

Bond Definition - Revisions to other SSAPs Adopted Aug. 13, 2023

SSAP Reference Revisions

1. SSAP No. 2R—Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts and Short-Term Investments

SSAP No. 26R: Updated reference in paragraph 18. No revisions needed to paragraph 7 or 15.

SSAP No. 43R: Adjusted title references in paragraphs 7 and 15.

2. SSAP No. 7—Asset Valuation Reserve and Interest Maintenance Reserve

SSAP No. 43R: Adjusted reference in paragraph 3.

3. SSAP No. 15—Debt and Holding Company Obligations

SSAP No. 26R: No revisions needed to paragraph 13.

4. SSAP No. 21—Other Admitted Assets

SSAP No. 26R: Updated footnote 1 and clarified guidance for GICs in paragraphs 14-17.

SSAP No. 43R: Adjusted reference in paragraph 6 to asset-backed securities that qualify.

5. SSAP No. 36—Troubled Debt Restructuring

SSAP No. 26R: No revisions needed to paragraph 29.

6. SSAP No. 43R—Asset-Backed Securities

SSAP No. 26R: Updated disclosure reference that link to SSAP No. 26R, paragraph 51.m.

7. SSAP No. 86—Derivatives

SSAP No. 26R and SSAP No. 43R: Updated the guidance for structured notes in paragraph 5.g. and replication (synthetic assets) in Footnote 5.

8. SSAP No. 95—Nonmonetary Transactions

SSAP No. 26R: No revisions needed to paragraph 6.

SSAP No. 43R: Adjusted the citation to SSAP No. 43R in paragraph 6.

9. SSAP No. 100R—Fair Value

SSAP No. 26R: No revisions needed to Footnote 3.

10. SSAP No. 103R—Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities

SSAP No. 43R: Revisions remove the direct pointer of beneficial interests as in scope of SSAP No. 43R and incorporate guidance for reporting under the applicable SSAP in paragraphs 2, 11 and 18.

11. INT 01-25: Accounting for U.S. Treasury Inflation-Indexed Securities

SSAP No. 26: No revisions needed.

12. 06-02: Accounting and Reporting for Investments in a Certified Capital Company (CAPCO)

SSAP No. 26: Updated paragraph reference in paragraph 5.a.

13. 06-07: Definition of Phrase “Other Than Temporary”

SSAP No. 26: No revisions needed.

SSAP No. 43R: Updated reference in list of applicable SSAPs.

14. INT 07-01: Application of the Scientific (Constant Yield) Method in Situations of Reverse Amortization

SSAP No. 26R: Removed quoted guidance.

SSAP No. 43R: Updated reference in list of applicable SSAPs and removed quoted guidance.

15. INT 19-02: Freddie Mac Single Security Initiative

SSAP No. 26R: No revisions needed.

SSAP No. 43R: Updated reference in list of applicable SSAPs and in paragraph 1.

16. INT 22-01: Freddie Mac When Issued K-Deal (WI Trust) Certificates

SSAP No. 43R: Updated reference in list of applicable SSAPs and in paragraph 1.

Summary of SAP Guidance Revisions

17. SSAP No. 2R—Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts and Short-Term Investments

Revisions preclude asset-backed securities that are in scope of SSAP No. 43R from being reported as cash equivalents or short-term investments. The revisions also identify items captured on Schedule BA as non-bond securities. (These revisions also add reference to working capital finance investments, but that is not new guidance, but was not explicitly stated in SSAP No. 2R.)

Summary of SAP Reference Revisions:

SSAP No. 2R—Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts and Short-Term Investments

7. Regardless of maturity date, related party or affiliated investments that would be in scope of *SSAP No. 26R—Bonds*, *SSAP No. 43R—~~Loan-Backed and Structured~~Asset-Backed Securities*, or that would be reported as “Other Invested Assets” shall be reported as long-term investments if any of the following conditions apply,¹ unless the reporting entity has re-underwritten the investment, maintained appropriate re-underwriting documentation, and each participating party had the ability to independently review the terms and can terminate the transaction prior to renewal.

