§ 229.305 (Item 305) Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk.

(a) Quantitative information about market risk. (1) Registrants shall provide, in their reporting currency, quantitative information about market risk as of the end of the latest fiscal year, in accordance with one of the following three disclosure alternatives. In preparing this quantitative information, registrants shall categorize market risk sensitive instruments into instruments entered into for trading purposes and instruments entered into for purposes other than trading purposes. Within both the trading and other than trading portfolios, separate quantitative information shall be presented, to the extent material, for each market risk exposure category (i.e., interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, commodity price risk, and other relevant market risks, such as equity price risk). A registrant may use one of the three alternatives set forth in this section for all of the required quantitative disclosures about market risk. A registrant also may choose, from among the three alternatives, one disclosure alternative for market risk sensitive instruments entered into for trading purposes and another disclosure alternative for market risk sensitive instruments entered into for other than trading purposes. Alternatively, a registrant may choose any disclosure alternative, from among the three alternatives, for each risk exposure category within the trading and other than trading portfolios. The three disclosure alternatives are:

1. Tabular presentation of information related to market risk sensitive instruments; such information shall include fair values of the market risk sensitive instruments and contract terms sufficient to determine future cash flows from those instruments, categorized by expected maturity dates.

2. Tabular information relating to contract terms shall allow readers of the table to determine expected cash flows from the market risk sensitive instruments for each of the next five years. Comparable tabular information for any remaining years shall be displayed as an aggregate amount.

3. Within each risk exposure category, the market risk sensitive instruments shall be grouped based on common characteristics. Within the foreign currency exchange rate risk category, the market risk sensitive instruments shall be grouped by functional currency and within the commodity price risk category, the market risk sensitive instruments shall be grouped by type of commodity.

(4) See the Appendix to this Item for a suggested format for presentation of this information; and

(B) Registrants shall provide a description of the contents of the table and any related assumptions necessary to understand the disclosures required for market risk.
under paragraph (a)(1)(A) of this Item 305; or

(ii)(A) Sensitivity analysis disclosures that express the potential loss in future earnings, fair values, or cash flows of market risk sensitive instruments resulting from one or more selected hypothetical changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and other relevant market rates or prices over a selected period of time. The magnitude of selected hypothetical changes in rates or prices may differ among and within market risk exposure categories; and

(B) Registrants shall provide a description of the model, assumptions, and parameters, which are necessary to understand the disclosures required under paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of this Item 305; or

(iii)(A) Value at risk disclosures that express the potential loss in future earnings, fair values, or cash flows of market risk sensitive instruments over a selected period of time, with a selected likelihood of occurrence, from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and other relevant market rates or prices;

(B)(1) For each category for which value at risk disclosures are required under paragraph (a)(1)(iii)(A) of this Item 305, provide either:

(i) The average, high and low amounts, or the distribution of the value at risk amounts for the reporting period; or

(ii) The average, high and low amounts, or the distribution of actual changes in fair values, earnings, or cash flows from the market risk sensitive instruments occurring during the reporting period; or

(iii) The percentage or number of times the actual changes in fair values, earnings, or cash flows from the market risk sensitive instruments exceeded the value at risk amounts during the reporting period;

(2) Information required under paragraph (a)(1)(iii)(B)(1) of this Item 305 is not required for the first fiscal year end in which a registrant must present Item 305 information; and

(C) Registrants shall provide a description of the model, assumptions, and parameters, which are necessary to understand the disclosures required under paragraphs (a)(1)(iii)(A) and (B) of this Item 305.

(2) Registrants shall discuss material limitations that cause the information required under paragraph (a)(1) of this Item 305 not to reflect fully the net market risk exposures of the entity. This discussion shall include summarized descriptions of instruments, positions, and transactions omitted from the quantitative market risk disclosure information or the features of instruments, positions, and transactions that are included, but not reflected fully in the quantitative market risk disclosure information.

