

ANNUAL SURVEY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES - 1996 (LONG FORM)

MAIL REPORTS TO

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
BE-49(A)
Washington, DC 20230

DELIVER REPORTS TO

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
BE-49(A)
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Section M100
1441 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

A single original copy of this report shall be filed with the Bureau of Economic Analysis; this should be the copy with the address label, if such a labeled copy has been provided.

Important

Read **Instructions** before completing form. The instructions given below are only a brief summary of certain ones relating to this form.

Bank holding companies — See the **Instructions, IV.B.**, before completing form.

Insurance companies — See **Instructions, IV.A.**, before completing form.

1. WHO MUST REPORT — A Form BE-15(LF) report is required for each nonbank U.S. affiliate, fully consolidated as required, of a foreign person if —

- a. At the end of, or for, its 1996 fiscal year **any one** of the following three items for the U.S. affiliate was greater than \$50 million (positive or negative) —
 - (1) Total assets, or
 - (2) Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, or
 - (3) Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes; **and**
- b. The business enterprise was a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person at the end of its 1996 fiscal year.

If no one of the three items exceeds \$50 million, but at least one of the three items does exceed \$10 million, the U.S. affiliate must file form BE-15(SF), the short form.

See **Instructions** for reporting requirements (Section I) and for definitions of affiliate and U.S. affiliate (Section II).

2. U.S. AFFILIATE'S 1996 FISCAL YEAR — The affiliate's financial reporting year that has an ending date in calendar year 1996.

3. CONSOLIDATED REPORTING — A U.S. affiliate shall file on a fully consolidated basis, including in the consolidation all other U.S. affiliates in which it directly or indirectly owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting interest. Hereinafter, the fully consolidated entity is considered to be one U.S. affiliate. See **Instructions, III.D.**

4. ASSISTANCE — Telephone (202) 606-5577 during office hours — 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. eastern time.

5. DUE DATE — A completed report on Form BE-15(LF) shall be due no later than May 31, 1997.

6. GENERAL NOTES

- a. Figures such as the number of acres and the number of employees should be reported to the nearest whole unit.
- b. Currency amounts should be reported in U.S. dollars rounded to thousands (omitting 000). **Do not enter** amounts in the shaded portions of each line.

EXAMPLE — If amount is \$1,334,615.00, report as

Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
	1	335	

- c. If an item is between + or - \$500.00 enter "0."
- d. Use parentheses to indicate negative numbers.
- e. All questions should be answered in the context of the reporting period given in item 4.

PERSON TO CONSULT CONCERNING QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT — Enter name and address

Name	1000	1					
Address							
TELEPHONE NUMBER	1001	1	Area code	2	Number	3	Extension
FAX NUMBER		4	Area code	5	Number		

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 III.K of the **Instructions**, 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	Date

BEA USE ONLY	Control number																		
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Public reporting burden for this long form is estimated to vary from 4 to 550 hours per response, with an average of 32 hours per response, including the 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 or any other aspect of this collection of information, 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 Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 0608-0034, Washington, DC 20503.

MANDATORY — This survey is being conducted pursuant to the International Investment and Trade In Services Survey Act (P.L. 94-472, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108, as amended by P.L. 98-573 and P.L. 101-533 — hereinafter "the Act"), and the filing of reports is mandatory pursuant to Section 5(b)(2) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 3104).

CONFIDENTIALITY — The 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. The Act also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

Part I IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. AFFILIATE

1. Name and address of U.S. affiliate — An address label, if affixed, shows, among other things, the name and address of this U.S. affiliate, as known to BEA. If there are any changes in the name or address on the label, make the changes directly on the label. If no label has been affixed, enter the name and address in full; skip a single block between words.

Name of U.S. Affiliate	
1002	
c/o (care of)	
1010	
Street or P.O. Box	
1003	
City, State, and Country (if foreign)	
1004	
U.S. ZIP Code Foreign Postal Code	
1005	1 OR 2

2. Is more than 50 percent of the ownership interest in this U.S. affiliate owned by another U.S. affiliate of your foreign parent?