- a. The reporting entity does not reasonably expect the investment to terminate on the maturity date. This provision includes investments that are expected to be renewed (or rolled) with a maturity date that ends subsequent to the initial 90-day timeframe.
- b. The investment was previously reported as a cash equivalent investment and the initial maturity timeframe has passed. If an investment is reported as a cash equivalent and it is unexpectedly renewed/rolled, the reporting entity is not permitted to continue to report the held security as a cash equivalent, regardless of the updated maturity date, and shall report the security as a long-term investment. An investment is only permitted to be reported as a cash equivalent for one quarter reporting period. Meaning, if an investment was reported as a cash equivalent in the first quarter, it is not permitted to be reported as a cash equivalent in the second quarter.
- c. The reporting entity reacquired the investment (or a substantially similar investment) within one year after the original security matured or was terminated. These reacquired securities shall be reported as long-term investments. (These securities are also not permitted to be reported as short-term investments, regardless of the maturity date of the reacquired investment.)

Footnote 1: Cash equivalents subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 are not permitted to be subsequently reported as short-term investments, even if the updated/reacquired maturity date is within one year. These investments shall be reported as long-term investments. To avoid changes in reporting schedules, reporting entities are permitted to report securities as long-term investments at initial acquisition, regardless of the initial maturity date.

15. Regardless of maturity date, related party or affiliated investments in scope of *SSAP No. 26R—Bonds*, *SSAP No. 43R—~~Loan-Backed and Structured~~Asset-Backed Securities*, or that would be reported as “Other Invested Assets” shall be reported as long-term investments if any of the following conditions apply,^{2, 3} unless the reporting entity has re-underwritten the investment, maintained appropriate re-underwriting documentation, and each participating party had the ability to independently review the terms and can terminate the transaction prior to renewal.

- a. The reporting entity does not reasonably expect the investment to terminate on the maturity date. This provision includes investments that are expected to be renewed (or rolled) with a maturity date that ends subsequent to the initial “less than one year” timeframe.
- b. The investment was previously reported as a short-term investment and the initial maturity timeframe has passed. If an investment is reported as a short-term investment and it is unexpectedly renewed/rolled, the reporting entity is not permitted to continue to report the held security as a short-term investment (or as a cash equivalent) regardless of the updated maturity date and shall report the security as a long-term investment. An investment is only permitted to be reported as a short-term investment for one annual reporting period. Meaning, if an investment was reported as a short-term investment as of December 31, 2018, it is not permitted to be reported as short-term investment as of December 31, 2019.

The Revisions Shown in this Document are Effective January 1, 2025

- c. The reporting entity reacquired the investment (or a substantially similar investment) within one year after the original security matured or was terminated. These reacquired securities shall be reported as long-term investments. (These securities are also not permitted to be reported as cash equivalent investments regardless of the maturity date of the reacquired investment.)

Footnote 2: Reverse repurchase transactions are excluded from these provisions if admitted in accordance with collateral requirements pursuant to *SSAP No. 103R—Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*.

Footnote 3: Short-term investments subject to the provisions of paragraph 15 are not permitted to be subsequently reported as cash equivalents, even if the updated/reacquired maturity date is within 90 days. These investments shall be reported as long-term investments. To avoid changes in reporting schedules, reporting entities are permitted to report securities as long-term investments at initial acquisition, regardless of the initial maturity date.

Disclosures

18. The following disclosures shall be made for short-term investments in the financial statements:
 - a. Fair values in accordance with *SSAP No. 100R—Fair Value*;
 - b. Concentrations of credit risk in accordance with *SSAP No. 27—Off-Balance-Sheet and Credit Risk Disclosures*;
 - c. Basis at which the short-term investments are stated.
 - d. The items in the scope of this statement are also subject to the annual audited disclosures in *SSAP No. 26R—Bonds*, paragraph ~~39.f.30.f.~~
 - e. Identification of cash equivalents (excluding money market mutual funds as detailed in paragraph 8) and short-term investments (or substantially similar investments), which remain on the same reporting schedule for more than one consecutive reporting period. This disclosure is satisfied by use of a designated code in the investment schedules of the statutory financial statements.

