FORM BE-80(A) (Report for Consolidated Public reporting burden for this collection of information (consisting of Form BE-80(A) and, as appropriate, one or more Forms BE-80(B)) is estimated to vary from 4 to 150 hours per U.S. Enterprise) response, with an average of 7.5 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BE-1), U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; and to the Office of U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS parts of the consolidated U.S. enterrined. If you are not the top U.S. rontact, your top parent corrits of the enterprise correspondents MANDATORY — CONFIDENTIAL Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 0608-0062, Washington, DC 20503. BENCHMARK SURVEY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES **BEA USE ONLY** TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN U.S. Part I NAME, ADDRESS, AND DETERMINATION OF REPORTING STATUS FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDERS AND UNAFFILIATED Name and address of the consolidated U.S. enterprise — Enter or correct as necessary. FOREIGN PERSONS **U.S. Department of Commerce** MAIL **Bureau of Economic Analysis** REPORTS BE-50(SSB) Washington, DC 20230 OR U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis DELIVER BE-50(SSB) REPORTS Shipping & Receiving, Room M-100 1441 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005 Form BE-80(A) covers all subsidiaries and parts of the consolidated U.S. enterprise that are financial services providers or intermediaries combined. If you are not the top U.S. parent corporation in the consolidated enterprise, you may need to contact your top parent corporation to ensure that the information provided is for all reportable units of the enterprise combined. A. Due date A completed Form BE 80, consisting of Form BE-80(A) and, as appropriate, one or more Forms BE-80(B), is due on May 31, 1995. B. What to file — All persons who receive copies of this survey must complete Part I of Form BE-80(A). All persons subject to the mandatory reporting requirement must also complete Part II of Form BE-80(A), and Parts I and I and the mandatory section(s) of the appropriate schedule(s) of Form BE-80(B). Persons who are exempt from the mandatory reporting requirement but who elect to report data voluntarily are asked to also complete Part II of Form BE-80(A), and Parts I and II and the voluntary section(s) of the appropriate schedule(s) of Form BE-80(B). Recipients of this form that are exempt from mandatory reporting and do not wish to report data voluntarily must complete Part I of Form BE-80(A) and the Exemption Claim. In order to facilitate survey processing, respondents should assemble together and file in a single packet Form BE-80(A) and all Forms BE-80(B) for their enterprise. 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., eastern time.

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Assistance — For assistance or additional copies of the forms, telephone (202) 606–5588 between

- D. Number of copies A single original copy of the survey (including Form BE-80(A) and, as appropriate, one or more Forms BE-80(B)) must be filed with BEA. Please use the copy with the address label if such a labeled copy has been provided. Companies that elect to file separate reports for their separately organized financial services subsidiaries or parts must file a separate original copy of Form BE-80(B) for each separate subsidiary or part. In addition, each U.S. Reporter must retain a copy of each report to facilitate resolution of problems.
- E. Where to send the report Reports filed by mail through the U.S. Postal Service should be sent to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-50(SSB), Washington, DC 20230. Reports filed by direct private delivery should be directed to U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-50 (SSB), Shipping and Receiving Section, Room M-100, 1441 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.
- F. Estimates If actual figures are not available, estimates should be supplied and labeled as such. When data items cannot be fully subdivided as required, totals and an estimated breakdown of the totals should be supplied.

PERSON TO CONSULT CONCERNING QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS FORM BE-80(A) REPORT — Enter name and telephone number.				<b>CERTIFICATION</b> — The undersigned official certifies that this report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable instructions, is complete, and is substantially accurate except that, in accordance with VII.F of the <b>Instructions</b> , estimates have been provided where data are not available from customary accounting records or precise data could not be obtained without undue burden.			
Name				Authorized official's signature			
TELEPHONE NUMBER	Area code	Number	Extension	Print or type name and title	Date		
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Part I NAME, ADDRESS, AND DETERMINATION OF REPORTING STATUS — Continued
2. Determination of reporting status
A U.S. person that is a financial services provider (or whose consolidated enterprise includes a subsidiary or part that is a financial services provider) may be required to report. If transactions (either sales or purchases) with unaffiliated foreign persons in all types of covered financial services combined (see V. of the Instructions) by all financial services providers within a consolidated U.S. enterprise exceed \$1 million during the U.S. person's fiscal year 1994, a BE-80 report (consisting of a Form BE-80(A) and one or more Forms BE-80(B)) must be filed. The \$1 million threshold applies separately to sales and purchases, and the mandatory reporting requirement may apply only to sales, only to purchases, or to both sales and purchases. In determining reporting status, the estimates of sales and purchases may be judgmental, that is, not based on a search of accounting records but instead on the recollection of knowledgeable persons within the company who are in a position to know whether the company engaged in any significant transactions in financial services during the year and, if so, the approximate total value of such transactions.  If transactions (either sales or purchases) with unaffiliated foreign persons in all types of financial
If transactions (either sales or purchases) with unaffiliated foreign persons in all types of financial services combined by all financial services providers within an enterprise are \$1 million or less during the fiscal year, the U.S. person may voluntarily report the estimated totals for each type of service, not distributed by individual foreign country, on line 20 of Schedule A and/or B of Form BE-80(B), as appropriate. (However, if information on the foreign countries involved in the transactions is readily available, the totals and a disaggregation by country may instead be reported in the mandatory section.) Because the \$1 million threshold applies separately to sales and purchases, this voluntary reporting option may apply only to sales, only to purchases, or to both sales and purchases.  For purposes of this survey, a separate Form BE-80(B) may be filed for each separately organized financial services subsidiary or part of a consolidated U.S. enterprise, or a single Form BE-80(B) may be filed, representing the sum of covered transactions by all financial services subsidiaries or parts of the enterprise combined. In either case, the determination of reporting status below should be based on the fully consolidated U.S. enterprise, including the top parent and all of its subsidiaries and parts.
Mark (X) one:
The consolidated U.S. enterprise (including the top parent and all of its subsidiaries and parts, whether reporting together or separately) is required to report data in the mandatory section of at least one Form BE-80(B).  The consolidated U.S. enterprise (including the top parent and all of this Part.
of its financial subsidiaries and parts, whether reporting together or separately) is not required to report data in the mandatory sections of Form BE-80(B) but elects to report data voluntarily.  The consolidated U.S. enterprise is not reporting data in either the mandatory or voluntary section of Form BE-80(B). — Complete the Exemption Claim on page 3; SKIP item 3 of this Part.
3. Employer Identification Number (EIN) of the consolidated U.S. enterprise.
Primary EIN — 10002 1 — 10002
Additional EIN (if available) —
BEA USE ONLY Page 2 Page 2 Page 2 Page 2

