

Report of Foreign Ownership of U.S. Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments Training Seminar

Presenters

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History and Use of Foreign Portfolio Investment Data



Philip Papaelias

Overview

- Part of an integrated system
- Used in conjunction with monthly flow data
- Annual data are detailed, but not timely
- Monthly data are very timely, but less precise
- Used together to create U.S. cross-border portfolio investment statistics

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History

- Security-level data first collected in 1974
- Measured foreign investment in U.S. securities
- Congressional concern over growing foreign influence
- Existing TIC data collected monthly and quarterly, but lacked detail

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Increasingly Important

- Foreign ownership increasing

<i>Year</i>	<i>Overall</i>	<i>U.S. Treasuries</i>
➤ 1974	4.8%	14.7%
➤ 2007	20.1%	43.5%

- Securities flows now much greater than bank lending



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History

- Security-level collections of foreign holdings of U.S. securities data continued at 5-year intervals
- These were large, benchmark collections with hundreds of reporters

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History

- Crisis of 1997-1998 caught most by surprise
- Lack of key data helped mask the problem
- Led to recognition that greater financial transparency was required
- Implies higher quality and faster data needed

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Changes Required

- Lack of detailed, timely data on Reserve Assets and External Debt positions identified as major gaps

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Users

- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
- U.S. Treasury
- U.S. Department of Commerce
- The IMF
- Academic research
- Private sector analysts

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Institute of International Finance Recommendations

- IIF strongly urged changes
- IIF recommended a more rigorous system than will be implemented
- “...private sector participants in these markets bear a responsibility for full and timely disclosure of information on their activities.”

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Uses

- U.S. Government - BoP, IIP, country exposure
 - Reduced net debtor position
 - Current account sustainability
- Help to explain \$US strength?



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Uses

- Annual data provide more precise geography
 - Monthly long-term securities report is based on location of purchaser/seller
 - Results in heavy bias towards financial centers such as the United Kingdom

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Summary

- Changes have increased the burden on both reporters and compilers
- By combining estimates with reported data we are attempting to limit the burden
- Timely, accurate data from reporters is the key

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Who Must Report



Marc Plotsker

Who Must Report

- Why is my organization on the panel?
 - 2009 SHL is a full Benchmark year.
 - FRBNY looks at all filings and determined who must file in non-Benchmark years.
 - If selected, must file until 2014, when panel will be re-determined based on 2009 full Benchmark filings.

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Who Must Report

- Exemption Level
 - U.S.-resident entities must report detailed Schedule 2 information if the total fair market value of all reportable U.S. securities owned by foreign residents meets or exceeds \$100 million.
 - If during “Non-Benchmark” years, your institution falls under the exemption level, you must still report until 2014 when new panel will be determined.

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Who Must Report

- Exemption Level
 - The exemption level is determined on a consolidated basis
 - All U.S. units of an organization must be taken into consideration and their holdings aggregated
 - U.S. subsidiaries and U.S. affiliates (including U.S. custodians)
 - U.S. offices
 - Securities issued by U.S. subsidiaries, affiliates, and offices (including securities issued abroad)

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Who Must Report

- Categories of reporters
 - U.S.-resident custodians
 - U.S.-resident central securities depositories
 - U.S.-resident issuers

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Proper Classification of U.S. and Foreign

- Reporting organization
 - Report all U.S. securities issued directly to foreigners by all U.S.-resident parts of your organization including:
 - U.S.-resident branches
 - U.S.-resident offices
 - U.S.-resident subsidiaries

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Proper Classification of U.S. and Foreign

- Definition of U.S. resident
 - Any individual, corporation, or other entity legally established in the United States, including :
 - U.S. established subsidiaries or affiliates of foreign entities.
 - Branches/offices located in the U.S.

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Proper Classification of U.S. and Foreign

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

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Proper Classification of U.S. and Foreign

- International and regional organizations are foreign residents, even if located in the United States
 - IBRD; World Bank
 - Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
 - International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 - Refer to Appendix D of instructions and www.treas.gov for list of international organizations.

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Proper Classification of U.S. and Foreign

- Corporations legally established in the United States are U.S. residents even if they have no “physical presence” in the United States.
- Country where legally incorporated, otherwise legally organized, or licensed determines residency.