SSAP No. 7—Asset Valuation Reserve and Interest Maintenance Reserve

3. The IMR and AVR shall be calculated and reported as determined per guidance in the SSAP for the specific type of investment (e.g., SSAP No. 43R for ~~loan-backed and structured~~ asset-backed securities), or if not specifically stated in the respective SSAP, in accordance with the NAIC *Annual Statement Instructions* for Life and Accident and Health Insurance Companies.

SSAP No. 15—Debt and Holding Company Obligations - (No Changes)

13. Convertible debt securities and convertible preferred stock with beneficial conversion features are to be valued according to the appropriate statutory accounting statement; *SSAP No. 26R—Bonds* or *SSAP No. 32R—Preferred Stock*.

SSAP No. 21R—Other Admitted Assets

Collateral Loans

4. Collateral loans are unconditional obligations¹ for the payment of money secured by the pledge of an investment² and meet the definition of assets as defined in SSAP No. 4, and are admitted assets to the extent they conform to the requirements of this statement. The outstanding principal balance on the loan and any related accrued interest shall be recorded as an admitted asset subject to the following limitations:

Footnote 1: For purposes of determining a collateral loan in scope of this statement, a collateral loan does not include investments captured in scope of other statements. For example, *SSAP No. 26R—Bonds* includes securities [that qualify as issuer creditor obligations and SSAP No. 43—Asset-Backed Securities includes securities that qualify as asset-backed securities under the bond definition](#). ~~(as defined in that statement) representing a creditor relationship whereby there is a fixed schedule for one or more future payments.~~ Investments captured in SSAP No. 26R [or SSAP No. 43R](#) that are also secured with collateral shall continue to be captured within scope of ~~SSAP No. 26R~~[those statements](#).

Footnote 2: Investment defined as those assets listed in Section 3 of *Appendix A-001—Investments of Reporting Entities*.

6. A reporting entity that acquires (directly or indirectly) structured settlement payment rights³ through a factoring company, excluding securitizations [that qualify as asset-backed securities captured in scope of](#) SSAP No. 43R, shall report the acquisition as follows:

- a. Period-certain (non-life contingent) structured settlement income streams shall be reported as other long-term invested assets⁴, and are admitted assets if the rights to the future payments from a structured settlement have been legally acquired in accordance with all state and federal requirements. If the structured settlement has not met all legal requirements, including the court-approved transfer from the original recipient, then the reporting entity shall recognize the appropriate excise tax obligation and the structured settlement shall be nonadmitted.
- b. Life-contingent structured settlement income streams shall be reported as other long-term invested assets on Schedule BA and shall be nonadmitted. (Nonadmittance is required regardless if the right to future payments has been legally transferred.)

Footnote 3: This guidance is specific to acquired structured settlement income streams (legal right to receive future payments from a structured settlement) and does not capture accounting and reporting guidance for the acquisition of any insurance product (e.g., life settlement, annuities, etc.).

Footnote 4: Reporting entities that hold qualifying structured settlement payment rights shall report the security on Schedule BA either as an “any other class of asset” or as a “fixed or variable interest rate investment with underlying characteristics of other fixed income instruments” if the structured settlement payment right qualifies for reporting within that reporting line (e.g., NAIC designation).