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FORM BE-80(A) (10/94)

	OMB No. 0608-0062: Approval Expires 09/30
FORM BE-SO(B) (Report for Financial Services	BEA USE ONLY   Control number
(10/94) <b>Provider)</b> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	Part I IDENTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDER
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS  MANDATORY — CONFIDENTIAL  BENCHMARK SURVEY OF  FINANCIAL SERVICES  TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN U.S.  FINANCIAL SERVICES  PROVIDERS AND UNAFFILIATED  FOREIGN PERSONS	1. Name and address of U.S. Reporter — Enter the name and address of the U.S. person filing this report. If this report is for a separately organized financial services subsidiary or part of a consolidated enterprise, give the name and address of the subsidiary or part that is reporting on this Form BE- 80(B). If an address label is affixed, make corrections as appropriate.
MAIL REPORTS TO  U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-50(SSB) Washington, DC 20230	a is no long only.
OR U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-50(SSB) Shipping & Receiving, Room M-100 1441 L Street, NW Weshington, DC 20005	of the consolidated U.S. enterprise of which the U.S. Reporter named above is a
Reporter identified above is a subsided separately organized financial services succeptually control number (if known) and name of the subsided services.	bsidiary or part of a consolidated U.S. enterprise, give the ne consolidated U.S. enterprise of which it is a part; control number of the U.S. enterprise is located on the
Control number of consolidated	J.S. enterprise
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<b>Due date</b> — A completed For Forms BE-80(B), is due on Ma	m BE-80, consisting of Form BE-80(A) and, as appropriate, one or more y 31, 1995.
Assistance — For assistance 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., easte	or additional copies of the forms, telephone (202) 606–5588 between in time.
(including the top parent and BE-80(A) to determine its reportance requirement, or if it is exempt voluntarily, either a separate frepresenting the sum of cover	e completing this Form BE-80(B), a consolidated U.S. enterprise all of its subsidiaries and parts combined) must complete Form rting status. If the enterprise is subject to the mandatory reporting from the mandatory reporting requirement but chooses to report data orm BE-80(B) may be filed for each separately organized financial he consolidated U.S. enterprise, or a single BE-80(B) may be filed, ed transactions by all financial services subsidiaries or parts of the ober of Forms BE-80(B) filed must agree with the number of U.S. rm BE-80(A).
PERSON TO CONSULT CONCERNING QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS FORM BE-80(E REPORT — Enter name and address.	CERTIFICATION — The undersigned official certifies that this report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable instructions, is complete, and is substantially accurate except that, in accordance with VII.F of the <b>Instructions</b> , estimates have been provided where data are not available from customary accounting records or precise data could not be obtained without undue burden.
	Authorized official's signature

Print or type name and title

Extension

TELEPHONE NUMBER Area code

Number

Date

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## **IDENTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDER — Continued** Part I A. What to file — All persons who receive copies of this survey must complete Part I of Form BE-80(A). All persons subject to the mandatory reporting requirement must also complete Part II of Form BE-80(A), and Parts I and II and the mandatory section(s) of the appropriate schedule(s) of Form BE-80(B). Persons who are exempt from the mandatory reporting requirement but who elect to report data voluntarily are asked to also complete Part II of Form BE-80(A), and Parts I and II and the voluntary section(s) of the appropriate schedule(s) of Form BE-80(B). Recipients of the survey that are exempt from mandatory reporting and do not wish to report data voluntarily must complete Part I and the Exemption Claim on Form BE-80(A). In order to facilitate survey processing, respondents should assemble together and file in a single packet Form BE-80(A) and all Forms BE-80(B) for their enterprise. B. Number of copies — A single original copy of the survey (including Form BE-80(A) and, as appropriate, one or more Forms BE-80(B)) must be filed with BEA. Please use the copy with the address label if such a labeled copy has been provided. Companies that elect to file separate reports 🗥 for their separately organized financial services subsidiaries or parts must file a separate original copy of Form BE-80(B) for each separate subsidiary or part. In addition, each U.S. Reporter must retain a copy of each report to facilitate resolution of problems. C. Where to send the report — Reports filed by mail through the U.S. Postal Service should be sent to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-50(SSB), Washington, DC 20230. Reports filed by direct private delivery should be directed to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-50(SSB), Shipping and Receiving Section, Room M-100, 1441 L Street, NW, Washington DC 20005. D. Estimates — If actual figures are not available, estimates should be supplied and labeled as such. When data items cannot be fully subdivided as required, totals and an estimated breakdown of the totals should be supplied. E. Currency amounts — All currency amounts should be reported in U.S. dollars rounded to thousands (omitting 000). EXAMPLE — If the amount is \$1,000,000, report as \$1,000. Amounts less than \$500.00 round to "0" and should, therefore, not be reported. Part II 1. Report for fiscal year ending Month Day Year Fiscal year 1994 is the U.S. Reporter's financial reporting year 20001 that has an ending date in calendar year 1994. 2. Industry classification — Enter the 3-digit code from the Guide to Industry and Foreign Trade Classifications for International Surveys in which the U.S. Reporter's sales or gross operating revenues are largest. Where the consolidated U.S. enterprise is filing a single Form BE-80(B) — Give the industry classification of the consolidated U.S. enterprise. Where the consolidated U.S. enterprise is filing more than one Form BE-80(B) — Give the industry classification of the subsidiary or part being reported on this Form BE-80(B). 20002 3. Did the U.S. Reporter purchase at least \$10 million of long-term securities (stocks and bonds) DIRECTLY from, or sell at least \$10 million of long-term securities DIRECTLY to, affiliated or unaffiliated foreign persons, whether for its own account or for the account of its customers, during fiscal year 1994? 20003 4. Primary Employer Identification Number used by the U.S. Reporter named in Part I, item 1 of this Form BE-80(B). 20004 20005

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## SCHEDULE A — Receipts of Fees and Commissions From Unaffiliated Foreign Persons for Financial Services

The mandatory section of Schedule A is **required** to be completed for each type of financial service listed below if total sales to unaffiliated foreign persons of all types of financial services combined by all subsidiaries and parts of the consolidated U.S. enterprise that are financial services providers or intermediaries exceed \$1,000,000. The voluntary section is **requested** to be completed if total sales to unaffiliated foreign persons of all types of financial services combined by all subsidiaries and parts of the consolidated U.S. enterprise that are financial services providers or intermediaries are \$1,000,000 or less.

