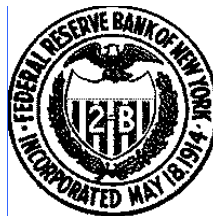


INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE QUARTERLY TREASURY INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL (TIC) FORM C REPORTS

Reports of Liabilities to, and Claims on, Unaffiliated Foreign Residents by U.S. Resident Non-Financial Institutions

TIC C REPORTS

- CQ-1 Report of Financial Liabilities to, and Financial Claims on, Unaffiliated Foreign Residents**
- CQ-2 Report of Commercial Liabilities to, and Commercial Claims on, Unaffiliated Foreign Residents**



**Department of the Treasury
Federal Reserve Bank System
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System**

**MANDATORY REPORT
RESPONSE REQUIRED BY LAW
(22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)**

Revised September 2013. See summary on page iii.
These instructions apply only to reports with as-of-dates on or after December 31, 2013.

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REVISIONS, Summary of:

-- May 2013. These instructions apply only to reports with as-of dates on or after December 31, 2013. As a consequence of the recent global financial crisis, international reporting standards for collecting and reporting economic and financial data were enhanced. TIC C forms and instructions are consequently revised to meet the new standards. (a) The "who must report" section of the instructions is revised. Beginning with the reports as of December 31, 2013, the types of organizations required to file the TIC CQ-1 and CQ-2 reports (the TIC C reports) will include all U.S. residents except U.S.-resident financial institutions. This means that those financial institutions that previously reported on the TIC C forms (all financial institutions except banks, other depository institutions, bank and financial holding companies, and brokers and dealers that already report on the TIC B forms; this group includes, but is not limited to investment banks, insurance companies, credit card issuers, money market funds, pension funds, private equity funds, hedge funds, trusts, finance companies, mortgage companies, commodity brokers and dealers, investment advisors and managers, loan brokers), will instead begin reporting on the TIC B forms. (b) In "Foreign Currency Items," which is after the "Grand Total" row (9999-6) near the end of both Form CQ-1 and Form CQ-2, a new row has been added to collect information on claims and liabilities "Denominated in Swiss Francs." Data are reportable in all six columns of the CQ-1 and all five columns of the CQ-2. (c) After the "Grand Total" row (9999-6) near the end of both Form CQ-1 and Form CQ-2, a new sub-section has been added called "Remaining Maturities (claims)." The new sub-section in the CQ-1 has three rows labeled: "Demand Deposits, Arrears, Resale Agreements Under Continuing Contract, and Items With No Fixed Maturity;" "Maturing in 1 Year or Less;" and "Maturing in Over 1 Year." Data are reportable in all six columns. The new sub-section in the CQ-2 has three rows labeled: "Arrears and Items With No Fixed Maturity;" "Maturing in 1 Year or Less;" and "Maturing In Over 1 Year." Data are reportable in all five columns. (d) Just after the Grand Total row (9999-6) near the end of both Form CQ-1 and Form CQ-2, the caption "Section (B) Memorandum Items:" is replaced by "'Of Which' Items:". Just before "Europe" on page two of both forms, the caption "Section A: Selected Positions with Unaffiliated Foreigners:" is deleted. (e) The instructions for these forms add instructions for reporting on the new rows described in (b) and (c) above. (f) The General Instructions have been reorganized and contain new guidance on reporting accrued interest and on where to report. (g) Several sections of the instructions, including the glossary, incorporate changes to clarify the reporting requirements, such as the consolidation/combination rules, valuation rules, and reporting the location of foreign counterparties. (h) On all TIC reporting forms, the list of countries for reporting the location of foreign counterparties will be increased by six. This is the result of deleting Netherlands Antilles (3720-6), removing "Montenegro" from "Serbia and Montenegro (1321-8)", and adding Kosovo (1347-1), Montenegro (1362-5), Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (3616-1), Curaçao (3618-8), St. Martin and St. Barthelemy (3647-1), St. Maarten (3619-6), and South Sudan (5339-2).

I. General Instructions

A. Organization of the Instruction Book

This instruction book covers the Treasury International Capital (TIC) C report forms (Forms CQ-1 and CQ-2). It is divided into the following sections:

- Section I (General Instructions) - The general instructions describe the purpose of the TIC C forms and a variety of administrative issues, including the authority under which the data are collected and confidentiality conditions. The general instructions also describe the treatment of issues common to both of the TIC C forms, including who should report, exemption levels, accounting issues, and the determination of the location of the foreign counterparty. Finally, information on the submission of reports is provided.
- Sections II-III (Specific Form Instructions) - These sections give the specific reporting requirements for each TIC C form. The specific instructions include what to report and instructions relating to the columns and memorandum rows of each form. To avoid excessive repetition, the instructions and definitions build upon the information in the general instructions, the glossary, and the appendices.
- Section IV (Glossary) - The glossary presents definitions, discussions of accounting issues, and other topics that require more extensive treatment than is practical to include in the body of the instructions.
- Section V (Appendices) – Provides the following appendices:
 - Flowcharts showing the reporting requirements.
 - Geographical Classification list: A list of country and organizational codes for purposes of reporting on the TIC forms.
 - Foreign Official Institutions list: A list of certain foreign institutions classified as “official” for reporting on the TIC forms.

The forms and instructions are available on the Internet at the U.S. Treasury's web site <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/index.aspx>.

B. Introduction

1. Purpose and Notice Under Paperwork Reduction Act

The purpose of the TIC C forms is to gather timely and reliable information on the levels of, and changes in, U.S. international portfolio capital positions. This information is needed for the preparation of the U.S. Balance of Payments Accounts and the U.S. International Investment Position, and for the formulation of U.S. international financial and monetary policies. The data are also needed to enable the United States to comply with standards for providing data on cross-border financial positions, including adherence to the International Monetary Fund's Special Data Dissemination Standard. Aggregate data are published in the *Treasury Bulletin* and the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, and are available on the Treasury website at <http://www.ustreas.gov/tic>.

2. TIC C Forms and Reporting Burden

For the TIC C Forms, the data collected, and frequency of each form are as follows:

TIC C Forms: Data Collected and Frequency		
Form	Data Collected from U.S. Residents Other Than Financial Institutions	Frequency
CQ-1	Financial Liabilities to, and Financial Claims on, Unaffiliated Foreign Residents	Quarterly
CQ-2	Commercial Liabilities to, and Commercial Claims on, Unaffiliated Foreign Residents	Quarterly

The Office of Management and Budget has reviewed and approved these forms under control number 1505-0024.

The Treasury Department has estimated the average burden associated with the collection of information on each TIC C form per respondent, but these will vary across reporting institutions: (a) for TIC CQ-1, an overall average burden of 6.5 hours; and (b) for TIC CQ-2, an overall average burden of 6.5 hours. These estimates include the time it will take to read the instructions, gather the necessary facts and fill out the forms. Comments concerning the accuracy of these burden estimates and suggestions for reducing reporting burden should be directed to the IA Office of Program Services, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220, Attention: International Portfolio Investment Data Systems; or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project, Washington, D.C. 20503. (Please reference control number 1505-0024.)

3. Authority and Penalties

These reports are required by law (22 U.S.C. 286f; 22 U.S.C. 3103; E.O.10033; E.O. 11961; 31 C.F.R. 128.1(a)). Failure to report can result in a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$25,000. Willful failure to report can result in criminal prosecution and, upon conviction, a fine of not more than \$10,000; and if an individual, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Any officer, director, employee, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may, upon conviction, be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both (22 U.S.C. 3105 (a), (b) and (c); 31 C.F.R. 128.4 (a) and (b)).

4. Confidentiality

Data reported on these forms will be held in confidence by the Department of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting as fiscal agent of the Treasury. The data reported by individual respondents will not be published or otherwise publicly disclosed; information may be given to other Federal agencies, insofar as authorized by applicable law (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.; 22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.). Aggregate data derived from reports on these forms may be published or otherwise disclosed only in a manner that does not specifically identify any individual respondent.