1400	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	2	<input type="checkbox"/> No

If the answer is "Yes" — Do not complete this report unless this affiliate has obtained permission from BEA to do so. Note, however, that nonbank affiliates of a bank affiliate must file separately regardless of the ownership interest; see **Instructions, IV.B.** Otherwise, the report must reflect information and data for, and be filed in the name of, the fully consolidated U.S. business enterprise meeting the definition of U.S. affiliate. Please forward this BE-15 survey packet to the U.S. business enterprise owning your company to the extent of more than 50 percent, and notify BEA of the action taken by filing Form BE-15 Supplement C with item 2(b) completed.

3. Enter Employer Identification Number(s) used by U.S. affiliate to file income and payroll taxes.

Primary		Other	
1006	1	2	

4. REPORTING PERIOD

This U.S. affiliate's 1996 fiscal year ends on _____
Example — If the fiscal year ends on March 31, report for the 12 month period ending March 31, 1996.

Month	Day	Year
1007	1	

5. Did the U.S. business enterprise become a U.S. affiliate during its 1996 fiscal year?

1008	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If the answer is "Yes" — Enter date U.S. business enterprise became a U.S. affiliate. →	1009	1	
	2	<input type="checkbox"/> No		Month	Day	Year

NOTE — For a U.S. business enterprise that became a U.S. affiliate during its 1996 fiscal year, the close FY 1995 data columns should all be zero.

BEA USE ONLY

1099	1	2	3	4
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PENALTIES — Whoever fails to report shall 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 of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 3105).

Part I IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. AFFILIATE — Continued

6. Form of organization of U.S. affiliate — Mark (X) one

- 1011 ¹ Incorporated in U.S. ¹ Business enterprise incorporated abroad, but whose head office is located in the United States and whose business activity is conducted in, or from, the United States
¹ U.S. partnership ¹ Other — Specify
¹ U.S. branch of a foreign person
¹ Real property not in 1-3 above

7. U.S. affiliates fully consolidated in this report

If this report is for a single unconsolidated U.S. affiliate, enter "1" in the box below. If more than one U.S. affiliate is fully consolidated in this report, enter the number of U.S. affiliates fully consolidated. (Hereinafter, they are considered to be one U.S. affiliate.) Exclude all minority-owned U.S. business enterprises, and all foreign business enterprises owned by this U.S. affiliate, from the full consolidation; such affiliates must be included in this report on the equity basis, or cost basis if less than 20 percent owned. See the **Instructions, III.D.** (Note that all more-than-50-percent-owned U.S. affiliates must be fully consolidated in this report unless permission has been received from BEA to do otherwise; except, see **Instructions III.D.2**); those not fully consolidated must file a separate Form BE-15(LF) or Form BE-15(SF).)

1012 Number — If number is greater than one, Supplement A must be completed.

8. U.S. affiliates NOT fully consolidated

Number of U.S. affiliates in which this U.S. affiliate has an ownership interest that ARE NOT fully consolidated in this report.

1013 Number — If number is not zero, Supplement B must be completed. The U.S. affiliate named in item 1 must include data for such U.S. affiliates in this report on an equity basis, or cost basis if less than 20 percent owned, and must notify such other U.S. affiliates of their obligation to file a Form BE-15(LF) or Form BE-15(SF) in their own name.

9. Does this U.S. affiliate have an equity interest in a foreign business enterprise or conduct operations outside the United States?

1014 ¹ Yes
¹ No
 If "Yes" — Do not fully consolidate such enterprises in this report; include them in the data on an equity basis, or cost basis if less than 20 percent owned.

10. Did this U.S. affiliate acquire or establish any U.S. business enterprises or segments during the reporting period that are now contained in this report on a fully consolidated basis or that were merged into this U.S. affiliate?

1015 ¹ Yes
¹ No
 If "Yes" — Note that a Form BE-13 should have been filed to reflect the acquisition.

11. Did this U.S. affiliate sell or otherwise transfer ownership of any of its subsidiaries, operating divisions, etc., during its 1996 fiscal year?