Enter the number associated with the type of financial service, instead of the complete title of the service, in the column heading of Schedule A. See V. of the **Instructions** for complete descriptions of the types of financial services covered.

Enter the names of countries not on the preprinted list, as appropriate, in the left hand margin of Schedule A. Transactions with international organizations are considered to be with unaffiliated foreign persons; these may be shown opposite an abbreviated designation, "Int'l Org." Use additional copied sheets to list additional countries, as necessary.

Service number  1 Brokerage, except foreign exchange brokerage services  2 Private placement services  3 Underwriting services  4 Financial management services  5 Credit-related services, except credit card services  6 Credit card services  7 Financial advisory and custody services
2 Private placement services 3 Underwriting services 4 Financial management services 5 Credit-related services, except credit card services 6 Credit card services
3 Underwriting services 4 Financial management services 5 Credit-related services, except credit card services 6 Credit card services
4 Financial management services  5 Credit-related services, except credit card services  6 Credit card services
5 Credit-related services, except credit card services 6 Credit card services
6 Credit card services
7 Financial advisory and custody services
8 Securities lending services
9 Foreign exchange brokerage services
<ul> <li>Other financial services</li> <li>If you use this service number — Enter on the schedule the total amount of fees you received for all other financial services combined. See V. of the Instructions for examples of types of financial services to report under this service number.</li> <li>If you reported data in the mandatory section of Schedule A under this service number — Enter a brief description of the primary type(s) of service(s) sold. </li> </ul>

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3. Japan 💆	800	614	2	3	4	5	6	7
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## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

# BENCHMARK SURVEY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES TRANSACTIONS J-respondents. BETWEEN U.S. FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDERS AND UNAFFILIATED **FOREIGN PERSONS**

Introduction purposes of at the Transaction of the Introduction are at the Introduction of the Introductio The Benchmark Survey of Financial Services Transactions Between U.S. Financial Services Providers and Unaffiliated Foreign Persons--1994 is being conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce to obtain data on the amount and types of international financial services in which U.S. financial services providers are engaged. This is the first comprehensive survey of these services conducted by the U.S. Government.

The data from the survey are needed to measure the amount of U.S. trade in financial services, to analyze the effects of such trade on the U.S. economy, to formulate U.S. trade policy, and to support trade negotiations on financial services. They will be included in the U.S. balance of payments and national income and product accounts, and will provide benchmarks for deriving current universe estimates of financial services transactions in future years.

The survey is conducted under authority of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4908(b)) and the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (22 U.S.C. 3101-3108). Reporting is mandatory under Section 5 of the latter Act. By law, the information reported may be used only for analytical and statistical purposes and will be held confidential.

A firm that is a financial services provider, or that had subsidiaries or parts that are financial services providers, may be required to report data on financial services transactions it engaged in directly with unaffiliated foreign persons. Reporting is mandatory if total sales or purchases of covered services exceeded \$1 million during the firm's 1994 fiscal year. See the Instructions for additional clarification.

In addition to the mandatory part, the survey contains a voluntary part. If you determine that you have transactions reportable in the voluntary part of the survey, I urge you to report them. For some financial services, small transactions by many transactors are an important part of the total.

Some data requested in the survey may not be maintained in your customary accounting records. In accordance with the Instructions, estimates may be provided where precise data cannot be obtained.

If a person receiving the report forms and instructions is not required to report, Form BE-80(A) must nevertheless be completed and returned to the Bureau of Economic Analysis to claim exemption.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Card Sloven

Sincerely.

CAROL S. CARSON Director **Bureau of Economic Analysis** 

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### **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Purpose** — Reports on this form are required in order to obtain reliable and up-to-date information on financial services transactions between U.S. financial services providers and unaffiliated foreign persons. The information is needed to support trade negotiations and monitor trade agreements, formulate U.S. international economic policy, and analyze the impact of that policy and the policies of foreign countries on international trade in financial services. The data will also be used in compiling the U.S. balance of payments accounts and national income and product accounts.

**Authority** — The filing of reports for this survey is authorized by Section 5 of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (P.L. 94-472, 90 Stat. 2059, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108, as amended), and by Section 5408 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418, 15 U.S.C. 4908(b)). Regulations for the survey may be found in 15 CFR Part 801. The survey has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seg).

**Penalties** — Whoever fails to report may be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500, and not more than \$25,000, and to injunctive relief commanding such person to comply, or both. Whoever willfully fails to report shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and, if an individual, may be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. Any officer, director, employee, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violations, upon conviction, may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both. (See Section 6, 22 U.S.C. 3105.)

**Confidentiality** — The International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act provides that your report to this Bureau is CONFIDENTIAL. It may be used only for analytical or statistical purposes, and CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. That act also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

## I. WHO MUST REPORT AND GENERAL COVERAGE

## A. Who must report

## 1. Mandatory and voluntary reporting

 Mandatory reporting — A BE-80 report is required from each U.S. person who (i) is a financial services provider or intermediary (See I.B.2. of these Instructions), or whose consolidated U.S. enterprise includes a separately organized subsidiary or part that is a financial services provider or intermediary, and (ii) had transactions (either sales or purchases) directly with unaffiliated foreign persons in all financial services combined (See V. of these Instructions) in excess of \$1,000,000 during its fiscal year 1994. The \$1,000,000 threshold should be applied to financial services transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons by all parts of the consolidated U.S. enterprise combined that are financial services providers or intermediaries, regardless of whether the subsidiaries or parts of the organization file separate Forms BE-80(B). Because the \$1,000,000 threshold applies separately to sales and purchases, this mandatory reporting requirement may apply only to sales, only to purchases, or to both sales and purchases.

The determination of whether a U.S. financial services provider or intermediary is subject to this mandatory reporting requirement may be judgmental, that is, based on the judgment of knowledgeable persons in a company who can identify reportable transactions on a recall basis, with a reasonable degree of certainty, without conducting a detailed manual records search.

Reporters who must file pursuant to this mandatory reporting requirement must complete Parts I and II of Form BE-80(A), and Parts I and II and the mandatory parts of the applicable schedule(s) of Form BE-80(B). The total amounts of transactions applicable to a particular schedule are to be entered in the appropriate column(s) on line 1 of the schedule. In addition, these amounts must be distributed below line 1 to the foreign country(ies) involved in the transaction(s).

b. Voluntary reporting — If, during fiscal year 1994, covered sales or purchases (see V. of these Instructions) by a firm that is a financial services provider or intermediary, or by a firm's subsidiaries or parts combined that are financial services providers or intermediaries, are \$1,000,000 or less, the U.S. person is requested to provide an estimate of the total for each type of service. Provision of this information is voluntary. The estimates may be judgmental, that is, based on recall, without conducting a detailed manual records search. Because the \$1,000,000 threshold applies separately to sales and purchases, this voluntary reporting option may apply only to sales, only to purchases, or to both sales and purchases.