5. Other Statistical Reports

- The TIC B forms are filed by all U.S.-resident banks and other depository institutions, securities brokers and dealers, Bank Holding Companies/Financial Holding Companies (BHCs/FHCs), and all other financial institutions. On the TIC B forms these entities report their short-term securities or non-securities positions with foreign residents, including foreign affiliates. Also reported on the TIC B forms are certain positions of the customers of TIC B reporters; TIC C reporters who are customers of these institutions should not report these positions to avoid double counting. (For further information see Sections II.A and III.A.)
- The TIC D form is filed by all major U.S.-resident participants in derivatives markets. This form is designed to obtain data on holdings of, and transactions in, financial derivatives contracts with foreign residents. Data are collected in aggregate form to facilitate timely reporting.
- The TIC SLT form is filed by all U.S. - resident custodians, issuers and end-investors. On the TIC SLT form, these entities report aggregate consolidated holdings of long-term U.S. securities for the accounts of foreign residents, foreign securities for the accounts of U.S. residents (their own or their customers) and all securities issuances by the U.S. -resident units of their entity to foreign residents that are not held by a U.S. resident custodian.
- The TIC S form is filed by all U.S.-resident entities that purchase (or sell) long-term securities directly from (or to) foreign residents. This form is designed to obtain data on foreign residents' purchases and sales of all long-term securities (including equities and shares of mutual funds). Data are collected in aggregate form to facilitate timely reporting.
- To improve the accuracy of the TIC system and collect information on positions in securities, detailed security-by-security data are collected on a less frequent basis. Two data collection systems are used:
- Foreign Holdings of U.S. Securities Including Selected Money Market Instruments (Form SHL) - Approximately every five years, all significant U.S.-resident custodians of short-term debt, long-term debt, and equity securities are required to provide detailed security-by-security information on foreign holdings of U.S. securities. Also required to report are significant U.S. issuers of bearer bonds and U.S. issuers of securities that are held by foreigners but not through U.S. custodians. In the years between these benchmark surveys, the largest of these reporters are required to submit this security-by-security information annually (Form SHLA).
- U.S. Ownership of Foreign Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments (Form SHC) – Approximately every five years, all significant U.S.-resident custodians of foreign securities and U.S.-resident investors holding securities without using U.S.-resident custodians are required to report detailed security-by-security information on their holdings of foreign securities. In the years between these benchmark surveys, the largest of these reporters are required to submit this security-by-security information annually (Form SHCA).

- The Treasury Foreign Currency (TFC) forms are designed to obtain data on the assets, liabilities, and forward positions of large U.S.-resident institutions (both banking and non-banking) in specified foreign currencies.
- Direct Investment – Data on cross-border Direct Investment are collected by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. The data collections are designed to obtain comprehensive data on transactions and positions between affiliated U.S. and foreign companies ("multinational companies") and on the overall operations of multinational companies. To be affiliated, a U.S. company must own or control 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated foreign business (or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated foreign business), or a foreign company must own or control 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business (or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated U.S. business).

C. Who Must Report

The following types of entities that are U.S. residents must report, **unless**:

- Their reportable liabilities to, or claims on, foreign residents are less than the exemption level for that report Part (See below), or
- They are a type of entity (depository institutions, securities brokers and dealers, bank holding companies/financial holding companies (BHCs/FHCs), and all other financial institutions) required to file TIC B forms. Or
- They are a subsidiary (financial or non-financial) of a U.S. resident company that files the TIC B report. (Copies of the TIC B reporting instructions and forms are available at <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/forms.aspx>.)

The types of entities which must file the TIC CQ-1 and TIC CQ-2 reports include:

- Commercial and industrial firms
- Exporters, importers, trading companies, and foreign sales companies
- Subsidiaries of foreign organizations (excluding subsidiaries which are depository institutions, securities brokers and dealers, and all other financial institutions that file TIC B reports).
- Holding companies (excluding bank holding companies and financial holding companies that file TIC B reports).
- Non-profit organizations, charitable organizations, and foundations
- Non-financial proprietorships, partnerships, and limited liability companies
- State and local governments

1. Consolidation / Combination Rules

All U.S.-resident companies that are not 50 percent or more owned by another U.S.-resident company should file a combined TIC CQ-1 and a combined TIC CQ-2 report

for themselves and all of their U.S.-resident subsidiaries that are: (a) 50 percent or more owned; and (b) are not depository institutions, securities brokers or dealers or other financial institutions (for which TIC B reports are filed). However, institutions that are less than 50 percent held should file separate TIC C forms, if they exceed the exemption level. Note: If two institutions both own 50 percent of an entity, the entity should be consolidated consistent with the institution's published financial statements.

2. Forms to be Used to Report Cross-Border Positions

Reporters are sometimes confused as to what types of organizations and what part of an organization should file the different types of Treasury International Capital (TIC) reports. The types of reporters and the corresponding TIC reports that should be filed are summarized in the table below.

TIC Reporting for Various Reporter Types		
Type of Reporter	TIC B Reports	TIC C Reports
Banks and other depository institutions located in the U.S. (including limited purpose banks that are subsidiaries of BHCs and FHCs and of all other companies).	X	
Securities brokers and dealers (including those that are subsidiaries of BHCs and FHCs and of all other companies).	X	
U.S.-resident BHCs, FHCs, and SLHCs for themselves and for all U.S.-resident subsidiaries other than Banks, securities brokers and dealers, insurance underwriting companies, and pension funds.	X	
Banks, BHCs, FHCs, SLHCs, and all other financial institutions for their U.S. -resident insurance underwriting companies; report only debt positions with unaffiliated foreign residents	X	
Insurance companies, including insurance underwriting subsidiaries; report only debt positions with unaffiliated foreign residents	X	
Pension funds, including pension funds subsidiaries; report only debt positions with unaffiliated foreign residents	X	
All other U.S.-resident financial institutions.	X	
U.S. non financial holding companies (for themselves and for all of their U.S.-resident subsidiaries).		X
All other non financial U.S.-resident entities that are <u>not</u> more than 50 percent owned by another U.S.-resident entity.		X

3. Exemption Levels

Exemption levels are applied to the gross reportable liabilities and the gross reportable claims of the reporting entity combined for all components of the entity using the consolidation/combination rules described above.

The TIC CQ-1 and TIC CQ-2 forms have separate exemption levels for liabilities (Part 1) and for claims (Part 2). Reporters need complete only the part on each form for which they meet or exceed the exemption level. A reporter is exempt from filing a TIC CQ-1 if the sum of its Section A reportable positions for all geographic areas (row 9999-6) is less than \$50 million for that part. A reporter is exempt from filing a TIC CQ-2 Part if its total reportable positions for all geographic areas (row 9999-6) are less than \$25 million for that part.

However, once the exemption level for a part is met or exceeded, the reporter should continue to submit data for that Part for the remainder of the calendar year.

Exemption Levels for TIC Reporting		
Form / Part	Description	Exemption Level (Report if greater than or equal to the following level)
CQ 1, Part 1	Reportable Financial Liabilities to Unaffiliated Foreigners	\$50 million
CQ 1, Part 2	Reportable Financial Claims on Unaffiliated Foreigners	\$50 million
CQ 2, Part 1	Reportable Commercial Liabilities to Unaffiliated Foreigners	\$25 million
CQ 2, Part 2	Reportable Commercial Claims on Unaffiliated Foreigners	\$25 million

D. Accounting Issues

1. General

All amounts should be reported gross, using settlement date accounting. Securities should be reported in millions of U.S. dollars at the face value. All other instruments should be reported in millions of U.S. dollars at the outstanding contractual amount less any impairment or accrued interest (if applicable). Accrued interest receivables and payables should be reported separately. Do not enter decimals or negative values in any cell of a form. (Claims with negative balances should be reported as liabilities; liabilities with negative balances should be reported as claims.)

Data reported on all TIC C forms should be the balances outstanding at the “close of business” as of the last business day of each quarter. The time designated as the close of business should be reasonable and applied consistently.

2. Foreign Currency Denominated Positions

For foreign currency-denominated positions reported on the TIC CQ-1 and TIC CQ-2, report the U.S. dollar equivalent of the foreign currency amounts, converted by using the closing spot exchange rate on the as-of date of the report.

3. Charge-offs

Respondents should deduct from claims any charge-offs or specific reserves where there has been an identified loss. Charge-offs or specific reserves for reportable claims taken partially or entirely during the reporting period should be totaled and reported in the row titled “Assets Written Off This Quarter” (row 8200-9) only in the quarter they are established. Claims should not be reduced by any general or valuation reserves.

E. Reporting the Location of Foreign Counterparties

1. Countries and Other Areas

Positions with foreign residents should be reported for the country or geographical area in which the direct counterparty resides. Do not report positions based on the currency of denomination of the instrument, the country of the parent institution of the counterparty (i.e., “nationality”), the country of issuance of the instrument, or the country of a guarantor (i.e., ultimate risk). Please note: branches of U.S. residents located outside the U.S. are foreign residents. U.S.-resident branches of foreign banks are U.S. residents.