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Proper Classification of U.S. and Foreign

- How to determine residency
 - Citizenship does not determine residency
 - Tax forms
 - W-8 forms are filed by foreign residents
 - W-9 forms are filed by U.S. residents
 - Mailing address

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Proper Classification of U.S. and Foreign

➤ Examples of U.S. residents

- UBS AG, NY Branch
- BP America Inc.
- Ford Motor Company
- Toyota Motor Credit Corp.

➤ Examples of non-U.S. residents

- Bank of New York Tokyo Branch
- Vodafone Group, p.l.c.
- Wal-Mart Canada
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- European Investment Bank

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Proper Classification of U.S. and Foreign

➤ Holders of securities

- Non-U.S.-resident clients
- Non-U.S.-resident custodians
- Non-U.S.-resident central securities depositories
- Non-U.S.-resident parts of your organization

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Categories of Reporters

- U.S.-resident custodians
 - U.S.-resident entities that hold in custody or manage the safekeeping of U.S. securities for foreign individuals or organizations, including foreign-resident custodians and foreign central securities depositories.

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Categories of Reporters

- U.S.-resident sub-custodians
 - If a U.S. resident custodian uses a U.S. resident sub-custodian, the custodian should report if it does not disclose the identity of the client to the sub-custodian.

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Categories of Reporters

- Entity is both a U.S.- resident custodian and issuer of securities.
 - Files one consolidated report for:
 - The custody accounts for which safekeeping services are provided
 - Its own U.S. securities held directly by foreign residents

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Categories of Reporters

- U.S.-resident custodians should exclude securities held in custody by their foreign-resident affiliates or subsidiaries.
- U.S.-resident affiliates or subsidiaries of foreign-resident custodians should exclude securities held by their foreign parent.

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Categories of Reporters

Summary of Custodial Reporting Responsibilities

- U.S.-resident custodians should report all U.S. securities held in custody for
 - foreign residents or custodians
 - securities for which they are managing the safekeeping of foreign-resident custodians and,
 - foreign central securities depositories

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Categories of Reporters

- U.S.-resident central securities depositories
 - U.S.-resident central securities depositories should report all U.S. securities they hold in custody or manage the safekeeping of directly on behalf of foreign-resident entities.

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Categories of Reporters

- U.S.-resident issuers
 - Entities whose securities are held directly by foreign residents, with no U.S.-resident custodian or central securities depository involved.

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Categories of Reporters

- Each U.S.-resident issuer should file one consolidated report for:
 - Securities issued by the reporter's U.S.-resident subsidiaries, branches, and affiliates
 - Their custody holdings for foreign residents

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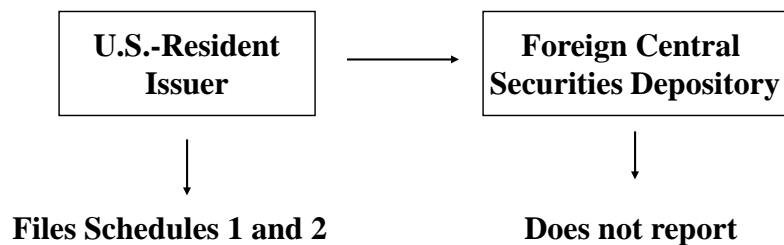
Categories of Reporters

- U.S.-resident issuers should exclude securities issued by foreign affiliates or subsidiaries.

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Who Must Report

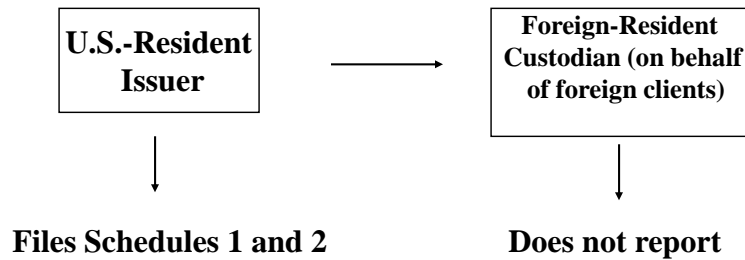
A U.S.-resident issuer clears and settles through a foreign central securities depository