(3) Registrants shall present summarized market risk information for the preceding fiscal year. In addition, registrants shall discuss the reasons for material quantitative changes in market risk exposures between the current and preceding fiscal years. Information required by this paragraph (a)(3), however, is not required if disclosure is not required under paragraph (a)(1) of this Item 305 for the current fiscal year. Information required by this paragraph (a)(3) is not required for the first fiscal year end in which a registrant must present Item 305 information.

(4) If registrants change disclosure alternatives or key model characteristics, assumptions, and parameters used in providing quantitative information about market risk (e.g., changing from tabular presentation to value at risk, changing the scope of instruments included in the model, or changing the definition of loss from fair values to earnings), and if the effects of any such change is material, the registrant shall:

(i) Explain the reasons for the change; and

(ii) Either provide summarized comparable information, under the new disclosure method, for the year preceding the current year or, in addition to providing disclosure for the current year under the new method, provide disclosures for the current year and preceding fiscal year under the method used in the preceding year.

Instructions to paragraph 305(a): 1. Under paragraph 305(a)(1):

A. For each market risk exposure category within the trading and other than trading

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portfolios, registrants may report the average, high, and low sensitivity analysis or value at risk amounts for the reporting period, as an alternative to reporting year-end amounts.

B. In determining the average, high, and low amounts for the fiscal year under instruction 1.A. of the Instructions to Paragraph 305(a), registrants should use sensitivity analysis or value at risk amounts relating to at least four equal time periods throughout the reporting period (e.g., four quarter-end amounts, 12 month-end amounts, or 52 week-end amounts).

C. Functional currency means functional currency as defined by generally accepted accounting principles (see, e.g., FASB, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 52, “Foreign Currency Translation”, (“FAS 52”) paragraph 20 (December 1981)).

D. Registrants using the sensitivity analysis and value at risk disclosure alternatives are encouraged, but not required, to provide quantitative amounts that reflect the aggregate market risk inherent in the trading and other than trading portfolios.

2. Under paragraph 305(a)(1)(i): A. Examples of contract terms sufficient to determine future cash flows from market risk sensitive instruments include, but are not limited to: i. Debt instruments—principal amounts and weighted average effective interest rates; ii. Forwards and futures—contract amounts and weighted average settlement prices; iii. Options—contract amounts and weighted average strike prices; iv. Swaps—notional amounts, weighted average pay rates or prices, and weighted average receive rates or prices; and v. Complex instruments—likely to be a combination of the contract terms presented in 2.A.i. through iv. of this Instruction;

B. When grouping based on common characteristics, instruments should be categorized, at a minimum, by the following characteristics, when material: i. Fixed rate or variable rate assets or liabilities; ii. Long or short forwards and futures; iii. Written or purchased put or call options with similar strike prices; iv. Receive fixed and pay variable swaps, receive variable and pay fixed swaps, and receive variable and pay variable swaps; v. The currency in which the instruments’ cash flows are denominated; vi. Financial instruments for which foreign currency transaction gains and losses are reported in the same manner as translation adjustments under generally accepted accounting principles (see, e.g., FAS 52 paragraph 20 (December 1981)); and vii. Derivatives used to manage risks inherent in anticipated transactions;
D. Market risk sensitive instruments that are exposed to rate or price changes in more than one market risk exposure category should be included in the sensitivity analysis disclosures for each market risk category to which those instruments are exposed;

E. Registrants with multiple foreign currency exchange rate exposures should prepare foreign currency sensitivity analysis disclosures that measure the aggregate sensitivity to changes in all foreign currency exchange rate exposures, including the effects of changes in both transactional currency/functional currency exchange rate exposures and functional currency/reporting currency exchange rate exposures. For example, assume a French division of a registrant presenting its financial statements in U.S. dollars ($US) invests in a deutschmark (DM)-denominated debt security. In these circumstances, the $US is the reporting currency and the DM is the transactional currency. In addition, assume this division determines that the French franc (FF) is its functional currency according to FAS 52. In preparing the foreign currency sensitivity analysis disclosures, this registrant should report the aggregate potential loss from hypothetical changes in both the DM/FF exchange rate exposure and the FF/$US exchange rate exposure; and

