

§ 53C-3-7. Issuance of charter.

(a) A proposed bank shall not engage in business except as allowed under G.S. 53C-3-2(c)(1), until it receives a charter issued by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall not issue the charter until the Commissioner is satisfied that the proposed bank has done each of the following:

- (1) Received payment in United States currency for the purchase of shares and will have satisfactory required capital upon commencing business, in each case in at least the amount required by the Commission's order approving the application.
- (2) Elected the proposed officers and directors named in the application or other officers and directors approved by the Commissioner.
- (3) Secured deposit insurance from the FDIC.
- (4) Complied with all requirements of the Commission's order approving the application for a charter.
- (5) Appears to be ready to commence the business of banking in the reasonable discretion of the Commissioner upon a pre-opening examination.

(b) The charter issued by the Commissioner shall set forth any trust powers of the bank that may be full or partial trust powers.

(c) If a bank does not open and engage in the business of banking within six months after the date its charter is issued or within such longer period as may be permitted by the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall revoke the charter.

(d) If the Commissioner determines that a charter should not be issued following Commission approval, the applicant may appeal that decision to the Commission as provided in G.S. 53C-2-6.

(e) Following the exhaustion of all appeals, the Commissioner may dissolve and liquidate the proposed bank as provided in G.S. 53C-9-301, or order the organizers to dissolve and liquidate the proposed bank pursuant to G.S. 53C-9-201, if any one of the following occurs:

- (1) The Commissioner does not recommend the issuance of a charter.
- (2) The Commission denies approval of a charter.
- (3) The charter is revoked by the Commissioner pursuant to subsection (c) of this section or other applicable law. (2012-56, s. 4.)