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MANDATORY ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

REPORT OF U.S. OWNERSHIP OF FOREIGN SECURITIES,

**INCLUDING SELECTED MONEY MARKET
INSTRUMENTS (SHCA)**

As of the last business day of December

**Mandatory Report
Response Required By Law (22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)**



**Department of the Treasury
Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
October 2024**

Note: Paragraphs that are new or that contain changes are marked with a vertical bar on the right-side of the page.

The previous instructions were dated December 2022, and they were used for the SHC 2022 and 2023 reports.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The Department of the Treasury, with the assistance of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), is conducting a mandatory annual survey of the ownership of foreign securities, including selected money market instruments, by U.S. residents as of December 31, 2024. The data will be collected by the FRBNY, acting as fiscal agent for the Department of the Treasury. The data collected will be used by the U.S. Government in the computation of the U.S. balance of payments accounts, the U.S. international investment position, and in the formulation of international economic and financial policies. This report also is part of the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS), an internationally coordinated effort under the auspices of the IMF, to improve the statistics on the holdings of foreign securities by major investing countries.

In order to reduce reporting burden and costs to the government, there will be a substantial reduction in the number of reporters in four out of every five years. A benchmark survey Report of U.S. Ownership of Foreign Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments (Form SHC) of all significant U.S.-resident custodians and end-investors will continue to be held approximately every five years. In non-benchmark years, the Annual Report of U.S. Ownership of Foreign Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments (Form SHCA) will require reports from only the very largest U.S.-resident custodians and end-investors. The data reported under the annual survey (Form SHCA) will be used in conjunction with the results of the previous benchmark survey to compute economy-wide estimates for the non-benchmark years. The next full Benchmark survey will be as of December 31, 2026.

The determination of who must report on the annual reports (Form SHCA) will be based upon the data submitted during the previous Benchmark survey and Aggregate Holdings of Long-Term Securities by U.S. and Foreign Residents (TIC SLT) report as of December of the preceding year. Designated U.S.-resident custodians and end-investors (including fund managers) will be required to file detailed foreign security data on Schedule 2 and data on foreign securities entrusted to U.S.-resident custodians on Schedule 3, i.e., they will be required to file in the same manner as they did on the previous Benchmark survey.

B. AUTHORITY

This mandatory survey is conducted under the authority of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (22 USC 3101 et seq., [the Act]) and Executive Order 11961 of January 19, 1977. The Act specifies that the President has the authority to conduct a regular data collection program, including such studies and reports as may be necessary and feasible, to secure current information on international investment, including (but not limited to) such information as may be necessary for computing and analyzing the balance of payments and the international investment position of the United States (22 USC 3103). In Executive Order 11961 §2, the President designated the Secretary of the Treasury to be responsible for collecting data on portfolio investment required by the Act.

C. CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA REPORTED

The information collected by this survey may be used only for analytical and statistical purposes and to enforce the Act. Access to the information is available only to officials and employees (including consultants and contractors and their employees) designated to perform functions under the Act. Persons having access to individual company information submitted pursuant to the Act are subject to penalties for unauthorized disclosure (22 USC §3104 and 18 USC §1905). The results of this survey will be made available to the general public at an aggregated level so that neither the U.S. persons or organizations providing information, nor individual or organizational ownership of foreign securities can be identified.

D. PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

Reporting as directed in this package is mandatory for any U.S. Person, including any organization (as defined in 22 U.S.C. 3102) subject to the reporting requirements set forth in the report instructions. Failure by a person to provide timely and accurate data can result in a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$25,000, or injunctive relief ordering such person to comply, or both (22 USC §3105(a) and (b)).

Willfully failing to submit any required information under the Act can result in a fine of not more than \$10,000; and, if an individual, may result in imprisonment for not more than a year, or both. Any officer, director, employee, or agent who knowingly participates in such violation, upon conviction, may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both (22 USC §3105(c)).

E. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

This report has been reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and assigned OMB Control Number 1505-0146. The purpose is to collect accurate and complete data that will enable the Treasury Department to fulfill its responsibility under the Act. The estimated annual average preparation time per respondent (over five years) is about 174 hours, but this will vary widely from respondent to respondent. (a) In the year of a benchmark survey (using Form SHC), it is estimated that exempt SHC reporters will require an average of 17 hours; custodians of securities providing security-by-security information will require an average of 361 hours, but this figure will vary widely for individual custodians; end- investors providing security-by-security information will require an average of 121 hours; and end- investors and custodians employing U.S. custodians will require an average of 41 hours. (b) In a non- benchmark year (using Form SHCA), custodians of securities providing security-by-security information will require an average of 546 hours (because only the largest U.S.-resident custodians will report), end-investors providing security-by-security information will require an average of 146 hours; and SHCA reporters entrusting their foreign securities to U.S. custodians will require an average of 49 hours. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to:

Administrator, International Portfolio Investment Data Systems
U.S. Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 1050 MT
Washington, DC 20220, or

The Office of Management and Budget
Paperwork Reduction Project (1505-0146)
Washington, DC 20503

No person is required to respond to any U.S. Government collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

II. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. WHO MUST REPORT

All U.S.-resident custodians and end-investors that are notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that they are required to report must file the SHCA report. (See Section II.C, Exemptions.) All other entities are exempt from reporting.

1) **Custodians** are all organizations that hold securities in safekeeping for other organizations. Most U.S.-resident custodians also invest in foreign securities for their own account, i.e., are also U.S.-resident end-investors for purposes of this report. U.S.-resident custodians should report both the foreign portfolio securities held in safekeeping for other U.S. residents and their own foreign portfolio securities.

2) **End-Investors** are U.S.-resident organizations that invest in foreign securities for their own portfolios or invest on behalf of others, such as investment managers, fund sponsors, fund managers, and fund administrators. This includes securities that are held-for-trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity. Collectively, such investors are referred to as “end-investors” throughout these instructions. U.S.-resident end-investors include, but are not limited to:

- Financial and non-financial organizations (includes bank holding companies (BHC), financial holdings companies (FHC), and Intermediate Holding Companies (IHC))
- Managers of private and public pension funds
- Managers/sponsors/administrators of funds (including money market mutual funds), country funds, unit- investment funds, exchange-traded funds, collective-investment trusts, hedge funds, limited partnerships, trusts, certain private funds or any other similarly pooled, commingled funds. Also managers/sponsors/administrators of private equity companies, venture capital companies, hedge funds, certain private funds and other private investment vehicles
- Insurance companies
- Foundations
- Institutions of higher learning (e.g., university endowments)
- Trusts and estates
- Funds and similar entities that own shares or units of, or other portfolio equity interests in, a foreign related or non-related entity.

Reporting (as end-investor) is the responsibility of the manager of a fund, partnership, trust, etc., if they have discretion over investments of the fund/partnership/trust/etc. In that case the actual end-investor(s) should not report so that there is no double counting in the overall TIC data system.

In general, it is important that every reportable cross-border ownership of long-term securities be reported by one and only one entity. For example, in cases where each individual end investor does not meet the reporting thresholds but the manager who manages them all meets the threshold in the aggregate, then the manager has the responsibility to report. If a situation is unclear, please contact the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Reports should include all reportable securities held or managed by all U.S.-resident parts of the organization, including all U.S.-resident branches, offices, and subsidiaries. U.S. residents include organizations organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or of U.S. territories and possessions. Please see Appendix H – Glossary for the complete definition of United States. It is the responsibility of the top U.S.-resident parent entity in each organization to ensure that its report covers all applicable entities within the organization.

If any of the following conditions apply, please contact the FRBNY staff:

- Your organization is not the top U.S.-resident parent entity in your organization and has been notified of its obligation to report by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
- Your organization cannot submit a single report for the entire organization.

Additional copies of the reporting forms and instructions may be printed from the Internet at:

[Forms SHC/SHCA | U.S. Department of the Treasury](#)

B. WHICH SCHEDULES TO REPORT

- **Schedule 1:**

Schedule 1 must be filed by all entities that 1) receive a copy of the SHCA forms and instructions from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or 2) are notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that they are required to file the SHCA report. Schedule 1 requests information that identifies the reporter. It also provides contact information, indicates the reporting status, and summarizes the data, if any, reported on Schedule 2 and/or Schedule 3.

- **Schedule 2:**

Schedule 2 is used to report detailed information on foreign securities owned by U.S.-resident investors that: (1) the reporter safe-keeps for itself or for its U.S.-resident clients; or, (2) for which the reporter directly employs foreign-resident sub-custodians or U.S.-resident or foreign-resident central securities depositories (CSDs) to manage the safekeeping of those securities; or, (3) that are instruments of the type that there is no U.S. custodian to manage the safekeeping of those securities. Foreign securities in safekeeping with U.S.-resident CSDs are reportable on Schedule 2 (See Section III.H.). If a U.S. resident transferred a foreign security under a repurchase or securities lending arrangement, the U.S. resident (or their U.S.-resident custodian) transferring the security should include this information in its Schedules 2 or 3 records (See Section III.D.).

- **Schedule 3:**

Schedule 3 is used to report summary amounts for all foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of a U.S.-resident custodian, excluding those entrusted to a U.S. - resident CSD. (See Section III.H.).

C. EXEMPTIONS

- **Schedule 1**

If you have been notified of a reporting responsibility by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, there is NO exemption level for Schedule 1. You must complete the reporter identification, the contact and certifying information parts of Schedule 1. However, items requesting aggregate data on foreign securities on Schedule 1 should be left blank if you are not required to report data on Schedule 2 or Schedule 3.

- **Schedule 2**

SHCA reporters are exempt from reporting on Schedule 2 if the total fair value of foreign securities whose safekeeping they manage for themselves and for other U.S. residents or whose safekeeping the reporter has entrusted directly to foreign-resident custodians or U.S or foreign-resident central securities depositories **is less than US\$ 200 million** (aggregated over all accounts) as of December 31.

- **Schedule 3**

SHCA reporters are exempt from reporting on a Schedule 3 holdings that are entrusted to an unaffiliated U.S.-resident custodian that is not a U.S.-resident CSD, if the total fair value of the foreign securities entrusted to that U.S.-resident custodian by the U.S. parts of the reporter's organization and its U.S.-resident clients whom the reporter represents as end- investor – aggregated over all accounts - **is less than US\$ 200 million** as of December 31.

D. REPORTING DATES

Report data as of the last business day of December. Data should be submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York no later than the first Friday of March.

E. SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

If your organization is submitting 100 or more Schedule 2 records, the Schedule 2 data **must** be submitted electronically.

Federal Reserve Reporting Central System:

- Submit report using the Federal Reserve Reporting Central System. The Reporting Central System is fast, easy to use, and secure. You can submit reports quickly and easily either using online data entry or via XML 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 how to submit data using the Reporting Central system, log on to <http://www.frbervices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/index.html>, contact the FRBNY staff at 212-720-6300 or at SHC.Help@ny.frb.org. An application to register for Reporting Central can be obtained at: <https://www.frbervices.org/central-bank/reporting-central/service-setup>

Alternative Methods of Reporting:

- If your organization is submitting less than 100 Schedule 2 records, these records may be submitted using the Reporting Central system or on paper, using the form contained in Appendix A. Data may also be reported on computer printouts in the same format as the printed reports. All appropriate Schedules must be submitted in the same package.

Please contact FRBNY staff with questions pertaining to the report or if any of the following conditions apply:

1. Your entity requires additional time to complete your report.
2. Your entity received a copy of the report booklet and is not the U.S. parent entity in your organization.
3. Your entity cannot submit a single report for its entire organization.
4. Your reporter contact information or technical contact information changes after you submit your Schedule 1 report.