F. Model, assumptions, and parameters that should be described include, but are not limited to, how loss is defined by the model (e.g., loss in earnings, fair values, or cash flows), a general description of the modeling technique (e.g., duration modeling, modeling that measures the change in net present values arising from hypothetical changes in market rates or prices, and a description as to how optionality is addressed by the model), the types of instruments covered by the model (e.g., derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments, and whether other instruments are included voluntarily, such as certain commodity instruments and positions, cash flows from anticipated transactions, and certain financial instruments excluded under instruction 3.C.I. of the General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), and other relevant information about the model’s assumptions and parameters, (e.g., the magnitude and timing of selected hypothetical changes in market rates or prices used, the method by which discount rates are determined, and key prepayment or reinvestment assumptions).

4. Under paragraph 305(a)(1)(iii):

A. The confidence intervals selected should reflect reasonably possible near-term changes in market rates and prices. In this regard, absent economic justification for the selection of different confidence intervals, registrants should use intervals that are 95 percent or higher;

B. For purposes of instruction 4.A. of the Instructions to Paragraph 305(a), the term reasonably possible has the same meaning as defined by generally accepted accounting principles (see, e.g., FAS 5, paragraph 3 (March 1975));

C. For purposes of instruction 4.A. of the Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a), the term near term means a period of time going forward up to one year from the date of the financial statements (see generally SOP 94–6, at paragraph 7 (December 30, 1994));

D. Registrants with multiple foreign currency exchange rate exposures should prepare foreign currency value at risk disclosures that measure the aggregate sensitivity to changes in all foreign currency exchange rate exposures, including the aggregate effects of changes in both transactional currency/functional currency exchange rate exposures and functional currency/reporting currency exchange rate exposures. For example, assume a French division of a registrant presenting its financial statements in U.S. dollars ($US) invests in a deutschmark(DM)-denominated debt security. In these circumstances, the $US is the reporting currency and the DM is the transactional currency. In addition, assume this division determines that the French franc (FF) is its functional currency according to FAS 52. In preparing the foreign currency value at risk disclosures, this registrant should report the aggregate potential loss from hypothetical changes in both the DM/FF exchange rate exposure and the FF/$US exchange rate exposure; and

E. Model, assumptions, and parameters that should be described include, but are not limited to, how loss is defined by the model (e.g., loss in earnings, fair values, or cash flows), the type of model used (e.g., variance/covariance, historical simulation, or Monte Carlo simulation and a description as to how optionality is addressed by the model), the types of instruments covered by the model (e.g., derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments, and whether other instruments are included voluntarily, such as certain commodity instruments and positions, cash flows from anticipated transactions, and certain financial instruments excluded under instruction 3.C.I. of the General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), and other relevant information about the model’s assumptions and parameters, (e.g., holding periods, confidence intervals, and, when appropriate, the methods used for aggregating value at risk amounts across market risk exposure categories, such as by assuming perfect positive correlation, independence, or actual observed correlation).
5. Under paragraph 305(a)(2), limitations that should be considered include, but are not limited to:
   A. The exclusion of certain market risk sensitive instruments, positions, and transactions from the disclosures required under paragraph 305(a)(1) (e.g., derivative commodity instruments not permitted by contract or business custom to be settled in cash or with another financial instrument, commodity positions, cash flows from anticipated transactions, and certain financial instruments excluded under instruction 3.C.ii. of the General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b)). Failure to include such instruments, positions, and transactions in preparing the disclosures under paragraph 305(a)(1) may be a limitation because the resulting disclosures may not fully reflect the net market risk of a registrant; and
   B. The ability of disclosures required under paragraph 305(a)(1) to reflect fully the market risk that may be inherent in instruments with leverage, option, or prepayment features (e.g., options, including written options, structured notes, collateralized mortgage obligations, leveraged swaps, and options embedded in swaps).