1016 ¹ Yes
¹ No

Ownership — Enter percent of ownership, to a tenth of one percent, based on voting stock if an incorporated affiliate or an equivalent interest if an unincorporated affiliate, in this U.S. affiliate held directly by —
All foreign parents of this affiliate — Give name of each (if more than 2, continue on a separate sheet).

	Country of incorporation or organization, if a business enterprise, or residence, if an individual	REPORTING PERIOD		BEA USE ONLY (3)
		Close FY 1996 (1)	Close FY 1995 (2)	
12.	1017	1 . %	2 . %	3
13.	1018	1 . %	2 . %	3
All U.S. affiliates of the foreign parents — Give name of each (if more than 2, continue on a separate sheet).				
14.	1063	1 . %	2 . %	3
15.	1064	1 . %	2 . %	3
16. All other persons (do not list names)	1061	1 . %	2 . %	
TOTAL of directly held voting ownership interests — Sum of items 12 through 16		100.0%	100.0%	

17. Is each foreign parent named in items 12 and 13, or on a separate sheet, also the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) of that ownership interest in the U.S. affiliate? (See instructions, II.Q., for definition of UBO.)

3019 ¹ Yes Enter industry code of the foreign parent from the list of codes at the top of page 10. If more than one foreign parent, list each and its industry code on a separate sheet.
¹ No If "No" — Complete item 18.

Foreign parent industry code
 3018

18. If the answer in item 17 as to any foreign parent is "No" — Furnish for each such parent, the name, country and industry code of the UBO. If the UBO is an individual, a name need not be given, but country of residence must be given. Secure industry code from the list at the top of page 10. Space for identifying one UBO is given below; if more than one, give information on a separate sheet.

Name of foreign parent
 3011

Name of UBO of foreign parent
 3021

Country of UBO

BEA USE ONLY
 3022

Industry code of the worldwide consolidation of the UBO
 3023

BEA USE ONLY	1070 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>
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Part I

19. Does a foreign government (including a government-owned or -sponsored enterprise, or a quasi-government organization or agency) or a government-run pension fund have a combined direct and indirect voting ownership interest, or its equivalent, of 5% or more in any foreign parent, or any entity in the parent's chain of ownership up to and including the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO)?

BEA USE ONLY

1071 ¹ Yes — Enter country of the government _____

2		
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¹ No

If the answer to item 19 is "Yes" — Give, on a separate sheet, the chain of ownership from the foreign parent to the government or government-run pension fund, showing at each level the name of, and the percent ownership held by, each entity in the entity below it. See **Instructions, III.B.**, for method of calculating indirect ownership.

Note — Information regarding the UBO and government ownership is essential; failure to properly complete the relevant items, to the extent required by the line instructions, will constitute an incomplete report, which will be returned to the reporter for completion.

20. Major activity of fully consolidated U.S. affiliate — Mark (X) one

A list, and explanation of, the International Surveys Industry (ISI) codes used below are given in the *Guide to Industry and Foreign Trade Classifications for International Surveys*. For an inactive affiliate, indicate the activity pertinent to the last active period; for "start-ups," show the intended activity.

1072 ¹ **Production** — The U.S. affiliate is primarily engaged in manufacturing, fabricating, assembling, processing, growing, or mining or extracting (including exploration and development) a product. These activities are coded in the 000, 100, 200, or 300 series, except 070, 108, 124, 138, and 148 of the list of ISI codes.

¹ **Sales** — The U.S. affiliate is primarily engaged in selling (at wholesale or retail) products which it does not produce. These activities are coded in the 500 series of the list of ISI codes.

¹ **Services** — The U.S. affiliate is primarily engaged in providing a service such as public utilities, transportation, lodging, consulting, accounting, engineering, holding companies, etc. These activities are coded in 070, 108, 124, 138, 148, or in the 400, 600, 700, or 800 series of the list of ISI codes, except 650.

