

Financing Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses

Note: For public companies, in respect of end-of-period information (effective for interim and annual periods *ending* on or after December 15, 2010) and activity during the period (effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010), and for nonpublic companies (effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2011), the following additional disclosures are required.

Accounting Policies

- Except for credit card receivables, the accounting policy for charging off uncollectible trade accounts receivable that (1) have a contractual maturity of one year or less, and (2) arise from the sale of goods or services.

Nonaccrual and Past Due Financing Receivables

- Except for receivables measured at fair value through earnings, receivables measured at the lower of cost or fair value, and trade accounts receivable having a contractual maturity of one year or less and arising from the sale of goods or services, by class of financing receivable, an analysis of the age of the recorded investment in past due financing receivables at the end of the period.

Allowance for Credit Losses

- Except for receivables measured at fair value through earnings, receivables measured at the lower of cost or fair value, trade accounts receivable having a contractual maturity of one year or less and arising from the sale of goods or services, and a lessor's net investment in leveraged leases, by **portfolio segment**:
 - ② — A description of the accounting policies and methodology used to estimate the allowance for credit losses, including a description of the factors (including historical losses and existing economic conditions) that influenced management's judgment.
 - ③ — A discussion of each portfolio segment's risk characteristics.
 - ④ — If applicable, identification of any changes to the accounting policies or methodology from the prior period (together with the reasons for such change).
 - ⑤ — The activity in allowance for credit losses, showing separately (1) the balance at the beginning and end of the period, (2) the current period's provision, and, if applicable, the effect of any changes in accounting policies or methodology from prior periods on such provision, (3) direct write-downs charged against the allowance, and (4) recoveries of amounts previously charged off.
 - ⑥ — The amounts of significant purchases of financing receivables.
— The amounts of significant sales of financing receivables (or reclassifications of financing receivables to held-for-sale).
 - ⑤ — Disaggregated on the basis of the entity's impairment method, the balance in allowance for credit losses at the end of the period and the recorded investment in financing receivables at the end of the period relating to each balance in the allowance for credit losses, showing separately amounts relating to (1) loss contingencies collectively evaluated for impairment, (2) receivables individually evaluated for impairment, and (3) acquired loans having deteriorated credit quality.

Impaired Loans

- By **class** of financing receivable for impaired loans that have been individually

evaluated:

- ⑦
 - The accounting for and amounts of such loans.
 - Separately, the recorded investment for which there (1) is a related allowance for credit losses, and (2) is no related allowance for credit losses.
 - The total unpaid principal balance.
- ⑧
 - The policy for determining which loans are individually assessed for impairment.
 - The factors considered in determining that a loan is impaired.

Credit Quality Information

- Except for receivables measured at fair value through earnings, receivables measured at the lower of cost or fair value, and trade accounts receivable having a contractual maturity of one year or less and arising from the sale of goods or services, ⑨ quantitative and qualitative information by class of financing receivable, including (1) a description of the credit quality indicator used to monitor credit quality of financing receivables, (2) for each such credit quality indicator, the date or range of dates in which the information was updated, and (3) if applicable, for internal risk ratings used (and disclosed) as a credit quality indicator, a description of how such internal ratings relate to the likelihood of loss.