Reports can be e-mailed to SHC.Help@ny.frb.org

FRBNY staff can be reached at:

Phone: 212-720-6300 or 646-720-6300

Email: SHC.Help@ny.frb.org

Additional copies of the reporting forms and instructions may be printed from the Internet at:
[Forms SHC/SHCA | U.S. Department of the Treasury](#)

III. WHAT SECURITIES MUST BE REPORTED

This report collects information on U.S. resident holdings of foreign **portfolio** securities, including foreign equities, short-term debt securities (including selected money market instruments), and long-term debt securities. Asset-backed securities are to be reported separately from other debt securities. Foreign securities are all securities issued by entities that are established under the laws of a foreign country (i.e., any entity that is legally incorporated, otherwise legally organized or licensed (such as branches), in a foreign country) and all securities issued by international or regional organizations, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), even if these organizations are physically located in the United States.

Reportable securities may be traded or issued in the United States and in foreign countries and may be denominated in any currency. Neither the country in which the securities are traded or issued, nor the currency in which the securities are denominated, is relevant in determining whether the securities are reportable. Securities sold under repurchase agreements or lent under securities lending arrangements, or collateral provided, should be reported by the original owner of the securities (or their U.S.-resident custodian) as if the securities were continuously held; that is, as if the repurchase or security lending agreement did not exist (See Section III.D.).

As an exception, foreign securities held by a U.S. depository to back depository receipts/shares should not be reported. Instead, the U.S.-resident holders of the depository receipts/shares should report the receipts/shares. This exception is necessary to identify the portion of depository receipts/shares actually held by U.S. residents, because many depository receipts/shares are held by foreign residents. Securities held as part of a direct investment relationship should not be reported. (See Section III.I.)

A. REPORTABLE FOREIGN SECURITIES

Reportable securities include:

- Securities issued by international and regional organizations, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank) or the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) whether physically located in the United States or abroad.
- Securities issued in the United States by foreign-resident organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican firms), even if they are denominated in U.S. dollars and trade on U.S. securities exchanges.
- Securities issued by foreign-resident subsidiaries of U.S.-resident organizations (e.g., GMAC Canada) and foreign-resident offices of U.S. banks or U.S. broker/dealers, even if they are guaranteed by the U.S. parent company or issued in the United States.

- Depository receipts/shares, including American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), American Depositary Shares (ADS), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), and International Depositary Receipts (IDRs), if the underlying securities are issued by foreign residents - (See Section III.E.).
- Securities issued by foreign-resident entities under Section 144A of the SEC Act.
- Money market instruments, including negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs) issued by foreign-resident entities.

Equity Securities:

- Common stock (ordinary shares);
- Preferred stock (participating and nonparticipating preference shares);
- Restricted stock;
- Depository receipts/shares (e.g., ADRs, ADSs, GDRs, IDRs) **provided** the underlying securities used to collateralize the receipts/shares are foreign securities (See Section III.E.);
- Shares/units/other equity interests in foreign-resident funds (including mutual funds and money market funds), index-linked funds, exchange-traded funds, private equity companies, venture capital companies, investment trusts, common trust funds, commingled investment accounts, hedge funds, certain private funds and other investment vehicles – (See Section III.C.);
- U.S.-resident limited partner interests in foreign-resident limited partnerships and equity interests in other companies that do not issue shares (General partner ownership interests are excluded.) (See Section III. J.); and
- Other equity securities, including privately placed equity interests.

Short-Term Debt Securities include bills, commercial paper, and other money market instruments specified below with an **original maturity of one year or less** that give the holder the unconditional right to financial assets (Please refer to the TIC Glossary for the definition of short-term). Asset-backed short-term debt securities should be reported as asset-backed securities.

Long-Term Debt Securities (excluding asset-backed securities) include bonds and notes, with an **original maturity of over one year**, that usually give the holder the unconditional right to financial assets. (Please refer to the TIC Glossary for the definition of long-term.)

Debt Securities

- Bonds such as foreign treasury, zero coupon, stripped, deep-discounted, currency-linked (e.g., dual-currency), floating rate, equity-related (e.g., convertible bonds) bonds and Eurobonds;

- Index-linked debt securities (e.g., property index certificates);
- Commercial and financial paper, including asset-backed commercial paper;
- Bankers' acceptances and trade acceptances;
- Negotiable certificates of deposit, bank notes, and deposit notes;
- Notes, including those issued under note issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities medium-term notes, promissory notes, deep-discounted, currency-linked (e.g., dual-currency), floating rate notes (FRN), such as perpetual notes (PRN), variable rate notes (VRN), structured FRN, reverse FRN, collared FRN, step up recovery FR (SURF), and range/corridor/accrual notes;
- Bearer depositary receipts denoting ownership of debt securities issued by nonresidents;
- Brady bonds;
- Covered bonds (e.g., Pfandbriefe);
- Securities backed by a sinking fund;
- Asset-backed securities (See below); and
- All other short-term and long-term debt securities.

Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) are securitized interests in a pool of assets, which give the purchaser a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets. In many cases, the security's outstanding principal is reduced over time as principal repayments are received and passed on to the holders of the security. Securities backed by revolving credits, such as pools of credit card receivables, do not meet this criterion, but are still classified as ABS if the return to the holder is based upon these credits (i.e., the credits do not merely serve as collateral). The ABS is reported if the **issuer securitizing the assets** is a foreign resident. The underlying asset should not be used to determine if the securities are reportable. **Asset-backed commercial paper should be reported as commercial paper.**

Include as asset-backed securities all collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), and other securities which give the purchaser a claim against the cash flows generated by pools of:

- Mortgages;
- Credit card receivables;
- Automobile loans;
- Consumer and personal loans;
- Commercial and industrial loans and other whole loans; and
- Other assets.

B. DO NOT REPORT

Do not report any:

- Derivative contracts (including futures, forwards, swaps, options, and warrants) meeting the definition of a derivative under ACS 815 (formerly FAS 133). If the embedded derivative has not been bifurcated from the host contract under FAS 133, then the security should be reported without separating the embedded derivative from the host contract. However, if the embedded derivative is bifurcated from the host contract, then the derivative should be excluded from the report and the host security should be included on the report.
- Securities which have been temporarily received as collateral. (i.e. for loans or under resale agreements or similar financing agreements (see Section III.D)).
- Loans and loan participation certificates;
- Letters of credit;
- Non-negotiable certificates of deposit ;
- Bank deposits, including time deposits (except for negotiable CDs) and demand deposits;
- Annuities, including variable rate annuities;
- Foreign securities temporarily acquired under reverse repurchase, borrowing, or lending arrangements (See Section III.D.);
- The underlying security of a depositary receipt, even if a foreign security (See Section III.E.);
- Direct investments, including investments in real estate and general partner ownership interests (However, limited partner ownership interests and certain private fund interests are reportable investments.). Please review the complete definition of Direct Investment in the TIC glossary (see Appendix G) and the list of excluded investments in these instructions to determine which investments are direct investments reportable to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, and not reportable on the TIC SHC/SHCA and the TIC SLT reports.; and
- All U.S. securities, including:
 1. Securities issued by U.S.-resident organizations, even if they are denominated in foreign currencies or traded on foreign securities exchanges;
 2. Securities issued by U.S.-resident subsidiaries of foreign-resident organizations and U.S.-resident offices of foreign banks or foreign broker/dealers, even if they are guaranteed by the foreign parent company, or issued outside of the United States;
 3. Securities issued by U.S.-resident entities under Section 144A of the SEC Act;
 4. Ownership of shares of U.S.-resident funds, even if the fund invests in foreign securities (See Section III.C.); and
 5. Stripped securities issued by a U.S.-resident financial institution, even if the underlying security is a foreign security (See Section III.F.).

C. FUNDS AND RELATED EQUITY HOLDINGS

Equity interests in limited partners (“LPs”) and other companies that do not meet the definition of funds and do not issue shares/stock (*i.e.*, limited liability partnerships (“LLPs”), limited liability companies (“LLCs”), and master LPs (“MLPs”)) should be reported as security type 4 (All Other Equity). Since LP interests do not usually have voting rights, these equity interests do not meet the definition of direct investment and are reportable even when representing 10% or more of the total equity interests. This is an exception to direct investment definition (See TIC Glossary for more details).

1. Equity interests in any entity that serves as an investment vehicle and meets the definition of funds should be reported as security type 3 (Fund Shares). [In the Form SLT, these are included in the “Of Which by Type of Security: Fund Shares” row (8401-8).] Report U.S. residents’ ownership of shares/units of, or other equity interests in, funds legally established outside of the United States (foreign-resident funds) as equity securities. All U.S. residents’ holdings of foreign-resident funds should be assigned security type 3 (fund shares), and not categorized as a debt security, regardless of the types of securities held by the fund.

For purposes of this report, funds include all investment vehicles that pool the money of one or more investors and that invest the pooled money in one or more of a variety of assets. Funds include, but are not limited to:

- Mutual funds (including both closed-end and open-end mutual funds);
- Money market funds;
- Investment trusts;
- Index-linked funds;
- Exchange traded funds (ETFs);
- Investment vehicles that use the money of a single investor to buy securities that the investment vehicle owns (single investor funds);
- Commingled accounts;
- Real Estate Investment trusts;
- Common trust funds;
- Hedge funds;
- Private equity funds.
- Certain Private Funds

The determination of whether ownership interests in a fund are foreign securities is based on the country in which the fund is legally established, not on the type of securities the fund purchases. For example, an interest in a fund organized in Bermuda that purchases U.S. Treasury securities is a reportable foreign

equity security. Likewise, an interest in a fund established in the United States is a U.S. security and should be excluded from the report, even if the U.S.-resident fund invests in foreign securities.

Many funds established outside the United States have names that are similar to U.S.-resident fund names. This often occurs when the fund is managed by a group that manages many U.S.-resident funds and therefore may be thought of as managing only U.S.-resident funds. If there is doubt as to whether the investment should be classified as a fund or whether a fund is U.S. or foreign, please contact FRBNY report staff at (212) 720-6300 or (646) 720-6300.

2. Report U.S.-resident funds' ownership of foreign securities.

Although ownership of equity interests in U.S.-resident funds is excluded from this report, the foreign securities owned by U.S.-resident funds are reportable. These are distinct holdings and, therefore, are not duplicate reporting. Foreign securities owned by U.S.-resident funds should be classified as equity, debt, or asset-backed securities, as indicated in Section III. A.

3. How to report hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles

- a) Investment advisors, managers, administrators or similar types of legal entities and fund sponsors that create/manage/administer master-feeder fund structures both outside and inside the U.S. should report any portfolio investments between the U.S. and foreign- resident affiliate funds that the investment manager sets up.

Example 1

A **U.S.-resident** investment manager/fund sponsor (IM/FS) creates a Cayman master fund, a Cayman feeder fund and a U.S. feeder fund. The investments by the U.S. IM/FS in the Cayman funds are direct investments since the IM/FS controls the affiliated firms and should be reported to the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis as direct investments (except for certain funds meeting the criteria described in section III.C.3.(c) below). However, the investment that the U.S. feeder fund has in the Cayman Master Fund is portfolio investment and should be reported on the SHC/SHCA by the IM/FS as the representative of the U.S. feeder fund as the owner (end-investor). However, if a U.S. custodian holds the equity interests of the U.S feeder fund in the foreign master fund, then the U.S. custodian would have the responsibility of reporting those interests on the SHC/SHCA.

Example 2

A **foreign-resident** IM/FS sets up a Cayman master fund, a Cayman feeder fund, and a

U.S. feeder fund. The investments between the foreign IM/FS and the U.S. feeder fund are direct investment since the foreign IM/FS controls the feeder fund (except for certain funds meeting the criteria described in section III.C.3.(c) below). However, the equity investment that the U.S. feeder fund has in the foreign master fund is portfolio investment and should be reported by the U.S. feeder fund as ownership of foreign equity on the SHC/SHCA. If a U.S. custodian holds the equity interest of the U.S. feeder in the foreign master fund, then the U.S. custodian would have the responsibility of reporting on the SHC/SHCA.

