



# BACKGROUND

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## Are My Trust, Fiduciary and Custody Assets Safe?

### Understanding the difference between account types

Many bank customers are confused about the difference between deposit, trust, fiduciary and custodial accounts. Here are some simple answers:

Assets held in **deposit accounts** become assets of the bank. As such, deposits create a debtor-creditor relationship between the bank and the depositor. In exchange for the money deposited, a liability of the bank is created which is the bank's contractual promise to repay the amount on deposit plus, where applicable, interest. Deposit accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$100,000 per individual per bank.

Assets held in **trust and fiduciary accounts** do not become assets of the bank and are, indeed, segregated from the bank's assets. The bank acts as trustee or fiduciary to the account and, in this connection, provides investment management, investment advice and other services to the account. Account ownership remains vested in the individuals or entities for whose benefit the bank is acting as trustee or fiduciary and the assets are not subject to the claims of creditors.

Assets held in **custodial accounts** in the trust department of a bank do not become assets of the bank and are segregated from the bank's assets. The bank's role as custodian is to hold the assets for safekeeping, to collect dividends and interest and provide other similar services. Account ownership in the assets remains vested in the individuals or entities for whose benefit the bank is acting as custodian and the assets are not subject to the claims of creditors.

### What happens if a bank fails?

Since **deposit account assets** become assets of the bank, it follows that the depositor would become a creditor in the event a bank failed. However, the FDIC insures depositors for up to \$100,000 per individual per bank.

Since assets held in **trust, fiduciary and custodial accounts** do *not* become assets of the bank (title is held by the account's owner(s)), it follows that none of this property is subject to the claims of the bank's creditors. As a result, a failure of a bank will have no adverse effect on trust, fiduciary or custodial accounts: they remain the property of the account's owner(s).

In the event that a bank with trust, fiduciary or custodial powers fails, the FDIC will seek to transfer responsibility for administration of the accounts to a successor trust institution as quickly as possible. Provided this effort is successful, the account beneficiaries would need to either accept this new arrangement or make provisions with the successor bank for alternative arrangements.

Should the search for a successor trustee to the failed bank be unsuccessful, the FDIC will then promptly notify all affected beneficiaries to either personally reclaim their property or designate an alternate institution to which the trust, fiduciary or custodial property may be conveyed.

Therefore, the safety of trust, fiduciary and custodial assets is not dependent upon whether the bank has assets greater than its liabilities. Property held in these accounts belongs to the owner(s) of the accounts and would be unaffected by a bank failure.

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3/20/08