities (par value)	16,379	22,614	31,635	41,450

Securities pledged as collateral by the counterparties in the securities lending arrangements at December 31, 2020 and 2019 consisted solely of Treasury securities. The securities lending agreements outstanding as of December 31, 2020 had a term of one business day and matured on January 4, 2021.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank enters into commitments to buy and sell Treasury securities and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis. As of December 31, 2020, the total purchase price of the Treasury securities under outstanding commitments was \$5,232 million, of which \$2,709 million was allocated to the Bank. These commitments had contractual settlement dates extending through January 5, 2021.

The Bank enters into commitments to buy and sell federal agency and GSE MBS and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis. As of December 31, 2020, the total purchase price of RMBS under outstanding purchase commitments was \$202,127 million, of which \$10,433 million was related to dollar rolls. As of December 31, 2020, there were no outstanding purchase commitments for CMBS. The total purchase price of outstanding purchase commitments allocated to the Bank was \$104,653 million, of which \$5,402 million was related to dollar rolls. These commitments, which had contractual settlement dates extending through February 18, 2021, are for the purchase of TBA RMBS for which the number and identity of the pools that will be delivered to fulfill the commitment are unknown at the time of the trade. As of December 31, 2020, the total sales price of RMBS under outstanding sales commitments was \$88 million, of which \$45 million was allocated to the Bank. These commitments had contractual settlement dates extending through January 14, 2021. As of December 31, 2020, there were no outstanding sales commitments for CMBS. RMBS and CMBS commitments are subject to varying degrees of off-balance-sheet market risk and counterparty credit risk that result from their future settlement. The Bank requires the posting of cash margin for RMBS commitments as part of its risk management practices used to mitigate the counterparty credit risk.

Other assets held in the SOMA consist primarily of cash and short-term investments related to the federal agency and GSE MBS portfolio and were immaterial at December 31, 2020 and 2019. Other liabilities include the Bank's accrued interest payable related to repurchase agreements transactions, obligations to return cash margin posted by counterparties as collateral under commitments to purchase and sell RMBS, and obligations that arise from the failure of a seller to deliver Treasury securities and RMBS and CMBS to the Bank on the settlement date. Although the Bank has ownership of and records its investments in the Treasury securities and RMBS and CMBS as of the contractual settlement date, it is not obligated to make payment until the securities are delivered, and the amount included in other liabilities represents the Bank's obligation to pay for the securities when delivered. The amount of other liabilities allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows (in millions):

	Allocated to the Bank		Total SOMA	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Other liabilities:				
Accrued interest payable	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 14
Cash margin	2,992	63	5,778	115
Obligations from residential MBS transaction fails	1	-	3	-
Total other liabilities	<u>\$ 2,993</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 5,781</u>	<u>\$ 129</u>

Accrued interest receivable on domestic securities held in the SOMA was \$29,978 million and \$20,503 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, of which \$15,522 million and \$11,186 million, respectively, was allocated to the Bank. Accrued interest receivable on repurchase agreements was \$0 million and \$174 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, of which \$0 million and \$95 million, respectively, was allocated to the Bank. These amounts are reported as a component of "System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable" in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.



## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Information about transactions related to Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS and GSE debt securities allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is summarized as follows (in millions):

	Allocated to the Bank			Total Treasury securities
	Bills	Notes	Bonds	
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ -	\$ 764,036	\$ 507,101	\$ 1,271,137
Purchases <sup>1</sup>	103,663	149,483	27,801	280,947
Sales <sup>1</sup>	(27)	(27)	-	(54)
Principal payments and maturities	(11,907)	(200,426)	(11,371)	(223,704)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	178	(1,001)	(4,089)	(4,912)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	-	401	944	1,345
Annual reallocation adjustment <sup>3</sup>	-	(8,570)	(5,944)	(14,514)
Subtotal of activity	91,907	(60,140)	7,341	39,108
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 91,907	\$ 703,896	\$ 514,442	\$ 1,310,245
Purchases <sup>1</sup>	505,394	1,223,794	312,650	2,041,838
Sales <sup>1</sup>	-	(28)	-	(28)
Realized gains (losses), net <sup>2</sup>	-	1	-	1
Principal payments and maturities	(420,765)	(229,018)	(12,549)	(662,332)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	1,259	(9,259)	(5,473)	(13,473)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	-	939	910	1,849
Annual reallocation adjustment <sup>3</sup>	(9,039)	(67,892)	(35,229)	(112,160)
Subtotal of activity	76,849	918,537	260,309	1,255,695
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 168,756	\$ 1,622,433	\$ 774,751	\$ 2,565,940

#### Year Ended December 31, 2019

Supplemental information - par value of transactions:

Purchases <sup>4</sup>	\$ 104,422	\$ 149,130	\$ 26,454	\$ 280,006
Sales	(27)	(28)	-	(55)

#### Year Ended December 31, 2020

Supplemental information - par value of transactions:

Purchases <sup>4</sup>	\$ 506,157	\$ 1,176,569	\$ 241,165	\$ 1,923,891
Sales	-	(26)	-	(26)

<sup>1</sup> Purchases and sales may include payments and receipts related to principal, premiums, discounts, and inflation compensation adjustments to the basis of inflation-indexed securities. The amount reported as sales includes the realized gains and losses on such transactions.

<sup>2</sup> Realized gains (losses), net is the offset of the amount of realized gains and losses included in the reported sales amount.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects the annual adjustment to the Bank's allocated portion of the related SOMA securities that results from the annual settlement of the interdistrict settlement account, as discussed in Note 3k.

<sup>4</sup> Includes inflation compensation.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Total SOMA			Total Treasury securities
	Bills	Notes	Bonds	
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ -	\$ 1,383,929	\$ 918,533	\$ 2,302,462
Purchases <sup>1</sup>	190,009	273,742	50,899	514,650
Sales <sup>1</sup>	(50)	(50)	-	(100)
Principal payments and maturities	(21,824)	(366,328)	(20,755)	(408,907)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	326	(1,828)	(7,468)	(8,970)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	-	736	1,733	2,469
Subtotal of activity	168,461	(93,728)	24,409	99,142
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 168,461	\$ 1,290,201	\$ 942,942	\$ 2,401,604
Purchases <sup>1</sup>	961,511	2,297,336	586,011	3,844,858
Sales <sup>1</sup>	-	(53)	-	(53)
Realized gains (losses), net <sup>2</sup>	-	2	-	2
Principal payments and maturities	(806,405)	(437,890)	(23,880)	(1,268,175)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	2,370	(17,816)	(10,447)	(25,893)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	-	1,796	1,732	3,528
Subtotal of activity	157,476	1,843,375	553,416	2,554,267
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 325,937	\$ 3,133,576	\$ 1,496,358	\$ 4,955,871

### Year Ended December 31, 2019

#### Supplemental information - par value of transactions:

Purchases <sup>3</sup>	\$ 191,399	\$ 273,096	\$ 48,430	\$ 512,925
Sales	(50)	(50)	-	(100)

### Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### Supplemental information - par value of transactions:

Purchases <sup>3</sup>	\$ 962,924	\$ 2,209,074	\$ 452,695	\$ 3,624,693
Sales	-	(50)	-	(50)

<sup>1</sup> Purchases and sales may include payments and receipts related to principal, premiums, discounts, and inflation compensation adjustments to the basis of inflation-indexed securities. The amount reported as sales includes the realized gains and losses on such transactions.

<sup>2</sup> Realized gains (losses), net is the offset of the amount of realized gains and losses included in the reported sales amount.