¹ **Real estate** — The U.S. affiliate is either real property or is primarily engaged in investing in, or operating, managing, developing, leasing, or acting as an agent or broker of, real estate. These activities are coded in 650 of the list of ISI codes.

21. What is the major product or service involved in this activity? If a product, also state what is done to it, i.e., whether it is mined, manufactured, sold at wholesale, transported, packaged, etc.

Industry classification of fully consolidated U.S. affiliate (based on sales or gross operating revenues) — Enter the 3-digit ISI code(s) and the sales (as defined in item 50) associated with each code. For a full explanation of each code, see the *Guide to Industry and Foreign Trade Classifications for International Surveys*. If you use fewer than eight codes, you must account for total sales. For an inactive affiliate, show the industry classification(s) pertinent to the last active period; for "start-ups" with no sales, show the intended activity(ies).

Holding companies should show total income. Note, however, that a U.S. affiliate that is a conglomerate must determine its industry code based on the activities of the fully consolidated U.S. business enterprise. The "holding company" classification (ISI code 671), therefore, is often an invalid industry classification for a conglomerate. Call BEA for further assistance if this is the U.S. affiliate's apparent classification.

Include in column (3) all employees, including part time employees, on the payroll at the end of FY 1996, associated with each code (for employees engaged in manufacturing activities, see also instructions to column (4) on page 9). A count taken at some other date during the reporting period may be given provided it is a reasonable proxy for the number on the payroll at the end of FY 1996. See **Instructions, V.B.**, concerning reporting when employment is subject to unusual variations.

NOTE — For most U.S. affiliates, the percent distribution of employment in column (3) is expected to differ from that for sales in column (2). Do not distribute employment by industry simply by multiplying total employment by the percent distribution of sales.

	ISI code (1)	Sales (2)				Number of employees engaged in activities encompassed in each industry code in column (1) (3)
		Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.	
22. Enter code with largest sales	1164	2				3
23. Enter code with 2nd largest sales	1165	2				3
24. Enter code with 3rd largest sales	1166	2				3
25. Enter code with 4th largest sales	1167	2				3
26. Enter code with 5th largest sales	1168	2				3
27. Enter code with 6th largest sales	1169	2				3
28. Enter code with 7th largest sales	1170	2				3
29. Enter code with 8th largest sales	1171	2				3
30. Sales and employees accounted for — Sum of items 22 through 29	1172	2				3
31. Sales and employees not accounted for above — Include employees in central administrative offices and headquarters.	1173	2				3
32. TOTAL sales and employees — Sum of items 30 and 31, columns (2) and (3) (Total sales must equal item 50.)	1174	2				3

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1200	1	2	3	4	5
1201	1	2	3	4	5
1202	1	2	3	4	5
1203	1	2	3	4	5

Part II FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. AFFILIATE — Continued
 Report all amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars.

Section B — INCOME STATEMENT — Continued

• COSTS AND EXPENSES

55. Cost of goods sold or services rendered, and selling, general, and administrative expenses — Operating expenses that relate to sales or gross operating revenues, item 50, and selling, general, and administrative expenses. Include production royalty payments to governments, their subdivisions and agencies, and to other persons. Include depletion charges representing the amortization of the actual cost of capital assets, but exclude all other depletion charges.

Amount
(1)

Bil. Mil. Thous. Dols.

1
\$

56. Income taxes — Provision for U.S. Federal, State, and local income taxes. Exclude production royalty payments.

2156

57. Other costs and expenses not included above, including underlying minority interest in profits that arise out of consolidation. — Specify

1
2157

58. TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES — Sum of items 55 through 57 →

2158

• NET INCOME

59. Net income after provision for U.S. Federal, State, and local income taxes — Item 54 minus item 58.

2159

Section C — CHANGE IN RETAINED EARNINGS OF INCORPORATED U.S. AFFILIATE, OR IN TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY OF UNINCORPORATED U.S. AFFILIATE

60. Balance, close FY 1995 before restatement due to a change in the entity (i.e., due to mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, etc.) or due to a change in accounting methods or principles, if any — Incorporated affiliate, enter amount from item 45, column (2); unincorporated affiliate, enter amount from item 49, column (2).