Guaranteed Investment Contracts

14. Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GICs) purchased for investment purposes meet the definition of assets as defined in SSAP No. 4, and are admitted assets to the extent they conform to the requirements of this statement. [This includes an investment in a GIC payment stream which can be created when an intermediary purchases individual GICs, pools them, and sells the rights to the payment stream.](#)

[15. GICs acquired in a security structure that qualify under the bond definition as an issuer obligation or asset-backed security shall follow the accounting guidance within SSAP No. 26R or SSAP No. 43R as applicable.](#)

~~15.~~16. Purchases of GIC investments that do not meet the definition of a security, but for which all contractual rights and ownership of the GIC result in an investment similar to a corporate bond, shall be reported at amortized cost and ~~accounted for in accordance with the guidance in SSAP No. 26R—Bonds included on Schedule BA: Other Long-Term Invested Assets.~~ If, in accordance with SSAP No. 5R, it is probable that the carrying value of a GIC is not fully recoverable the investment shall be considered impaired. Accordingly, the cost basis of the investment shall be written down to the undiscounted estimated cash flows and the amount of the write down shall be accounted for as a realized loss. The new cost basis shall not be changed for subsequent recoveries in fair value.

~~16.—An investment in a GIC payment stream is created when an intermediary purchases individual GICs, pools them, and sells the rights to the payment stream. These investments shall be reported as other long-term invested assets and shall be carried at amortized cost.~~

~~17.—If, in accordance with SSAP No. 5R, it is probable that the carrying value of a GIC is not fully recoverable the investment shall be considered impaired. Accordingly, the cost basis of the investment shall be written down to the undiscounted estimated cash flows and the amount of the write down shall be accounted for as a capital loss. The new cost basis shall not be changed for subsequent recoveries in fair value.~~

SSAP No. 36—Troubled Debt Restructuring (No Changes)

29. Although FASB Statement No. 91, *Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases* (FAS 91) was rejected in SSAP No. 26R—Bonds, this statement is consistent with paragraph 14 of FAS No. 91.

SSAP No. 43R—Asset-Backed Securities

Disclosures

51. In addition to the disclosures required for invested assets in general, the following disclosures regarding loan-backed and structured securities shall be made in the financial statements. Regardless of the allowances within paragraph 63 of the Preamble, the disclosures in paragraph 51.f., 51.g. and 51.h. of this statement are required in separate, distinct notes to the financial statements:

- m. The items in the scope of this statement are also subject to the annual audited disclosures in SSAP No. 26R—Bonds, paragraphs ~~39.e., 30.e., 39.f., 30.f.~~ and ~~39.g., 30.g.~~

SSAP No. 86—Derivatives

5. Derivative instruments include, but are not limited to; options, warrants used in a hedging transaction and not attached to another financial instrument, caps, floors, collars, swaps, forwards, futures, structured notes with risk of principal/original investment loss based on the terms of the agreement (in addition to default risk), and any other agreements or instruments substantially similar thereto or any series or combination thereof.

- g. “Structured Notes” ~~in scope of this statement are instruments defined in SSAP No. 26R—Bonds (often in the form of debt instruments),~~ in scope of this statement are instruments in which the amount of principal repayment or return of original investment is contingent on an underlying variable/interest⁵ where the terms of the agreement make it possible that the reporting entity could lose all or a portion of its original investment amount (for other than failure of the issuer to pay the contractual amounts due). ~~Structured notes that are “mMortgage-referenced securities”~~ issued by a government sponsored enterprise in the

form of credit-risk transfers where an issue security is tied to a referenced pool of mortgages are captured in *SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities*.

Footnote 5 - ~~The “structured notes” captured within scope of this statement is specific to instruments in which the terms of the agreement make it possible that the reporting entity could lose all or a portion of its original investment amount (for other than failure of the issuer to pay the contractual amounts due).~~ These instruments incorporate both the credit risk of the issuer, as well as the risk of an underlying variable/interest (such as the performance of an equity index or the performance of an unrelated security). Securities that are labeled “principal-protected notes” are captured within scope of this statement if the “principal protection” involves only a portion of the principal and/or if the principal protection requires the reporting entity to meet qualifying conditions in order to be safeguarded from the risk of loss from the underlying linked variable. Securities that may have changing positive interest rates in response to a linked underlying variable or the passage of time, or that have the potential for increased principal repayments in response to a linked variable (such as U.S. Treasury Inflation-Indexed Securities) that do not incorporate risk of original investment/principal loss (outside of default risk) are not captured as structured notes in scope of this statement. A replication (synthetic asset) transaction addressed within this standard may reproduce the investment characteristics of an otherwise permissible investment that would not meet the principles-based bond definition (e.g., is distinct from a “structured note” as defined here); the admissibility, classification and measurement of a replication (synthetic asset) transaction are not preemptively determined by the principles-based bond definition, and should be evaluated in accordance with the guidance on replication (synthetic asset) transactions within this standard.