Reporters who elect to file pursuant to the voluntary reporting option should complete Parts I and II of Form BE-80(A), and Parts I and II and the voluntary parts of the applicable schedule(s) of Form BE-80(B). The total amounts of transactions applicable to a particular schedule are to be entered in the appropriate column(s) on line 20 of the schedule. Disaggregation by country is not required if transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons in all types of financial services combined total \$1,000,000 or less. However, if information on the foreign countries involved in the transactions is readily available, the totals and a disaggregation by country may instead be reported in the mandatory section.

2. Consolidation — A consolidated U.S. enterprise has the option of filing a single, original copy of Form BE-80(B) covering combined (total) financial services transactions (purchases and sales) of all its subsidiaries and parts that are financial services providers or intermediaries, or of filing separate reports for its separately organized financial services subsidiaries and parts. In either case, Form BE-80(A) must also be completed for the consolidated U.S. enterprise.

The \$1,000,000 exemption level for mandatory reporting is based upon total financial services purchased from, or sold to, unaffiliated foreign persons by all parts of the consolidated U.S. enterprise that are financial services providers or intermediaries combined, regardless of the number of subsidiaries or parts of the enterprise filing separate Forms BE-80(B).

## **B.** General Coverage

### The BE-80 measure of sales (receipts) or purchases (payments)

For most types of financial services covered by this survey, sales and purchases are the measures used to determine whether the threshold for mandatory reporting of the service is exceeded. However, for some services, an item other than sales or purchases may be appropriate. For example, payments of underwriting fees (reportable on Schedule B) must be calculated by an issuer of securities by first estimating gross proceeds to the foreign lead underwriter from the sale to the public of the securities (based upon the number of units of securities sold times the per unit public offer price), and then subtracting the net proceeds received by the issuer from the foreign lead underwriter. The resulting difference is the amount that the issuer should report on Schedule B. Digitized by GOOG

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### I. WHO MUST REPORT AND GENERAL COVERAGE -Continued

## B. General Coverage — Continued

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### 1. The BE-80 measure of sales (receipts) or purchases (payments) — Continued

A transaction should be reported in the period when it occurs or is charged (that is, in the period when the provider of the service recognizes or performs the service), whether expensed by the purchaser of the service in that accounting period, amortized over several accounting periods, or included in expenses in a subsequent accounting period. For example, payments of credit-related fees (and payments of securities brokerage commissions) should be reported in the period when credit-related (securities brokerage) services are charged, whether or not the charge for the service is included in the purchaser's expenses for that particular accounting period. See V. of these Instructions for an explanation of what measures should be applied in determining whether you are 2. BE-80 definition of financial services provider

The definition of financial services provider this survey is a subject to the BE-80 survey's mandatory reporting

this survey is analogous in coverage to the finance and insurance part of Division H of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC) through 64, and major group 67). More specifically, companies and/or subsidiaries and other separable parts of companies in the following industries are defined as financial services providers: Depository institutions (including commercial banks and thrifts); nondepository credit institutions; security and commodity futures brokers, dealers, exchanges, traders, underwriters, and services providers (including investment bankers and providers of securities custody services); credit card companies; insurance carriers, agents, brokers and services providers; investment advisors and managers; mutual funds; pension funds; trusts; holding companies; investors; oil royalty traders; etc.

Holding companies that own only nonfinancial subsidiaries may elect to omit reporting their purchases of financial services from unaffiliated foreign persons on Form BE-80 if they instead report these purchases on Form BE-22, Annual Survey of Selected Services Transactions With Unaffiliated Foreign Persons. Alternatively, these holding companies may elect to report both purchases and sales of financial services on Form BE-80; in this case, they should **not** report their purchases of financial services from unaffiliated foreign persons on Form BE-22. In either case, sales of financial services to unaffiliated foreign persons must be reported on Form BE-80 if they exceed \$1 million.

### 3. Clarification of general coverage, including special situations

- a. Purchases or sales are to be reported in the period when they occur or are charged. As discussed in I.B.1., this may not be the period in which the transaction is included in the purchaser's income or expense. For example, payments of fees for credit-related services should be reported when the services are rendered, not over the potentially longer period during which the payments may be amortized by the borrower.
- b. Covered transactions are includable regardless of whether the service was performed in the United States or abroad.
- c. When a sale or purchase consists of services that are commingled or bundled (i.e., the different types of services are not separately billed), you should

unbundle the transaction whenever possible. When the transaction cannot be unbundled, it should be classified based upon whichever service accounts for the largest share of its value. Note, however, if the services are billed together because they are integral parts of the same transaction (for example, if the fee for financial management services includes payment for custody and other services that are regarded as integral parts of financial management services), then do not unbundle the transaction.

- d. Only financial services purchased or sold by U.S. financial services providers or intermediaries directly from unaffiliated foreign persons are covered by this survey. Transactions in nonfinancial services with foreign persons, transactions by nonfinancial subsidiaries or other nonfinancial parts of companies, and transactions with affiliated foreign persons are covered by other BEA surveys. See IV. of these Instructions.
- As discussed in I.B.2., a holding company that owns only manufacturing or other nonfinancial subsidiaries may elect to report its purchases of financial services from unaffiliated foreign persons either on Form BE-22, Annual Survey of Selected Services Transactions With Unaffiliated Foreign Persons, or on this survey. However, in either case, these holding companies must report their sales of financial services to unaffiliated foreign persons on this survey if such sales exceed \$1 million.