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Who Must Report

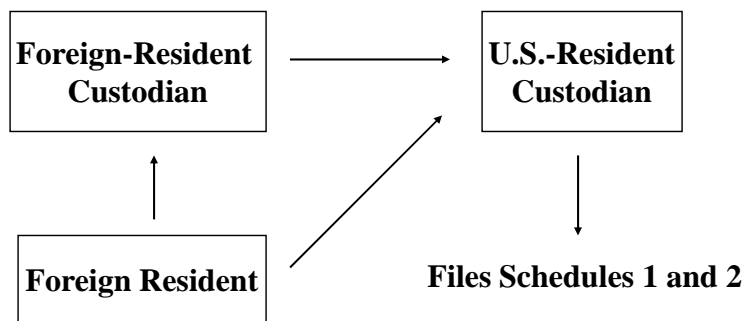
A foreign-resident investor employs a foreign-resident custodian



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Who Must Report

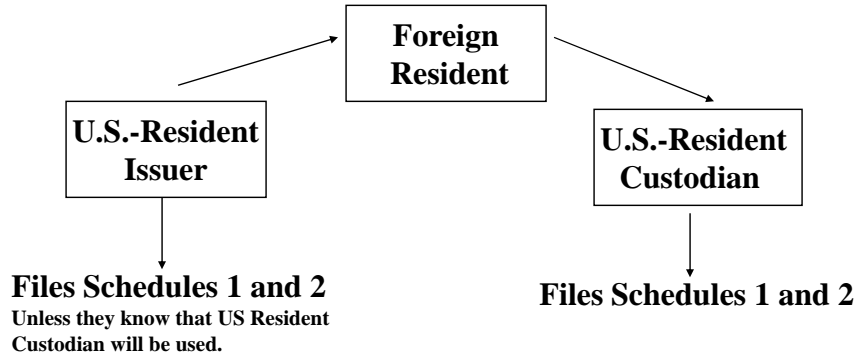
A U.S.-resident custodian holds securities for a foreign resident



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Who Must Report

Flow chart for securities issued directly in a foreign market.

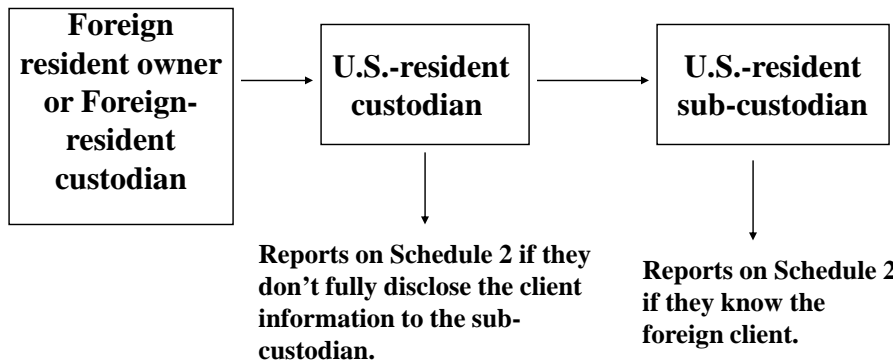


FRBNY eliminates duplicate reporting

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Who Must Report

Flow Chart for sub-custodians



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What Must be Reported



Nigel Jones

What is a U.S. Security?

- Securities issued by U.S.-Resident entities, including:
 - Entities legally established in the U.S.
 - U.S. subsidiaries of offices of foreign entities
 - U.S. branches of foreign banks

What is a U.S. Security?

Depository receipts are the one exception.

- Whether or not a depository receipt is a U.S. security depends on the country of residence of the issuer of the underlying security,
 - not on the country of residence of the issuer of the depository receipt.

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What is a U.S. Security?

- **Exclude** securities issued by International and Regional Organizations - Appendix D
- **Exclude** securities issued by companies reincorporated outside the United States
- **Exclude** securities issued by U.S. entities and re-issued as stripped securities by foreign-resident entities

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What is a U.S. Security?

- Information that does not contribute to determining if a security is U.S.:
 - place of issue or location of trades
 - currency of issue
 - country of residence of the parent organization
 - nationality or country of residence of the guarantor

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What is a U.S. Security? Example 1

- Euro denominated 2-year note issued by a Barclays affiliate incorporated in the United States
- Is this a U.S. security?

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What is a U.S. Security?

Example 1 Answer

- Euro denominated 2-year note issued by a Barclays affiliate incorporated in the United States
- Is this a U.S. security?
- Yes. The security was issued by a U.S.-resident entity.

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What is a U.S. Security?