(b) Qualitative information about market risk: (1) To the extent material, describe:
   (i) The registrant’s primary market risk exposures;
   (ii) How those exposures are managed. Such descriptions shall include, but not be limited to, a discussion of the objectives, general strategies, and instruments, if any, used to manage those exposures; and
   (iii) Changes in either the registrant’s primary market risk exposures or how those exposures are managed, when compared to what was in effect during the most recently completed fiscal year and what is known or expected to be in effect in future reporting periods.

(2) Qualitative information about market risk shall be presented separately for market risk sensitive instruments entered into for trading purposes and those entered into for purposes other than trading.

Instructions to paragraph 305(b): 1. For purposes of disclosure under paragraph 305(b), primary market risk exposures means:
   A. The following categories of market risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, commodity price risk, and other relevant market rate or price risks (e.g., equity price risk); and
   B. Within each of these categories, the particular markets that present the primary risk of loss to the registrant. For example, if a registrant has a material exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk and, within this category of market risk, is most vulnerable to changes in dollar/yen, dollar/pound, and dollar/peso exchange rates, the registrant should disclose those exposures. Similarly, if a registrant has a material exposure to interest rate risk, within this category of market risk, is most vulnerable to changes in short-term U.S. prime interest rates, it should disclose the existence of that exposure.

2. For purposes of disclosure under paragraph 305(b), registrants should describe primary market risk exposures that exist as of the end of the latest fiscal year, and how those exposures are managed.

3. For purposes of paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, and derivative commodity instruments (collectively referred to as “market risk sensitive instruments”) are defined as follows:
   A. Derivative financial instruments has the same meaning as defined by generally accepted accounting principles (see, e.g., FASB, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 119, “Disclosure about Derivative Financial Instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” (“FAS 119”) paragraphs 5–7 (October 1994)), and includes futures, forwards, swaps, options, and other financial instruments with similar characteristics;
   B. Other financial instruments means all financial instruments as defined by generally accepted accounting principles for which fair value disclosures are required (see, e.g., FASB, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, “Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” (“FAS 107”) paragraphs 3 and 8 (December 1991), except for derivative financial instruments, as defined above;
   C. Other financial instruments exclude employers’ and plans’ obligations for pension plans and other long-term contracts with customers, and obligations for financial guarantees.

4. For purposes of paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), the ability of disclosures required under paragraph 305(a)(1) to reflect fully the market risk associated with activities in derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, and derivative commodity instruments is intended to clarify the registrant’s exposures to market risk associated with activities in derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, and derivative commodity instruments.
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and other post-retirement benefits, sub-
stantially extinguished debt, insurance con-
tracts, lease contracts, warranty obligations and
rights, unconditional purchase obliga-
tions, and any voluntarily selected instru-
cements issued by the registrant and classified
in a market risk exposure category is material.

C. If a registrant elects to include volun-
tarily a particular type of instrument, posi-
tion, or transaction in their quantitative dis-
closures about market risk, that registrant
should include all, rather than some, of
those instruments, positions, or transactions
within those disclosures. For example, if a
registrant holds in inventory a particular
type of commodity position and elects to in-
clude that commodity position within their
market risk disclosures, the registrant
should include the entire commodity posi-
tion, rather than only a portion thereof, in
their quantitative disclosures about market
risk.

5.A. Under paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), a
materiality assessment should be made for
each market risk exposure category within the
trading and other than trading port-
folios.

B. For purposes of making the materiality
assessment under instruction 5.A. of the
General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a)
and 305(b), registrants should evaluate both:

i. The materiality of the fair values of de-
rivative financial instruments, other finan-
cial instruments, and derivative commodity
instruments outstanding as of the end of the
latest fiscal year; and

ii. The materiality of potential, near-term
losses in future earnings, fair values, and/or
cash flows from reasonably possible near-
term changes in market rates or prices.