### II. DEFINITIONS

- A. Services mean economic activities whose outputs are other than tangible goods. This term includes, but is not limited to, banking, other financial services, insurance, transportation, communications and data processing, retail and wholesale trade, advertising, accounting, construction, design, engineering, management consulting, real estate, professional services, entertainment, education, and health
- B. Financial services include trading, issuing, dealing, underwriting, lending, custody, etc. of financial instruments; financial advisory or management services; credit card services; credit-related services (including establishing, maintaining, or arranging credits, letters of credit, lines of credit, mortgages, etc.); financial rating services; electronic funds transfer services; insurance services; etc. These services typically are performed by firms classified in the finance and insurance part of Division H of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (see I.B.2.). Some types of financial services are not covered on this survey. See V. of the Instructions for a list of financial services that are covered, and see VI. of the Instructions for a list of financial services that are not covered on this survey.
- C. U.S. Reporter means a U.S. person filing a report in this survey. On Form BE-80(A), the U.S. Reporter is the consolidated U.S. enterprise; on Form BE-80(B), the U.S. Reporter may be either the consolidated U.S. enterprise or a financial services subsidiary or part of a consolidated U.S. enterprise reporting separately.
- D. Consolidated U.S. enterprise means (i) a U.S. financial services provider, (ii) any U.S. corporation, proceeding up the financial services provider's ownership chain, that owns more than 50 percent of the voting securities of the corporation below it, and (iii) any U.S. corporation, proceeding down the ownership chain(s) of each of these corporations, whose voting securities are more than 50-percent-owned by the U.S. corporation above it.
- E. United States, when used in a geographic sense, means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Fuerto 1985, possessions of the United States.

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- F. Foreign, when used in a geographic sense, means that which is situated outside the United States or which belongs to or is characteristic of a country other than the United States.
- G. Person means any individual, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate, trust, corporation, or other organization (whether or not organized under the laws of any State), and any government (including a foreign government, the United States Government, a State or local government, and any agency, corporation, financial institution, or other entity or instrumentality thereof, including a government sponsored agency).
  - United States person means any person resident in the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
  - Foreign person means any person resident outside the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of a country other than the United States.
- H. Unaffiliated foreign person means, with respect to a given U.S. person, any foreign person that is not an affiliated foreign person as defined in paragraph I. below.
- I. Affiliated foreign person means, with respect to a given U.S. person, (i) a foreign affiliate of which the U.S. person is a U.S. parent, or (ii) the foreign parent or other member of the affiliated foreign group of which the U.S. person is a U.S. affiliate.
- J. Affiliate means a business enterprise located in one country that is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a person of another country to the extent of 10 per centum or more of its voting stock for an incorporated business or an equivalent interest for an unincorporated business, including a branch.
  - Foreign affiliate means an affiliate located outside the United States in which a U.S. person has direct investment.
  - U.S. affiliate means an affiliate located in the United States in which a foreign person has direct investment.
- K. Business enterprise means any organization, association, branch, or venture which exists for profitmaking purposes or to otherwise secure economic advantage, and any ownership of any real estate. (A business enterprise is a "person" within the definition in paragraph G. above.)
- L. Direct investment means the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one person of 10 per centum or more of the voting stock of an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated business enterprise.
- M. Parent means a person of one country who, directly or indirectly, owns or controls 10 per centum or more of the voting securities of an incorporated business enterprise, or an equivalent ownership interest in an unincorporated business enterprise, which is located outside that country.
  - U.S. parent means the U.S. person that has direct investment in a foreign business enterprise, including a branch.
  - 2. Foreign parent means the first person outside the United States that has direct investment in a U.S. business enterprise, including a branch.
- N. Affiliated foreign group means (i) the foreign parent, (ii) any foreign person, proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, that owns more than 50 per centum of the person below it up to and including that person which is not owned more than 50 per centum by another foreign person, and (iii) any foreign person, proceeding down the

ownership chain(s) of each of these members, which is owned more than 50 per centum by the person above it.

- O. Fiscal year is the U.S. Reporter's financial reporting year that has an ending date in a given calendar year. For example, fiscal year 19X1 is the U.S. Reporter's financial reporting year that has an ending date in calendar year 19X1. For a person that does not have a financial reporting year, or does not have a financial reporting year ending in a given calendar year, its fiscal year is deemed to be the same as the calendar year.
- P. Country means, for purposes of this survey, the country of location of the foreign person with whom a transaction has occurred.

## III. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

## A. How to differentiate between U.S. and foreign parsons

In II.G.2. of these **Instructions**, a "foreign person" is defined as any person resident outside the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of a country other than the United States. Under this definition, persons who reside or expect to reside for 1 year or more in a foreign country are considered to be foreign persons. International organizations are considered to be foreign persons whether they are based in the United States (such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations, World Health Organization, and the Organization of American States) or abroad.

If you are uncertain whether a financial services transaction is with an unaffiliated foreign person, the following procedure should be followed. First, identify the country a transaction is with using billing or mailing address information. The assumption is that a transaction should be shown against a given foreign country (or with an international organization) if the billing or mailing address is of that foreign country (or of an international organization). If the billing or mailing address is in the United States, the transaction ordinarily would be assumed to be a transaction with a U.S. person and, therefore, not reportable on this survey.

Although billing or mailing addresses may provide a satisfactory basis for differentiating between U.S. and foreign persons in most cases, in some cases they may not, such as where foreign customers have provided billing addresses of U.S. agents or other locations of convenience in the United States, or U.S. customers have provided foreign billing addresses. Thus, for transactions of significant size (i.e., those that will affect the overall level of transactions reported in this survey for a given type of service), a second step may be necessary. For each type of service, you must determine whether or not you need to take the following additional step in order to assure accuracy of data reported in this survey.

The second step is to examine other available information on the residency of your largest customers and contractors. For example, to review the residency of your customers, you might refer to IRS Form W-8, Certificate of Foreign Status (filed by foreign persons), IRS Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification (filed by U.S. persons), and/or any other available information on the residency of persons with whom you have sold or purchased financial services.

For some types of services, such as underwriting services, it may be necessary to rely on additional information to correctly determine the residency of your customers in order to assure accuracy; for other types of services, it will probably be sufficient to use billing address information alone.

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## III. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS — Continued

## B. Who must report a transaction when an intermedlary is involved

Financial services transactions between a U.S. person and a foreign person are frequently arranged by, billed through, or otherwise facilitated by, a financial services provider or intermediary. The intermediary may be U.S. or foreign, and may be affiliated or unaffiliated with the U.S., or the foreign, person. The U.S. financial services provider or intermediary who **directly** deals with an unaffiliated foreign person, not the U.S. customer of the intermediary, is responsible for reporting the transaction on this survey.

# C. Distinguishing transactions with affiliated foreign persons from transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons

For purposes of reporting in this survey, it is necessary to distinguish between transactions between affiliated U.S. and foreign persons, and transactions between unaffiliated U.S. and foreign persons. Only transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons are to be reported in this survey; services transactions with affiliated foreign persons are reportable in other BEA surveys (see IV. of these Instructions). An unaffiliated foreign person is a foreign person that is neither the foreign affiliate nor the foreign parent (or other member of the affiliated foreign group) of the consolidated U.S. enterprise filing Form BE-80(A) of this survey. (See II.I., J., M. and N. in the Instructions.)

Transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons by or through a foreign activity of a U.S. person that is not a foreign affiliate of the U.S. person are deemed to be direct transactions of the U.S. person, and any financial services sold to, or purchased from, unaffiliated foreign persons through such an activity are reportable in this survey.

If a U.S. person's foreign activity or operation is incorporated abroad, it is a foreign affiliate.

If a U.S. person's foreign activity or operation is NOT incorporated abroad, its status is based on the weight of the evidence when the factors listed below are considered.

An unincorporated foreign activity or operation generally WOULD NOT be considered a foreign affiliate if it: (i) conducts business abroad only for the U.S. person's account and not for its own account; (ii) has no separate financial statements (including an income statement and balance sheet); (iii) receives funds to cover its expenses only from the U.S. person; (iv) pays no foreign income taxes; and (v) has limited physical assets, or employees, permanently located abroad.

Criteria for determining which U.S. activities do or do not constitute a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person are parallel to those listed above.

## **IV. RELATED FORMS**

Persons receiving this form should be aware of other forms on services that are required to be filed on a mandatory basis with BEA (see 15 CFR, Part 801, Section 9(b).).

BEA conducts surveys of other types of services transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons (such as Form BE-48, Annual Survey of Reinsurance and Other Insurance Transactions by U.S. Insurance Companies With Foreign Persons; Form BE-93, Annual Survey of Royalties, License Fees, and Other Receipts and Payments for Intangible Rights Between U.S. and Unaffiliated Foreign Persons; and Form BE-22, Annual Survey of Selected Services Transactions With Unaffiliated Foreign Persons). All inquiries about these surveys should be directed to BEA's International Investment Division (IID) at (202) 606–5588. In addition, BEA collects information on services transactions with affiliated foreign persons in its direct investment surveys. Inquiries concerning BEA's survey of services transactions between U.S. parent companies and their

foreign affiliates (Form BE-577) should be directed to IID at (202) 606–5599, and inquiries concerning services transactions between U.S. affiliates and their foreign parent companies (Forms BE-605 and BE-605 Bank) should be directed to IID at (202) 606–5577.

Under the Treasury International Capital reporting system, the Department of the Treasury conducts mandatory surveys on the international financial position of the United States and on movements of portfolio investment capital between the United States and foreign countries that may give rise to financial services transactions. Inquiries about these surveys should be directed to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (as contractor for the Treasury Department) at (212) 720–8243.

## V. SERVICES COVERED

Receipts (Schedule A of Form BE-80(B)) and payments (Schedule B) of fees and commissions for the following types of financial services are covered by this survey:

A Brokerage, except foreign exchange brokerage services (service number 1) — Schedule A covers your receipts of commissions directly from unaffiliated foreign customers for executing orders to purchase or sell securities, options, futures, and other financial instruments, except foreign currency. It excludes income, such as option premiums, where you were a dealer or other principal who was at risk of incurring a loss on the financial instrument rather than acting solely as a broker. Schedule B covers your payments of commissions directly to unaffiliated foreign brokers for executing your, or your customers', orders.

Brokerage fees arising from foreign currency exchange transactions should not be reported here, but should instead be reported under service number 9, foreign exchange brokerage services. Origination fees in connection with derivative financial instruments that trade over the counter ordinarily should not be reported here. These should be reported here only if they are separately identified in transaction documentation issued by the dealer in the instruments to its customers, and are considered to be commissions rather than undifferentiated components of overall trading or marketmaking gains. Brokerage commissions for arranging joint ventures are covered under service number 10, "other" financial services. Fees for commodity or merchandise brokerage services (as opposed to fees for purchasing or selling commodity futures) are not covered because they are not considered to be financial services.

- B. Private placement services (service number 2) —
  Covers fees you received from an unaffiliated foreign issuer of securities for privately placing its securities, or fees that you paid to an unaffiliated foreign person who privately placed your securities, including fees on dealer-placed commercial paper. Do not report earnings from buying and selling (i.e., trading) commercial paper or other securities for your own account, because they are not considered to be financial services.
- C. Underwriting services (service number 3) Covers earnings from buying and reselling an entire or substantial portion of newly issued securities. If you purchased securities from an unaffiliated foreign person (issuer or lead underwriter) and resold them to others at a lower price, report your loss as negative receipts on Schedule A. (This is the only financial service category where negative amounts may be reported.)

Where you are lead underwriter, report receipts of underwriting fees and payments of selling concessions and other expenses separately. Underwriting fees, before deduction of selling concessions paid to other members of the syndicate, should be reported on Schedule A according to the country of the person (issuer) from whom you purchased the securities. Selling concessions and reimbursements for expenses paid by you to unaffiliated foreign members of the syndicate should be reported on Schedule B based upon the country(ies) of the foreign syndicate members receiving the selling concessions and reimbursements.

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Where you are a syndicate member other than the lead underwriter, report on Schedule A selling concessions received by you based upon the country of the lead underwriter.

Where you are the issuer of securities, payments of underwriting fees reported on Schedule B should be calculated as follows: First, calculate gross proceeds to the underwriter from the sale to the public of your securities. This estimate should equal the number of units of securities sold to the foreign lead underwriter times the per unit public offer price. (If the public offer price is not available from your internal accounting records, consult the prospectus or other public offer document.) Second, from this amount, subtract the net proceeds you received when you sold your securities to the foreign lead underwriter. The resulting difference is the amount to report on Schedule B as payments of underwriting fees, classified according to the country of the foreign lead underwriter.

Fees or commissions received by, or paid to, intermediaries that arrange the sale of securities (including mutual fund shares) they do not themselves own should be reported as brokerage services (under service number 1) rather than as underwriting services.

D. Financial management services (service number 4) Covers services in which the provider of the service has the authority to direct the use or investment of funds or other assets. Report fee income from (to) unaffiliated foreign persons for managing or administering financial portfolios, such as cash, securities, futures, and other financial instruments or assets, if you (they) have this authority. (If a U.S. or foreign person has input into the decision-making process but does not have this authority, report the fees under service number 7, financial advisory and custody services.) Report these fees whether or not the assets are in the custody of the manager or in the custody of another U.S. or foreign person whom the manager directs. Include fees from actively managed accounts (where research and market timing skills are also provided) and fees from passively managed, or indexed, accounts, such as where the portfolio is composed of certain securities so that its performance will track that of an index.