Example 2

- U.S. dollar-denominated 30-year Yankee bond issued by the Inter-American Development Bank
- Is this a U.S. security?

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What is a U.S. Security?

Example 2 Answer

- U.S. dollar-denominated 30-year Yankee bond issued by the Inter-American Development Bank
- Is this a U.S. security?
- No. This security was issued by a Regional Organization, which is considered to be a foreign-resident entity.

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What is a U.S. Security?

Example 3

- U.S. dollar-denominated asset-backed security issued by Company B incorporated in Hong Kong and guaranteed by the parent, Company A, incorporated in the United States
- Is this a U.S. security?

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What is a U.S. Security?

Example 3 Answer

- U.S. dollar-denominated asset-backed security issued by Company B incorporated in Hong Kong and guaranteed by the parent, Company A, incorporated in the United States

- Is this a U.S. security?

- No. This security was issued by a foreign-resident entity. The country of residence of the guarantor does not factor into the decision of whether the security is foreign or not.

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Types of Reportable U.S. Securities

- Equity
- Non ABS Debt (Short-Term and Long-Term)
- Asset-Backed Securities

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Equity

- Instruments representing an ownership interest in U.S.-resident organizations
- However, ownership interests representing direct investment are not reported.

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Equity

Direct Investment is not reportable

- Direct investment is defined as ownership or control of 10% or more of an organization's voting stock.

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Equity

- Reportable equity securities include:
 - common stock
 - preferred stock
 - restricted stock
 - shares/units in U.S.-resident funds
 - shares/units in unincorporated business enterprises, such as limited partnerships

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Equity U.S.-Resident Funds

- Report foreign residents' ownership of shares/units/ interests in funds legally established in the United States as equity.
- Examples of funds:
 - closed-end and open-end mutual funds
 - real estate investment trusts
 - money market funds
 - index-linked funds
 - investment trusts
 - exchange traded funds

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Equity U.S.-Resident Funds

- Classification of the fund as “U.S.” is not based on the securities in which the fund invests.
- Examples:
 - A fund organized in New York that only purchases Japanese Treasury securities is a U.S.-resident fund.
 - A fund organized in Japan that only purchases U.S. Treasury securities is a foreign-resident fund.

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Funds

- Report U.S. securities owned by foreign-resident funds.
- Do Not Report ownership of shares of foreign-resident funds.

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Equity Exclusions

- Exclude from equity:
 - convertible debt - reported as debt instead
 - depositary receipts if the underlying security is issued by a foreign resident
 - ownership that represents general partner interests and other direct investments
 - rights and warrants

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Term

- Term (short-term or long-term) is based on the original maturity of the security.
- Original maturities of one year or less are short-term.
- Original maturities of greater than one year are long-term.

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Term

- Debt with multiple call options (multiple maturity dates) is long-term if any of the maturity dates is greater than one year from the date of issue.
- Perpetual debt is long-term.

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Term Examples

- A U.S. Treasury bill issued on June 1, 2009 and maturing on December 31, 2009 is short-term.
- A U.S. bond issued 30 years ago that matures on December 31, 2009 is long-term.

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Short-Term and Long-Term Debt (excluding asset-backed securities)

- Instruments that usually give the holder the unconditional right to financial assets
- Registered (including book entry) and Bearer debt

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Short-Term Debt

- Reportable short-term debt includes the following instruments where the original maturity is one year or less:
 - commercial paper - including asset-backed commercial paper
 - negotiable certificates of deposit, bank notes and deposit notes
 - U.S. government securities (e.g., U.S. Treasury bills)
 - bankers' and trade acceptances

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Long-Term Debt

- Reportable long-term debt includes the following instruments with an original maturity of greater than one year:
 - bonds
 - notes
 - debentures
 - negotiable certificates of deposit
 - convertible debt
 - zero coupon and stripped securities

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Long-Term Debt Zero Coupon Bonds

- Pricing of Convertible Zero Coupon Debt is similar to the pricing of regular Convertible Debt
- Convertible Debt is generally priced high relative to the Par Value

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Long-Term Debt Stripped Securities

- Stripped securities are reportable if the issuer of the stripped security is a U.S.-resident entity.
- Residency of the stripped security is **not** determined by the residency of the issuer of the underlying security.
 - New York broker issues a U.S. Treasury strip, the security is classified as U.S.
 - Tokyo broker issues a U.S. Treasury strip, the security is classified as foreign.