SSAP No. 95—Nonmonetary Transactions

6. Fair value of assets received or transferred in a nonreciprocal transfer shall be measured based on statutory accounting principles for the type of asset transferred. Accordingly, the value shall be determined in accordance with *SSAP No. 26R—Bonds*, *SSAP No. 30R—Unaffiliated Common Stock*, *SSAP No. 32R—Preferred Stock*, *SSAP No. 37—Mortgage Loans*, *SSAP No. 39—Reverse Mortgages*, *SSAP No. 40R—Real Estate Investments*, *SSAP No. 43R—~~Loan-Backed and Structured~~Asset-Backed Securities*, *SSAP No. 90—Impairment or Disposal of Real Estate Investments* or other applicable statements. The guidance provided in *SSAP No. 25* shall be followed in accounting for nonreciprocal transactions with affiliates and other related parties as defined in that statement.

SSAP No. 100—Fair Value (No Changes)

48. For each class of assets and liabilities measured and reported³ at fair value or NAV in the statement of financial position after initial recognition. The reporting entity shall determine appropriate classes of assets and liabilities in accordance with the annual statement instructions.

Footnote 3: The term “reported” is intended to reflect the measurement basis for which the asset or liability is classified within its underlying SSAP. For example, a bond with an NAIC designation of 2 is considered an amortized cost measurement and is not included within this disclosure even if the amortized cost and fair value measurement are the same. An example of when such a situation may occur includes a bond that is written down as other-than-temporarily impaired as of the date of financial position. The amortized cost of the bond after the recognition of the other-than-temporary impairment may agree to fair value, but under *SSAP No. 26R* this security is considered to still be reported at amortized cost.

SSAP No. 103R—Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities

2. This statement focuses on the issues of accounting for transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities. This statement establishes statutory accounting principles for transfers and servicing of financial assets, including asset securitizations and securitizations of policy acquisition costs, extinguishments of liabilities, repurchase agreements, repurchase financing and reverse repurchase agreements, including dollar repurchase and dollar reverse repurchase agreements that are consistent with the Statutory Accounting Principles Statement of Concepts and Statutory Hierarchy (Statement of Concepts). This statement discusses generalized situations. Facts and circumstances and specific contracts need to be considered carefully in applying this statement. Securitizations of nonfinancial assets are outside the scope of this statement. Transfers of financial assets that are in substance real estate shall be accounted for in accordance with *SSAP No. 40R—Real Estate Investments*. Additionally, retained beneficial interests

from the sale of ~~loan-backed or structured~~ asset-backed securities are to be accounted for in accordance with the statutory accounting statement that is applicable to the investment retained ~~with SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities, Revised~~. If the retained security does not qualify for reporting as a bond under the bond definition detailed in SSAP No. 26R, it shall be reported as a debt security that does not qualify as a bond in scope of SSAP No. 21R—Other Admitted Assets.