- b) Exclude any investment between the investment manager, administrator or other entity that formed the funds (as a general partner) and all the entities it creates. These are direct investments and should be reported to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, except as noted in section III.C.3.(c) immediately below.
- c) Direct investment exception for certain private funds (see Direct Investment in Appendix G, Glossary)

There is an exception to the rule that investments in foreign entities of 10 percent or more of their voting interest by a U.S. entity are excluded from TIC reports - investments in certain private funds, or between the entities of a certain private fund, are included in TIC surveys regardless of ownership share if they meet BOTH of the following criteria:

- The foreign private fund entity does not own, directly or indirectly through another business enterprise, an “operating company” – i.e., a business enterprise that is not a private fund or a holding company - in which the U.S. parent owns at least 10 percent of the voting interest,

AND

- If the U.S. entity owns the foreign private fund entity indirectly (through one or more other business enterprises), there are no “operating companies” between the U.S. parent and the indirectly-owned foreign private fund entity.

Guidance on the decision to report investments in certain private funds or between entities of certain private funds in the TIC system or in BEA surveys can be found at:

<https://www.bea.gov/privatefunds>. Use the tool labeled “U.S. Investments in Foreign Private Funds.”

Note on this section 3: The descriptions of the various examples are based on common master/feeder fund structures. It is possible for there to be different types of structures when creating these funds and they may be called different names by some entities. Ultimately, if the U.S. entity 1) has less than 10% voting interest in the foreign entity, 2) non-voting interest in the foreign private fund, or 3) meets the criteria above regarding “operating companies,” it is

not treated as a direct investment and will fall into the category of portfolio investment and must be reported as part of the TIC system. All U.S. entities that do not meet requirements 1), 2), or 3) must be reported as part of the BEA's direct investment surveys.

4. Fund ownership by Pension and Retirement Plans (including those of State and Local governments, including municipalities).

As mentioned in section II.A.2 above, reporting is the responsibility of the manager of a fund, partnership, trust, etc, if they have discretion over investments of the fund/partnership/trust/etc. In that case the actual end-investor(s) should not report so that there is no double counting in the overall TIC data system.

A pension plan holds foreign investments through (a) onshore funds (including funds of hedge funds) and (b) offshore funds (including funds of hedge funds). For the purposes of TIC, the requirement to report is based on the country in which the fund is legally established.

(a) The investments in onshore U.S funds (including funds of hedge funds) are investments in U.S.-resident entities and are therefore not reportable on the SHC/SHCA.

(b) The investments in offshore funds (including funds of hedge funds) are investments in foreign-resident entities, and are therefore reportable on the SHC/SHCA. Only the shares of the funds themselves are reportable (not their underlying investments), and only if the pension investments are portfolio investment. Please review the definition of Direct Investment in the TIC glossary (see Appendix G) and the list of excluded investments in these instructions to determine which investments are direct investments reportable to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, and not reportable on the TIC SHC/SHCA and the TIC SLT reports. If a U.S. custodian holds the foreign portfolio interests in the offshore funds on behalf of the pension plans, the U.S. custodian would have the reporting responsibility to report on the TIC SHC/SHCA and the TIC Form SLT.

A foreign-resident pension fund is a legal entity established outside the United States to provide retirement benefits exclusively for foreign residents and is not required to file TIC reports. Investments by foreign-resident pension funds in U.S. securities are reportable by U.S.-resident custodians and fund managers as described elsewhere in the instructions for the TIC SLT and SHL/SHLA.

D. SECURITIES INVOLVED IN REPURCHASE AND SECURITIES LENDING ARRANGEMENTS

A repurchase agreement (repo) is an arrangement involving the sale of securities at a specified price for cash with a commitment to repurchase the same or similar securities at a specified price on a future date. A reverse repo is an agreement whereby a security is purchased at a specified price with a commitment to resell the same or similar securities at a specified price on a specified future date. Securities lending/borrowing arrangements are agreements whereby the ownership of a security is transferred in return for collateral, usually another security or cash, under condition that the security or similar security will revert to its original owner at a future date. All of these arrangements, as well as buy/sell agreements, should be treated as follows:

- Securities sold under repurchase agreements or lent under securities lending arrangements, or collateral provided, should be reported by the original owner of the securities (or their U.S.-resident custodian) as if the securities were continuously held; that is, as if the repurchase or security lending agreement did not exist. Thus, if a U.S. resident transferred a foreign security under a repurchase or securities lending arrangement, the U.S. resident (or their U.S.-resident custodian) transferring the security should include it in its Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 records. The country reported should be the country of the issuer of the security and not the country of the counterparty to the repo or other agreement.
- Securities, including collateral, temporarily acquired by U.S. residents under reverse repurchase or borrowing or lending arrangements should not be reported.
- However, if cash was temporarily received as collateral and was used to purchase securities, those securities should be reported.

E. DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS/SHARES

Depository receipts/shares, including American depository receipts (ADRs) or bearer depository receipts should be attributed to the country of residence of the issuer of the security underlying the depository receipt/share. Issuers of depository receipts/shares should **not** report their holdings of the actual foreign securities. Only U.S. residents' holdings of depository receipts/shares should be reported.

In addition, the security type reported should be determined based on the security underlying the depository receipt/share. For example, if the underlying security is foreign common stock then the security type reported in Item 7 of the Schedule 2 should be 1 (common stock).

F. STRIPPED SECURITIES

Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal Securities (STRIPS) and other similar instruments are securities that have been transformed from a principal amount with periodic interest coupons into a series of zero-coupon securities, with the range of maturities matching the coupon payment dates and the redemption date of the principal amount.

The country of residence of a stripped security is the country of residence of the entity that issued the stripped security, not the country of residence of the entity that issued the underlying security. Stripped securities issued by foreign residents, (the interest-only (IO) component, the principal-only (PO) component and tranches of stripped asset-backed securities) and held by U.S. residents are reportable. If a U.S.-resident financial institution issued the stripped securities, the issuer of the stripped securities should report its ownership of the underlying foreign securities. Exclude U.S. residents' holdings of stripped securities issued by a U.S.-resident financial institution.

G. DIRECT INVESTMENT. Please see Appendix G

Please review the definition of Direct Investment in the TIC glossary and the list of excluded investments in these instructions (see sections III.B (direct investment exception), III.C, and III.J (Limited Partnerships)) to determine which investments are direct investments reportable to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, and not reportable on the TIC SHC(A) and the TIC SLT reports. All holdings known to be direct investment should be excluded from TIC reports.

H. SECURITIES HELD BY CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORIES

Foreign securities entrusted to U.S.-resident custodians that are in turn held at a U.S.-resident central securities depository (such as the Depository Trust Company or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York), or a foreign-resident central securities depository (such as Euroclear or Clearstream), must be reported by the U.S.-resident custodian, not by the U.S. or foreign-resident central securities depository. Likewise, foreign securities held by a U.S.-resident end-investor directly with a U.S.-resident or foreign-resident central securities depository must be reported by the U.S.-resident end-investor, not by the central securities depository.

Foreign securities provided to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) for discount window loan collateral must be reported by the "lender" of the securities, not by the FRBNY.

I. COUNTRY ATTRIBUTION

Except for securities issued by international and regional organizations and depositary receipts, securities should be reported based upon the country of residence of the issuer of the securities. The country of residence of any entity is where it is legally incorporated or otherwise legally organized, with the exception of bank branches, whose country of residence is the country where they are licensed. In cases where a foreign subsidiary of a U.S.-resident organization issues a reportable security, report these securities in the country where the foreign subsidiary is resident if the security is the direct legal obligation of the foreign subsidiary.

Depositary receipts should be attributed to the country of residence of the issuer of the security underlying the depositary receipt.

Securities issued by international and regional organizations are not allocated to the country in which the international or regional organization is located. The country attribution for most international and regional organizations are regional group codes: 72907, 73903, 74918, 74942, 75906, 76902, and 77909. Refer to Appendix D for a list of international and regional organizations.

A few international and regional organizations have their own geographic classification (country) codes in the Appendix and those codes should be used in reporting on the SHC/SHCA.

Attribution of country of residence of the issuer should not be affected by the currency of issue or by the country of a guarantor.

J. LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

U.S.- resident limited partner interests in foreign-resident limited partnerships should be reported as Other Equity (Schedule 2, Item 12 = 4). Limited partners' ownership does not carry voting rights; therefore, such ownership, even if greater than 10%, is reportable. The Number of Shares Held field on the Schedule 2 (Item 19) should be defaulted to the value reported in the US\$ Fair Value field (Item 17) because limited partnerships do not issue shares.

U.S.-resident general partner interests in foreign-resident limited partnerships may be considered to be direct investment and are excluded from this report. However, see the direct investment exception for certain private funds in section III.C.3.(c) (see also Direct Investment in the TIC Glossary).

K. ACCOUNTING RULES, VALUATION OF SECURITIES, AND CALCULATION OF U.S. DOLLAR VALUES

Accounting Rules

All securities should be reported using settlement date accounting. Gross long positions should be reported. Do not net any short positions from long positions. Do not enter decimals or negative values in any cells.

Valuation of Securities

Report the fair value of securities as of close of business on the last business day of December. The fair value follows the definition of ASC 820 (formerly FAS 157). Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted market price is available for an instrument, the fair value is the product of the number of trading units times that market price. For coupon bonds, valuations should be based on “clean” prices, that is, excluding accrued interest. For securities that do not regularly trade, the estimate of fair value should be based on the best information available in the circumstances. The estimate of fair value should consider prices for similar assets and the results of valuation techniques to the extent available in the circumstances. Examples of valuation techniques include discounted cash flow, matrix pricing, option-adjusted spread models, and fundamental analysis.

For asset-backed securities (ABS), the fair value of the unpaid principal amount outstanding at close of business on the last business day of December should be reported; if principal has been repaid, this fair value will **not** be the same as the original face value revalued at end-period market prices.

U.S.-resident custodians should, at a minimum, report the fair value to the extent that it is available as part of their normal services provided to customers, even if the price available is prior to the last business day of December. If there is doubt as to whether to report the available fair value or to report a fair value of zero, please contact FRBNY report staff at (212) 720-6300 or (646) 720-6300.

Foreign Currency Denominated Securities – Calculation of U.S. Dollar Values

If the security is not denominated in U.S. dollars (US\$) and a US\$ fair value is not available in your system, convert the foreign currency denominated fair value into US\$ using the spot exchange rate as of the close of business on the last business day of December. If you need assistance locating an exchange rate, please contact FRBNY staff at (212) 720-6300 or (646) 720-6300.

If the exchange rate is normally quoted in units of foreign currency per US\$, such as ¥105.75/US\$, divide foreign currency values by the foreign exchange rate to obtain the US\$ values. For example, if the value of a security issued in Japan is ¥ 200,000, divide ¥ 200,000 by 105.75 to obtain US\$ 1,891.

If the exchange rate is normally quoted in US\$ per units of the foreign currency, such as US\$1.75/UK£, then multiply foreign currency values by the US\$ exchange rate value of the foreign currency to obtain US\$ values. For example, if the value of a security issued in the United Kingdom is UK £1,000, multiply UK £1,000 by 1.75 to obtain US\$ 1,750.

L. DATA RETENTION PERIOD

The reporter must retain all data used to create this report for a period of 36 months from the date of the report's submission.

M. REVIEW OF DATA AND REQUESTS FOR REVISED DATA

Data submitted on the reporting schedules are reviewed by FRBNY staff. As a result of this review, the reporter may be asked by FRBNY staff to provide supplemental information, including reasons for significant data changes between reporting periods, or corrected data. In addition, FRBNY staff may request: (1) information to ensure that all reportable foreign securities have been reported; (2) information to ensure that all reported foreign securities are held by U.S. residents; or (3) other information that helps to explain or corroborate the submitted data.