Examples

- A respondent has a reportable liability denominated in yen to a British company located in Italy. A Spanish bank guarantees the liability. The liability should be reported for the location in which the direct counterparty resides (Italy), not the location of the guarantor (Spain) or the nationality of the counterparty (United Kingdom).
- A respondent has a reportable claim on a Cayman Islands branch of a U.S. bank. The claim should be reported for the location in which the direct counterparty resides (Cayman Islands), not the location of that bank’s head office (United States).

2. Determining Residency:

Counterparty residence is determined by the country of legal residence (e.g., the country of incorporation, or, for a branch, of license). For example:

- Partnerships, trusts, and funds are residents of the country in which they are legally organized. (For example, pension funds of International and Regional Organizations are residents of the country of residence of the pension fund.)

- Banks, BHCs/FHCs, foreign banking organizations (FBOs), securities brokers and dealers, corporations and subsidiaries of corporations are residents of the country in which they are incorporated (not the country of the head office or primary operations).
- Bank branches are residents of the country in which they are licensed (not the country of the head office).
- Individuals are residents of the country in which they are domiciled.
- Entities or individuals that file an IRS Form W-8, indicating that they are foreign residents, are treated as such, unless they are residents of Puerto Rico or U.S. territories such as Guam. Residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. territories are U.S. residents. If an IRS form is not available, the mailing address can be used to determine residency.
- Exceptions:
 - International and Regional Organizations (see Appendix I) are residents of the International and Regional Organizations areas, not the countries in which they are located. Positions with the Red Cross and the Institute of International Finance are reported as International (Note: These institutions are “other foreigners”, not Foreign Official Institutions.)
 - Special International and Regional Organizations: Positions with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the European Central Bank (ECB), the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), the Bank of Central African States (BEAC), and the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), should each be reported opposite their name in the list of Foreign Economies and Organizations.
 - Positions with branches or agencies of Foreign Official Institutions should be reported opposite the country that owns the Foreign Official Institution. (A list of Foreign Official Institutions is located in Appendix C.)

F. Submission of Reports

1. Where to Report

TIC CQ-1 and CQ-2 reports should be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

2. Methods of Reporting

Data may be submitted through the Internet. The Reporting Central System is fast, easy to use, and secure. Respondents can submit reports quickly and easily using on-line data entry or via spreadsheet file transfer. Reporting Central provides a confirmation of data receipt at the Federal Reserve Bank and checks the validity of your submission. Reporting Central saves time and delivery costs, avoids possible mail delays, and eliminates paper and fax transmissions. For more information on Reporting Central, log on to <http://www.frbervices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/index.html> or call your Federal Reserve Bank contact for TIC reporting.

Data may also be reported on computer printouts in the same format as the printed forms. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York must approve proposed computer printouts in advance of the first submission.

Paper reports should be mailed or faxed to:

International Reports Division

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

33 Liberty Street – 4th Floor

New York, New York 10045

Fax # (212) 720-8028

The TIC CQ reports are reported as of the last business day of March, June, September and December. Both TIC CQ-1 and TIC CQ-2 reports should be submitted no later than 30 calendar days following the report as-of date.

3. Signature Requirements

The cover page of the TIC C forms (which can be printed by the respondents from the TIC website at <http://www.ustreas.gov/tic/forms.html>) must be signed by a duly authorized officer of the institution. For electronic filers, the signature page should be retained by the reporter.

4. Reporter ID Number

Each reporting entity has been assigned an "RSSD-ID" number by the Federal Reserve System. To ensure proper processing, this ID must be entered in the space provided on each page of the form. If you do not know your RSSD ID number, please call the Federal Reserve Bank of New York contact person for TIC reporting.

5. Record Keeping Requirement

Reports must be retained for 3 years from the date of submission.

6. Review of Data and Requests of Revised Data

Federal Reserve Bank of New York staff review data submitted on the TIC C forms. As a result of their review and editing procedures, Reserve Bank staff may ask respondents to explain unusual changes or submit revisions, as necessary. Since these data are extremely time-sensitive, respondents should respond as quickly as possible to these requests.

II. TIC Form CQ-1: Report of Financial Liabilities to, and Financial Claims on, Unaffiliated Foreign Residents

A. What to Report

1. Reportable Liabilities and Claims

Report all (U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) financial liabilities to, and financial claims on, unaffiliated foreign residents, except for those positions described below in the subsection "Specific Exclusions".

Financial liabilities and financial claims are all liabilities or assets that impose the obligation to pay or provide the right to receive cash or another financial asset, except those between a purchaser and a seller of goods or services in the normal course of business. (Liabilities and claims between a purchaser and a seller of goods or services in the normal course of business (other than those arising from leases) are called "commercial" liabilities and claims and are reportable on the TIC CQ-2.)

a. Reportable financial liabilities include:

- Loans (see glossary) of any maturity, unless the loan has a U.S. depository institution or securities broker or dealer servicing the loan or serving as an administrative agent.
- Repurchase and similar financing agreements of any maturity unless held for your account by a U.S.-resident depository institution or other U.S. custodian.
- Overdrawn deposit account balances.
- Short-term (an original maturity of one year or less) securities issued in foreign markets.
- Lease payments due (See below).
- Brokerage balances, including margin deposit liabilities on foreign residents (See glossary for further information).
- Accrued interest payables
- All reportable liabilities should be reported gross (e.g., no ASC Subtopic 210-20 netting)

b. Reportable financial claims include:

- Resale and similar financing agreements of any maturity unless held for your account by a U.S.-resident depository institution or other U.S. custodian.
- Deposit balances (other than certificates of deposit) held at foreign-resident banks of any maturity.
- Negotiable and non-negotiable certificates of deposit issued by foreign-resident banks of any maturity unless held for your account by a U.S.-resident depository institution or other U.S. custodian.

- Money markets instruments (e.g., commercial paper) with an original maturity of one year or less that you hold directly or are held at a foreign custodian, or directly with a foreign central depository.
- Other short-term (an original maturity of one year or less) securities held for investment or for trading purposes that you hold directly or are held in custody at a foreign custodian or directly with a foreign central depository.
- Lease payments receivable (See below).
- Brokerage balances including margin deposit claims on foreign residents (See glossary for further information).
- Accrued interest receivables
- All reportable claims should be reported gross (e.g., no ASC Subtopic 210-20 netting)

2. Unaffiliated foreign resident

A foreign resident affiliate is any foreign-resident entity for which the reporter owns 10 percent or more of its voting equity (or the equivalent); or any foreign-resident "parent" company which owns 10 percent or more of the reporter's voting equity (or the equivalent); or any foreign-resident company which is a subsidiary (50 percent or more owned) of a foreign parent company of the reporter. **All other foreign-resident entities are "unaffiliated foreign residents."**

3. Lease Payments

All cross-border positions arising from leases should be reported on the TIC CQ-1 form.

- For a financing lease (See glossary), the outstanding value of the lease at the end of the period covered by the report should be reported as a financial liability (of the lessee to the foreign lessor), or financial claim (of the lessor on the foreign lessee).
- For an operating lease, only accrued payments due to foreign lessors and accrued payments due from foreign lessees should be reported as financial liabilities and claims, respectively.

4. Specific Exclusions

- Long-term securities (no contractual maturity or an original maturity of over one year), including equities and any long-term notes, bonds, and debentures. (Purchases and sales transactions with foreigners of long-term securities should be reported on the TIC S form.)
- Negotiable short-term securities (an original maturity of one year or less) issued by the reporter in the U.S. or held by a U.S.-resident custodian. (Amounts
- acquired by foreign holders who purchase these securities will be reported by the U.S. custodian on their TIC B forms.)
- Contingent liabilities or credit commitments (e.g., unused loan commitments).

- Derivatives, including futures, forward exchange contracts, options, swaps, and warrants.
- Spot foreign exchange contracts.
- Securities borrowing or lending agreements in which one security is lent in return for another. (Repurchase-type agreements are reportable only if the reporter has provided or received cash in return for a security.)
- Commercial liabilities and claims. (Commercial liabilities and claims are those which arise between sellers and customers from the purchase and sale of goods (including new and used capital goods) and services in the normal course of business). These should be reported on the TIC CQ-2 form. (See Section III.A, "What to Report," for further information.)
- Deposits and brokerage balances held at a U.S. entity and "swept" by the U.S. entity into a foreign-resident entity. (See glossary – "Sweep Agreements.")
- Loans a foreign resident made to you that are serviced by a U.S. resident.