<sup>3</sup> Includes inflation compensation.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Allocated to the Bank			
	Residential MBS	Commercial MBS	Total federal agency and GSE MBS	GSE debt securities
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 929,440	\$ -	\$ 929,440	\$ 1,513
Purchases <sup>1</sup>	18,698	-	18,698	-
Sales <sup>1</sup>	(172)	-	(172)	-
Realized gains (losses), net <sup>2</sup>	3	-	3	-
Principal payments and maturities	(143,128)	-	(143,128)	(34)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(4,750)	-	(4,750)	(12)
Annual reallocation adjustment <sup>3</sup>	(10,656)	-	(10,656)	(17)
Subtotal of activity	(140,005)	-	(140,005)	(63)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 789,435	\$ -	\$ 789,435	\$ 1,450
Purchases <sup>1</sup>	698,006	6,070	704,076	-
Sales <sup>1</sup>	(86)	-	(86)	-
Realized gains (losses), net <sup>2</sup>	3	-	3	-
Principal payments and maturities	(343,917)	(171)	(344,088)	-
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(12,064)	(43)	(12,107)	(12)
Annual reallocation adjustment <sup>3</sup>	(44,732)	(180)	(44,912)	(74)
Subtotal of activity	297,210	5,676	302,886	(86)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 1,086,645	\$ 5,676	\$ 1,092,321	\$ 1,364

### Year Ended December 31, 2019

#### Supplemental information - par value of transactions:

Purchases	\$ 18,372	\$ -	\$ 18,372	\$ -
Sales	(166)	-	(166)	-

### Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### Supplemental information - par value of transactions:

Purchases	\$ 669,789	\$ 5,425	\$ 675,214	\$ -
Sales	(82)	-	(82)	-

<sup>1</sup> Purchases and sales may include payments and receipts related to principal, premiums, and discounts. The amount reported as sales includes the realized gains and losses on such transactions. Purchases and sales exclude MBS TBA transactions that are settled on a net basis.

<sup>2</sup> Realized gains (losses), net is the offset of the amount of realized gains and losses included in the reported sales amount.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects the annual adjustment to the Bank's allocated portion of the related SOMA securities that results from the annual settlement of the interdistrict settlement account, as discussed in Note 3k.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Total SOMA			
	Residential MBS	Commercial MBS	Total federal agency and GSE MBS	GSE debt securities
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 1,683,532	\$ -	\$ 1,683,532	\$ 2,741
Purchases <sup>1</sup>	34,259	-	34,259	-
Sales <sup>1</sup>	(316)	-	(316)	-
Realized gains (losses), net <sup>2</sup>	6	-	6	-
Principal payments and maturities	(261,805)	-	(261,805)	(62)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(8,687)	-	(8,687)	(22)
Subtotal of activity	(236,543)	-	(236,543)	(84)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 1,446,989	\$ -	\$ 1,446,989	\$ 2,657
Purchases <sup>1</sup>	1,335,062	11,375	1,346,437	-
Sales <sup>1</sup>	(167)	-	(167)	-
Realized gains (losses), net <sup>2</sup>	5	-	5	-
Principal payments and maturities	(659,968)	(330)	(660,298)	-
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(23,168)	(83)	(23,251)	(23)
Subtotal of activity	651,764	10,962	662,726	(23)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 2,098,753	\$ 10,962	\$ 2,109,715	\$ 2,634

### Year Ended December 31, 2019

#### Supplemental information - par value of transactions:

Purchases	\$ 33,662	\$ -	\$ 33,662	\$ -
Sales	(304)	-	(304)	-

### Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### Supplemental information - par value of transactions:

Purchases	\$ 1,281,077	\$ 10,170	\$ 1,291,247	\$ -
Sales	(158)	-	(158)	-

<sup>1</sup> Purchases and sales may include payments and receipts related to principal, premiums, and discounts. The amount reported as sales includes the realized gains and losses on such transactions. Purchases and sales exclude MBS TBA transactions that are settled on a net basis.

<sup>2</sup> Realized gains (losses), net is the offset of the amount of realized gains and losses included in the reported sales amount.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### b. Foreign Currency Denominated Investments

The Bank conducts foreign currency operations and, on behalf of the Reserve Banks, holds the resulting three types of foreign currency denominated investments in the SOMA.

The Bank holds foreign currency deposits with foreign central banks and with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). The Bank also invests in foreign government debt instruments of France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Japan. These foreign government debt instruments are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing foreign governments. In addition, the Bank may enter into repurchase agreements to purchase government debt securities for which the accepted collateral is the debt instruments issued by a foreign government.

The Bank's allocated share of activity related to foreign currency denominated investments was 33.606 percent and 31.731 percent at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Information about foreign currency denominated investments recorded at amortized cost and valued at foreign currency market exchange rates allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows (in millions):

	Allocated to Bank		Total SOMA	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<b>Euro:</b>				
Foreign currency deposits	\$ 2,217	\$ 2,187	\$ 6,597	\$ 6,892
Dutch government debt instruments	920	458	2,738	1,443
French government debt instruments	923	834	2,746	2,629
German government debt instruments	358	363	1,066	1,145
<b>Japanese yen:</b>				
Foreign currency deposits	2,835	2,460	8,436	7,752
Japanese government debt instruments	209	270	621	850
Total	<u>\$ 7,462</u>	<u>\$ 6,572</u>	<u>\$ 22,204</u>	<u>\$ 20,711</u>

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no repurchase agreements outstanding and, consequently, no related foreign securities held as collateral.

Total net interest income earned on foreign currency denominated investments and allocated to the Bank for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was immaterial. The total SOMA amounts are as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA	
	2020	2019
Net interest income: <sup>1</sup>		
Euro	\$ (40)	\$ (34)
Japanese yen	-	1
Total net interest income	<u>\$ (40)</u>	<u>\$ (33)</u>

<sup>1</sup> As a result of negative interest rates in certain foreign currency denominated investments held in the SOMA, interest income on foreign currency denominated investments, net contains negative interest of \$51 million and \$44 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Accrued interest receivable on foreign currency denominated investments, net was \$74 million and \$66 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, of which \$25 million and \$21 million, respectively,

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

was allocated to the Bank. These amounts are reported as a component of “System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

The remaining maturity distribution of foreign currency denominated investments that were allocated to the Bank at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows (in millions):

	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	91 days to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 year to 10 years	Total
<b>December 31, 2020</b>						
Euro	\$ 549	\$ 79	\$ 1,957	\$ 740	\$ 1,093	\$ 4,418
Japanese yen	2,835	194	13	2	-	3,044
Total	<u>\$ 3,384</u>	<u>\$ 273</u>	<u>\$ 1,970</u>	<u>\$ 742</u>	<u>\$ 1,093</u>	<u>\$ 7,462</u>
<b>December 31, 2019</b>						
Euro	\$ 2,186	\$ 15	\$ 116	\$ 871	\$ 654	\$ 3,842
Japanese yen	2,461	35	234	-	-	2,730
Total	<u>\$ 4,647</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>	<u>\$ 871</u>	<u>\$ 654</u>	<u>\$ 6,572</u>

There were no foreign exchange contracts related to foreign currency operations outstanding as of December 31, 2020.

The Bank enters into commitments to buy foreign government debt instruments and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis. As of December 31, 2020, there were no outstanding commitments to purchase foreign government debt instruments. During 2020, there were purchases, sales and maturities of foreign government debt instruments of \$2,281 million, \$12 million and \$1,564 million, respectively, of which \$767 million, \$4 million and \$523 million, respectively, were allocated to the Bank.

In connection with its foreign currency activities, the Bank may enter into transactions that are subject to varying degrees of off-balance-sheet market risk and counterparty credit risk that result from their future settlement. The Bank controls these risks by obtaining credit approvals, establishing transaction limits, receiving collateral in some cases, and performing monitoring procedures.