Entities filing data on electronic media that are not formatted per the specifications in Appendix H will be required to re-submit the data in the proper format.

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING REPORTING SCHEDULES

A. SCHEDULE 1 - REPORTER CONTACT IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Schedule 1 must be completed by all organizations that meet the survey reporting requirements as specified in Section II.A. This schedule is used to provide basic identifying information and provide summaries of data reported on Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 records. Please type or print all information.

1. **Reporter Identification Number (RSSD)** - Enter your organization's ten-digit Reporter Identification Number. If you do not know the Reporter Identification Number for your organization, please contact FRBNY staff at (212) 720-6300 or (646) 720-6300.
2. **Organization Name** - Include the full legal name of the reporting entity.

For items 3 through 6, enter reporting entity's full mailing address.

7. **Reporting Status** - Select **1** if your organization is Exempt from reporting on both Schedules 2 and 3 as defined in Section II.C **OR** if your organization's reportable foreign securities are included in the report of its U.S.-resident parent. Select **2** if your organization is filing only Schedule 2 records.

Select **3** if your organization is filing only Schedule 3 records.

Select **4** if your organization is filing both Schedule 2 and Schedule 3.

8. **Reporter Type** - Enter one of the following that best describes your organization (**Refer to Appendix G - Glossary** for specific definition of reporters type)

1 = Depository Institution	4 = Insurance Company	7 = Foundation, Trust, or Estate
2 = Fund/Fund Manager/Sponsor (excluding pension fund)	5 = Other Financial Organization (including BHC, FHC, IHC, broker/dealers)	8 = Institution of Higher Learning (e.g., university)
3 = Pension Fund	6 = Non-Financial Organization	9 = Other (not listed above)

9. **Name of Contact** - Enter the name of the person who will be the primary contact for this report and can answer questions about the data reported.

For items 10 through 12, enter title, telephone number and email address of the contact identified in item 9.

13. **Name of Service Provider or Vendor Used** - If a service provider or vendor was used to prepare the data reported; enter the name of the service provider.

14. **Name of Technical Contact** - Enter the name of a person who will serve as a contact should any technical issues, such as incorrect file formats, arise. If a service provider was used to prepare the data reported, the technical contact may be a vendor employee.

For items 15 through 17, enter title, telephone number and email address of the contact identified in item 14.

18. **Valuation Technique** - For each reporting unit, describe the valuation technique(s) used to calculate the reported fair values. If securities are automatically valued at zero after a specified time period of inactivity, please specify the time period and whether this applies to the fair value of the security or to the client's holdings (quantity) of the security. Also, please specify how securities not actively traded on the report date and those with internally generated security identification numbers are valued. If your organization has more than four reporting units, please attach additional copies of Schedule 1, page 2, with item 18 completed.

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE 2 INFORMATION

This section contains summary data for the information reported on **Schedule 2** records. If your organization submits Schedule 2 data on multiple media, the summary Schedule 2 data should represent aggregate data across all media submitted for the same reporter identification number.

19. **Total Number of Schedule 2 Records Submitted** - Enter the total number of Schedule 2 records submitted.

20. **Total US\$ Fair Value of All Equity Securities** - Enter the sum of the US\$ fair value of all equity security records (records with Schedule 2, Item 12 = 1, 2, 3, or 4), rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.

21. **Total US\$ Fair Value of All Short-Term Debt Securities** (excluding asset-backed securities)
- Enter the sum of the US\$ fair value of all short-term debt security (including asset-backed commercial paper) records (records with Schedule 2, Item 12 = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11), rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.

22. **Total US\$ Fair Value of All Long-Term Debt Securities** (excluding asset-backed securities)
- Enter the sum of the US\$ fair value of all long-term debt security (excluding asset-backed securities) records (records with Schedule 2, Item 12 = 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11), rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.

23. **Total US\$ Fair Value of All Asset-Backed Securities** - Enter the sum of the US\$ fair value of all asset-backed security records (records with Schedule 2, Item 12 = 12), rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE 3 INFORMATION

This section contains summary data for the information reported on **Schedule 3** records.

24. **Total Number of Schedule 3 Records Submitted** - Enter the total number of Schedule 3 records submitted.

25. **Total US\$ Fair Value of All Equity Securities** - Enter the sum of all Schedule 3 records, item 4.

26. **Total US\$ Fair Value of All Short-Term Debt Securities** (excluding asset-backed securities) - Enter the sum of all Schedule 3 records, item 5.

27. **Total US\$ Fair Value of All Long-Term Debt Securities** (excluding asset-backed securities) - Enter the sum of all Schedule 3 records, item 6.

28. **Total US\$ Fair Value of All Asset-Backed Securities** - Enter the sum of all Schedule 3 records, item 7.

CERTIFYING INFORMATION

All reporters must complete this section.

By signing and dating the certification, the Certifier acknowledges that:

- He/she has read and understood the reporting requirements of this report;
- He/she is aware that both civil and criminal penalties may be imposed for filing a false report;
and
- He/she is sufficiently knowledgeable about the activities and functions of this organization that he/she can knowingly and with reasonable confidence certify that the information provided in this report is both accurate and complete.

29 - 33 - Enter the name, job title, telephone number, and email address of the duly authorized officer of your organization who certifies that the information provided is complete and accurate, as well as the date and signature.

B. SCHEDULE 2 - DETAILS OF SECURITIES

(Please enter your ten-digit Reporter Identification Number at the top of each page of Schedule 2.)

1. **Reporter Identification Number (RSSD)** - Enter your organization's ten-digit Reporter Identification Number. If you do not know the Reporter Identification Number for your organization, please contact FRBNY staff at (212) 720-6300 or (646) 720-6300.
2. **Sequence Number** - Enter the sequence number of this detail record, right justified. The first detail record should be assigned sequence number 1, and each succeeding Schedule 2 should be assigned a sequence number one higher than the previous record.
3. **Reporting Unit** - If data being submitted are collected from multiple databases or reporting systems, please report the internal code used in your organization to identify the database or system from which the information on this Schedule 2 came. This information may greatly reduce the costs of identifying and fixing reporting errors that occur.
4. **Name of Reporting Unit** - Enter a description or name of the reporting unit or area that corresponds to the code reported in item 3.
5. **Reporting As** - Enter "1" if you are reporting as end investor. Enter "2" if you are reporting as a custodian of this security.
6. **Security ID** - Enter the security ID code used to identify the security reported on this Schedule 2. ISIN codes are strongly preferred. If the ISIN is not available, please try to provide the CUSIP, CINS, Common code or SEDOL. **Do not use internally generated codes unless this security has not been assigned a code by any recognized numbering agency (e.g., limited partnerships).** All records for securities for which a portion is restricted and a portion is not restricted should be reported with the numbering agency code assigned to the unrestricted portion. If excessive internal codes are used, we may have to contact you to resubmit your report with external security IDs or to help identify characteristics of individual securities. **Please include the security ID's check digit and exclude any internal coding characters added to the ISIN, CUSIP, or other numbering agency code.**

7. **Security ID System** - Select the appropriate number from the list shown on the form. For example, if the security ID number entered in Item 6 is an ISIN, enter "2"; if it is a SEDOL, enter "5". If the security ID system used is not listed, enter a code of "7" (Other) and provide the name of the organization generating the code in item 8.
8. **Comment Line** - If you entered a code of "7" (Other) in item 7 you must provide the name of the organization generating the security ID code or system that assigned the security ID.
9. **Security Description** - Briefly describe the security, providing any relevant descriptive information available. Ideally, this would include, but is not restricted to: (a) for preferred stock, the annual dividend; (b) for debt securities, the interest rate, if any, whether it is stripped interest only (IO) or principal only (PO), convertibility, and currency of denomination; (c) for floating rate notes, how the interest is calculated (e.g., Libor plus 1.5); and (d) for depositary receipts, a description of the underlying security.
10. **Name of Issuer** - Enter the full legal name of the organization that issued the security. For branches of banks, please provide the location of the branch.
11. **Type of Foreign Issuer** – Enter "1" if the foreign issuer is a Foreign Official Institution (FOI). Enter "2" if the security was issued by all other Foreign-Residents.
12. **Security Type** - Enter the security type code from the list below that most closely describes the type of security being reported. (Refer to **Appendix G – Glossary** for specific definition).

<u>Equity</u>	<u>Debt (excluding asset-backed securities)</u>	<u>Asset-backed Securities</u>
1 = Common stock	5 = Commercial paper	9 = Bond or note, unstripped
2 = Preferred stock	6 = Negotiable CD	10 = Bond or note, stripped
3 = Fund shares	7 = Convertible debt security	11 = All other debt
4 = All other equity	8 = Zero coupon bond or note	12 = Asset-backed security

Type 1 should be used to report all common stock, including restricted common shares.

Type 2 should be used to report all preferred stock, including participating preference shares, nonparticipating preference shares, convertible preferred stock, and restricted preferred shares.

Type 3 should be used to report all equity interests in any entity that serves as an investment vehicle and meets the definition of funds. Some examples of such investment vehicles are mutual funds (including money market mutual funds), index-linked funds, exchange traded funds, separately managed account, commingled accounts, investment trusts, common trust

funds, private equity companies, venture capital companies, and hedge funds. (See Section III.C)

Type 4 should be used to report all other types of equity, including equity interests in limited partners (“LPs”) and other companies that do not meet the definition of funds and do not issue shares/stock (*i.e.*, limited liability partnerships (“LLPs”), limited liability companies (“LLCs”), and master LPs (“MLPs”)). (See Section III.C)

Type 5 should be used to report all commercial paper, including asset-backed commercial paper.

Type 6 should be used to report long-term and short-term negotiable certificates of deposits, including negotiable bank notes and negotiable deposit notes issued by U.S. institutions, including U.S. branches of U.S. or foreign banks. Non-negotiable certificates of deposit are not reportable.

Type 7 should be used to report all convertible debt securities, including convertible bonds and zero-coupon convertible debt. However, non-convertible debt securities with embedded warrants or options should be reported as either type 8 (if a zero-coupon bond or note) or type 9.

Type 8 should be used to report bonds and notes that do not provide interest payments, such as discount notes. However: (1) zero-coupon convertible debt should be reported as type 7; (2) stripped non-asset-backed securities, both the interest-only (IO) and principal-only (PO) components, should be reported as type 10; (3) Short-term sovereign debt securities should be reported as type 11; and (4) stripped asset-backed securities, the tranches, and the IO and PO components, should be reported as type 12.

Type 9 should be used to report bonds or notes that: (1) cannot be converted to equity securities, (2) provide interest payments, (3) have not been stripped (*i.e.*, not an IO or PO), and (4) do not give the owner a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets (*i.e.*, ABS). These bonds and notes are commonly referred to as “straight debt.”

Type 10 should be used to report all components of stripped securities, including the IO and PO components. However, all tranches of stripped asset-backed securities should be reported as type 12.

Type 11 should include all debt other than asset-backed securities that is not covered in types 5-10, including short-term sovereign debt securities.

Type 12 should include only short-term and long-term securities that represent securitized interests in a pool of assets and give the investor a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets. All tranches of stripped asset-backed securities, as well as

unstripped asset-backed securities, should be reported as type 12. Debt which is collateralized by assets (real or financial), but only give the investor a claim against the underlying interest if the issuer defaults, should be reported as types 5-11, as appropriate.

13. **Country of Residence of Issuer** - Enter the country code from Appendix C that corresponds to the country of residence of the entity that issued the security. (Refer to Section III.I, Country Attribution.)