B. Column Instructions

1. Short-term Negotiable Securities (Column 1)

Report the total of all short-term negotiable securities (original maturity of one year or less; see glossary for the definition of securities) issued directly in a foreign market and for which a U.S.-resident depository institution or U.S.-resident custodian is not used. (Short-term non-negotiable securities held by foreign residents should be reported in column 2.)

2. Other Liabilities to Foreigners (Column 2)

Report all reportable financial liabilities as defined in Section II.A above, other than short-term negotiable securities reported in column 1.

3. Non-negotiable Foreign Deposits (Column 3)

Report all deposits held at foreign banks, including demand, time, and savings deposits (including Eurodollar deposits and non-negotiable CDs, but excluding negotiable CDs). Also include any brokerage balances placed with foreign residents. Do not include funds "swept" into a foreign bank or a securities brokerage account from an account at a U.S. entity.

4. Negotiable CDs & All Short-term Negotiable Securities (Column 4)

Report all negotiable certificates of deposit of any maturity and all negotiable securities (including money market instruments) with an original maturity of one year or less issued by foreign residents. Do not include negotiable securities or negotiable certificates of deposit held for your account by a U.S.-resident custodian.

5. Other Claims on Foreigners (Column 5)

Report all reportable claims (as defined in Section II.A above) other than non-negotiable foreign deposits reported in column 3 and negotiable CDs and negotiable

short-term securities reported in column 4. Include loans to foreign residents (including resale agreements) and short-term non-negotiable securities of foreign residents, unless held for your account by a U.S.-resident custodian

C. "Of Which" Items Instructions

In Section B, reporters should report the indicated information for all positions reported in Section A.

1. Type of Instrument

Not all instruments will be reported separately in the memorandum rows. Therefore, for each column the entries in the instrument rows will sum to no more, and probably less, than the values reported in Section A

a. Borrowings/Loans Memorandum Row (8061-4)

Report in columns 2 and 5 loans (see glossary for definition) with foreign residents excluding repurchase agreements, resale agreements, and similar financing agreements.

b. Negotiable CDs Memorandum Row (8110-8)

Report in column 4 all negotiable certificates of deposit issued by foreign residents.

c. Repurchase/Resale Agreements Memorandum Row (8400-7)

- Report in column 2 funds borrowed from foreign residents under repurchase agreements and similar financing arrangements. Report in column 5 funds loaned to foreign residents under resale agreements and similar financing arrangements. These amounts should be reported gross (i.e., e.g., no ASC Subtopic 210-20 netting).

2. Assets Written Off This Quarter

Charge-offs or specific reserves for reportable claims taken partially or entirely during the reporting period should be totaled and reported in the row titled "Assets Written Off This Quarter" (row 8200-9) only in the quarter they are established. (See General Instructions Section I.E for detailed information on charge-offs.)

3. Foreign Currency Memorandum Rows

For each column, report the amounts of positions (converted into U.S. dollars using the closing spot exchange rate on the as-of date of the report) that are denominated in Canadian Dollars (8500-1), Euros (8500-2), British Pounds Sterling (8500-3), Japanese Yen (8500-4), Swiss Francs (8500-5) and All Other Foreign Currencies (8500-6).

4. Remaining Maturities - Claims

This part is required to be completed only by reporters with total reportable claims of \$1 billion or more.

In columns 3, 4 and 5, report claims by remaining maturity. Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the earlier of the final contractual maturity date or the call date, if the reporter can freely call the claims at an earlier date. (All foreign currency-denominated claims should be converted to U.S. dollars using the spot exchange rate on the as-of-date.)

a. Demand Deposits, Arrears, Resale agreements under continuing contract, and Items with no fixed maturity (8139-6)

In column 3, report any claims on foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that are payable on demand.

In columns 4 and 5, report the amount of claims on foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that are past due (Arrears). A claim is past due when principal or interest has not been received for 30 days or more.

In columns 4 and 5 report claims on foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that have no stated maturity or that rollover under continuing contract excluding demand deposits and brokerage balances.

b. Maturing in 1 Year or Less (8143-4)

In each column, report claims on foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency- denominated) with a remaining maturity of 1 year or less.

c. Maturing in Over 1 Year (8147-7)

In each column, report claims on foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency- denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 1 year. ("Year" may be defined based upon 360, 365 days, or 1 calendar year based upon the reporter's business practices.)

5. Remaining Maturities- Liabilities

This part is required to be completed only by reporters with total reportable liabilities of \$1 billion or more.

In columns 1 and 2, report liabilities by remaining maturity. Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the earlier of the final contractual maturity date or the call date, if the claimant can freely call the liabilities at an earlier date. (All foreign currency-denominated liabilities should be converted to U.S. dollars using the spot exchange rate on the as-of date.)

a. Demand Deposits (8010-1)

In each column, report any interest-bearing deposits to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that are payable on demand.

b. Arrears (8020-9)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that are past due. A liability is past due when principal or interest due is unpaid for 30 days or more.

c. Non-Interest Paying Items without a Fixed Maturity Including Repos Under Continuing Contract (8030-6)

In each column, report non-interest-bearing liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that have no stated maturity or that rollover under continuing contract. (Items originally sold at a discount are considered interest bearing, even if they do not have a stated interest payment. Therefore, no liabilities sold at a discount should be reported in this row.)

d. Other Items without a Fixed Maturity Including Repos Under A Continuing Contract (8040-3)

In each column, report interest-bearing liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that have no stated maturity or are under continuing contract. (Items originally sold at a discount are considered interest bearing, even if they do not have a stated interest payment.)

e. Other, 90 Days or Less (8051-9)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of no more than 90 days.

f. Over 90 Days to 180 Days (8052-7)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 90 days but no more than 180 days.

g. Over 180 Days to 270 Days (8053-5)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 180 days but no more than 270 days.

h. Over 270 Days to 1 Year (8054-3)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 270 days but no more than 1 year. ("Year" may be defined based upon 360 days, 365 days or 1 calendar year, based upon the reporter's business practices.)

i. Over 1 Year to 2 Years (8055-1)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 1 year but no more than 2 years. ("Year" may be defined based upon 360 days, 365 days or 1 calendar year, based upon the reporter's business practices.)

j. Over 2 Years (8057-8)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 2 years. ("Year" may be defined based upon 360 days, 365 days or 1 calendar year, based upon the reporter's business practices.)

III. TIC Form CQ-2: Report of Commercial Liabilities to, and Commercial Claims on, Unaffiliated Foreign Residents

A. What to Report

1. Reportable Liabilities and Claims

Report all (U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) commercial liabilities to, and claims on, unaffiliated foreign residents. Commercial liabilities and claims are those which arise from the purchase and sale of goods (including new and used capital goods) and services. Reportable commercial liabilities and claims include:

- Accounts payable and receivable arising from the import or export of goods and services, including new and used goods.
- Advance payments received for future deliveries of goods and services.
- Claims on inventory held outside the United States.
- Credits due to or from a foreign resident resulting from returned goods or from cancelled service contracts.
- Accrued liabilities and claims for royalties or similar fees.
- Fees due or payable, such as docking fees and airplane landing fees.

2. Unaffiliated foreign resident

A foreign resident affiliate is any foreign-resident entity for which the reporter owns 10 percent or more of its voting equity (or the equivalent); or any foreign-resident "parent" company which owns 10 percent or more of the reporter's voting equity (or the equivalent); or any foreign-resident company which is a subsidiary (50 percent or more owned) of a foreign parent company of the reporter. **All other foreign-resident entities are "unaffiliated foreign residents."**

3. Specific Exclusions

- Contingent liabilities or claims.
- Liabilities and claims held for collection by U.S. banks or brokers/dealers, such as accounts, notes, and drafts payable.
- Spot foreign exchange contracts.
- Derivatives, including futures, forward exchange contracts, options, swaps, and warrants.
- Financial liabilities and claims. (See Section II.A., "What to Report," on the TIC CQ-1 for further information.)
- Claims on foreign residents arising from advices issued by banks in the United States of their intent to make payment under deferred payment letters of credit issued by foreign banks in favor of U.S. exporters.
- Financial and operating leases. (See Section II.A., "What to Report," on the TIC CQ-1 for further information.)

B. Column Instructions

1. Trade Payables (Column 1)

Report gross liabilities due to unaffiliated foreign residents arising from:

- Deferred payment for goods imported into the United States, whether in transit or located in foreign countries, and for services.
- Acceptances made directly for your account by unaffiliated foreign residents.
- The return of goods or cancellation of services.
- Overpayments for goods or services.
- Accrued liabilities for royalties and similar fees.