Foreign currency working balances held and foreign exchange contracts executed by the Bank to facilitate international payments and currency transactions made on behalf of foreign central banks and U.S. official institution customers were immaterial as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

#### c. Central Bank Liquidity Swaps

##### *U.S. Dollar Liquidity Swaps*

The Bank’s allocated share of U.S. dollar liquidity swaps was 33.606 percent and 31.731 percent at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The total foreign currency held in the SOMA under U.S. dollar liquidity swaps at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$17,883 million and \$3,728 million, respectively, of which \$6,010 million and \$1,183 million, respectively, was allocated to the Bank.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The remaining maturity distribution of U.S. dollar liquidity swaps that were allocated to the Bank at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows (in millions):

Currency swap transacted in	2020			2019		
	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	Total	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	Total
Danish krone	\$ -	\$ 118	\$ 118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Euro	1,062	346	1,408	1,183	-	1,183
Mexican peso	-	380	380	-	-	-
Singapore dollar	327	404	731	-	-	-
Swiss franc	1,019	2,354	3,373	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,408</u>	<u>\$ 3,602</u>	<u>\$ 6,010</u>	<u>\$ 1,183</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,183</u>

Net income earned on U.S. dollar liquidity swaps is reported as “System Open Market Account: Central bank liquidity swaps” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### **Foreign Currency Liquidity Swaps**

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no balance outstanding related to foreign currency liquidity swaps.

#### **d. Fair Value of SOMA Assets and Liabilities**

The fair value amounts below are presented solely for informational purposes and are not intended to comply with the fair value disclosures required by FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement*. Although the fair value of SOMA security holdings can be substantially greater than or less than the recorded value at any point in time, these unrealized gains or losses have no effect on the ability of the Reserve Banks, as the central bank, to meet their financial obligations and responsibilities. Because SOMA securities are recorded at amortized cost, cumulative unrealized gains (losses) are not recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and the changes in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) are not recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The fair value of the Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, and GSE debt securities and foreign government debt instruments held in the SOMA is subject to market risk, arising from movements in market variables such as interest rates and credit risk. The fair value of federal agency and GSE MBS is also affected by the expected rate of prepayments of mortgage loans underlying the securities. The fair value of foreign government debt instruments is also affected by currency risk. Based on evaluations performed as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no credit impairments of SOMA securities holdings.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table presents the amortized cost, fair value, and cumulative unrealized gains (losses) on the Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, and GSE debt securities allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA at December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	Allocated to the Bank					
	2020			2019		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains (losses), net	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains (losses), net
Treasury securities:						
Bills	\$ 168,756	\$ 168,775	\$ 19	\$ 91,907	\$ 91,917	\$ 10
Notes	1,622,433	1,652,646	30,213	703,896	711,193	7,297
Bonds	774,751	899,165	124,414	514,442	583,038	68,596
Total Treasury securities	2,565,940	2,720,586	154,646	1,310,245	1,386,148	75,903
Federal agency and GSE MBS						
Residential	\$ 1,086,645	\$ 1,114,714	\$ 28,069	\$ 789,435	\$ 800,790	\$ 11,355
Commercial	5,676	5,774	98	-	-	-
Total federal agency and GSE MBS	1,092,321	1,120,488	28,167	789,435	800,790	11,355
GSE debt securities	1,364	1,835	471	1,450	1,824	374
Total domestic SOMA portfolio securities holdings	<u>\$ 3,659,625</u>	<u>\$ 3,842,909</u>	<u>\$ 183,284</u>	<u>\$ 2,101,130</u>	<u>\$ 2,188,762</u>	<u>\$ 87,632</u>
Memorandum - Commitments for purchases of:						
Treasury securities	\$ 2,709	\$ 2,709	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
Federal agency and GSE MBS	104,653	105,148	495	2,279	2,284	5
Memorandum - Commitments for sales of:						
Treasury securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal agency and GSE MBS	45	46	1	-	-	-
	Total SOMA					
	2020			2019		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains (losses), net	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains (losses), net
Treasury securities:						
Bills	\$ 325,937	\$ 325,974	\$ 37	\$ 168,461	\$ 168,479	\$ 18
Notes	3,133,576	3,191,929	58,353	1,290,201	1,303,576	13,375
Bonds	1,496,358	1,736,653	240,295	942,942	1,068,675	125,733
Total Treasury securities	4,955,871	5,254,556	298,685	2,401,604	2,540,730	139,126
Federal agency and GSE MBS						
Residential	\$ 2,098,753	\$ 2,152,965	\$ 54,212	\$ 1,446,989	\$ 1,467,802	\$ 20,813
Commercial	10,962	11,152	190	-	-	-
Total federal agency and GSE MBS	2,109,715	2,164,117	54,402	1,446,989	1,467,802	20,813
GSE debt securities	2,634	3,544	910	2,657	3,344	687
Total domestic SOMA portfolio securities holdings	<u>\$ 7,068,220</u>	<u>\$ 7,422,217</u>	<u>\$ 353,997</u>	<u>\$ 3,851,250</u>	<u>\$ 4,011,876</u>	<u>\$ 160,626</u>
Memorandum - Commitments for purchases of:						
Treasury securities	\$ 5,232	\$ 5,232	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
Federal agency and GSE MBS	202,127	203,084	957	4,177	4,187	10
Memorandum - Commitments for sales of:						
Treasury securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal agency and GSE MBS	88	88	-	-	-	-

The fair value of Treasury securities and GSE debt securities was determined using pricing services that provide market consensus prices based on indicative quotes from various market participants. The fair value of federal agency and GSE MBS were determined using pricing services that utilize a model-based approach that considers observable inputs for similar securities.

The cost bases of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, central bank liquidity swaps, and other investments held in the SOMA portfolio approximate fair value. Due to the short-term nature of these



## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

agreements and the defined amount that will be received upon settlement, the cost basis approximates fair value.

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fair value of foreign currency denominated investments held in the SOMA was \$22,374 million and \$20,829 million, respectively, of which \$7,519 million and \$6,609 million, respectively, was allocated to the Bank. The fair value of foreign government debt instruments was determined using pricing services that provide market consensus prices based on indicative quotes from various market participants. Due to the short-term nature of foreign currency deposits, the cost basis is estimated to approximate fair value.

The following tables provide additional information on the amortized cost and fair value of the federal agency and GSE MBS portfolios allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA at December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

Distribution of MBS holdings by coupon rate	Allocated to the Bank			
	2020		2019	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
<b>Residential</b>				
1.5%	\$ 10,366	\$ 10,436	\$ -	\$ -
2.0%	171,508	173,215	3,373	3,337
2.5%	267,981	272,016	43,640	43,461
3.0%	302,205	308,676	293,869	294,928
3.5%	196,765	204,573	272,091	276,436
4.0%	103,553	108,065	132,221	135,255
4.5%	24,713	26,889	30,982	33,035
5.0%	7,520	8,533	10,572	11,414
5.5%	1,755	1,995	2,327	2,528
6.0%	244	277	315	346
6.5%	35	39	45	50
Total	<u>\$ 1,086,645</u>	<u>\$ 1,114,714</u>	<u>\$ 789,435</u>	<u>\$ 800,790</u>
<b>Commercial</b>				
1.00% - 1.50%	\$ 44	\$ 43	\$ -	\$ -
1.51% - 2.00%	233	234	-	-
2.01% - 2.50%	689	700	-	-
2.51% - 3.00%	970	988	-	-
3.01% - 3.50%	1,690	1,724	-	-
3.51% - 4.00%	1,895	1,929	-	-
4.01% - 4.50%	155	156	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 5,676</u>	<u>\$ 5,774</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Distribution of MBS holdings by coupon rate	Total SOMA			
	2020		2019	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
<b>Residential</b>				
1.5%	\$ 20,021	\$ 20,156	\$ -	\$ -
2.0%	331,252	334,549	6,183	6,116
2.5%	517,579	525,374	79,991	79,661
3.0%	583,681	596,178	538,642	540,588
3.5%	380,033	395,114	498,727	506,691
4.0%	200,003	208,717	242,353	247,915
4.5%	47,732	51,934	56,789	60,551
5.0%	14,523	16,481	19,377	20,921
5.5%	3,390	3,853	4,266	4,633
6.0%	471	534	578	635
6.5%	68	75	83	91
Total	<u>\$ 2,098,753</u>	<u>\$ 2,152,965</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,989</u>	<u>\$ 1,467,802</u>
<b>Commercial</b>				
1.00% - 1.50%	\$ 84	\$ 83	\$ -	\$ -
1.51% - 2.00%	451	452	-	-
2.01% - 2.50%	1,330	1,352	-	-
2.51% - 3.00%	1,874	1,907	-	-
3.01% - 3.50%	3,263	3,330	-	-
3.51% - 4.00%	3,661	3,726	-	-
4.01% - 4.50%	299	302	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 10,962</u>	<u>\$ 11,152</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following tables present the realized gains (losses) and the change in the cumulative unrealized gains (losses) related to SOMA domestic securities holdings allocated to the Bank and held in the SOMA during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	Allocated to the Bank			
	2020		2019	
	Realized gains (losses), net <sup>1,2</sup>	Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) <sup>3,4</sup>	Realized gains (losses), net <sup>1,2</sup>	Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) <sup>3,4</sup>
Treasury securities	\$ 1	\$ 89,171	\$ -	\$ 56,685
Federal agency and GSE MBS				
Residential	344	18,373	5	34,492
Commercial	-	99	-	-
Total federal agency and GSE MBS	344	18,472	5	34,492
GSE debt securities	-	123	-	113
Total	\$ 345	\$ 107,766	\$ 5	\$ 91,290