14. **Currency of Denomination** - Enter the ISO code from Appendix E that corresponds to the currency in which the security being reported is denominated.

15. **Type of U.S. Owner** - Enter one of the following that best describes the U.S. owner of the security:

(Refer to Appendix G - Glossary for specific definition)

1 = Depository Institution	4 = Mutual Fund
2 = Fund or Other Investment Vehicle (excluding pension fund and mutual funds)	5 = Insurance Company
3 = Pension Fund	6 = Other Financial (incl. BHC, FHC, IHC)
	7 = Non-Financial Organization (including individual/household)

16. **Depository Receipt/Share** - Enter **1** if the security is a depository receipt/share. Enter **2** otherwise.

17. **US\$ Fair Value of Security** - Enter the US\$ fair value of the security being reported, rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar. (See Section III.K, Accounting Rules, Valuation of Securities, and Calculation of U.S. Dollar Values, for more information on how to calculate the US\$ fair value.)

18. **Fair Value of Security in Currency of Denomination** - Enter the fair value of the security being reported, rounded to the nearest currency of issue unit. If the currency of issue is US\$, report the same value as in item 17. (See Section III.K, Accounting Rules, Valuation of Securities, and Calculation of U.S. Dollar Values, for more information on how to calculate the fair value.)

FOR EQUITY SECURITIES ONLY

19. **Number of Shares** - Enter the number of shares held, rounded to the nearest share.

Securities for which the amount of shares held is zero should not be reported.

FOR ALL DEBT SECURITIES (NON – ABS AND ABS)

20. **Face Value (for non-ABS) or Remaining Principal Outstanding (for ABS) in Currency of**

Denomination - Enter the face value held in the currency of denomination, rounded to the nearest whole currency unit. If a security is traded in units, then calculate the face value as: (face value of each unit) * (the number of units held) and report the result in this field. Securities for which the amount held is zero should not be reported or Enter the remaining principal outstanding as of December 31, in the currency of denomination, rounded to the nearest whole currency unit. This will equal the original face value if no principal has been repaid. If a security is traded in units, then calculate the remaining face value as: (remaining face value of each unit) * (the number of units held) and report the result in this field. Securities for which the amount held is zero should not be reported.

FOR ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES ONLY

21. **Original Face Value in Currency of Denomination** - Enter the original face value in the currency of denomination, rounded to the nearest whole currency unit. This is the value that is (would have been) outstanding if no principal has been (had been) repaid. If a security is traded in units, then calculate the original face value as: (original face value of each unit) * (the number of units held) and report the result in this field.

FOR ALL DEBT SECURITIES (NON-ABS AND ABS)

22. **Issue Date** - Enter the issue date of this security in MMDDYYYY format. For example, if the security was issued on October 4, 1985, enter 10041985. If there are multiple issue dates, enter the first such issue date.

23. **Maturity Date** - Enter the final maturity date of this security in MMDDYYYY format. For example, if the security's final maturity date is January 5, 2010, enter 01052010.

C. SCHEDULE 3 - CUSTODIANS USED

(Please enter your ten-digit Reporter Identification Number at the top of each page of Schedule 3.)

1. **Reporter Identification Number** - Enter your organization's ten-digit Reporter Identification Number. If you do not know the Reporter Identification Number for your organization, please contact FRBNY staff at (212) 720-6300 or (646) 720-6300.
2. **Sequence Number** - Enter the sequence number of this detail record, right justified. The first detail record should be assigned sequence number 1, and each succeeding Schedule 3 should be assigned a sequence number one higher than the previous record.
3. **Custodian Code** - Please refer to Appendix F for a list of the major U.S.-resident custodians. If you do not see your U.S.-resident custodian listed in Appendix F, please enter 99 and complete items 9 through 14. (Items 4 through 8 should be completed on all Schedule 3s). If you are not required to submit Schedule 2 records, please submit up to two additional Schedule 3 reports:
 - Using custodian code 77, submit summary data on foreign securities held directly with foreign resident custodians, including foreign-resident offices of U.S. banks or U.S. broker/dealers, and with foreign-resident central securities depositories.
 - Using custodian code 88, submit summary data on foreign securities held directly, managed directly, or held with U.S. –resident central securities depositories (and of which no U.S. –resident custodian is used).
4. **Total US\$ Fair Value of Equities Entrusted** - Enter the aggregate US\$ fair value for all foreign equities that you entrusted to the organization(s) reported in the custodian code field, rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.
5. **Total US\$ Fair Value of Short-Term Debt (excluding asset-backed securities) Entrusted** - Enter the aggregate US\$ fair value for all foreign short-term debt securities (excluding asset- backed securities) that you entrusted to the organization(s) reported in the custodian code field, rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.
6. **Total US\$ Fair Value of Long-Term Debt (excluding asset-backed securities) Entrusted** - Enter the aggregate US\$ fair value for all foreign long-term debt securities (excluding asset-

backed securities) that you entrusted to the organization(s) reported in the custodian code field, rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.

7. **Total US\$ Fair Value of Asset-Backed Securities Entrusted** - Enter the aggregate US\$ fair value for all foreign asset-backed securities that you entrusted to the organization(s) reported in the custodian code field, rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.
8. **Reporting As** - Enter 1 if you are the U.S.-resident end-investor or fund manager or 2 if you are the U.S.-resident custodian that is entrusting foreign securities to the organization reported in the custodian code field. (See Appendix G for the definitions of end-investor and custodian.) **Please note that, if you are the custodian, but do not fully disclose the identities of your clients to the sub-custodian, your organization should report those securities on Schedule 2, not on Schedule 3.**

COMPLETE ITEMS 9 THROUGH 14 ONLY IF THE CUSTODIAN CODE (ITEM 3) IS 99

9. **Name of U.S.-Resident Custodian** - Enter the full legal name of the U.S.-resident custodian to which you entrusted the securities.

For items 10 through 14, enter the full mailing address and telephone number of the U.S. Resident Custodian identified in item 9.

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE REPORTING FORM SHC/SHCA

The following schedules in this appendix are also available in a separate document.

A copy is on the TIC website at:

<https://home.treasury.gov/data/treasury-international-capital-tic-system-home-page/tic-forms-instructions/forms-shc#shc>

Report of U.S. Ownership of Foreign Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments (SHC)

SCHEDULE 1: REPORTER CONTACT IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

REPORTER CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Reporter Identification Number (RSSD): [grid]

2. Organization Name: _____

3. Street Address: _____

4. City: _____ 5. State: _____ 6. Zip Code: _____

7. Reporting Status: [box]

- 1 = Exempt, 2 = Only Schedule 2(s) are being submitted, 3 = Only Schedule 3(s) are being submitted, 4 = Schedules 2(s) and 3(s) are being submitted

8. Reporter Type : [box]

- 1 = Depository Institution, 2 = Fund /Fund Manager/Sponsor (excluding pension fund), 3 = Pension Fund, 4 = Insurance Company, 5 = Other Financial Organization (including BHC, FHC, IHC, broker/dealers), 6 = Non-Financial Organization, 7 = Foundation, trust, estate, 8 = Institution of higher learning (e.g., university), 9 = Other (not listed above)

If you would like to provide more than one contact name, please attach additional copies of page 1, Schedule 1, with items 9 through 13 completed.

Business Contact Information:

9. Name: _____

10. Title: _____

11. Telephone Number: _____

12. Email Address: _____

13. Name of Service Provider or Vendor Used (if applicable): _____

Technical Contact Information:

14. Name: _____ 15. Title: _____

16. Telephone Number: _____ 17. Email Address: _____

SCHEDULE 2: DETAILS OF SECURITIES

1. Reporter Identification Number (RSSD):.....

2. Sequence Number: , ,

3. Reporting Unit:.....

4. Name of Reporting Unit: _____

5. Reporting As:.....

1 = End-investor 2 = Custodian

6. Security ID:.....

7. Security ID System:.....

1 = CUSIP 2 = ISIN 3 = CINS 4 = Common Code 5 = SEDOL
6 = Internally Generated 7 = Other (Provide answer to 8)

8. For code of Other (7) enter the name of the organization or system that assigned the Security ID:

9. Security Description: _____

10. Name of Issuer: _____

11. Type of Foreign Issuer:.....

1 = Foreign Official Institutions 2 = All Other Foreign Residents

12. Security Type:

<u>Equities</u>	<u>Debt (excluding asset-backed securities)</u>	<u>Asset-Backed Securities</u>
1 = Common stock	5 = Commercial paper	9 = Bond or note, unstripped
2 = Preferred stock	6 = Negotiable CD	10 = Bond or note, stripped
3 = Fund shares	7 = Convertible debt security	11 = All other debt
4 = All other equity	8 = Zero-coupon bond or note	12 = Asset-backed security

13. Country of Residence of Issuer: (Refer to Appendix C).....

14. Currency of Denomination: (Refer to Appendix E).....

15. Type of U.S. Owner:

1 = Depository Institution	4 = Mutual Fund
2 = Fund or Other Investment Vehicle (excluding pension and mutual funds)	5 = Insurance company
3 = Pension Fund	6 = Other Financial Organization (including BHC, FHC, IHC)
	7 = Nonfinancial Organization (including individual/household)

16. Depository Receipt/Share:

1 = Yes, the security is a Depository Receipt/Share
2 = No, the security is NOT a Depository Receipt/Share

SCHEDULE 3: CUSTODIANS USED

- 1. Reporter Identification Number (RSSD):.....
- 2. Sequence Number: ,
- 3. Custodian Code: (Refer to Appendix F).....

If the U.S.-resident custodian used is not in the Appendix, please enter 99 and complete items 9 through 14.

- 4. Total US\$ Fair Value of Foreign Equity Securities , , , ,
- 5. Total US\$ Fair Value of Foreign Short-Term Debt Securities (excluding asset-backed securities)..... , , , ,
- 6. Total US\$ Fair Value of Foreign Long-Term Debt Securities (excluding asset-backed securities) , , , ,
- 7. Total US\$ Fair Value of Foreign Asset-Backed Securities , , , ,

- 8. Reporting As:

1 = U.S.-resident end-investor (as defined in Appendix G – Glossary)
 2 = U.S.-resident custodian (as defined in Appendix G – Glossary), who is in turn entrusting these securities to another U.S.-resident custodian that knows the identities of its customers

Complete items 9 through 14, identifying the U.S.-Resident Custodian, only if the Custodian Code in Item 3 is 99:

- 9. Name of U.S.-Resident Custodian:

- 10. Street Address of U.S.-Resident Custodian:

- 11. City: _____ 12. State: _____ 13. Zip Code: _____
- 14. Telephone Number of U.S.-Resident Custodian: _____

APPENDIX B: REPORTING REQUIREMENT FLOWCHARTS

1. Reporting Requirements for Reporters that are U.S.-Resident Custodians (See Section II.A.)

Flowchart 1a - Foreign securities held in custody for your own organization or for your U.S.-resident clients that are not in turn entrusted to any other organization

Flowchart 1b - Foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of a U.S.-resident central securities depository

Flowchart 1c - Foreign securities held abroad, either by employing a foreign-resident custodian or by directly entrusting to a foreign-resident central securities depository

Flowchart 1d - Foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of another U.S.-resident custodian (excluding U.S.-resident central securities depositories)

2. Reporting Requirements for Reporters that are U.S.-Resident End-Investors (See Section II.A.)

Flowchart 2a - Foreign securities held for your own organization or for your U.S.-resident clients that are not in turn entrusted to any other organization (held in self-custody)

Flowchart 2b - Foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of a U.S.-resident central securities depository

Flowchart 2c - Foreign securities held abroad, either by employing a foreign-resident custodian or by directly entrusting to a foreign-resident central securities depository

Flowchart 2d - Foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of a U.S.-resident custodian (excluding U.S.-resident central securities depositories)