2. Advance Receipts and Other Liabilities (Column 2)

Report gross liabilities to unaffiliated foreign residents arising from:

- All advance payments received from unaffiliated foreign residents for future deliveries of goods or future rendering of services (even though the funds have been used in the production of goods not yet delivered), whether payable in cash or through barter agreements. (However, exclude all forward settling derivative contracts).
- All other commercial liabilities (as defined in Section III.A above).

3. Trade Receivables (Column 3)

Report gross claims on unaffiliated foreign residents arising from:

- Deferred receipts from the sale of goods exported from the United States or from the sale of goods acquired abroad, and from the sale of services to foreign residents.
- The return of goods or cancellation of service contracts.
- Overpayments for goods or services.
- Accrued claims for royalties and similar fees.

4. Advance Payments and Other Claims (Column 4)

Report gross claims on unaffiliated foreign residents arising from:

- Advance payments made to unaffiliated foreign residents for future delivery of goods or for the future rendering of services or from rights to receive commodities or services from unaffiliated foreign residents under barter agreements (excluding all forward settling derivative contracts).
- Goods that the reporter owns located in foreign countries (if the goods are in transit report opposite the country of ultimate destination).
- All other commercial claims (as defined in Section III.A above).

C. “Of Which” Items Instructions

1. Assets Written Off This Quarter

Charge-offs or specific reserves for reportable claims taken partially or entirely during the reporting period should be reported in the row titled “Assets Written Off This Quarter” (row 8200-9) only in the quarter they are established. (See General Instructions Section I.E for detailed information on charge-offs.)

2. Foreign Currency Memorandum Rows

For each column, report the amounts of positions (converted into U.S. dollars using the closing spot exchange rate on the as-of date of the report) reported in the Grand Total Row (9999-6) that are denominated in Canadian Dollars (8500-1), Euros (8500-2), British Pounds Sterling (8500-3), Japanese Yen (8500-4), Swiss Francs (8500-5) and All Other Foreign Currencies (8500-6).

3. Remaining Maturities - Claims

This section is required to be completed only by reporters with total reportable claims of \$200 million or more.

Report claims included in the Grand Total Row (9999-6) by remaining maturity. Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the final contractual maturity date. (All foreign currency-denominated liabilities and claims should be converted to U.S. dollars using the closing spot exchange rate on the as-of-date). Advance receipts and advance payments should be considered as maturing in one year or less even if the product or work which the receipts or payments pertain to will not be completed for more than one year.

a. Items with no fixed maturity (8139-6)

In columns 3 and 4 report claims on foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that are past due, due immediately, have no stated maturity or that rollover under continuing contract.

b. Maturing in 1 Year or Less (8143-4)

In columns 3 and 4, report claims on foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency- denominated) with a remaining maturity of 1 year or less.

c. Maturing in Over 1 Year (8147-7)

In columns 3 and 4, report claims on foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency- denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 1 year. (“Year” may be defined based upon 360, 365 days, or 1 calendar year based upon the reporter’s business practices.)

4. Remaining Maturities - Liabilities

This section is required to be completed only by reporters with total reportable liabilities of \$200 million or more.

Report liabilities included in the Grand Total Row (9999-6) by remaining maturity. Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the final contractual maturity date. (All foreign currency-denominated liabilities and claims should be converted to U.S. dollars using the closing spot exchange rate on the as-of date). Advance receipts and advance payments should be considered as maturing in one year or less even if the product or work which the receipts or payments pertain to will not be completed for more than one year.

a. Arrears (8020-9)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that are past due. A liability is past due when principal or interest due is unpaid for 30 days or more.

b. Non-Interest Paying Items without a Fixed Maturity (8030-6)

In each column, report non-interest-bearing liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that have no stated maturity or that rollover under continuing contract. (Items originally sold at a discount are considered interest bearing, even if they do not have a stated interest payment. Therefore, no liabilities sold at a discount should be reported in this row.)

c. Other Items without a Fixed Maturity (8040-3)

In each column, report interest-bearing liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) that have no stated maturity or are under continuing contract. (Items originally sold at a discount are considered interest bearing, even if they do not have a stated interest payment.)

d. Other, 90 Days or less (8051-9)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity no more than 90 days.

e. Over 90 Days to 180 Days (8052-7)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 90 days but no more than 180 days.

f. Over 180 Days to 270 Days (8053-5)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 180 days but no more than 270 days.

g. Over 270 Days to 1 Year (8054-3)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 270 days but no more than 1 year. ("Year" may be defined based upon 360 days, 365 days or 1 calendar year, based upon the reporter's business practices.)

h. Over 1 Year to 2 Years (8055-1)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 1 year but no

more than 2 years. ("Year" may be defined based upon 360 days, 365 days or 1 calendar year, based upon the reporter's business practices.)

i. Over 2 Years (8057-8)

In each column, report liabilities to foreign residents (both U.S. dollar- and foreign currency-denominated) with a remaining maturity of over 2 years. ("Year" may be defined based upon 360 days, 365 days or 1 calendar year, based upon the reporter's business practices.)

IV. Glossary

Administrative Agent

An institution responsible for administering a loan, acting on behalf of all lenders, and acting as a conduit for all payments in a loan syndication. If a foreign resident is acting as an administrative agent, the borrower should report these loan liabilities to foreign residents on the TIC CQ-1 or TIC BL-1 form as appropriate.

American Depositary Receipt (ADR)

Negotiable certificates, typically issued by a U.S.-resident company for securities (usually shares of stock) issued by a foreign corporation. The securities are backed by the foreign securities, which are held in a custodial account, either at the issuing bank or by an agent. The ADRs themselves may be held in U.S. or foreign banks. ADRs are considered foreign securities, and purchases and sales of ADRs by U.S. residents are reportable on the TIC S form.

Brady Bonds

Collateralized dollar-denominated bonds issued by a foreign government or central bank in exchange for loans under the Brady Plan. Brady Bonds are considered long-term debt securities and are excluded from the TIC C forms. These securities should be reported on the TIC S form.

Brokerage Balances

Cash balances: 1) held by U.S. residents in brokerage and margin accounts with foreign residents; and 2) held by foreign residents in brokerage and margin accounts at U.S.-resident entities. Brokerage balances should be reported gross and include funds that may be freely withdrawn or held to support positions in futures, securities or other financial instruments. The following are examples that generate cash balances in brokerage balances:

- Cash proceeds from selling securities short.
- Cash margin or collateral placed to support open positions in futures (initial, maintenance and margin) or options on exchanges, over-the-counter derivatives, and excess cash margin or collateral retained from previous settlements of positions.
- Cash margin lent to foreign residents for their purchases of securities.
- Cash interest and dividends on securities that have been pledged as collateral with foreign residents.

Brokerage balances held at foreign entities should be reported as financial liabilities on the TIC CQ-1 form. Liabilities to foreign residents from brokerage balances should be reported as financial claims on the TIC CQ-1 form.

Commercial Paper

A promissory note either unsecured or backed by assets such as loans or mortgages. They are usually sold at a discount and customarily have a fixed maturity of 270 days or less. Holdings of commercial paper should be reported on the TIC C forms at face value, as a short-term security, unless held for your account by a U.S.-resident depository institution or other U.S.-resident custodian.

Custodian

A bank or other organization that manages or administers the custody or safekeeping of stock certificates, debt securities, or other assets for institutional and private investors.

Deposits

The unpaid balance of money or its equivalent received or held by a bank in the usual course of business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit, either conditionally or unconditionally, including balances in a checking, savings, or time account, or which are evidenced by its certificate of indebtedness, or other similar name, or a check or draft drawn against a deposit account and certified by the bank, or a letter of credit or a traveler's check on which the bank is primarily liable. Deposit balances (other than certificates of deposit) held by U.S. residents at foreign banks should be reported on the TIC CQ-1 form. Negotiable and non-negotiable CDs issued by foreign resident banks, regardless of maturity, should be reported on the TIC CQ-1 form unless held for your account by a U.S.-resident depository institution or other U.S.-resident custodian. (Also see glossary entry for Negotiable Certificates of Deposits.)