<sup>1</sup> Realized gains (losses) for Treasury securities are reported in “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Treasury securities gains (losses), net” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

<sup>2</sup> Realized gains (losses) for federal agency GSE MBS are reported in “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains, net” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

<sup>3</sup> Because SOMA securities are recorded at amortized cost, the change in the cumulative unrealized gains (losses) is not reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

<sup>4</sup> The amount reported as change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) allocated to the Bank is affected by the annual adjustment to the Bank's allocated portion of the related SOMA securities, as discussed in Note 3f.

	Total SOMA			
	2020		2019	
	Realized gains (losses), net <sup>1,2</sup>	Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) <sup>3</sup>	Realized gains (losses), net <sup>1,2</sup>	Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) <sup>3</sup>
Treasury securities	\$ 2	\$ 159,559	\$ -	\$ 103,594
Federal agency and GSE MBS				
Residential	664	33,399	9	62,964
Commercial	-	190	-	-
Total federal agency and GSE MBS	664	33,589	9	62,964
GSE debt securities	-	223	-	206
Total	\$ 666	\$ 193,371	\$ 9	\$ 166,764

<sup>1</sup> Realized gains (losses) for Treasury securities are reported in “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Treasury securities gains (losses), net” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

<sup>2</sup> Realized gains (losses) for federal agency and GSE MBS are reported in “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains, net” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

<sup>3</sup> Because SOMA securities are recorded at amortized cost, the change in the cumulative unrealized gains (losses) is not reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The amount of change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) position, net related to foreign currency denominated investments was a gain of \$52 million and a gain of \$67 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, of which \$17 million and \$21 million, respectively, were allocated to the

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Bank. Realized gains, net related to foreign currency denominated investments were immaterial for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, GSE debt securities, and foreign government debt instruments are classified as Level 2 within the ASC 820 hierarchy because the fair values are based on indicative quotes and other observable inputs obtained from independent pricing services. The fair value hierarchy level of SOMA financial assets is not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with those assets.

#### (6) CONSOLIDATED VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

##### a. Summary Information for Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of CPFF II, CCF, MLF, and TALF II. Purchases of portfolio assets or extensions of loans by the LLCs are funded by loans extended by the Bank, the managing member. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The assets held by the LLCs are reported as “Consolidated variable interest entities: Assets held, net” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

The classification of assets and liabilities of the consolidated VIEs as of December 31, 2020 were as follows (in millions):

	CPFF II	CCF	MLF	TALF II	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents <sup>1</sup>	\$ 4	\$ 238	\$ 81	\$ 13	\$ 336
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities <sup>2</sup>	8,504	31,890	14,882	8,503	63,779
Short-term investments <sup>3</sup>	49	50	6	-	105
Corporate bonds <sup>4</sup>	-	5,540	-	-	5,540
Exchange-traded funds <sup>3</sup>	-	8,776	-	-	8,776
Municipal notes <sup>4</sup>	-	-	6,283	-	6,283
Loans <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	3,552	3,552
Other assets	-	41	26	107	174
<b>Total assets, net</b>	<b>\$ 8,557</b>	<b>\$ 46,535</b>	<b>\$ 21,278</b>	<b>\$ 12,175</b>	<b>\$ 88,545</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Net assets and liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 8,543</b>	<b>\$ 46,533</b>	<b>\$ 21,272</b>	<b>\$ 12,171</b>	<b>\$ 88,520</b>

<sup>1</sup> The portion of Treasury’s preferred equity contributions that are invested in cash and cash equivalents at the Bank are eliminated in consolidation and are as follows: \$1.5 billion for the CPFF II, \$5.6 billion in the CCF, \$2.6 billion in the MLF, and \$1.5 billion in the TALF II.

<sup>2</sup> Represents the portion of the Treasury preferred equity contribution to the credit facilities which are held as short-term investments, non-marketable securities at amortized cost, and the related earnings on those investments.

<sup>3</sup> Reported at fair value

<sup>4</sup> Reported at amortized cost

<sup>5</sup> Reported at principal amount outstanding.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table presents the components of the LLCs' net operating income recorded by the Bank for the year ended December 31 (in millions):

	CPFF II	CCF	MLF	TALF II	Total
Interest income <sup>1</sup>	\$ 17	\$ 39	\$ 38	\$ 18	\$ 112
Other items of income (loss):					
Dividends	-	147	-	-	147
Fees	36	-	1	1	38
Other <sup>2</sup>	-	343	-	-	343
Total other items of income	36	490	1	1	528
Less: professional fees	8	9	3	4	24
Net income attributable to consolidated VIEs	\$ 45	\$ 520	\$ 36	\$ 15	\$ 616
Allocated to non-controlling Treasury interest	\$ 40	\$ 463	\$ 32	\$ 13	\$ 548
Allocated to Reserve Bank	5	57	4	2	68

<sup>1</sup> Recorded when earned and includes amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes realized and unrealized gains and losses on portfolio holdings.

At December 31, 2020, the maturity distribution of the LLCs' holdings were as follows (in millions):

	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	91 days to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Non-specified term	Total
Cash equivalents	\$ 281	\$ 54	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 335
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	63,779	-	-	-	-	63,779
Short-term investments	-	79	26	-	-	105
Corporate bonds	17	82	425	5,016	-	5,540
Exchange traded funds	-	-	-	-	8,776	8,776
Municipal notes	-	-	925	5,358	-	6,283
Loans	-	-	-	3,552	-	3,552
Total	\$ 64,077	\$ 215	\$ 1,376	\$ 13,926	\$ 8,776	\$ 88,370

#### **Credit Impairment**

Investments held by the CPFF II, CCF, and MLF are subject to review each reporting period to identify indications of possible credit impairment. Impairment is evaluated using numerous factors including collectability, liquidity and credit support, collateral, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. If, after analyzing the above factors, an investment is determined to be impaired, then an evaluation is performed to determine if the impairment is other-than-temporary by considering whether it is probable that the LLC will be unable to collect substantially all of the contractual interest and principal payment on the maturity date of the investment. If the impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the amortized cost of the individual security is written down to estimated fair value and a realized loss is recorded.

As of December 31, 2020, there were no assets for which the Bank considered impairment to be other-than-temporary and no assets were impaired, restructured, past due, or on non-accrual status, and no allowance for credit impairment was required.

#### **Allowance for Loan Losses**

TALF II's loans are subject to review each reporting period to identify and evaluate loans that had indications of possible impairment. TALF II will recognize an allowance for loan loss for the loans when it is probable that TALF II will be unable to collect all amounts due, including both the contractual interest and principal payments under the loan agreement. Based on current information and events, if it is probable that a loan loss has been or will be incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, a loan loss is recorded. As of December 31, 2020, no loans were considered impaired and there were no allowances for loan losses.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### b. Fair Value

The following table presents the LLC's holdings at December 31, 2020, reported at fair value (in millions). Amortized cost is provided as supplemental information.