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Long-Term Debt Stripped Securities

Type of Issuer

- Based on the issuer of the underlying security
 - Issuer Type 1 - U.S. Treasury
 - Issuer Type 2 – Other Federal Agencies or Federally Sponsored Enterprises
 - Issuer Type 3 – State and Local Governments and their Subdivisions
 - Issuer Type 4 – All Other Issuers
- All STRIPS, CATS, TIGRS, COUGARS, AND LIONS should be classified as U.S. Treasury securities.
 - Issuer type code should be 1.

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Long-Term Debt Stripped Securities

- U.S. securities that are the underlying securities for stripped securities should be reported if held by a foreign resident.
- Stripped securities issued by a foreign-resident entity should not be reported, even if the underlying security is U.S.

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Long-Term Debt Stripped Securities

- Security type code should be:
 - 10, for stripped, if the underlying security is not asset-backed
 - 12, for ABS, if the underlying security is asset-backed

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Long-Term Debt Stripped Securities Example

- U.K. Company A owns \$100 million of U.S. bonds. U.K. Company A issues stripped securities where these U.S. bonds are the underlying securities. U.S. Company B purchases these stripped securities.
- What should be reported by the U.S. custodians for Company A and Company B?

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Long-Term Debt Stripped Securities Example Answer

- U.K. Company A owns \$100 million of U.S. bonds. U.K. Company A issues stripped securities where these U.S. bonds are the underlying securities. U.S. Company B purchases these stripped securities.
- What should be reported by the U.S. custodians for Company A and Company B?
- Company A's U.S.-resident custodian reports the \$100 million of U.S. bonds. The stripped securities are not reported.

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Debt Exclusions

- Exclude from short-term and long-term debt:
 - shares/units/interests in U.S.-resident funds, even if the U.S. fund invests in debt
 - Foreign investments in U.S.-resident funds are reported, but should be classified as equity on this report.
 - derivative contracts

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Debt Exclusions

- Exclude from short-term and long-term debt:
 - loans
 - letters of credit
 - non-negotiable certificates of deposit
 - demand deposits
 - annuities, including variable rate annuities

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Debt Exclusions

- Exclude from short-term and long-term debt:
 - asset-backed securities other than asset-backed commercial paper
 - These securities are reported, but should be classified as asset-backed securities on this report.

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Asset-Backed Securities

- Securitized interests in a pool of assets, which give the purchaser a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets

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Asset-Backed Securities

- Reportable asset-backed securities are those where the entity securitizing the assets is a U.S. resident.
- The underlying asset is not a factor in determining whether the ABS is a U.S. security.
- ABS may be stripped into Principal Only and Interest Only Securities.

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Asset-Backed Securities

- Reportable asset-backed securities include:
 - collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)
 - collateralized bond obligations (CBOs)
 - collateralized loan obligations (CLOs)
 - collateralized debt obligations (CDOs)

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Asset-Backed Securities

- Reportable asset-backed securities include:
 - other securities backed by:
 - mortgages
 - credit card receivables
 - automobile loans
 - consumer and personal loans
 - commercial and industrial loans
 - other assets

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Asset-Backed Securities Exclusions

- Exclude from asset-backed securities:
 - asset-backed commercial paper
 - securities backed by a sinking fund
 - Sinking fund securities are reportable but should be classified as short-term or long-term debt.

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Repurchase Agreements Security Lending Arrangements