C. For purposes of instruction 5.B.i. of the
General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a)
and 305(b), registrants generally should not
net fair values, except to the extent allowed
under generally accepted accounting prin-
ciples (see, e.g., FASB Interpretation No. 39,
“Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Con-
tracts” (March 1992)). For example, under this
instruction, the fair value of assets generally
should not be netted with the fair value of li-
abilities.

D. For purposes of instruction 5.B.ii. of the
General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a)
and 305(b), registrants should consider,
among other things, the magnitude of:

i. Past market movements;

ii. Reasonably possible, near-term market
movements; and

iii. Potential losses that may arise from le-
verage, option, and multiplier features.

E. For purposes of instructions 5.B.ii and
5.D.ii of the General Instructions to Para-
graphs 305(a) and 305(b), the term near term
means a period of time going forward up to
securities and Exchange Commission

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one year from the date of the financial statements (see generally SOP 94–6, at paragraph 7 (December 30, 1994)).

F. For the purpose of instructions 5.B.i. and 5.D.ii. of the General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), the term reasonably possible has the same meaning as defined by generally accepted accounting principles (see, e.g., FAS 5, paragraph 3 (March 1975)).

6. For purposes of paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), registrants should present the information outside of, and not incorporate the information into, the financial statements (including the footnotes to the financial statements). In addition, registrants are encouraged to provide the required information in one location. However, alternative presentation, such as inclusion of all or part of the information in Management’s Discussion and Analysis, may be used at the discretion of the registrant. If information is disclosed in more than one location, registrants should provide cross-references to the locations of the related disclosures.

7. For purposes of the instructions to paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), trading purposes has the same meaning as defined by generally accepted accounting principles (see, e.g., FAS 119, paragraph 9a (October 1994)). In addition, anticipated transactions means transactions (other than transactions involving existing assets or liabilities or transactions necessitated by existing firm commitments) an enterprise expects, but is not obligated, to carry out in the normal course of business (see, e.g., FASB, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 80, “Accounting for Futures Contracts,” paragraph 9. (August 1984)).

7. For purposes of the instructions to paragraphs 305(a) and 305(b), trading purposes has the same meaning as defined by generally accepted accounting principles (see, e.g., FAS 119, paragraph 9a (October 1994)). In addition, anticipated transactions means transactions (other than transactions involving existing assets or liabilities or transactions necessitated by existing firm commitments) an enterprise expects, but is not obligated, to carry out in the normal course of business (see, e.g., FASB, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 80, “Accounting for Futures Contracts,” paragraph 9. (August 1984)).

(c) Interim periods. If interim period financial statements are included or are required to be included by Article 3 of Regulation S-X (17 CFR 210), discussion and analysis shall be provided so as to enable the reader to assess the sources and effects of material changes in information that would be provided under Item 305 of Regulation S-K from the end of the preceding fiscal year to the date of the most recent interim balance sheet.

Instructions to paragraph 305(c): 1. Information required under paragraph (c) of this Item 305 is not required until after the first fiscal year end in which this Item 305 is applicable.

(d) Safe harbor. (1) The safe harbor provided in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77z–2) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78u–5) (“statutory safe harbors”) shall apply, with respect to all types of issuers and transactions, to information provided pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this Item 305, provided that the disclosure is made by: an issuer; a person acting on behalf of the issuer; an outside reviewer retained by the issuer making a statement on behalf of the issuer; or an underwriter, with respect to information provided by the issuer or information derived from information provided by the issuer.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (d) of this Item 305 only:

(i) All information required by paragraphs (a), (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(ii), and (c) of this Item 305 is considered forward-looking statements for purposes of the statutory safe harbors, except for historical facts such as the terms of particular contracts and the number of market risk sensitive instruments held during or at the end of the reporting period; and

(ii) With respect to paragraph (a) of this Item 305, the meaningful cautionary statements prong of the statutory safe harbors will be satisfied if a registrant satisfies all requirements of that same paragraph (a) of this Item 305.