11. Upon completion of a transfer of an entire financial asset or a group of entire financial assets that satisfies the conditions to be accounted for as a sale (see paragraph 8), the transferor (seller) shall:
- a. Derecognize the transferred financial assets;
 - b. Recognize and initially measure at fair value servicing assets, servicing liabilities, and any other assets obtained (including a transferor's beneficial interest in the transferred financial assets) and liabilities incurred¹ in the sale (paragraphs 60 and 62-66).
 - c. For reporting entities required to maintain an Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR), the accounting for realized and unrealized capital gains and losses shall be determined per the guidance in the SSAP for the specific type of investment ~~(e.g., SSAP No. 43R for loan-backed and structured securities)~~, or if not specifically stated in the related SSAP, in accordance with *SSAP No. 7—Asset Valuation Reserve and Interest Maintenance Reserve*. For reporting entities not required to maintain an IMR, realized capital gains and losses shall be reported as net realized capital gains or losses in the statement of income, and unrealized capital gains and losses shall be reported as net unrealized gains and losses in unassigned funds (surplus).

The transferee shall recognize all assets obtained and any liabilities incurred, and initially measure them at fair value.

Footnote 1: Some assets that might be obtained and liabilities that might be incurred include cash, put or call options that are held or written (for example, guarantee or recourse obligations), forward commitments (for example, commitments to deliver additional receivables during the revolving periods of some securitizations) and swaps (for example, provisions that convert interest rates from fixed to variable).

Financial Assets Subject to Prepayment

18. Financial assets, except for instruments that are within the scope of *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*, that can contractually be prepaid or otherwise settled in such a way that the holder would not recover substantially all of its recorded investment shall be assessed in accordance with the bond definition captured in SSAP No. 26R—Bonds to determine appropriate accounting and reporting. Securities that do not qualify for bond reporting shall be captured as debt securities that do not qualify as bonds in scope of SSAP No. 21R—Other Admitted Assets. ~~subsequently measured in accordance with the statutory accounting statement that is applicable to the financial asset, subsequently measured like investments in debt securities and loan-backed and structured securities in accordance with SSAP No. 43R. Examples of such financial assets include, but are not limited to, interest-only strips, other beneficial interests, loans, or other receivables.~~

INT 01-25: Accounting for U.S. Treasury Inflation-Indexed Securities

- No Change – Applies to SSAP No. 26R.

INT 06-02: Accounting and Reporting for Investments in a Certified Capital Company (CAPCO)

5. For Issue 1, the Working Group came to a consensus that reporting entities should account and report for investments in CAPCO's consistent with the agreement structure within the guidance provided below:
- h. Investment in a debt instrument of a CAPCO shall be reported as a bond in accordance with the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office* and the designation assigned in the *NAIC Valuations of Securities* product prepared by the NAIC Securities Valuation Office (Valuations of Securities manual) as stated in SSAP No. 26R, paragraph ~~2011~~.
 - i. Investment in an equity interest of a CAPCO shall be reported as common stock and reported at fair value as stated in SSAP No. 30R, paragraph 8.
 - j. Investment in preferred stock interest of a CAPCO shall be reported as preferred stock in accordance with the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office* and the designation assigned in the *NAIC Valuations of Securities* product prepared by the NAIC Securities Valuation Office (Valuations of Securities manual) as stated in SSAP No. 32R, paragraphs 19-22.
 - k. Investment in a Joint Venture, Partnership and Limited Liability Company (LLC) shall be reported in accordance with SSAP No. 48, paragraphs 5-6. The reported value of the investment shall be decreased in proportion to the premium tax credits utilized.
 - l. The tax credits shall be recognized as a reduction of the tax liabilities as they are utilized. Tax credits received are not to be included in investment income.

INT 06-07: Definition of Phrase "Other Than Temporary"

- Update interpreted SSAP list to reference to *SSAP No. 43R—Asset-Backed Securities*

INT 07-01: Application of the Scientific (Constant) Yield Method in Situations of Reverse Amortizations

1. SSAP No. 26R and SSAP No. 43R both reference the use of the scientific or constant yield method of amortization of a premium or a discount. ~~SSAP No. 26R—Bonds provides the following (bolding added for emphasis):~~