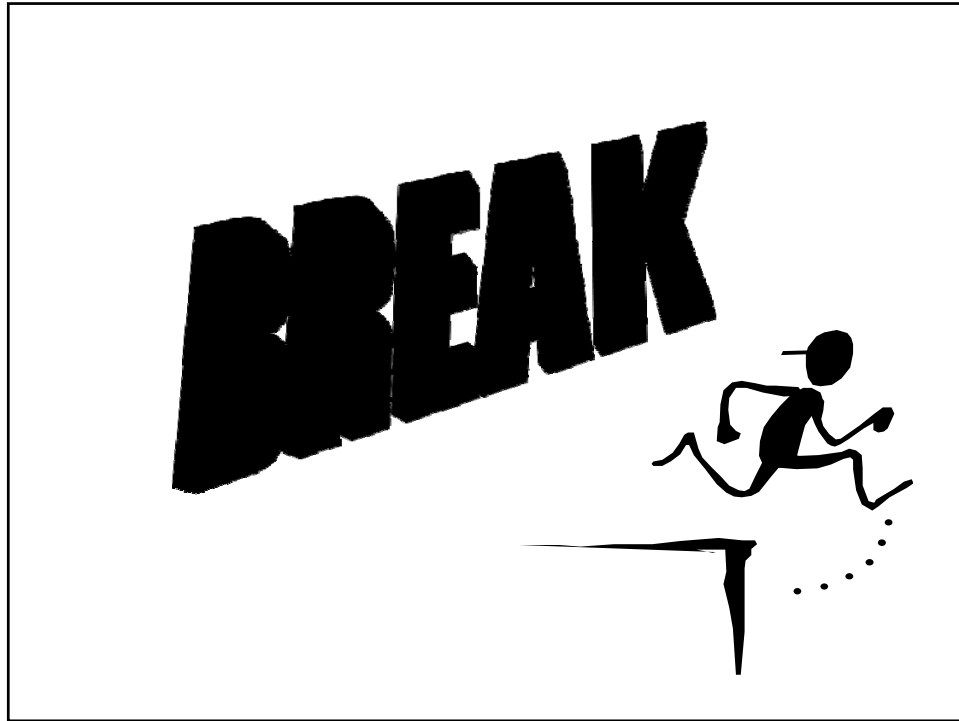
- Repurchase agreements/securities lending arrangements and reverse repurchase agreements/securities borrowing arrangements involve the temporary transfer of a security for cash or another security.
- Such agreements are not reportable.

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Repurchase Agreements Security Lending Arrangements

- The security lender should report the U.S. security as if no repo or security lending arrangement existed.
- The security borrower should exclude the U.S. security.

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Three Levels of Review

- **Reporter level**
 - Analyzing your data for reasonability
 - Trend analysis
- **Security level**
 - Comparing attributes of reported securities to one another, and to commercial data sources.
- **Macro level**
 - Additional comparisons on a broader level

FRBNY Calculations

- Based on reported market value and quantity fields, FRBNY calculates:
 - **Implicit Prices**
 - **Factor Values**
 - **Exchange Rates**
- These calculations assist us in determining the quality of your reported market values and quantities.

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FRBNY Calculations

- Calculated data
 - Implicit exchange rates
 - US MV/ FC MV
 - Implicit factor values
 - Remaining Principal/Original Face Value

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FRBNY Calculations

- Calculated data
 - Implicit prices (MV/Quantity)
 - Equity – US MV/Number of Shares
 - Non ABS Debt – FC MV/Face Value
 - ABS Debt – FC MV/Remaining Principal

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability Comparisons

- Schedule 1 -vs- Schedule 2 comparison
- Schedules 1 and 2, comparison to prior year (reporting trends, if you've reported in prior years)

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability Analysis

- Ensuring all Schedule 2 data fields were reported. These data must include:
 - Security ID
 - Country of foreign-resident holder
 - Type of foreign holder (Official, Individual or Other)
 - Number of shares held by foreign residents (equity)
 - Face Value held by foreign residents (non-ABS debt)
 - Remaining principal outstanding held by foreign residents (ABS)

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability

- Currency/Exchange Rate Analysis
 - Currency is US\$ but US\$ Fair (Market) Value (item 16) does not equal the Fair (Market) Value in currency of denomination (item 16a).
 - Currency is not US\$ and the exchange rate is not 1, but the US\$ Fair (Market) Value equals the Fair (Market) value in currency of denomination.
 - For each security, an implicit exchange rate is calculated.

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability

- Country of foreign holder
- Country of foreign holder is U.S.
 - Are these coded incorrectly or should these have been excluded from your report?
 - Are securities held by international and regional organizations reported with the U.S. as the country of foreign holder? If so, the Country of Foreign Holder code should be revised.
 - Are securities held in a U.S. protectorate (Puerto Rico, etc.)? If so, exclude from report.

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability

- Country of foreign holder
- Country of foreign holder is Canada
 - Has the amount of U.S. securities held by Canadian investors changed substantially since the last reporting cycle?
 - Were Canadian-held securities coded as U.S.-held securities on your system and so were incorrectly excluded from your report?