(e) Smaller reporting companies. A smaller reporting company, as defined by §229.10(f)(1), is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a), 305(b), 305(c), 305(d), and 305(e): 1. Bank registrants, thrift registrants, and non-bank and non-thrift registrants with market capitalizations on January 28, 1997 in excess of $2.5 billion should provide Item 305 disclosures in filings with the Commission that include annual financial statements for fiscal years ending after June 15, 1996.

2. A. For purposes of instruction 1. of the General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a), 305(b), 305(c), 305(d), and 305(e), bank registrants and thrift registrants include any registrant which has control over a depository institution.

B. For purposes of instruction 2.A. of the General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a), 305(b), 305(c), 305(d), and 305(e), a registrant has control over a depository institution if:

1. The registrant directly or indirectly or acting through one or more other persons owns, controls, or has power to vote 25% or
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more of any class of voting securities of the depository institution;
ii. The registrant controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors or trustees of the depository institution; or
iii. The Federal Reserve Board or Office of Thrift Supervision determines, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the registrant directly or indirectly exercises a controlling influence over the management or policies of the depository institution.

C. For purposes of Instruction 2.B. of the General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a), 305(b), 305(c), 305(d), and 305(e), a depository institution means any of the following:
   i. An insured depository institution as defined in section 3(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1813 (c));
   ii. An institution organized under the laws of the United States, any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, any territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands, which both accepts demand deposits or deposits that the depositor may withdraw by check or similar means for payment to third parties or others and is engaged in the business of making commercial loans.

D. For purposes of instruction 1. of the General Instructions to Paragraphs 305(a), 305(b), 305(c), 305(d) and 305(e), market capitalization is the aggregate market value of common equity as set forth in General Instruction I.B.1. of Form S–3; provided however, that common equity held by affiliates is included in the calculation of market capitalization; and provided further that instead of using the 60 day period prior to filing referenced in General Instruction I.B.1. of Form S–3, the measurement date is January 28, 1997.

APPENDIX TO ITEM 305—TABULAR DISCLOSURES

The tables set forth below are illustrative of the format that might be used when a registrant elects to present the information required by paragraph (a)(1)(I)(A) of Item 305 regarding terms and information about derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, and derivative commodity instruments. These examples are for illustrative purposes only.Registrants are not required to display the information in the specific format illustrated below. Alternative methods of display are permissible as long as the disclosure requirements of the section are satisfied. Furthermore, these examples were designed primarily to illustrate possible formats for presentation of the information required by the disclosure item and do not purport to illustrate the broad range of derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, and derivative commodity instruments utilized by registrants.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

The table below provides information about the Company’s derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, including interest rate swaps and debt obligations. For debt obligations, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates. For interest rate swaps, the table presents notional amounts and weighted average interest rates by expected contractual maturity dates. Notional amounts are used to calculate the contractual payments to be exchanged under the contract. Weighted average variable rates are based on implied forward rates in the yield curve at the reporting date. The information is presented in U.S. dollar equivalents, which is the Company’s reporting currency. The instrument’s actual cash flows are denominated in both U.S. dollars (US$) and German deutschmarks (DM), as indicated in parentheses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected maturity date</th>
<th>19X2</th>
<th>19X3</th>
<th>19X4</th>
<th>19X5</th>
<th>19X6</th>
<th>Thereafter</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Fair value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>(US$ Equivalent in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term Debt:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Rate ($US)</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average interest rate</td>
<td>X.X%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Rate (DM)</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average interest rate</td>
<td>X.X%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Rate ($US)</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average interest rate</td>
<td>X.X%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Rate Derivatives</th>
<th>In millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Interest Rate Swaps: | |

December 31, 19X1
The table below provides information about the Company’s derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, and firmly committed sales transactions by functional currency and presents such information in U.S. dollar equivalents. The table summarizes information on instruments and transactions that are sensitive to foreign currency exchange rates, including foreign currency forward exchange agreements, deutschmark (DM)-denominated debt obligations, and firmly committed DM sales transactions. For debt obligations, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates. For firmly committed DM sales transactions, sales amounts are presented by the expected transaction date, which are not expected to exceed two years. For foreign currency forward exchange agreements, the table presents the notional amounts and weighted average exchange rates by expected (contractual) maturity dates. These notional amounts generally are used to calculate the contractual payments to be exchanged under the contract.