Amortized Cost

~~9. Amortization of bond premium or discount shall be calculated using the scientific (constant yield) interest method taking into consideration specified interest and principal provisions over the life of the bond. Bonds containing call provisions (where the issue can be called away from the reporting entity at the issuer's discretion) shall be amortized to the call or maturity value/date which produces the lowest asset value (yield to worst).~~

~~SSAP No. 43R—Loan Backed and Structured Securities provides the following (bolding added for emphasis):~~

Amortization

~~8. — Amortization of premium or discount shall be calculated using the scientific (constant yield) interest method and shall be recorded as an adjustment to investment income. The interest method results in a constant effective yield equal to the prevailing rate at the time of purchase or at the time of subsequent adjustments to book value. The amortization period shall reflect estimates of the period over which repayment of principal of the loan-backed securities is expected to occur, not the stated maturity period.~~

Collection of All Contractual Cashflows is Probable

~~12. — The following guidance applies to loan-backed and structured securities for which it is probable that the investor will be able to collect all contractually required payments receivable. (Paragraphs 17-19 provide guidance for securities in which collection of all contractual cash flows is not probable and paragraphs 20-24 provide guidance for beneficial interests.) Prepayments are a significant variable element in the cash flow of loan-backed securities because they affect the yield and determine the expected maturity against which the yield is evaluated. Falling interest rates generate faster prepayment of the mortgages underlying the security, shortening its duration. This causes the reporting entity to reinvest assets sooner than expected at potentially less advantageous rates. This is called prepayment risk. Extension risk is created by rising interest rates which slow repayment and can significantly lengthen the duration of the security. Differences in cash flows can also result from other changes in the cash flows from the underlying assets. If assets are delinquent or otherwise not generating cash flow, which should be reflected in the cash flow analysis through diminishing security cash flows, even if assets have not been liquidated and gain/losses have not been booked.~~

~~13. — Changes in currently estimated cash flows, including the effect of prepayment assumptions, on loan-backed securities shall be reviewed periodically, at least quarterly. The prepayment rates of the underlying loans shall be used to determine prepayment assumptions. Prepayment assumptions shall be applied consistently across portfolios to all securities backed by similar collateral (similar with respect to coupon, issuer, and age of collateral). Reporting entities shall use consistent assumptions across portfolios for similar collateral within controlled-affiliated groups. Since each reporting entity may have a unique method for determining the prepayment assumptions, it is impractical to set standard assumptions for the industry. Relevant sources and rationale used to determine each prepayment assumption shall be documented by the reporting entity.~~

~~14. — Loan-backed securities shall be revalued using the currently estimated cash flows, including new prepayment assumptions, using either the prospective or retrospective adjustment methodologies, consistently applied by type of securities. However, if at any time during the holding period, the reporting entity determines it is no longer probable that they will collect all contractual cashflows, the reporting entity shall apply the accounting requirements in paragraphs 17-19.~~

~~15. — The prospective approach recognizes, through the recalculation of the **effective yield** to be applied to future periods, the effects of all cash flows whose amounts differ from those estimated earlier and the effects and changes in projected cash flows. Under the prospective method, the recalculated effective yield will equate the carrying amount of the investment to the present value of the anticipated future cash flows. The recalculated yield is then used to accrue income on the investment balance for subsequent accounting periods. There are no accounting changes in the current period unless the security is determined to be other than temporarily impaired.~~

~~16. — The retrospective methodology changes both the yield and the asset balance so that expected future cash flows produce a return on the investment equal to the return now expected over the life of the investment as measured from the date of acquisition. Under the retrospective method, the recalculated **effective yield** will equate the present value of the actual and anticipated cash flows with the original cost of the investment. The current balance is then increased or decreased to the amount that would have resulted had the revised yield been applied since inception, and investment income is correspondingly decreased or increased.~~

2. This interpretation~~The following~~ identifies three situations where, using a constant yield methodology for determining amortization or accretion, changes in amortized value move in the opposite direction of what is expected. That is, if a security is purchased at a premium, the constant yield methodology will, in certain cases, cause the amortized value to move to a discount during the life of the security. Conversely, if the security were purchased at a discount, the constant yield methodology will, in certain cases, cause the amortized value to move to a premium during the life of the security.