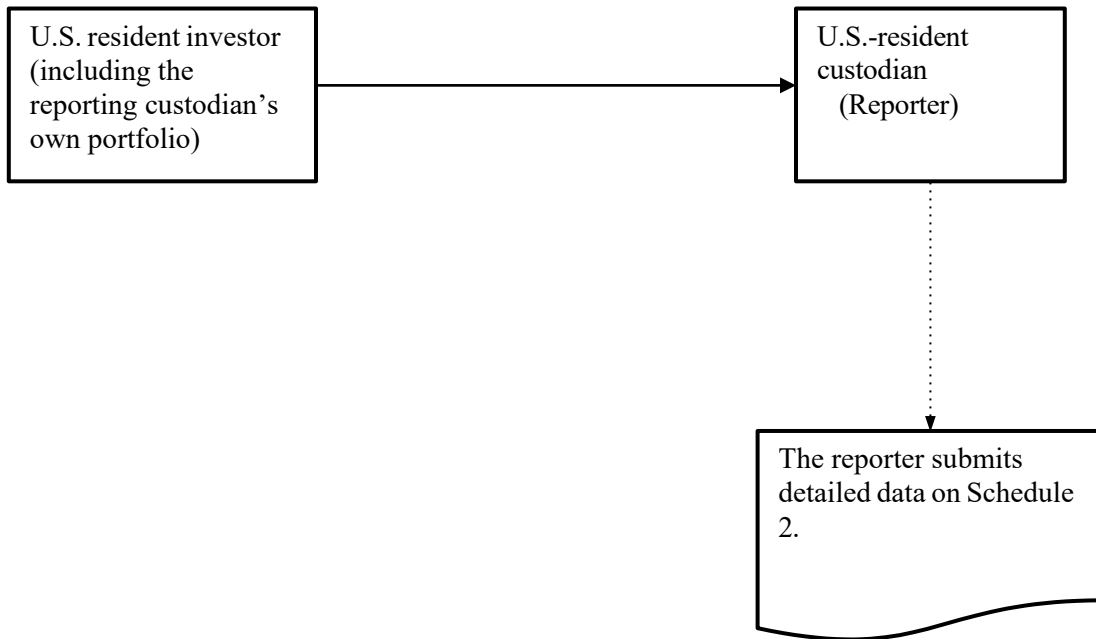
3. Determining Reportable Securities

Please note that flowcharts designed for the TIC SLT, a complementary/companion report, are also available for guidance at

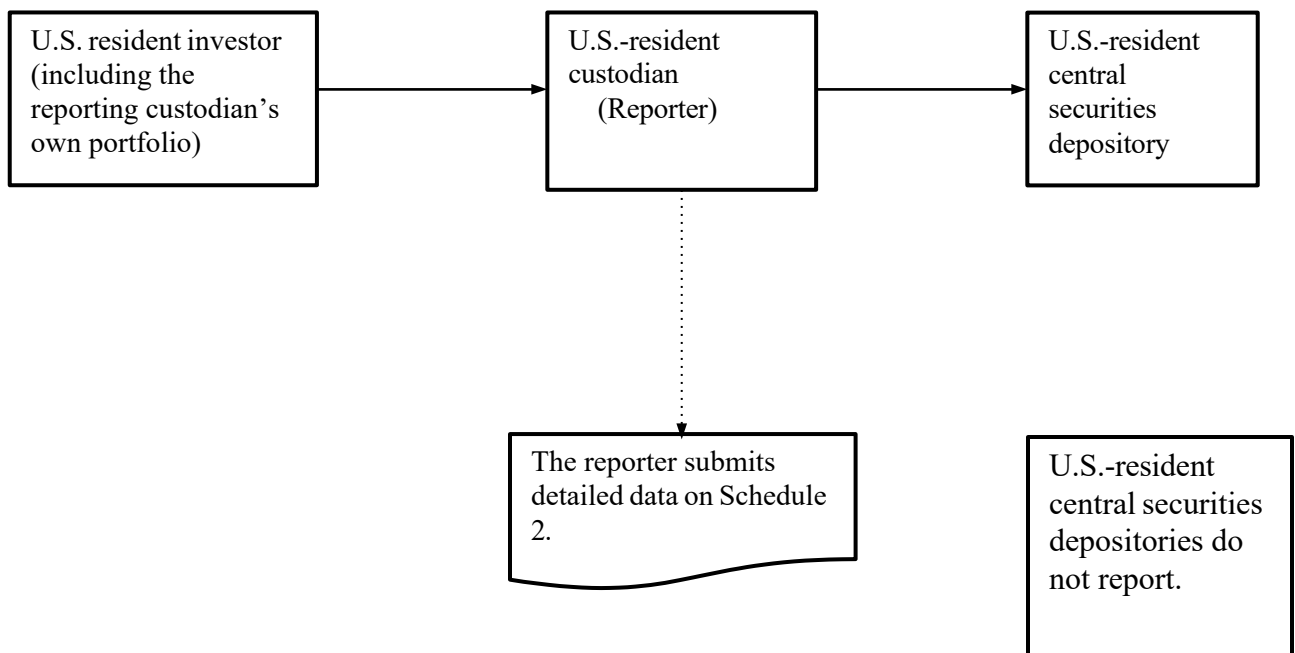
<https://home.treasury.gov/data/treasury-international-capital-tic-system-home-page/tic-forms-instructions/tic-slt-form-and-instructions>

Reporting Requirements for Reporters that are U.S.-Resident Custodians (See Section II.A.)

Flowchart 1a - Foreign securities held in custody for your own organization or for your U.S.-resident clients that are not in turn entrusted to any other organization

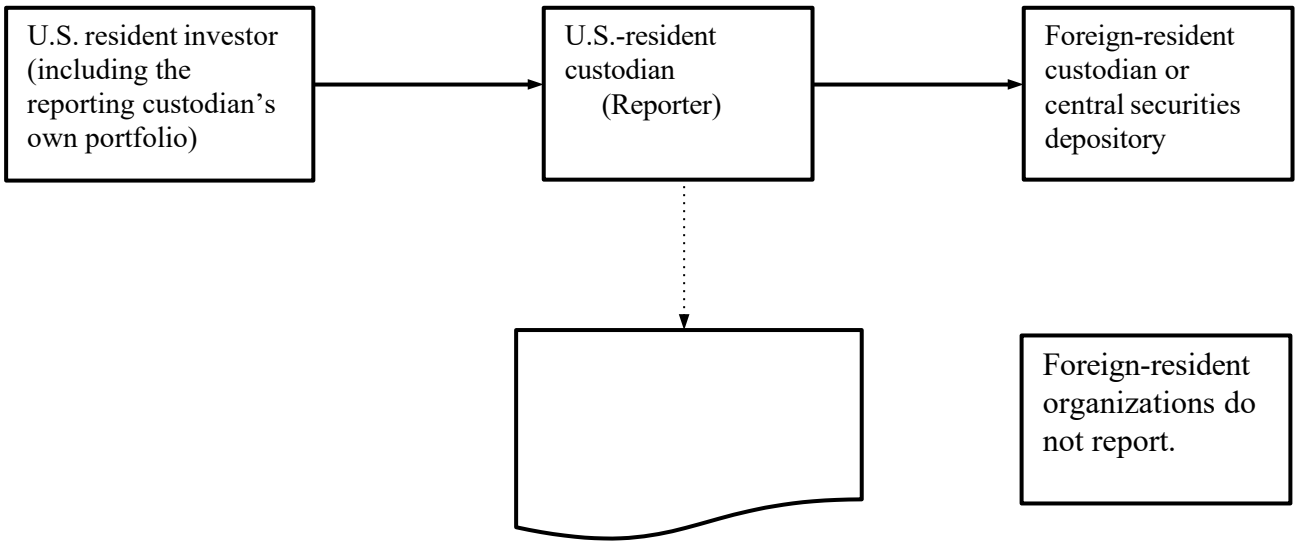


Flowchart 1b - Foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of a U.S.-resident central securities depository

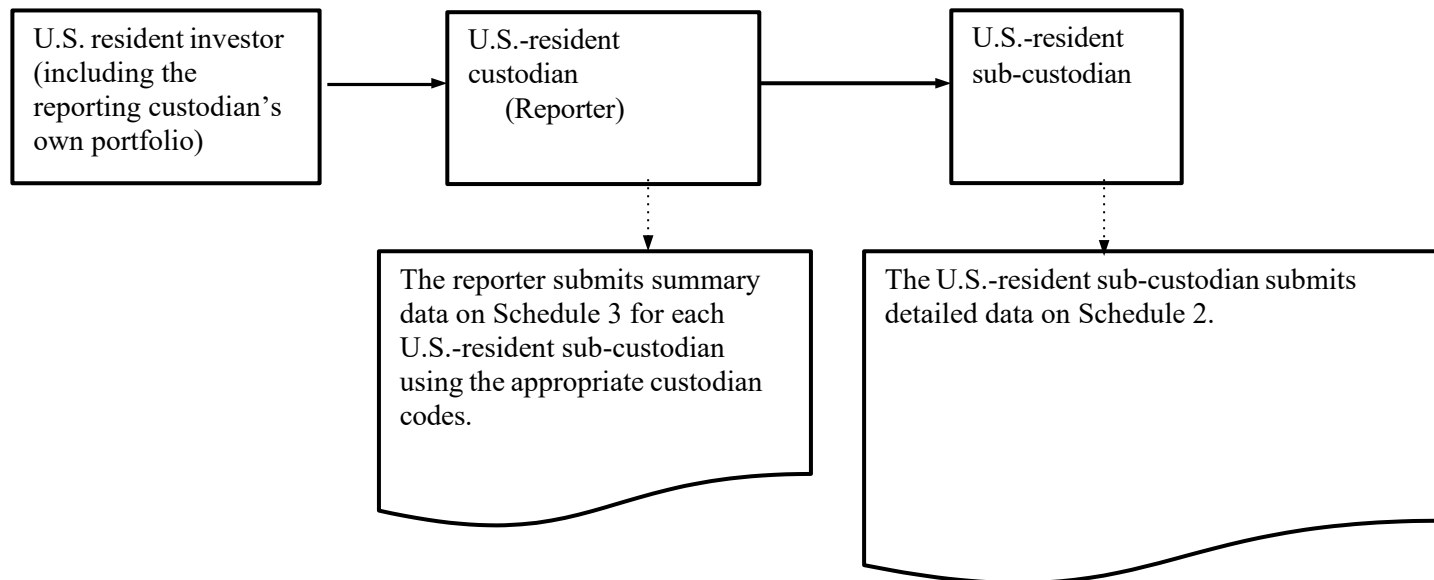


Reporting Requirements for Reporters that are U.S.-Resident Custodians (See Section II.A.)