### Exchange Rate Sensitivity

#### Expected Maturity Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected maturity date</th>
<th>19X2</th>
<th>19X3</th>
<th>19X4</th>
<th>19X5</th>
<th>19X6</th>
<th>Thereafter</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Fair value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable to Fixed (SUS)</td>
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<td>$XXX</td>
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<td>$XXX</td>
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<td>$XXX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average pay rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average receive rate</td>
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<td>XXX</td>
<td>XXX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed to Variable (SUS)</td>
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<td>$XXX</td>
<td>$XXX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average pay rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average receive rate</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### December 31, 19X1

#### On-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(US$ Equivalent in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Debt: Fixed Rate (DM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average interest rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Anticipated Transactions and Related Derivatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(US$ Equivalent in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DM Sales Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmly committed Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Exchange Agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive $US/Pay DM Contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Contractual Exchange Rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2 Similar tabular information would be provided for other functional currencies.

3 Pursuant to General Instruction 4. to Items 305(a) and 305(b) of Regulation S-K, registrants may include cash flows from anticipated transactions and operating cash flows resulting from non-financial and non-commodity instruments.

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1 The information is presented in U.S. dollars because that is the registrant’s reporting currency.
The table below provides information about the Company’s corn inventory and futures contracts that are sensitive to changes in commodity prices, specifically corn prices. For inventory, the table presents the carrying amount and fair value at December 31, 19X1. For the futures contracts the table presents the notional amounts in bushels, the weighted average contract prices, and the total dollar contract amount by expected maturity dates, the latest of which occurs one year from the reporting date. Contract amounts are used to calculate the contractual payments and quantity of corn to be exchanged under the futures contracts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>December 31, 19X1</th>
<th>Carrying amount</th>
<th>Fair value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>On Balance Sheet Commodity Position and Related Derivatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Inventory¹</td>
<td>$XXX</td>
<td>$XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related Derivatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Futures Contracts (Short):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Volumes (100,000 bushels)</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>$XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted Average Price (Per 100,000 bushels)</td>
<td>$X.XX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Amount ($US in millions)</td>
<td>$XXX</td>
<td>$XXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Pursuant to General Instruction 4. to Items 305(a) and 305(b) of Regulation S-K, registrants may include information on commodity positions, such as corn inventory.

§ 229.306 17 CFR Ch. II (4–1–10 Edition)

COMMODITY PRICE SENSITIVITY

§ 229.306 [Reserved]

§ 229.307 (Item 307) Disclosure controls and procedures.

Disclose the conclusions of the registrant’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, regarding the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in §240.13a–15(e) or 240.15d–15(e) of this chapter) as of the end of the period covered by the report, based on the evaluation of these controls and procedures required by paragraph (b) of §240.13a–15 or 240.15d–15 of this chapter.

§ 229.308 (Item 308) Internal control over financial reporting.

(a) Management’s annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

Provide a report of management on the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in §240.13a–15(f) or 240.15d–15(f) of this chapter) that contains:

(1) A statement of management’s responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the registrant;

(2) A statement identifying the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting as required by paragraph (c) of §240.13a–15 or 240.15d–15 of this chapter;

(3) Management’s assessment of the effectiveness of the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the registrant’s most recent fiscal year, including a statement as to whether or not internal control over financial reporting is effective. This discussion must include disclosure of any material weakness in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting identified by management. Management is not permitted to conclude that the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting is effective if there are one or more material weaknesses in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

(4) A statement that the registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements included in the annual report containing the disclosure required by this Item has