U.S. persons (including trustees and fiduciaries with management authority) should report their fees from managing **foreign** commodity pools, mutual funds, hedge funds, trusts (including trusts containing mortgages), etc. (which are considered foreign persons) on Schedule A. Fees from managing U.S. mutual funds, hedge funds, trusts (including trusts containing mortgages), etc. (which are considered U.S. persons) should not be reported **unless** the management fee is charged directly to a foreign investor, owner, beneficiary, maker, etc., of the U.S. mutual fund, hedge fund, or trust rather than charged to the U.S. mutual fund, etc. itself.

U.S.-based custodians and subcustodians who manage the custody or safekeeping of securities directly on behalf of unaffiliated foreign persons (including unaffiliated foreign-based custodians or subcustodians) should report their receipts from, and U.S.-based private label custodians should report their payments to, unaffiliated foreign persons (including foreign custodians and subcustodians) under service number 7, financial advisory and custody services.

Foreign participation in U.S. futures markets frequently occurs indirectly, by foreign persons investing directly in a foreign commodity pool that, in turn, invests directly in the U.S. futures market. Foreign commodity pools may be organized by U.S. commodity pool operators (CPO's), such as U.S. brokerage institutions. U.S. CPO's must report on Schedule A their fees from managing foreign commodity pools, including additional management fees received based upon positive returns. However, exclude gains and losses to principal amounts you have invested in the pool; in this case, your earnings are considered to be capital

gains, which are not covered on Schedules A and B. (Similar guidelines pertain to the earnings of U.S. persons who manage foreign hedge funds; i.e., report management fees including additional fees based on positive returns, but do not report gains or losses to principal amounts invested in the funds.)

Do not report receipts (payments) of your foreign affiliates from (to) foreign persons. For example, where your foreign affiliate manages foreign assets, the management fee paid by foreign clients to your foreign affiliate should not be reported on this form, because the fee was not received by the U.S. Reporter from an unaffiliated foreign person. (See II. and III. of the **Instructions** for a discussion of foreign activities of a U.S. person that constitute a foreign affiliate.) Similarly, fees paid by you to, or received by you from, a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person should not be reported.

Do not report funding for foreign sales promotion and representative offices in this survey. Such funding should be reported instead on Form BE-22, Annual Survey of Selected Services Transactions With Unaffiliated Foreign Persons.

Credit-related services, except credit card services (service number 5) — Includes fees received from or paid to unaffiliated foreign persons for credit-related or lending-related services, such as fees for renegotiating debt terms and fees for establishing/originating, maintaining, or arranging standby letters of credit, commercial and similar letters of credit, letters of indemnity, lines of credit, participations in acceptances, mortgages, credit facilities, etc. Include fees for factoring services, issuing financial guarantees and loan commitments (to make or purchase loans), arranging or entering into financial lease contracts, etc. Include both fees paid directly and fees that are withheld or deducted from the proceeds. Include fees for credit-related services received by, or paid to, note issuance facilities (NIF's), but do not report underwriting fees on notes issued by NIF's; these should instead be reported under service number 3, underwriting services. Also, do not report interest received or paid, including discounts and premiums on notes purchased or sold.

If you are a member of a loan syndicate, or of loan participations other than syndicates, report fees received and paid for organizing and managing the operation. Do not report the sale of assets (i.e., of parts or shares in the syndicated loan), because these are not financial services. Where you have collected a fee from an unaffiliated foreign person on a loan syndication and passed through a portion of the fee to foreign syndicate members, report the total fee you received on Schedule A and report the portion of the fee you passed through on Schedule B. Borrowers under loan syndicates or loan participations other than syndicates should report payments of fees according to the country of the lead manager of the syndicate.

Report payments of credit-related fees in the accounting period in which the fee is assessed by the provider of credit-related services, whether included in expenses for that particular accounting period or amortized over several accounting periods.

If compensating balances are reflected in the cost of credit-related services, the amount that should be reported is the (net) amount received or paid for credit-related services after credit for the value of the compensating balances. That is, the value of the compensating balance to the bank, in the form of foregone interest expense, should not be reported, but, if the bank returns some portion of its savings to its customers in the form of a credit against other financial services provided, the amount to report for the other financial services provided should be the reduced charge after consideration of this credit.

### V. SERVICES COVERED — Continued

F. Credit card services (service number 6) — All cross-border receipts and payments for credit card services should be reported, whether explicit or in the form of a discount from face or par value.

U.S. credit card companies (such as Visa and MasterCard) must report specified transactions in which they themselves engage with unaffiliated foreign persons, as well as specified transactions of their independent issuers or acquirers with foreign persons. Thus, in order to avoid duplication, their independent credit card issuers and acquirers are exempt from reporting data on these credit card services.

The major types of credit card services sold to or purchased from unaffiliated foreign persons by U.S. credit card companies are listed below. Total receipts and payments must be separately reported. Total receipts (or total payments) of credit card services are the sum of receipts (or payments) from all of these credit card services combined.

- Transaction and service fees received from or paid to foreign acquirers and issuers
- Interchange received from foreign acquirers or paid to foreign issuers
- Discount (including interchange and overhead assessments, reimbursements for telecommunication services, etc.) received from or paid to foreign acquirers and issuers
- Payments to foreign issuers, acquirers, or merchants under guarantees to protect them from losses from a default in the processing network
- Fees you received from foreign issuers for credit authorization services
- Fees you received from foreign issuers for listing lost or stolen credit card numbers in warning bulletins or on electronic files
- Resignation assessments or membership fees received from foreign issuers and acquirers
- Multi-currency conversion fees received from foreign issuers or paid to foreign acquirers, processing centers, or issuers

Do **not** report receipts or payments for credit card enhancements, such as travel insurance, extended warranties, and discounts on tour packages or other purchases.

G. Financial advisory and custody services (service number 7) — Covers financial advisory services on mergers and acquisitions (but excludes services where you were at risk of incurring a loss, such as underwriting services (service number 3)), investment newsletters or investment advice, commodity trading advisory services, proxy voting advisory services, custody services (including payments and settlements services such as mortgage servicing services), and other advisory and custody services provided by U.S. or foreign persons who have no discretion, or who have very limited discretion, to act independently from instructions provided by the investor or another principal.

Custodians and subcustodians are persons who manage the custody or safekeeping of securities or other financial instruments. (A subcustodian performs these services as a contractor to a custodian.) U.S.-based custodians and subcustodians who manage the custody or safekeeping of securities directly on behalf of unaffiliated foreign persons (including unaffiliated foreign-based custodians or subcustodians) should report their receipts on Schedule A; U.S.- based private label custodians and other U.S. persons should report their payments of fees to foreign global custodians on Schedule B.