Depository Receipts

See American Depository Receipts ("ADR"). Related types of depository receipts, such as Global Depository Receipts, are reported in the same manner as ADRs

Derivative Contracts

A derivative contract is a financial instrument or other contract with *all three* of the following characteristics:

- It has (a) one or more underlyings; (b) one or more notional amounts; and (c) payment provisions. These terms determine the amount of the settlement or settlements, and, in some cases, whether or not a settlement is required.
- It requires no initial net investment, or an initial net investment that is much smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- Its terms require or permit net settlement, it can readily be settled net by a means outside the contract, or it provides for delivery of an asset that puts the recipient in a position not substantially different from net settlement.

Derivative contracts are excluded from the TIC C forms. Embedded derivatives that are not bifurcated under FAS 133 should not be separated from the host contract and should be reported on the TIC C forms. However, if an embedded derivative is bifurcated, the derivative should be excluded from the TIC C forms.

Development Banks

Entities owned by national governments other than the United States and are established to promote economic development of sectors of the economy, such as trade, housing, agriculture, finance and industry.

Direct Investment

Investment in which a resident of one country obtains a degree of influence over the management of a business enterprise in another country. The criterion used to define direct investment is ownership of at least 10 percent of the voting securities of an incorporated business enterprise or the equivalent interest in an unincorporated business enterprise. U.S. direct investment abroad represents the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one U.S. resident (U.S. parent) of at least 10 percent of a foreign business enterprise, which is called a foreign affiliate. Foreign direct investment in the United States represents the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one foreign resident (foreign parent) of at least 10 percent of a U.S. business enterprise, which is called a U.S. affiliate. For guidance on how to apply the direct

investment criterion in the case of a limited partnership, see “Limited partnerships and direct investment” below.

Direct investment transactions and positions include the equity that gives rise to control or influence and intercompany lending, i.e., debt between affiliated enterprises. However, debt between selected affiliated financial intermediaries is not classified as direct investment because it is not considered to be so strongly connected to the direct investment relationship.

The financial intermediaries covered by this case are:

- deposit-taking corporations;
- securities brokers and dealers;
- financial and bank holding companies;
- investment funds; and
- other financial intermediaries.

However, insurance companies and pensions funds are financial intermediaries that are not covered by this case and their debt positions with their affiliates are part of direct investment.

Since insurance companies and pension funds are not covered by this case, insurance companies and pension funds should only report debt positions with unaffiliated foreign firms.

Therefore, all direct investment transactions and positions should be excluded from the TIC system. These transactions and positions should instead be reported to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). U.S. residents in direct investment relationships are required to file reports with BEA unless exempt.

Financial Intermediary

A financial intermediary is an organization or part thereof (e.g., subsidiary or other operating unit) whose major activity is to raise or otherwise obtain funds to provide to another entity. (An insurance company is not a financial intermediary). An “other financial intermediary” is a financial intermediary other than a depository institution, a securities broker or dealer, or a BHC/FHC.

Financing Lease

A lease is an agreement that transfers the right to use an asset for a specified period of time. The TIC C forms follow the standards set forth in FASB Statement No. 13, “Accounting for Leases” to distinguish a financing lease from an operating lease. In particular, if any one of the following criteria is met, a lease must be accounted for as a financing (or capital) lease:

- Ownership of the property is transferred to the lessee at the end of the lease term, or
- The lease contains a bargain purchase option, or
- The lease term represents at least 75 percent of the estimated economic life of the leased property, or
- The present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease term is 90 percent or more of the fair value of the leased property to the lessor at the inception of the lease less any related investment tax credit retained by and expected to be realized by the lessor.

If none of the above criteria is met, the lease should be accounted for as an operating lease.

All positions arising from cross-border leases should be reported on the TIC CQ-1 form as described in section II.A.

Foreign Resident

Any individual, corporation, or other organization located outside the United States. A corporation incorporated outside the United States is a foreign resident even if it has no physical presence outside the United States. Foreigners/Foreign Residents include:

- Foreign governments and any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including all foreign official nonbanking institutions, even if located in the United States (e.g., an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic establishment of a foreign country). (However, all U.S. subsidiaries of foreign corporations are U.S. residents.)
- Entities that have filed an IRS Form W-8, indicating that the individual or entity is a nonresident alien or foreign entity not subject to certain United States information return reporting or to backup withholding rules.
- Any corporation or other organization located outside the United States, including the branches, subsidiaries, and other affiliates of U.S. entities located abroad.
- Individuals, including citizens of the United States, residing outside the United States.

EXCEPTION: Official international or regional organizations or subordinate or affiliated agencies thereof, created by treaty or convention between sovereign states, even if located in the United States, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the United Nations (UN), are also considered foreign residents.

Foreign-Resident Affiliate

Any foreign-resident entity for which the reporter owns, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of its voting equity (or the equivalent); or any foreign-resident "parent" company which owns 10 percent or more of the reporter's voting equity (or the equivalent); or any foreign-resident company which is a subsidiary (50 percent or more owned) of a foreign parent company of the reporter.

Foreign-Resident Custodian

A custodian located outside the United States, including a foreign affiliate of a U.S. custodian. Reporters should determine the location of a custodian according to the country where the custodian is incorporated, or otherwise legally established, not according to the country of custodian's parent firm, and not according to the location of the custodian's operations center.

Foreign Subcustodian

A foreign institution that holds in safekeeping foreign securities for a U.S. resident custodian.

Loans

A loan is generally an extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between a lender and a borrower. The loan may have originated through direct negotiations with the borrower or it may have been originated by another lender that directly negotiated with a borrower. Loans may take the form of promissory notes, acknowledgements of advance, due bills, invoices, overdrafts, and similar written or oral obligations.

Loans include:

- Factored accounts receivable.

- Participations (acquired or held) in a single loan or pool of loans or receivables (see discussion of Participations).
- Drawn syndicated loans.
- Repurchase/resale agreements, where securities have been transferred in return for cash balances.
- Loans made to finance trade other than those between purchaser and seller of the traded good or service. (See Section II.A, "What to Report," for more information.)

Loans exclude those instruments that meet the definition of a security (See glossary entry for Securities). Loans are reportable on the TIC C forms, regardless of maturity.

Loan Servicing Arrangements, Loan Servicer

An arrangement whereby one party (the loan servicer) agrees to collect payments from borrowers on behalf of the holder(s) of the loan. The loan servicer may be the originator of the loans, or may be another institution. If a foreign-resident is acting as a servicer or administrative agent, the borrower should report these loan liabilities to foreign residents on the TIC BL-1 or TIC CQ-1 form as appropriate.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

Certificates of deposit evidenced by a negotiable (transferable) instrument or deposit in book entry form evidenced by a receipt or similar acknowledgement issued by the bank, that provides on its face that the amount of such deposit is payable to bearer or any specified person (e.g., deposit notes, bank notes). U.S. held foreign negotiable certificates of deposit should be reported on the TIC CQ-1 form and in Memorandum Row 8110-8 unless held for your account by a U.S.-resident depository institution or other U.S.-resident custodian.

Overdraft

An overdraft exists when a depository institution honors a check or draft drawn against a deposit account in which insufficient funds are held. Overdrafts should be reported gross and not netted against good balances. Overdrawn accounts at foreign banks are reported on the TIC CQ-1 form as financial liabilities.

Participations

A loan agreement whereby one bank contracts with other banks to participate in making a loan to a borrower. Each participant should report the amount of its own share in the participated loan. If a foreign-resident is acting as a servicer or administrative agent, the borrower should report these loan liabilities to foreign residents on the TIC BL-1 or TIC CQ-1 form as appropriate.

Repurchase/Resale Agreements

A repurchase agreement is a transaction involving the sale of financial assets by one party to another, subject to an agreement by the seller to repurchase the assets at a specified date or in specified circumstances. A resale agreement (also known as a reverse repurchase agreement) is a transaction involving the purchase of financial assets by one party from another, subject to an agreement by the purchaser to resell the assets at a specified date or in specified circumstances.

Except as otherwise noted below under the discussion of FAS Statement No. 140, all repurchase and resale agreement transactions with foreign residents in which cash balances are provided as part of the transaction, are to be reported as borrowings from, or loans to, foreign residents

collateralized by the underlying assets. In each case the amount of cash received/provided should be reported. In particular:

- Funds received from foreign residents from repurchase agreements are reported as liabilities on the TIC CQ-1 form, by country, and in memorandum row 8400-7. (The transfer of the securities should be excluded from purchases or sales on the TIC S form.)
- Funds lent to foreign residents through resale agreements should be reported as claims on the TIC CQ-1 form, by country, and in memorandum row 8400-7. (The receipt of the securities as collateral should be excluded from purchases or sales on the TIC S form.)