INT 19-02: Freddie Mac Single Security Initiative

- Update interpreted SSAP list to reference to *SSAP No. 43R—Asset-Backed Securities*
 1. This interpretation has been issued to provide a limited-scope exception to the exchange and conversion guidance in *SSAP No. 26R—Bonds* as well as prescribe guidance in *SSAP No. 43R—Asset-Backed ~~Loan-Backed and Structured~~ Securities* (SSAP No. 43R) for instruments converted in accordance with the Freddie Mac Single Security Initiative. Under this initiative, reporting entities will be permitted to exchange “45-day securities” for “55-day securities” without any material change to the securities, or to the loans that back the securities. (With the exchange, there would be a 10-day delay in payment cycle.)

INT 22-01: Freddie Mac When Issued K-Deal (WI Trust) Certificates

- Update interpreted SSAP list to reference to *SSAP No. 43R—Asset-Backed Securities*
 1. This interpretation is to address questions on the accounting and reporting for Freddie Mac “When-Issued K-Deal (WI Trust) Certificates” (WI Program). Ultimately, the question is whether the structure should be initially captured in scope of *SSAP No. 43R—~~Loan-Backed and Structured~~Asset-Backed Securities* or as a forward contract in scope of *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

Summary of SAP Guidance Revisions:

SSAP No. 2R—Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts and Short-Term Investments

Cash Equivalents

6. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are both (a) readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and (b) so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Only investments with original maturities¹ of three months or less can qualify under this definition, with the exception of money market mutual funds, as detailed in paragraph 8, and cash pooling, as detailed in paragraph 9. Regardless of maturity date, the following investments are not permitted to be reported as cash equivalents and shall be reported on the investment schedule that corresponds to the SSAP for which the investment is applicable:

a. Asset-backed securities captured in scope of SSAP No. 43R.

b. All debt securities that do not qualify as bonds which are in scope of SSAP No. 21R.

~~a.c. ,d~~ Derivative instruments in scope of SSAP No. 86 or SSAP No. 108 shall not be reported as cash equivalents and shall be reported as derivatives on Schedule DB.

d. Working capital finance investments in scope of SSAP No. 105R.

~~b.e.~~ Securities with terms that are reset at predefined dates (e.g., an auction-rate security that has a long-term maturity and an interest rate that is regularly reset through a Dutch auction) or have other features an investor may believe results in a different term than the related contractual maturity shall be accounted for based on the contractual maturity at the date of acquisition, except where other specific rules within the statutory accounting framework currently exist.

Short-Term Investments

14. Short-term investments are investments that do not qualify as cash equivalents with remaining maturities (or repurchase dates under reverse repurchase agreements) of one year or less at the time of acquisition. Short-term investments can include, but are not limited to bonds, commercial paper, reverse repurchase agreements, and collateral and mortgage loans which meet the noted criteria. Short-term investments shall not include investments specifically classified as cash equivalents as defined in this statement, certificates of deposit, or derivatives. Regardless of maturity date, the following investments are not permitted to be reported as cash equivalents and shall be reported on the investment schedule that corresponds to the SSAP for which the investment is applicable:

a. Asset-backed securities captured in scope of SSAP No. 43R.

b. All debt securities that do not qualify as bonds which are in scope of SSAP No. 21R.

c. ~~d~~ Derivative instruments in scope of SSAP No. 86 or SSAP No. 108 shall not be reported as short term investments and shall be reported as derivatives on Schedule DB.

d. Working capital finance investments in scope of SSAP No. 105R.

¹ Original maturity means original maturity to the entity holding the investment. For example, both a three-month U.S. Treasury bill and a three-year Treasury note purchased three months from maturity qualify as cash equivalents. However, a Treasury note purchased three years ago does not become a cash equivalent when its remaining maturity is three months.