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability

- Bearer Bonds
 - Does your institution issue any bearer bonds?
 - All bearer bonds outstanding should be reported.
 - Country of foreign holder code 88862 (country unknown) should be reported for bearer bonds if the country of foreign holder cannot be determined.
 - We compare your reported bearer bonds to a list of known outstanding bearer bonds provided to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability

- Key Securities Analysis
 - Largest foreign-held securities by US\$ Fair (Market) value
 - Implicit exchange rates, implicit prices, country of foreign holder, etc.
 - Securities reported with zero quantities
 - If reported correctly, these securities do not need to be reported, and should be excluded from future reports.

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability

➤ Reporter Queries

We focus on areas that were reporting problems in prior data submissions, such as:

- keywords in descriptions, such as “rights,” “warrants,” “repurchase,” “repo,” etc. (should not be reported)
- debt prices far above par
- invalid countries of foreign holder
- issue dates after as-of date
- additional comparisons to other reporters’ data (e.g., implicit prices)

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Reporter Level Review

Reasonability

- Consistency of data reported throughout the reporter’s submission
- Example: You report data for Stock A with two different implicit prices, which is correct?
- Stock A reported with implicit price of \$55.00
- Stock A reported with implicit price of \$65.00

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Security Level Review

- Data embedded in the security description, e.g., security type or maturity date, are compared to data in the relevant fields.
- Term of debt is calculated using issue and maturity dates and compared to the reported term and the security description.
- Issuer should not be a foreign resident.
- Reincorporated organizations' issued securities should not be reported.
- Total quantity reported across all reporters is compared to the total amount outstanding for a given security.

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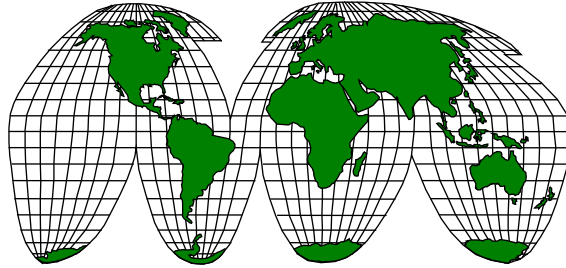
Macro Level Review

Comparisons of various “cuts” of the aggregate data.

- Equity by country and security type
- Long-term debt by country and currency
- Short-term debt by country and currency
- Long-term debt by country and type of security
- Short-term debt by country and type of security
- Debt by maturity date

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Analysis of the TIC SHL(A) report
in conjunction with the TIC S & TIC B reports



**How TIC S and TIC SHL(A) are
used together**

- Totals from prior year SHL(A) data
- Add in net purchases by foreigners of U.S. securities for the year for Treasury, Agency & Corporate debt and Equity
- Add in a price adjustment
- Add in stock swap adjustment
- Total is estimate of the current year SHL(A) total

Reports Used for Comparison

- TIC SHLA
- TIC B Reports
 - TIC BL-2 Customer Liabilities
 - TIC BQ-2 Customer Liabilities denominated in foreign currency
 - <http://www.ustreas.gov/tic/>

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Differences

- TIC B - Face Value
 - TIC SHLA - Face Value and Market Value.
- TIC B - Aggregate per country
 - TIC SHLA - Detailed information on each security

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Differences

- TIC B - USD or USD equivalent
 - TIC SHLA - Market Value in both USD and currency of denomination. Face value in currency of denomination that FRBNY converts to USD.

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Differences

- There may be more than one TIC B report filed per institution.
- One consolidated TIC SHLA report filed per institution
 - For example: A U.S. entity sends in separate TIC B reports for the Bank Holding Company, Bank, and Broker/Dealer but would send in one consolidated TIC SHLA report.