Please note that all repurchase agreements should be reported gross (i.e., FIN 41 should not be applied).

If a repurchase agreement does not qualify as a secured borrowing under FAS Statement No. 140, the selling institution should account for the transaction as a sale of financial assets and a forward commitment to repurchase the security. Similarly, if a resale agreement does not qualify as a borrowing under FAS Statement No. 140, the purchasing institution should account for the transaction as a purchase of financial assets and a commitment to sell. In these cases, the transfer of the securities should be reported on the TIC S form and the exchange of cash should be excluded from the TIC C forms. Securities lending agreements in which one security is loaned in return for another are not reportable on the TIC forms.

Securities

Securities are any bill, note, bond, debenture, equity or similar instrument that is commonly referred to as a security, excluding certificates of deposit. (In cases where it is not clear if a specific instrument is a security, contact the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.) Securities may be negotiable (tradable in secondary markets) or non-negotiable (not tradable in secondary markets).

Securities are classified as short-term (original maturity of one year or less) or long-term (original maturity of more than one year). Long-term securities include securities with no stated maturity, including equity securities such as common stock, preferred stock, certificate of interests, partnership interests, and mutual fund shares. Long-term securities are excluded from the TIC C forms and should be reported only on the TIC S form.

Short-term securities, which include money market instruments such as Treasury bills, short-term agency securities, commercial and finance paper, bankers' acceptances, and short-term notes, should be reported on the TIC C forms, following the instructions in Sections II.A and II.B of this booklet for the TIC CQ-1 form.

A summary of these reporting requirements follows:

TIC C Reporting of Short-Term Securities		
	Situation	Where to Report
Claims	A TIC C reporter holds a foreign security (including money market instruments) directly or is held in custody at a foreign custodian or directly with a foreign central depository.	CQ-1
Liabilities	A TIC C reporter issues a security (including all bearer instruments) in a foreign market (unless the security is known to be held by a U.S.	CQ-1

	custodian other than the reporter)	
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Securities Brokers and Dealers

Generally, securities brokers are entities that regularly engage in effecting securities transactions for others. A securities dealer is an entity that engages in buying securities for its own account. However, the definition of securities dealers excludes depository institutions and other institutions acting in a fiduciary capacity. (See the Securities Exchange Act for a list of the activities that constitutes a dealer.)

Settlement Date Accounting

Under settlement date accounting, assets purchased are not recorded until settlement date. Settlement date accounting should be used on the TIC C forms.

Subsidiary

A company in which another company (parent) owns 50 percent or more of the voting securities, or an equivalent interest.

Sweep Agreements

Sweep agreements are contractual agreements between institutions and their customers that allow funds to be automatically transferred to another account at the same institution, another institution, or into a financial instrument. Deposits and brokerage balances held at a U.S. depository institution, broker, or dealer and "swept" by the U.S. entity into a foreign-resident entity are excluded from the TIC C forms.

United States

The fifty (50) States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the following: American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.

U.S. Military Facilities

Offices of United States banks located in foreign countries that provide financial services to persons in the United States Armed Forces stationed abroad. For purposes of these reports, United States military facilities are classified as banking offices located in the United States.

U.S Resident

Any individual, corporation, or other organization located in the United States, including branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates of foreign entities located in the United States. Corporations incorporated in the United States are considered to be U.S. residents even if they have no physical presence in the United States.

V. APPENDIX A: Reporting Requirement Flowcharts

Situation 1 - A U.S. resident has a liability to a foreign resident in the form of a short-term negotiable or non-negotiable security

- Flowchart 1A: A U.S. resident custodian is used
- Flowchart 1B: No U.S. resident custodian is used

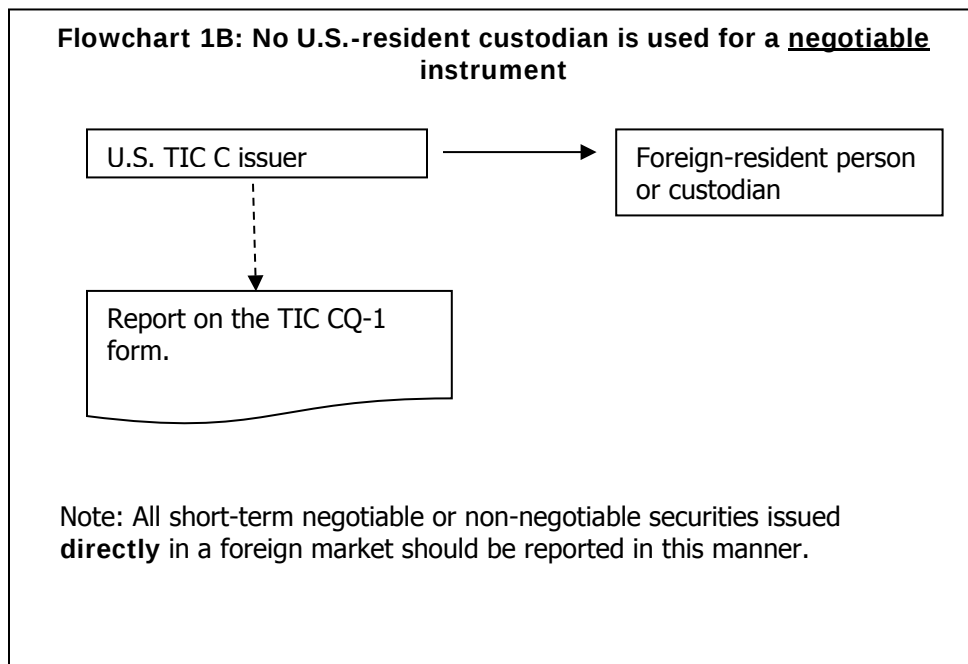
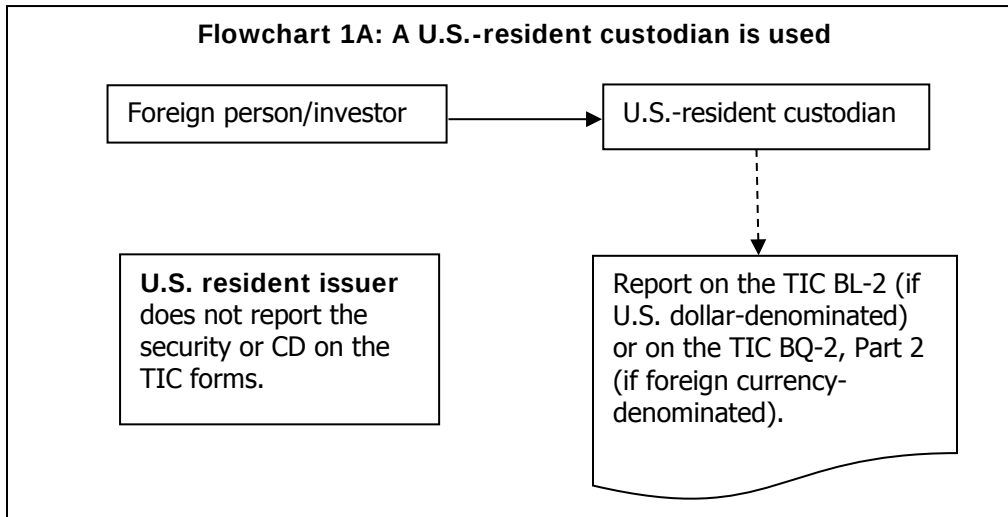
Situation 2 - A U.S. resident has a claim on a foreign resident in the form of a short-term security or a certificate of deposit (of any maturity)

- Flowchart 2A: A U.S. resident custodian is used
- Flowchart 2B: No U.S. resident custodian is used