Assets at fair value	Amortized cost <sup>1</sup>	Unrealized gains <sup>2</sup>	Unrealized losses <sup>2</sup>	Fair value
Cash equivalents	\$ 335	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 335
Short-term investments	105	-	-	105
Exchange-traded funds	8,435	341	-	8,776
Total	\$ 8,875	\$ 341	\$ -	\$ 9,216

<sup>1</sup> Original cost for CCF's exchange-traded funds.

<sup>2</sup> Unrealized gains (losses) are reported as a component of "Consolidated variable interest entities: Income, net" in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The following table presents the LLC's holdings at December 31, 2020, reported at amortized cost (in millions). Fair value is provided as supplemental information.

Assets at amortized cost	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains <sup>1</sup>	Unrealized losses <sup>1</sup>	Fair value
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	\$ 63,779	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,779
Corporate bonds	5,540	45	(1)	5,584
Municipal notes	6,283	144	(3)	6,424
Total	\$ 75,602	\$ 189	\$ (4)	\$ 75,787

<sup>1</sup> Because the LLCs' holdings are recorded at amortized cost, unrealized gains (losses) are not reported in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Collateral associated with loans were assigned a lending value, reduced by a margin, upon initial extension of credit to determine the maximum amount TALF II can lend. The following table presents the loan principal and collateral fair value on TALF II's loans at December 31, 2020 (in millions):

Loans <sup>2</sup>	Loan principal	Collateral fair value <sup>1</sup>
	\$ 3,552	\$ 4,215

<sup>1</sup> Collateral fair value reflects the market value of collateral including accrued interest.

<sup>2</sup> All loans are fully collateralized.

The following table presents the financial instruments recorded at fair value as of December 31, 2020 by ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements & Disclosures* hierarchy (in millions):

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents	\$ 281	\$ 54	\$ -	\$ 335
Short-term investments	-	105	-	105
Exchange-traded funds	8,776	-	-	8,776
Total investments at fair value	\$ 9,057	\$ 159	\$ -	\$ 9,216

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

At December 31, 2020, the ratings breakdown of LLC holdings were as follows (in millions):

	<u>AAA</u>	<u>AA+ to AA-</u>	<u>A+ to A-</u>	<u>BBB+ to BBB-</u>	<u>BB+ and lower</u>	<u>Government/ agency</u>	<u>Not rated<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 335	\$ -	\$ 335
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	-	-	-	-	-	63,779	-	63,779
Short-term investments	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	105
Corporate bonds	26	443	1,615	3,232	224	-	-	5,540
Exchange-traded funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,776	8,776
Municipal notes	-	-	-	3,376	-	-	2,907	6,283

<sup>1</sup> Not rated categorization includes municipal notes with private ratings.

Note: Lowest of all ratings is used for the purpose of this table if rated by two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

At December 31, 2020, the ratings breakdown of the fair value of collateral securing TALF II's loans were as follows (in millions):

<u>Collateral sector</u>	<u>AAA</u>	<u>Government/ agency</u>	<u>Total</u>
SBA loans	\$ -	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,338
Commercial mortgages	998	-	998
Leveraged loans	602	-	602
Student loans	221	-	221
Premium finance	56	-	56
Total	<u>\$ 1,877</u>	<u>\$ 2,338</u>	<u>\$ 4,215</u>

Note: Lowest of all ratings is used for the purpose of this table if rated by two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

#### c. Risk Profile

Short-term investments are subject to minimal interest rate and credit risk as these are principally short-term government-guaranteed investments.

Under the CCF, credit-related risk on corporate bonds arises from losses due to defaults by corporate borrowers under the bond indentures pursuant to which the corporate bonds are issued. Credit-related risk on ETFs arises from the ETFs holdings of corporate bonds. The rate of defaults on corporate bonds will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions, industry sector conditions, particularly those sectors affected by COVID-19, and the individual financial circumstances of the borrowers. The loss severity on corporate bonds that default is affected by the valuation of assets and business units, the borrower's credit structure, and the outcomes of negotiations and legal proceedings, among other factors. A small portion of bonds are non-investment grade and some ETFs target non-investment grade bonds, which have a heightened risk of default and loss.

Additionally, the rate of interest payable on corporate bonds is generally fixed at the time of issuance, although a small number of bonds owned by CCF carry a floating rate of interest. ETFs are typically benchmarked to an index with regular rebalancing that involves purchases of new bond issues, acquisition of existing issues that are underweight in the index, and disposal of issues no longer eligible for the index or overweight in the index. CCF is exposed to uncertainties in the rebalancing process including variations in the purchase and sale prices of bonds acquired or sold by an ETF and changes in the risk profile and composition of ETF bond holdings over time. ETFs do not mature and will require market exit, which is subject to market pricing at the time of exit.

The fair value of any particular corporate bond or ETF is also subject to substantial variation due to numerous market factors that have little or no correlation to the performance of a particular instrument.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Adverse developments in the corporate bond or ETF markets could have a considerable effect on CCF due to its investment concentration in the corporate bond and corporate bond ETF markets.

Under the MLF, credit-related risk on municipal securities arises from losses due to an inability of a particular issuer to repay its debt. Primary factors affecting a state's ability to repay its debt include the general economic condition of the state, which impacts key tax revenues, the state's own financial condition and the level of political and financial support from the federal government. The MLF's portfolio is subject to changes in general municipal market conditions. Certain notes may be repayable from proceeds of future bond issuances, or take-out bonds, and lack of market access would greatly increase risk of non-payment. In addition, deteriorating market conditions may make it more costly, or not possible, for issuers to raise liquidity or fund necessary capital projects.

TALF II investments are exposed to credit risk from the commercial mortgage backed securities, collateralized loan obligations, and certain ABS collateralizing TALF Loans. Credit losses far in excess of expectations on the pools of loans and receivables underlying these securities may result in a default on the payment of principal or interest on the securities, which in turn could result in credit impairment on the related loans. SBA ABS are backed by Small Business Administration loans guaranteed by the U.S. Government and therefore do not expose TALF II to credit losses. TALF II is also exposed to interest rate risk from the securities collateralizing loans, particularly securities that pay fixed rate coupons, as an increase in interest rates would lower the securities' fair value. TALF program terms permit borrowers to satisfy obligations under their loans by surrendering collateral securities in lieu of payment, and borrowers would be incented to do so if credit or market risk factors caused a decline in the securities' value in excess of margin on the related loans. As of December 31, 2020, all TALF loans were fully collateralized and no securities collateralizing TALF loans had been thus surrendered.

#### d. Equity Contributions

The following table presents the Treasury's capital contributions as of December 31, 2020 (in millions), which are reported as "Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - capital contribution" in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital.

	<u>Treasury's capital contributions</u>
CPFF II	\$ 10,000
CCF	37,500
MLF	17,500
TALF II	10,000
Total	<u>\$ 75,000</u>

The assets of the VIE and the amounts provided by the Treasury as credit protection are used to secure the loans from the Bank. Funds provided by the Treasury's preferred equity contribution are invested as mutually agreed upon by each LLC and Treasury and consented to by the Bank. Additionally, the managing member has contributed a nominal amount to each LLC.



## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### e. Short-Term Investments in Non-Marketable Securities

In accordance with the terms of the Preferred Equity Investment Agreements for CPFF II, CCF, MLF and TALF II, approximately 85 percent of the Treasury’s initial equity contribution was invested in overnight non-marketable securities issued by the Treasury to the LLCs. These investments are reported as restricted cash and cash equivalents as there are contractual limitations and restrictions on the use of the funds and ability to withdraw the funds. The remaining equity contribution of approximately 15 percent of the initial equity contribution was held in cash on deposit at the Bank to support the liquidity needs of the LLC. Due to the short-term nature of cash equivalents and non-marketable securities, the cost basis is estimated to approximate fair value.