Flowchart 1c - Foreign securities held abroad, either by employing a foreign-resident custodian or by directly entrusting to a foreign-resident central securities depository

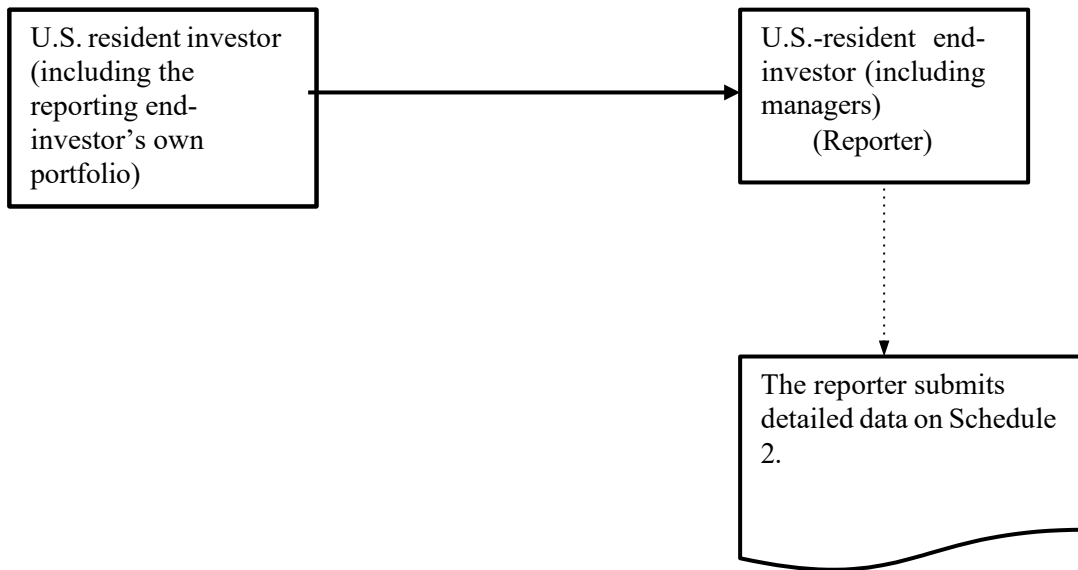


Flowchart 1d - Foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of another U.S.-resident custodian (excluding U.S.-resident central securities depositories)

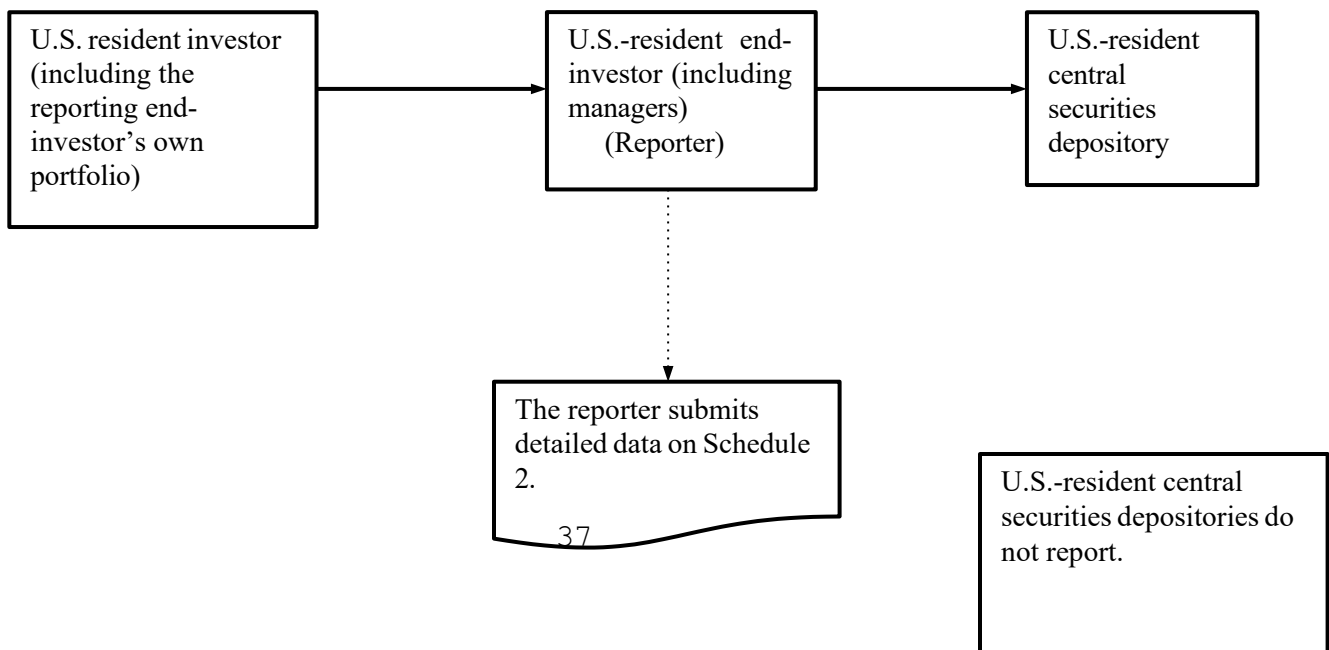


**Reporting Requirements for Reporters that are
U.S.-Resident End-Investors, including Investment Managers (See
Section II.A.)**

**Flowchart 2a - Foreign securities held for your own organization or for your U.S.-
resident clients that are not in turn entrusted to any organization**

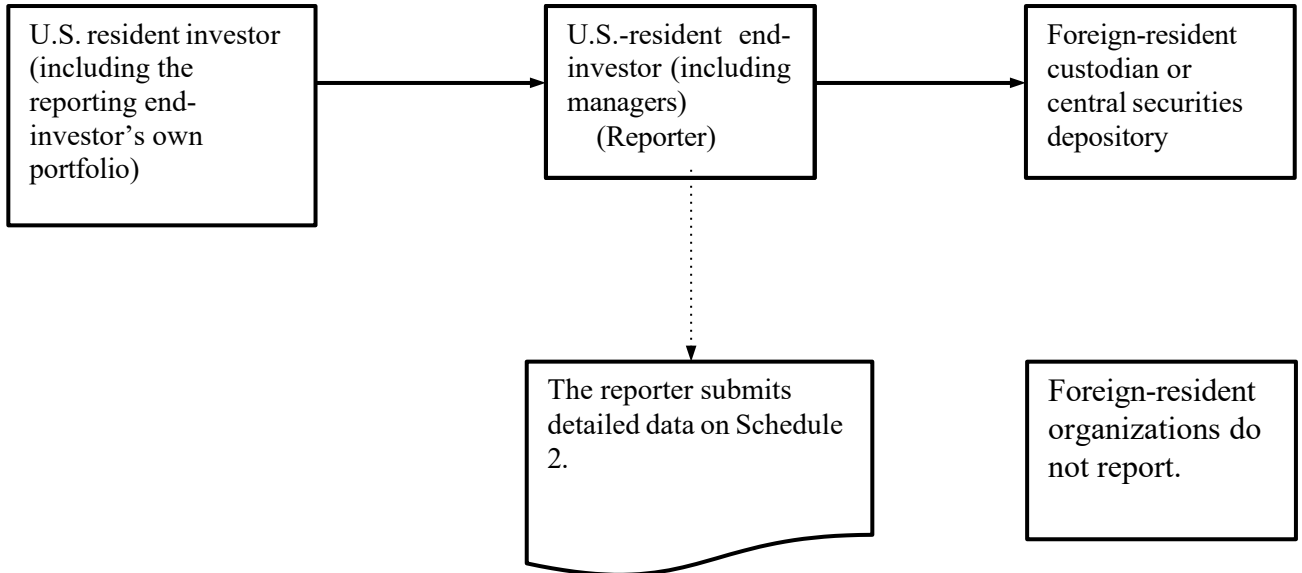


**Flowchart 2b - Foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of a U.S.-resident
central securities depository**