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Compare - Overview

- Treasury Securities ➤ Agency Securities
- Negotiable Securities ➤ Foreign Currencies
- Negotiable CDs ➤ Negotiable Securities Issued

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Compare Treasury Securities

- **TIC SHLA (per country)**
 - Type of Issuer = 1 (Item 9)
 - Term Indicator = 1 (Item 12)
 - Currency = USD (Item 13)
 - Type of Foreign Holder = 1 (Item 15)
 - Sum of face value (Item 17)
- =**
- **TIC BL-2 (per country)**
 - Short-Term U.S. Treasury Obligations to Foreign Official Institutions (column 1)

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Compare **Treasury Securities**

- **TIC SHLA (per country) =** ➤ **TIC BL-2 (per country)**
- Type of Issuer = 1 (Item 9)
 - Term Indicator = 1 (Item 12)
 - Currency = USD (Item 13)
 - Type of Foreign Holder = 2 or 3 (Item 15)
 - Sum of face value (Item 17)
- Short-Term U.S. Treasury Obligations to Foreign Banks and all Other Foreigners (column 4 + 7)

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Compare **Negotiable Securities**

- **TIC SHLA (per country) =** ➤ **TIC BL-2 (per country)**
- Type of Issuer = 2, 3, and 4 (Item 9)
 - Security Type 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 (Item 10)
 - Term Indicator = 1 (Item 12)
(Security Type 6 includes Term Indicator = 2)
 - Currency = USD (Item 13)
 - Type of Foreign Holder = 1 (Item 15)
 - Sum of face value (Item 17 or item 22 for ABS)
- Negotiable CDs and Short-Term Negotiable Securities to Foreign Official Institutions (column 2)

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Compare **Negotiable Securities**

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| <p>➤ TIC SHLA (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Type of Issuer = 2, 3, and 4 (Item 9)➤ Security Type 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 (Item 10)➤ Term Indicator = 1 (Item 12) (Security Type 6 includes where Term = 2)➤ Currency = USD (Item 13)➤ Type of Foreign Holder = 2 or 3 (Item 15)➤ Sum of face value (Item 17 or item 22 for ABS) | = | <p>➤ TIC BL-2 (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Negotiable CDs and Short-Term Negotiable Securities to Foreign Banks and all Other Foreigners (column 5 + 8) |
|---|----------|---|

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Compare **Negotiable CDs**

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| <p>➤ TIC SHLA (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Security Type 6 (Item 10)➤ Currency = USD (Item 13)➤ Sum of face value (Item 17) | = | <p>➤ TIC BL-2 (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Negotiable Certificates of Deposits (column 11) |
|---|----------|--|

110

Compare **Negotiable Securities Issued**

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|--|----------|--|
| <p>➤ TIC SHLA (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Type of Issuer = 4 (Item 9)➤ Security Type 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 (Item 10)➤ Term Indicator = 1 (Item 12)➤ Currency = USD (Item 13)➤ Sum of face value (Item 17 or item 22 for ABS) | = | <p>➤ TIC BL-2 (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Negotiable Securities Issued by Banks and Other Short-Term Negotiable Securities (Memo Lines 8142-6 + 8150-3) |
|--|----------|--|

111

Compare **General Government**

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| <p>➤ TIC SHLA (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Type of Issuer = 1 and 3 (Item 9)➤ Security Type 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 (Item 10)➤ Term Indicator = 1 (Item 12)➤ Currency = USD (Item 13)➤ Sum of face value (Item 17 or item 22 for ABS) | = | <p>➤ TIC BL-2 (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Total General Government (Memo Line 8144-2) |
|---|----------|--|

112

Compare **U.S. Agency**

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|---|----------|---|
| <p>➤ TIC SHLA (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Type of Issuer = 2 (Item 9)➤ Security Type 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 (Item 10)➤ Term Indicator = 1 (Item 12)➤ Currency = USD (Item 13)➤ Sum of face value (Item 17 or item 22 for ABS) | = | <p>➤ TIC BL-2 (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ U.S. Agencies (Memo Line 8146-9) |
|---|----------|---|

113

Compare **Negotiable CDs in Foreign Currency**

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|---|----------|--|
| <p>➤ TIC SHLA (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Security Type 6 (Item 10)➤ Currency = not USD (Item 13)➤ Sum of face value (Item 17) | = | <p>➤ TIC BQ-2 (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Negotiable CDs (Part 2, Memo Line 9980-5, column 1) |
|---|----------|--|

114

Compare
Negotiable Securities in Foreign Currency

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|---|----------|--|
| <p>➤ TIC SHLA (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Security Type 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 (Item 10)➤ Term Indicator = 1 (item 12)➤ Currency = not USD (Item 13)➤ Sum of face value (Item 17 or item 22 for ABS) | = | <p>➤ TIC BQ-2 (per country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ All Short-Term Negotiable Securities (Part 2, Memo Line 9980-5, column 2) |
|---|----------|--|

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