#### (7) BANK PREMISES, EQUIPMENT, AND SOFTWARE

Bank premises and equipment at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows (in millions):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bank premises and equipment:		
Land and land improvements	\$ 69	\$ 69
Buildings	604	609
Building machinery and equipment	148	142
Construction in progress	30	11
Furniture and equipment	<u>94</u>	<u>98</u>
Subtotal	945	929
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(454)</u>	<u>(434)</u>
Bank premises and equipment, net	<u>\$ 491</u>	<u>\$ 495</u>
Depreciation expense, for the years ended December 31	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>

The Bank leases space to outside tenants with remaining lease terms ranging from 1 to 9 years, which reflect any renewal options the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise or termination options not reasonably certain to exercise. Rental income from such leases was \$6 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and is reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): Other” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Future minimum lease payments that the Bank will receive under non-cancelable lease agreements in existence at December 31, 2020, are as follows (in millions):

2021	\$ 5
2022	3
2023	2
2024	1
2025	1
Thereafter	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16</u>

The Bank had capitalized software assets, net of amortization, of \$65 million and \$161 million at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Amortization expense was \$33 million and \$36 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Capitalized software assets are reported as a component of “Other assets” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and the related amortization is reported as a component of “Operating expenses: Other” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### (8) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In conducting its operations, the Bank enters into contractual commitments, normally with fixed expiration dates or termination provisions, at specific rates and for specific purposes.

At December 31, 2020, the Bank was obligated under non-cancelable leases for premises with a remaining term of approximately 1 year. The lease term and the recorded amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include any renewal options reasonably certain to be exercised or termination options not reasonably certain to be exercised. These leases provide for increased lease payments based upon increases in real estate taxes, operating costs, or selected price indexes.

Rental expense for certain operating facilities, warehouses, and data processing (including taxes, insurance, and maintenance when included in rent), was \$3 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Lease right-of-use assets, future minimum lease payments, and lease liabilities under non-cancelable operating leases, at December 31, 2020, were immaterial.

At December 31, 2020, there were no material unrecorded unconditional purchase commitments or obligations in excess of one year.

Under an insurance agreement of the Reserve Banks, each of the Reserve Banks has agreed to bear, on a per-incident basis, a share of certain losses in excess of 1 percent of the capital paid-in of the claiming Reserve Bank, up to 50 percent of the total capital paid-in of all Reserve Banks. Losses are borne in the ratio of a Reserve Bank's capital paid-in to the total capital paid-in of all Reserve Banks at the beginning of the calendar year in which the loss is shared. No claims were outstanding under the agreement at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Bank is involved in certain legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Although it is difficult to predict the ultimate outcome of these actions, in management's opinion, based on discussions with counsel, the legal actions and claims will be resolved without material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Bank.

### (9) RETIREMENT AND THRIFT PLANS

#### Retirement Plans

The Bank currently offers three defined benefit retirement plans to its employees, based on length of service and level of compensation. Substantially all of the employees of the Reserve Banks, Board of Governors, and Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System (OEB) participate in the Retirement Plan for Employees of the Federal Reserve System (System Plan).<sup>1</sup> Under the Dodd-Frank Act, eligible Bureau employees may participate in the System Plan and, during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 certain costs associated with the System Plan were reimbursed by the Bureau.

In addition, employees at certain compensation levels participate in the BEP and certain Reserve Bank officers participate in the SERP.

The Bank, on behalf of the System, recognizes the net asset or net liability and costs associated with the System Plan in its consolidated financial statements. The Bank reports the service cost related to the System Plan, as "Operating expenses: System pension service cost" in its Consolidated Statements of Operations, and other net benefit costs related to the System Plan as a component of "Other items of income (loss):

---

<sup>1</sup> The OEB was established by the System to administer selected System benefit plans.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Other components of net benefit costs” in its Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Bank reports the service costs related to the BEP and SERP as a component of “Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits” in its Consolidated Statements of Operations. Accrued pension benefit costs are reported as a component of “Prepaid pension benefit costs” if the funded status is a net asset or “Accrued benefit costs” if the funded status is a net liability in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the System Plan benefit obligation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 19,071	\$ 15,633
Service cost-benefits earned during the period	662	510
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	684	699
Actuarial loss	3,677	2,708
Contributions by plan participants	5	4
Special termination benefits	19	14
Benefits paid	<u>(524)</u>	<u>(497)</u>
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at December 31	<u>\$ 23,594</u>	<u>\$ 19,071</u>

Annually, the Society of Actuaries Retirement Plan Experience Committee released updated mortality tables and mortality projection scales. This year, the System reviewed the mortality tables released in October 2019 relative to the System’s actual retiree mortality experience, as part of the demographic experience study that is conducted every five years. As a result, the System adopted for year-end 2020 the modified MP-2019 projections scales and Pri-2012 mortality tables with various adjustments to reflect the recent mortality experience of System retirees. These adjustments resulted in a reduction to the Retirement Plan projected benefit obligation of approximately \$95 million in 2020.

Following is a reconciliation showing the beginning and ending balance of the System Plan assets, the funded status, and the accrued pension benefit costs for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Estimated plan assets at January 1 (of which \$18,732 and \$15,389 is measured at fair value as of January 1, 2020 and 2019, respectively)	\$ 18,744	\$ 15,414
Actual return on plan assets	3,500	3,582
Contributions by the employers	935	241
Contributions by plan participants	5	4
Benefits paid	<u>(524)</u>	<u>(497)</u>
Estimated plan assets at December 31 (of which \$22,628 and \$18,732 is measured at fair value as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively)	<u>\$ 22,660</u>	<u>\$ 18,744</u>
Funded status and accrued pension benefit costs	<u>\$ (934)</u>	<u>\$ (327)</u>

Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss are shown below:

Prior service cost	(3)	\$ (11)
Net actuarial loss	<u>(4,201)</u>	<u>(3,030)</u>
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (4,204)</u>	<u>\$ (3,041)</u>

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank, on behalf of the System, funded \$900 million and \$220 million during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Bureau is required by the Dodd-Frank Act to fund the System plan for each Bureau employee based on an established formula. During the years ended December 2020 and 2019, the Bank received contributions from the Bureau of \$35 million and \$21 million, respectively.

The accumulated benefit obligation for the System Plan, which differs from the estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation because it is based on current rather than future compensation levels, was \$19,879 million and \$16,579 million at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The weighted-average assumptions used in developing the accumulated pension benefit obligation for the System Plan as of December 31 were as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	2.90%	3.48%
Rate of compensation increase	4.25%	4.25%

Net periodic benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were actuarially determined using a January 1 measurement date. The weighted-average assumptions used in developing net periodic benefit expenses for the System Plan for the years were as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	3.48%	4.36%
Expected asset return	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.25%	4.25%

Discount rates reflect yields available on high-quality corporate and other taxable bonds that would generate the cash flows necessary to pay the System Plan's benefits when due. The expected long-term rate of return on assets is an estimate that is based on a combination of factors, including the System Plan's asset allocation strategy and historical returns; surveys of expected rates of return for various asset classes; and projected returns for equities and fixed income investments based on observable inputs for real interest rates, inflation expectations, and equity risk premiums.

The components of net periodic pension benefit expense (credit) for the System Plan for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are shown below (in millions):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	\$ 662	\$ 510
Other components of periodic pension benefit expense:		
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	684	699
Amortization of prior service cost	8	9
Amortization of actuarial loss	132	176
Expected return on plan assets	(1,125)	(914)
Special termination benefits	19	14
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection contributions	(35)	(21)
Other components of periodic pension benefit expense	(317)	(37)
Total periodic pension benefit expense	<u>\$ 345</u>	<u>\$ 473</u>

The service cost component of periodic pension benefit expense is reported as "Operating expenses System pension service cost" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the other components of periodic

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

pension benefit expense are reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): Other components of net benefit costs” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The recognition of special termination benefits is primarily the result of enhanced retirement benefits provided to employees in the normal course of operations. Following is a summary of expected benefit payments, excluding enhanced retirement benefits (in millions):

2021	\$	562
2022		601
2023		642
2024		685
2025		729
2026 - 2030		<u>4,347</u>
Total	\$	<u>7,566</u>

The System’s Committee on Plan Administration is responsible for oversight of the operations of the Retirement Plan, which includes the Retirement Plan trust and for determining the amounts necessary to maintain the Retirement Plan on an actuarially sound basis and the amounts that employers must contribute to pay the expenses of OEB and the Retirement Plan.