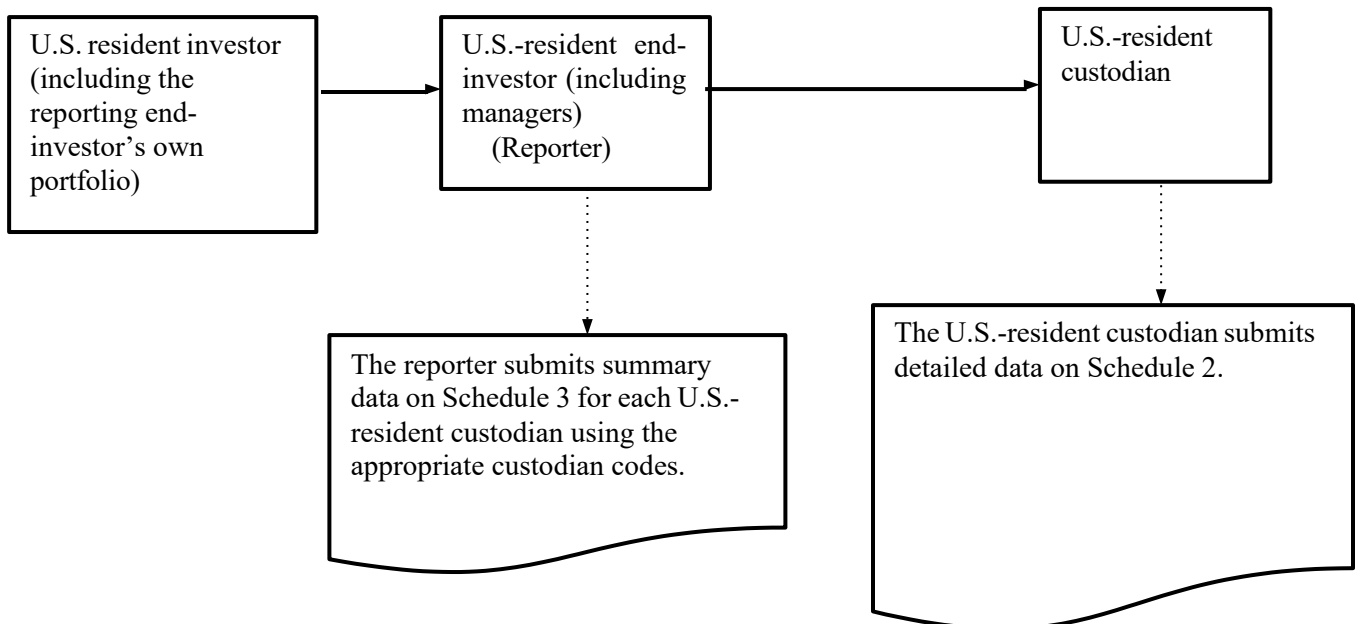


**Reporting Requirements for Reporters that are
U.S.-Resident End-Investors (See Section II.A.) (cont'd)**

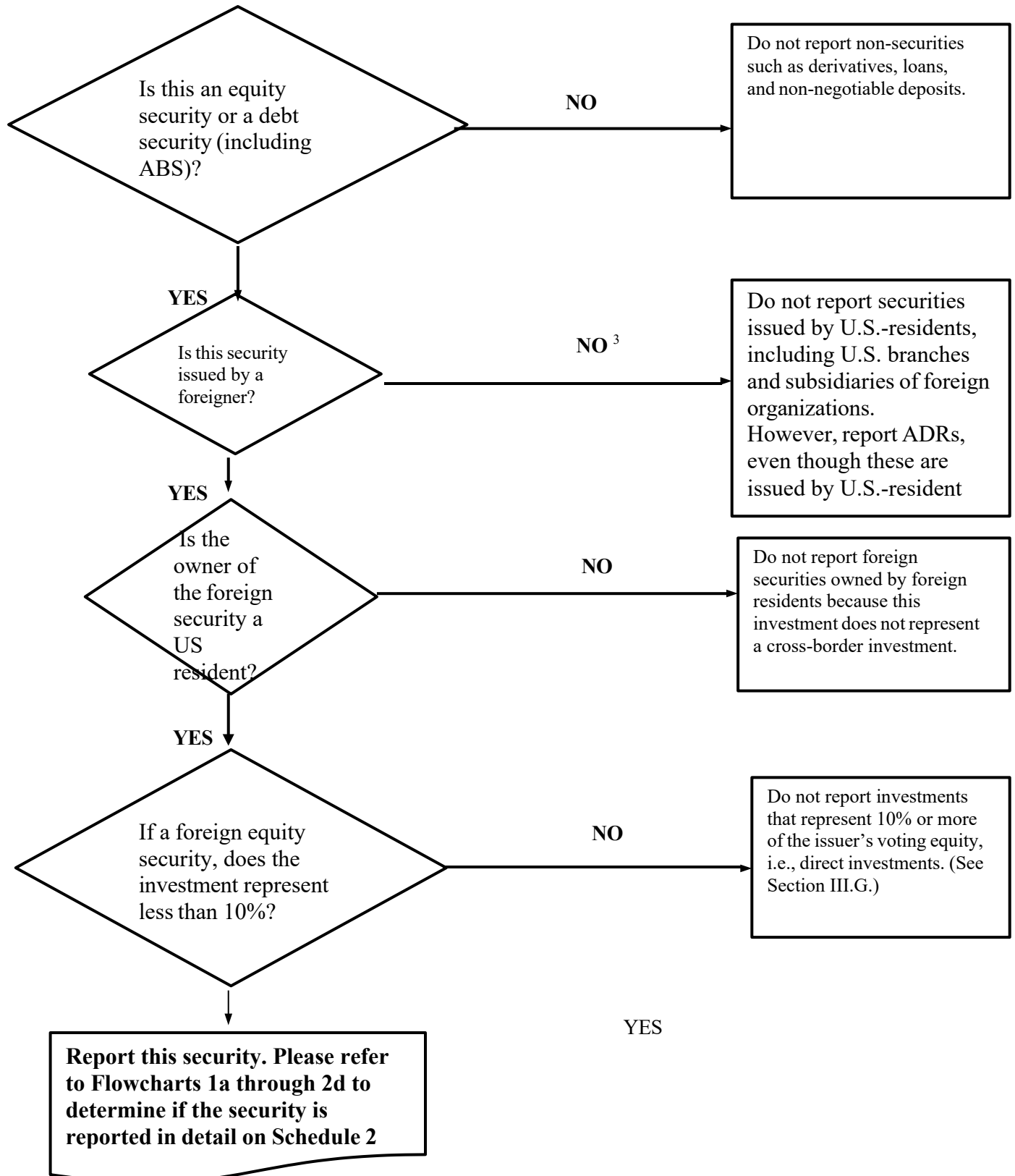
**Flowchart 2c - Foreign securities held abroad, either by employing a foreign-resident
custodian or by directly entrusting to a foreign-resident central securities depository**



**Flowchart 2d - Foreign securities entrusted to the safekeeping of a U.S.-resident
custodian (excluding U.S.-resident central securities depositories)**



Flowchart 3 Determining Reportable Securities



APPENDIX C: COUNTRY/AREA CODES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

CODES FOR COUNTRIES & AREAS 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 at:

<https://home.treasury.gov/tic-country-codes-and-partial-list-of-foreign-official-institutions>

APPENDIX D: INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

CODES FOR 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 at:

<https://home.treasury.gov/tic-country-codes-and-partial-list-of-foreign-official-institutions>

APPENDIX E: LIST OF CURRENCY CODES

Code	Currency	Code	Currency
AFN	Afghan Afghani	CYP	Cypriot Pound
ALL	Albanian Lek	CZK	Czech Koruna
DZD	Algerian Dinar	DKK	Danish Krone
AOA	Angolan Kwanza	DJF	Djiboutian Franc
ARS	Argentine Peso	DOP	Dominican Peso
AMD	Armenian Dram	XCD	East Caribbean Dollar
AWG	Aruban Guilder	EGP	Egyptian Pound
AUD	Australian Dollar	SVC	Salvador Colon
AZN	Azerbaijani Manat	ERN	Eritrean Nakfa
BSD	Bahamian Dollar	EEK	Estonian Kroon
BHD	Bahraini Dinar	ETB	Ethiopian Birr
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka	EUR	Euro
BBD	Barbadian Dollar	FKP	Falkland Islands Pound
BYR	Belarusian Ruble	FJD	Fijian Dollar
BZD	Belizian Dollar	GMD	Gambian Dalasi
BMD	Bermudian Dollar	GEL	Georgian Lari
BTN	Bhutanese Ngultrum	GHS	Ghanaian Cedi
BOB	Bolivian Boliviano	GIP	Gibraltar Pound
BWP	Botswana Pula	GTQ	Guatemalan Quetzal
BAM	Bosnia & Herzegovina Convertible Mark	GWP	Guinea-Bissau Peso
BRL	Brazilian Real	GNF	Guinean Franc
BND	Bruneian Dollar	GYD	Guyana Dollar
BGN	Bulgarian Lev	HTG	Haitian Gourde
BIF	Burundian Franc	HNL	Honduran Lempira
KHR	Cambodian Riel	HKD	Hong Kong Dollar
CAD	Canadian Dollar	HUF	Hungarian Forint
CVE	Cape Verdean Escudo	ISK	Icelandic Krona
KYD	Cayman Islands Dollar	INR	Indian Rupee
XOF	CFA Franc BCEAO	IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
XAF	CFA Franc BEAC	IRR	Iranian Rial
XPF	CFP Franc	IQD	Iraqi Dinar
CLP	Chilean Peso	JMD	Jamaican Dollar
CNY	Chinese Yuan Renminbi	JPY	Japanese Yen
COP	Colombian Peso	JOD	Jordanian Dinar
KMF	Comorian Franc	KZT	Kazakhstani Tenge
CDF	Congolese Franc	KES	Kenyan Shilling
CRC	Costa Rican Colon	KWD	Kuwaiti Dinar
HRK	Croatian Kuna	KGS	Kyrgyzstani Som
CUP	Cuban Peso	LAK	Laotian Kip
		LVL	Latvian Lats

<u>Code</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Currency</u>
LBP	Lebanese Pound	STD	Sao Tome & Principe Dora
LSL	Lesotho Loti	SAR	Saudi Arabian Riyal
LRD	Liberian Dollar	RSD	Serbian Dinar
LYD	Libyan Dinar	SCR	Seychelles Rupee
LTL	Lithuanian Litas	SLL	Sierra Leonean Leone
MOP	Macau Pataca	SGD	Singapore Dollar
MKD	Macedonian Denar	SKK	Slovak Koruna
MGA	Malagasy Ariary	SIT	Slovenian Tolar
MWK	Malawian Kwacha	SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	SOS	Somali Shilling
MVR	Maldivian Rufiyaa	ZAR	South African Rand
MTL	Maltese Lira	KRW	South Korean Won
MRO	Mauritanian Ouguiya	LKR	Sri Lankan Rupee
MUR	Mauritiusian Rupee	SDG	Sudanese Pound
MXN	Mexican Peso	SZL	Swazi Lilangeni
MDL	Moldovan Leu	SEK	Swedish Krona
MNT	Mongolian Tugrik	CHF	Swiss Franc
MAD	Moroccan Dirham	SDG	Syrian Pound
MZM	Mozambican Metical	TWD	Taiwan New Dollar
MMK	Burmese Kyat	TJS	Tajikistani Somoni
NAD	Namibian Dollar	TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
NPR	Nepalese Rupee	THB	Thailand Baht
ANG	Netherlands Antillean Guilder	TOP	Tongan Pa'anga
ILS	Israeli New Shekel	TTD	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar
TWD	New Taiwan Dollar	TND	Tunisian Dinar
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	TRY	Turkish Lira
NIO	Nicaraguan Cordoba Oro	TMT	Turkmenistani Manat
NGN	Nigerian Naira	UGX	Ugandan Shilling
KPW	North Korean Won	UAH	Ukrainian Hryvnia
NOK	Norwegian Krone	AED	United Arab Emirates Dirham
OMR	Omani Rial	USD	United States Dollar
PKR	Pakistani Rupee	UYU	Uruguayan Peso
PAB	Panamanian Balboa	UZS	Uzbekistani Sum
PGK	Papua New Guinean Kina	VUV	Vanuatu Vatu
PYG	Paraguayan Guarani	VEF	Venezuelan Bolivar
PEN	Peruvian Sol	VND	Vietnamese Dong
PHP	Philippine Peso	YER	Yemeni Rial
PLN	Polish Zloty	YUM	Yugoslavian Dinar
GBP	Pound Sterling	ZMW	Zambian Kwacha
QAR	Qatari Riyal		
RON	Romanian Leu		
RUB	Russian Ruble		
RWF	Rwandan Franc		
SHP	Saint Helena Pound		
WST	Samoan Tala		

APPENDIX F: LIST OF CUSTODIAN CODES

If your securities are held by any U.S. subsidiary of one of the custodians below, please use the custodian code of the listed firm.

<u>Name of U.S.-Resident Custodian</u>	<u>Custodian Code</u>
Bank of America Corporation (including but not limited to LaSalle Bank, U.S. Trust Co., Merrill Lynch)	41
Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (including but not limited to former affiliates of Bank of New York, The and Mellon Financial Corporation, PFPC Trust Co and other former affiliates of PNC Global Investment Services; excluding Pershing LLC below)	4
Barclays Bank PLC (U.S.-resident branches)	63
Barclays Group Inc./Barclays Capital Inc. (excluding branches of Barclays Bank PLC)	64
BMO Financial Corporation (including but not limited to BMO Harris Bank, Marshall & Ilsley (M&I) companies)	62
BNP Paribas (U.S.-resident branches only)	7
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.	8
Charles Schwab Corporation, The (including but not limited to Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. and Charles Schwab Bank)	58
Citigroup Inc./Citibank, N.A. (including but not limited to Salomon Smith Barney)	9
Comerica Incorporated (including but not limited to Comerica Bank and Comerica Securities, Inc.)	61
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft (U.S.-resident branches only) (excludes Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas and Taunus Corporation below)	12
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (part of Taunus Corporation below)	6
Fidelity Management and Research Corp. (FMR Corp.) (including but not limited to Fidelity Investments, Fidelity Management Trust Company, and National Financial Services Corporation)	26
Fifth Third Bancorp/Fifth Third Bank	25
Goldman Sachs Group L.P.	27
Harris Bank/BMO Harris Bank (part of BMO Financial Corporation above)	62

HSBC North America Inc./HSBC Bank USA, N.A.	14
JPMorgan Chase & Co./JPMorgan Chase Bank	16
Marshall & Ilsley Investment Corporation/Marshall & Ilsley Trust Co. (part of BMO Financial Corp. above)	62
Merrill Lynch & Company, Inc. (part of Bank of America above)	41
Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter & Co.	29
Northern Trust Company, The	18
Pershing LLC (including but not limited to Lockwood Advisors, Inc.; excluded from Bank of New York Mellon above)	40
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., The (including but not limited to PNC Bank, N.A.; excluding PFPC Trust Company and other affiliates of PNC Global Investment Services, Inc. that are now part of Bank of New York Mellon above)	30
State Street Bank and Trust Company (including but not limited to International Fund Services, Investors Financial Services Corporation, Investors Bank and Trust, and Investors Trust Company)	20
Taunus Corporation/Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (including but not limited to Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.)	6
UBS AG (U.S.-resident branches only)	21
UBS Financial Services Inc.	59
UBS Securities LLC	60
Union Bancorp/Union Bank of California, N.A.	22
UMB Financial Corporation/UMB Bank N.A.	33
U.S. Bancorp/U.S. Bank N.A.	32
Wachovia Corporation /Wachovia Bank N.A. (acquired by Wells Fargo & Co. below)	35
Wells Fargo & Co./Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (including but not limited to Wachovia Corporation, Wachovia Bank, A.G. Edwards& Sons, Inc.)	35
U.S.-Resident custodian that is not listed above	99
<u>For Schedule 3 filers only</u>	
Foreign resident custodians, including foreign-resident offices of U.S. banks or U.S. broker/dealers, and foreign-resident CSDs	77
U.S. –resident CSDs	88

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

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

A copy is on the TIC website at:

<http://ticdata.treasury.gov/Publish/ticglossary-2018march.pdf>

APPENDIX H: Technical Information for Electronic Submission

The instruction guide on how to submit through Reporting Central can be found at the link below:

<https://www.frbervices.org/binaries/content/assets/crsocms/central-bank/reporting-central/external-user-guide.pdf>