U.S. issuers of American Depositary Receipts (ADR's) and American Depositary Shares (ADS's) should report on Schedule B their payments to unaffiliated foreign correspondent institutions for holding the securities backing the ADR's and ADS's. U.S. issuers of ADS's should also report, on Schedule A, any receipts of sponsorship fees from unaffiliated foreign persons.

Do not include fees received from or paid to a U.S. subsidiary (or U.S. affiliate) of a foreign person, because, under balance of payments conventions, these are considered U.S., not foreign, persons.

Where you do have complete (or substantially complete) discretion to act independently from instructions provided by investors or other principals, report your receipts under service number 4, financial management services. Similarly, where you are an investor or principal, and an unaffiliated foreign person has complete (or substantially complete) discretion to act independently on your behalf, report your payments under service number 4.

- H. Securities lending services (service number 8) U.S. securities lenders and borrowers, and their agents, should report amounts received directly from, or paid directly to, unaffiliated foreign persons, for lending or borrowing securities. Include fees received by or paid to principals or agents for arranging loan terms and conditions, monitoring the value of collateral, providing guarantees against default, and providing other securities lending services. Include rebates received or paid on "borrow versus cash transactions." Exclude amounts received from, or paid to, unaffiliated foreign persons by a U.S. or foreign agent upon the default of a customer, because such payments are not considered to be for financial services. Exclude interest under repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, because interest is not reportable (although, as mentioned, rebates are reportable) on this form.
- I. Foreign exchange brokerage services (service number 9) Report explicit brokerage fees and commissions for foreign exchange brokerage services, but exclude earnings from acting as a dealer where the dealer was "at risk" of incurring losses. Thus, earnings from marking positions to market, and inherent earnings from dealer markups on buy and sell transactions (i.e., bid/ask price spreads), should not be reported. Credit card companies should report multi-currency conversion fees under service number 6, credit card services, rather than as foreign exchange brokerage services.
- Other financial services (service number 10) (Specify primary type(s) in comments section of Schedule A or B, as appropriate.) - Include the total amount of fees you received from or paid to unaffiliated foreign persons for all other financial services combined, such as those listed below. Indicate the type(s) of service(s) accounting for the largest share of the data being reported in the space provided at the bottom of the schedules. Examples of services that may be reported under this category include: Asset pricing services; securities rating services; electronic funds transfer services (include payments to SWIFT, in Belgium); mutual fund exit fees, load charges and 12b-l service fees; security redemption or transfer services; ATM network services; security clearing and settling services; and brokerage services not covered above, such as for arranging joint ventures. However, do not report real estate brokerage fees (real estate services), business brokerage fees (business services), and commodity or merchandise brokerage fees (wholesale or retail trade services), because these are not considered financial services.

Note that some types of financial services are not covered on this form. See VI. of the Instructions for a list of types of financial services that should not be reported.

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## VI. TYPES OF FINANCIAL SERVICES EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE

The following types of financial services are not covered by this survey:

- A. Stock quotation and financial Information services These are instead covered by Form BE-22, Annual Survey of Selected Services Transactions With Unaffiliated Foreign Persons, under data base and other information services.
- B. Insurance premiums and losses, and commissions on insurance These are not covered on Form BE-80, but are covered on other BEA forms. (See IV. of these Instructions for information on whom to call regarding these forms.) Charges at the individual policy level also are not covered by this form.
- C. Annuity purchases and payments Annuity purchases and payments to annuitants are not covered by this form. Also, charges at the individual policy level, including insurance-company fees on variable annuities, are not covered by this form.
- D. Pension fund contributions and benefits Pension fund contributions and pension benefits are not covered by this form. However, U.S. pension funds may engage in other financial services transactions that are reportable on this form, including payments of brokerage commissions and fees for investment management or financial advisory services to unaffiliated foreign persons.
- E. Interest and dividend receipts and payments Under balance of payments conventions, interest and dividends are considered to be investment income rather than income from services, and are therefore not covered on this form.
- F. Premiums and other proceeds from writing (selling) options, forwards, futures, and swaps Premiums from writing options, and fees and other proceeds from writing forwards, futures, and swaps are not covered by this form. (However, explicit brokerage commissions on transactions in these financial instruments are covered under service number 1, brokerage, except foreign exchange brokerage services.)
- G. Earnings of principals from buying and selling (including dealing, trading, holding, or arbitrage) of financial instruments, except foreign currency exchange transactions Under balance of payments conventions, these types of earnings are considered to be "capital gains" (i.e., earnings that are not from current production) rather than payments for financial services, and are therefore not covered by this form. However, underwriting is considered to be a financial service, and is covered under service number 3.

H. Foreign currency exchange transactions — Bid/ask price spreads and trading profits on currency exchange transactions are not covered. However, explicit commissions paid to currency exchange brokers are covered under service number 9, foreign exchange brokerage services.

### **VII. REPORTING PROCEDURES**

- A. Due date A completed BE-80 for fiscal year 1994 transactions is due by May 31, 1995.
- B. Extension BEA hopes that by providing until May 31 for respondents to file their report, requests for extensions of time to report will not be necessary. Delays in filing necessarily affect BEA's already tight processing schedule for the benchmark survey. Nevertheless, requests for extension will be considered in hardship cases. They must be in writing and received by BEA at least 15 days before the due date of the report (i.e., by May 16, 1995), and include substantive reasons for the extension. BEA will provide a written response to such requests.
- C. Assistance For assistance or additional copies of the forms, telephone (202) 606–5588 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., eastern time.
- D. Number of copies A single original copy of each required form (including Form BE-80(A) and, if appropriate, one or more Forms BE-80(B)) must be filed with BEA. Please use the copy with the address label if such a labeled copy has been provided. Companies that elect to file separate reports for their separately organized financial services subsidiaries or parts must file a separate original copy of Form BE-80(B) for each separate subsidiary or part. In addition, each U.S. Reporter must retain a copy of each report to facilitate resolution of problems. In order to facilitate survey processing, BEA requests that respondents assemble together and file in a single packet Form BE-80(A) and all Forms BE-80(B) for their enterprise.
- E. Where to send the report Reports filed by mail through the U.S. Postal Service should be sent to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-50(SSB), Washington, DC 20230. Reports filed by direct private delivery should be directed to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-50(SSB), Shipping and Receiving, Room M-100, 1441 L Street, N.W., Washington DC 20005.
- F. Estimates If actual figures are not available, estimates should be supplied and labeled as such. When data items cannot be fully subdivided as required, totals and an estimated breakdown of the totals should be supplied.