The System’s Committee on Investment Performance (CIP) is responsible for establishing investment policies, selecting investment managers, and monitoring the investment managers’ compliance with its policies. At December 31, 2020, the System Plan’s assets were held in 38 investment vehicles: 5 actively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolios, a passively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolio, an actively-managed high yield fixed income portfolio, an indexed U.S. equity fund, an indexed non-U.S. developed-markets equity fund, an indexed emerging-markets equity fund, 7 private equity limited partnerships, a private equity separate account, 4 core real estate funds, 15 real estate limited partnerships, and a money market fund.

The diversification of the System Plan’s investments is designed to limit concentration of risk and the risk of loss related to an individual asset class. The five actively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolios are separate accounts benchmarked to a custom benchmark of 55 percent Bloomberg Barclays Long Credit Index and 45 percent of either Bloomberg, Barclays or Citigroup 15+ years Treasury STRIPS Index. This custom benchmark was selected as a proxy to match the liabilities of the System Plan and the guidelines for these portfolios are designed to limit portfolio deviations from the benchmark. The passively-managed long-duration fixed-income portfolio is invested in 2 commingled funds and is benchmarked to 55 percent Bloomberg Barclays Long Credit Index and 45 percent Bloomberg Barclays 20+ STRIPS Index. The actively-managed high yield fixed income portfolio is benchmarked to the ICE BofA BB U.S. High Yield Constrained Index. The indexed U.S. equity fund is intended to track the overall U.S. equity market across market capitalizations and is benchmarked to the CRSP U.S. Total Market Index. The indexed non-U.S. developed-markets equity fund is intended to track the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) World ex-US Investible Markets Index (IMI), which includes stocks from 22 markets deemed by MSCI to be “developed markets.” The indexed emerging-markets equity fund is intended to track the MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index, which includes stocks from 27 markets deemed by MSCI to be “emerging markets.”

The 3 indexed equity funds include stocks from across the market capitalization spectrum (i.e., large-, mid- and small-cap stocks).

The 7 private equity limited partnerships invest globally across various private equity strategies and the private equity separate account invests in various private equity funds (both primary and secondary

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

interests) and coinvestment opportunities globally in private companies and targets returns in excess of public markets over a complete market cycle.

The 4 core real estate funds invest in high quality, well leased, low leverage commercial real estate throughout the U.S.

The 15 real estate limited partnerships invest in non-core U.S. and international commercial real estate including development and repositioning of assets. Finally, the money market fund, which invests in short term Treasury and agency debt and repurchase agreements backed by Treasury and agency debt, is the repository for cash balances and adheres to a constant dollar methodology.

Permitted and prohibited investments, including the use of certain derivatives, are defined in either the trust agreement (for the passively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolio) or the investment guidelines (for the remaining investments). The CIP reviews the trust agreement and approves all investment guidelines as part of the selection of each investment to ensure that they are consistent with the CIP's investment objectives for the System Plan's assets.

The System Plan's policy weight and actual asset allocations at December 31, 2020 and 2019 by asset category, are as follows:

	2020	Actual asset allocations	
	Policy weight	2020	2019
Long-duration fixed income	50.0%	47.7%	46.1%
U.S. equities	19.7%	22.4%	24.6%
International equities	10.6%	12.1%	14.8%
Private equity	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
Real estate	5.0%	3.6%	3.9%
High yield fixed income	5.0%	3.4%	0.0%
Emerging markets equities	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%
Cash	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Employer contributions to the System Plan may be determined using different assumptions than those required for financial reporting. The System Plan's anticipated funding level for 2021 is \$960 million. In 2021, the Bank plans to make monthly contributions of \$80 million and will reevaluate the monthly contributions upon completion of the 2020 actuarial valuation. The Bank's projected benefit obligation, funded status, and net pension expenses for the BEP and the SERP at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and for the years then ended, were immaterial.

#### Determination of Fair Value

The System Plan's publicly traded investments are valued on the basis of the last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers, or pricing services. To determine the value of a particular investment, pricing services may use information on transactions in such investments, quotations from dealers, pricing metrics, market transactions in comparable investments, relationships observed in the market between investments, and calculated yield measures based on valuation methodologies commonly employed in the market for such investments.

Collective trust funds are valued using the net asset value, calculated daily, based on the fair value of the underlying investments. Private equity and real estate investments are valued using the net asset value, as a practical expedient, which is based on the fair value of the underlying investments. The net asset value is

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

adjusted for contributions, distributions, and both realized and unrealized gains and losses incurred during the period. The realized and unrealized gains and losses are based on reported valuation changes.

Because of the uncertainty inherent in determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available fair value, the fair value of these investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been reported if a readily available fair value had existed for these investments and may differ materially from the values that may ultimately be realized.

The following tables present the financial instruments recorded at fair value as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 by ASC 820 hierarchy (in millions):

Description	2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total <sup>1</sup>
Short-term investments	\$ 369	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 369
Treasury and federal agency securities	58	3,834	-	3,892
Corporate bonds	-	5,063	-	5,063
Other fixed income securities	-	517	-	517
Collective trusts	10,841	-	-	10,841
Real estate <sup>2</sup>	-	562	-	562
Investments measured at net asset value <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	1,387
Total investments at fair value <sup>4</sup>	<u>\$ 11,268</u>	<u>\$ 9,976</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,631</u>

<sup>1</sup> There were no transfers between Levels during the year ended December 31, 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Certain real estate investments measured at net asset value in 2019 have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

<sup>3</sup> Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

<sup>4</sup> In addition to total investments, the System Plan holds future margin receivable of \$1 million and future margin payable of \$4 million at December 31, 2020.

Description	2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total <sup>1</sup>
Short-term investments	\$ 194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 194
Treasury and federal agency securities	71	3,247	-	3,318
Corporate bonds	-	3,563	-	3,563
Other fixed income securities	-	435	-	435
Collective trusts	9,539	-	-	9,539
Investments measured at net asset value <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	1,690
Total investments at fair value <sup>3</sup>	<u>\$ 9,804</u>	<u>\$ 7,245</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,739</u>

<sup>1</sup> There were no transfers between Levels during the year ended December 31, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

<sup>3</sup> In addition to total investments at fair value, the System Plan holds future margin receivable of \$2 million and future margin payables of \$9 million at December 31, 2019.

The System Plan enters into futures contracts, traded on regulated exchanges, to manage certain risks and to maintain appropriate market exposure in meeting the investment objectives of the System Plan. The System Plan bears the market risk that arises from any unfavorable changes in the value of the securities or indexes underlying these futures contracts. The use of futures contracts involves, to varying degrees, elements of market risk in excess of the amount recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The guidelines established by the CIP further reduce risk by limiting the net futures positions, for most fund managers, to 15 percent of the market value of the advisor's portfolio.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, a portion of short-term investments was available for futures trading. There were \$13 million and \$5 million of Treasury securities pledged as collateral for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The System Plan also enters into currency spot and forward transactions as a means of hedging currency exposure for securities denominated in a foreign currency.

Forward currency transactions are non-exchange-traded contracts or agreements for delayed delivery of specific currencies in which the seller agrees to make delivery at a specified future date of specified currencies. Risks associated with forward currency contracts are the inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their respective contracts and movements in fair value and exchange rates. The forward contracts are customized for the specific asset(s) being hedged.