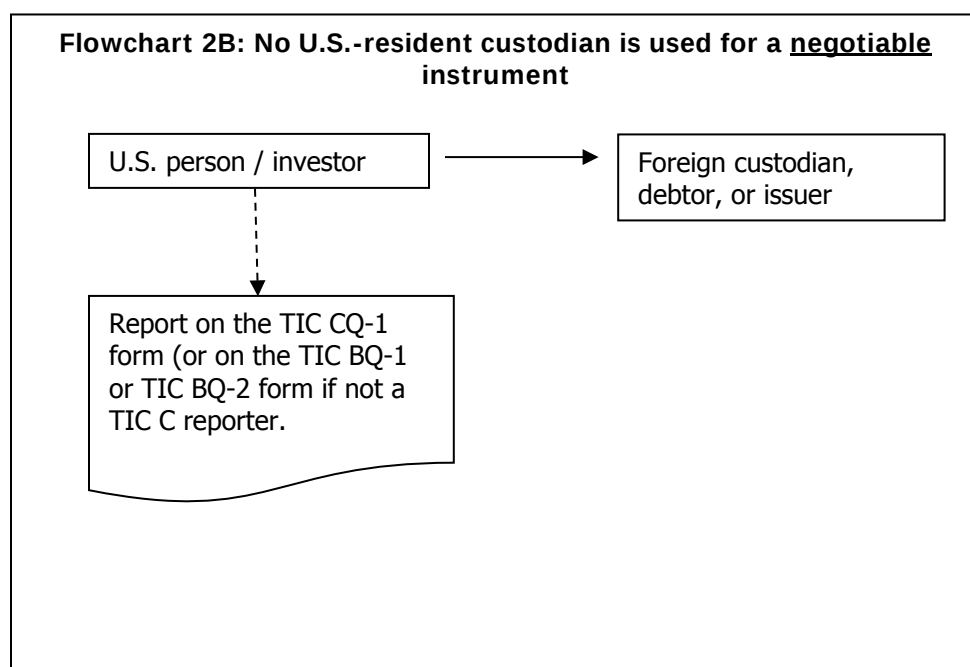
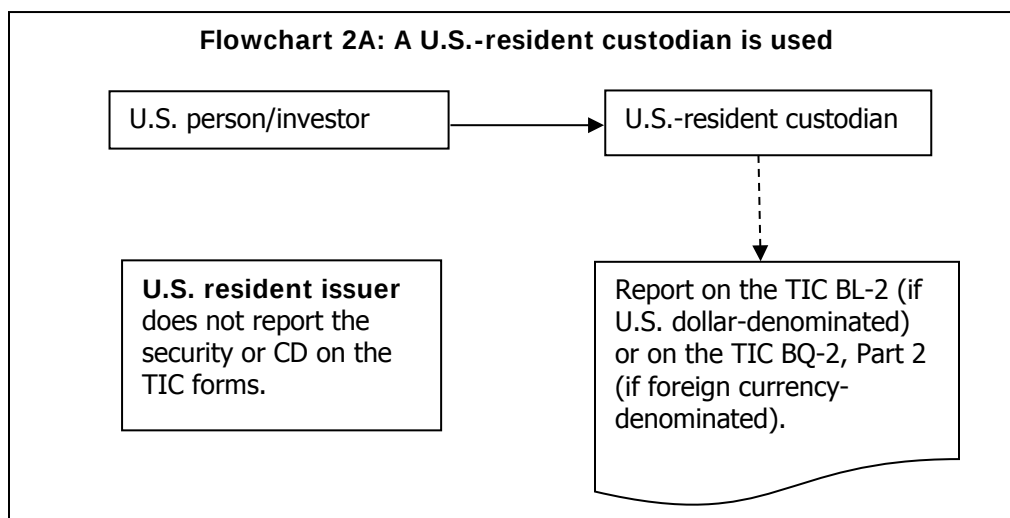
Situation 3 - Loans of U.S. residents (including drawn syndicated loans)

- Flowchart 3A: A U.S. resident is servicing the loan or acting as an administrative agent
- Flowchart 3B: No U.S. resident is servicing the loan or acting as an administrative agent

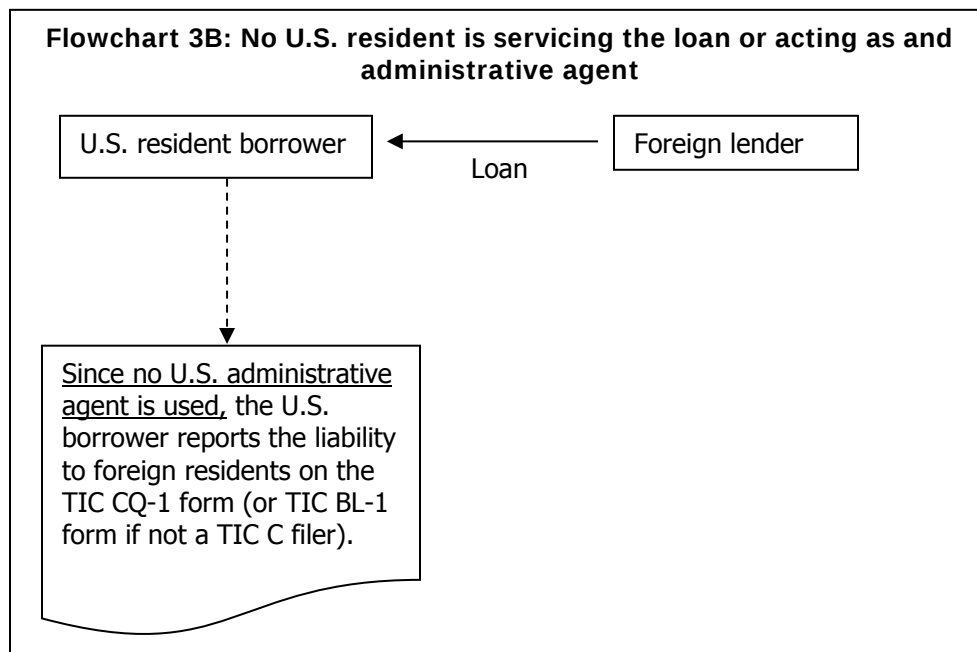
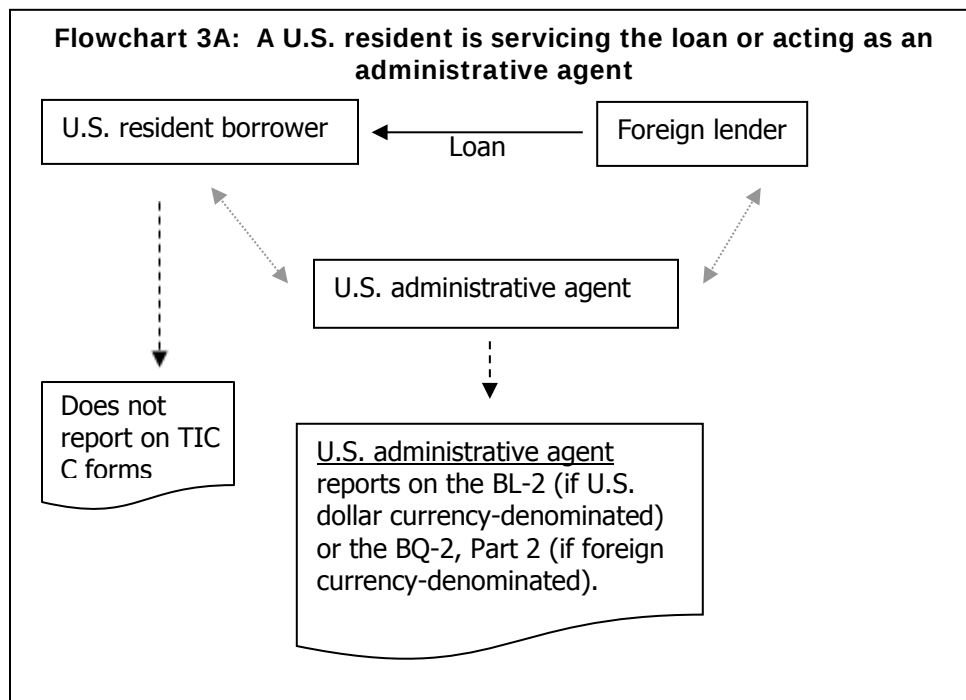
Situation 1: A U.S. resident has a liability to a foreign resident in the form of a short-term security



Situation 2: A U.S. resident has a claim on a foreign resident in the form of a short-term security or a certificate of deposit (of any maturity)



Situation 3 -Loans of U.S. residents (including drawn syndicated loans)



VI. APPENDIX B: Geographical Classification

CODES FOR COUNTRIES, AREAS & INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE USED FOR PURPOSES OF REPORTING ON TREASURY INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FORMS

The most recent version of this appendix is now a separate document.

A copy is on the TIC website, next to these instructions, at:

<http://www.treas.gov/tic/forms-c.shtml>

VII. APPENDIX C: List of Foreign Official Institutions

**CERTAIN FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED AS OFFICIAL, A LIST TO BE
USED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF REPORTING ON TREASURY INTERNATIONAL
CAPITAL (TIC) FORMS**

The most recent version of this appendix is now a separate document.

A copy is on the TIC website, next to these instructions, at:

<http://www.treas.gov/tic/forms-c.shtml> .