#### Thrift Plan

Employees of the Bank participate in the defined contribution Thrift Plan for Employees of the Federal Reserve System (Thrift Plan). The Bank matches 100 percent of the first 6 percent of employee contributions from the date of hire and provides an automatic employer contribution of 1 percent of eligible pay. The Bank's Thrift Plan contributions totaled \$34 million and \$33 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and are reported as a component of "Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### (10) POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN RETIREMENT PLANS AND POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

##### Postretirement Benefits Other Than Retirement Plans

In addition to the Bank's retirement plans, employees who have met certain age and length-of-service requirements are eligible for both medical and life insurance benefits during retirement.

The Bank and plan participants fund benefits payable under the medical and life insurance plans as due and the plans have no assets.

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the benefit obligation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	2020	2019
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 455	\$ 419
Service cost benefits earned during the period	23	19
Interest cost on accumulated benefit obligation	15	17
Net actuarial loss	43	16
Special termination benefits loss	-	1
Contributions by plan participants	4	4
Benefits paid	(19)	(20)
Plan amendments	(1)	(1)
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at December 31	<u>\$ 520</u>	<u>\$ 455</u>

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used in developing the postretirement benefit obligation were 2.61 percent and 3.31 percent, respectively.

Discount rates reflect yields available on high-quality corporate bonds that would generate the cash flows necessary to pay the plan's benefits when due. The System Plan discount rate assumption setting convention uses an unrounded rate.



## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of the plan assets, and the unfunded postretirement benefit obligation and accrued postretirement benefit costs for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions by the employer	15	16
Contributions by plan participants	4	4
Benefits paid	(19)	(20)
Medicare Part D subsidies	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Unfunded obligation and accrued postretirement benefit cost	<u>\$ 520</u>	<u>\$ 455</u>

Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss are shown below:

Prior service cost	\$ 17	\$ 27
Net actuarial loss	<u>(128)</u>	<u>(92)</u>
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (111)</u>	<u>\$ (65)</u>

Accrued postretirement benefit costs are reported as a component of “Accrued benefit costs” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

For measurement purposes, the assumed health-care cost trend rates at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are provided in the table below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Health-care cost trend rate assumed for next year	5.75%	6.00%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	4.75%	4.75%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2025	2025

The following is a summary of the components of net periodic postretirement benefit expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Service cost benefits earned during the period	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>
Other components of periodic postretirement benefit expense:		
Interest cost on accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 15	\$ 17
Amortization of prior service cost	(11)	(10)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	7	2
Special termination benefits loss	-	1
Other components of periodic postretirement benefit expense	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
Total periodic postretirement benefit expense	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>

The service cost component of periodic postretirement benefit expense is reported as a component of “Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the other

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

components of periodic postretirement benefit expense are reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): Other components of net benefit costs” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Net postretirement benefit costs are actuarially determined using a January 1 measurement date. At January 1, 2020 and 2019, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used to determine net periodic postretirement benefit costs were 3.31 percent and 4.26 percent, respectively.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 established a prescription drug benefit under Medicare (Medicare Part D) and a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health-care benefit plans that provide benefits that are at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. The benefits provided under the Bank’s plan to certain participants are at least actuarially equivalent to the Medicare Part D prescription drug benefit. The estimated effects of the subsidy are reflected in the actuarial loss in the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and net periodic postretirement benefit expense.

Federal Medicare Part D subsidy receipts were immaterial in the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Expected receipts in 2021, related to benefits paid in the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are immaterial.

Following is a summary of expected postretirement benefit payments (in millions):

	<u>Without subsidy</u>	<u>With subsidy</u>
2021	\$ 19	\$ 18
2022	20	19
2023	21	20
2024	22	22
2025	23	23
2026 - 2030	135	131
Total	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 233</u>

#### Postemployment Benefits

The Bank offers benefits to former qualifying or inactive employees. Postemployment benefit costs are actuarially determined using a December 31 measurement date and include the cost of providing disability; medical, dental, and vision insurance; survivor income benefits, and certain workers’ compensation expenses. The accrued postemployment benefit costs recognized by the Bank at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$33 million and \$36 million, respectively. This cost is included as a component of “Accrued benefit costs” in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. Net periodic postemployment benefit expense (credit) included in 2020 and 2019 operating expenses were \$2 million and \$5 million, respectively, and are recorded as a component of “Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### (11) ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Following is a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	2020			2019		
	Amount related to defined benefit retirement plan	Amount related to postretirement benefits other than retirement plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Amount related to defined benefit retirement plan	Amount related to postretirement benefits other than retirement plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
Balance at January 1	\$ (3,041)	\$ (65)	\$ (3,106)	\$ (3,187)	\$ (41)	\$ (3,228)
Change in funded status of benefit plans:						
Prior service costs arising during the year	-	1	1	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	8 <sup>1</sup>	(11) <sup>1</sup>	(3)	9 <sup>1</sup>	(10) <sup>1</sup>	(1)
Change in prior service costs related to benefit plans	8	(10)	(2)	9	(10)	(1)
Net actuarial loss arising during the year	(1,303)	(43)	(1,346)	(39)	(16)	(55)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	132 <sup>1</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup>	139	176 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	178
Change in actuarial (loss) gain related to benefit plans	(1,171)	(36)	(1,207)	137	(14)	123
Change in funded status of benefit plans - other comprehensive (loss) income	(1,163)	(46)	(1,209)	146	(24)	122
Balance at December 31	\$ (4,204)	\$ (111)	\$ (4,315)	\$ (3,041)	\$ (65)	\$ (3,106)

<sup>1</sup> Reclassification is reported as a component of "Other items of income (loss): Other components of net benefit costs" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Additional detail regarding the classification of accumulated other comprehensive loss is included in Note 9 and 10.

### (12) RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In accordance with the FRA, the Bank remits excess earnings to the Treasury after providing for the cost of operations, payment of dividends, and reservation of an amount necessary to maintain the Bank's allocated portion of the aggregate surplus limitation. The FRA currently limits aggregate Reserve Bank surplus to \$6.825 billion.

The following table presents the distribution of the Bank's and System total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	Bank's portion		System total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Reserve Bank and consolidated variable interest entities net income before providing for remittances to the Treasury	\$ 47,374	\$ 30,495	\$ 88,552	\$ 55,458
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(1,209)	122	(1,276)	149
Comprehensive income	\$ 46,165	\$ 30,617	\$ 87,276	\$ 55,607
Distribution of comprehensive income:				
Transfer to surplus	\$ -	\$ 128	\$ -	\$ -
Dividends	108	220	386	714
Earnings remittances to the Treasury	46,057	30,269	86,890	54,893
Total distribution of comprehensive income	\$ 46,165	\$ 30,617	\$ 87,276	\$ 55,607

# Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### (13) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The PMCCF, SMCCF, MLF, and TALF ceased extending credit on December 31, 2020. As a result, the Bank returned a portion of the Treasury’s equity investment in each facility. The return of these funds occurred on January 5, 2021. These interim distributions reduced the Treasury’s preferred equity to approximately the maximum risk to the Reserve Banks given the respective consolidated VIE holdings. The following table presents on a pro forma basis the effect on the amount reported as “Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest – capital contribution” in the Combined Statements of Changes in Capital at December 31, 2020 (in millions):

	<u>CPFF II <sup>1</sup></u>	<u>CCF</u>	<u>MLF</u>	<u>TALF II</u>	<u>Total</u>
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - capital contribution - as reported	\$ 10,000	\$ 37,500	\$ 17,500	\$ 10,000	\$ 75,000
Return of Treasury equity investment	-	(23,619)	(11,224)	(6,451)	(41,294)
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - capital contribution - as adjusted	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,881</u>	<u>\$ 6,276</u>	<u>\$ 3,549</u>	<u>\$ 33,706</u>

<sup>1</sup> CPFF II was unaffected by the return of capital.

On January 1, 2021, the National Defense Authorization Act for 2021 reduced the statutory limit on aggregate Reserve Bank surplus from \$6.825 billion to \$6.785 billion. On February 5, 2021, Reserve Banks made a \$40 million lump sum payment to the Treasury, of which \$13 million was allocated to the Bank.

Subsequent events were evaluated through March 17, 2021, which is the date that the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.