1
2211

61. Increase (decrease) to FY 1995 closing balance resulting from restatement due to a change in the entity or a change in accounting methods or principles. — Specify reasons for change

1
2212

62. FY 1995 closing balance as restated — Item 60 plus item 61.

2213

63. Net income — Enter amount from item 59.

2214

64. Dividends or remitted earnings — Incorporated affiliate, enter amount of dividends declared, inclusive of withholding taxes, out of current- or prior-period income, on common and preferred stock, excluding stock dividends. Unincorporated affiliate, enter amount of current- or prior-period net income distributed to owners.

1
2215

65. Certain realized and unrealized gains (losses), after tax effect, that were not included in the determination of net income and therefore excluded from item 52, but that were taken directly to retained earnings or a surplus account for an incorporated affiliate, or to owners' equity for an unincorporated affiliate — Include valuation allowance for marketable equity securities per FASB 115. Report amount after giving effect to income tax liability (benefit), if any, on the gains (losses). See Instructions, V.A. — Specify

1
2216

66. Other increases (decreases) in retained earnings of an incorporated affiliate, including stock or liquidating dividends, or in total owners' equity of an unincorporated affiliate, including capital contributions (return of capital). — Specify

1
2217

67. FY 1996 closing balance — Sum of items 62, 63, 65, and 66 minus item 64; also for incorporated affiliate, equals item 45, column (1), and for unincorporated affiliate, equals item 49, column (1).

1
2218

Section D — DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OR GROSS OPERATING REVENUES

This section requires that the U.S. affiliate's gross operating revenues be distributed among three categories — sales of goods, investment income, and sales of services. For purposes of this distribution, "goods" are economic outputs that are tangible, and "services" are outputs that are intangible. Except as noted below, consider as sales of goods those sales that are associated with industries coded in the 000, 100, 200, 300, and 500 series, except 070, 108, 124, 138, or 148, and consider as sales of services those sales that are associated with industries coded in the 400, 600, 700, or 800 series, or in codes 070, 108, 124, 138, or 148. For an explanation of each code, see the *Guide to Industry and Foreign Trade Classifications for International Surveys*.

The disaggregation of sales by industry in this section should be consistent with the disaggregation used in items 22 through 29 (Industry classification of fully consolidated U.S. affiliate) except that, sales of mass-produced prepackaged computer software are sales of goods, and should be reported as such, whether the sales are by a software producer (coded in a services industry, 743, "computer related services, n.e.c.") or by a retail trade concern (coded in a goods industry, 530, "general merchandise stores") and sales of structures are sales of goods, whether they are by a real estate firm (coded in a services industry, 650) or by a firm in the construction industry (coded in a goods industry, 150). Also, **companies, such as finance and insurance companies, that include investment income (e.g., interest and dividends) in gross operating revenues should include such income in item 70 (investment income) rather than in item 71 (sales of services).**

When a sale consists of both goods and services and cannot be unbundled (for example, because the goods and services are not separately valued), classify as a good or service based on whichever accounts for a majority of the value. If actual figures are not available, give best estimates.

Amount
(1)

Bil. Mil. Thous. Dols.

68. TOTAL SALES OR GROSS OPERATING REVENUES, EXCLUDING SALES TAXES — Equals item 50, and also sum of items 69 through 71 →

1
2243

69. Sales of goods

2244

70. Investment income included in gross operating revenues (e.g., by finance and insurance companies)

2245

71. SALES OF SERVICES, TOTAL — Sum of items 72 through 75 →

1
2246

72. To U.S. persons

2247

73. To foreign parent(s) and foreign affiliates of the foreign parent(s) of this U.S. affiliate

2248

74. To foreign affiliates of this U.S. affiliate

2249

75. To other foreign persons

2250

Part II FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. AFFILIATE — Continued
 Report all amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars.

Section E — EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION

EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION — All expenditures made by an employer in connection with the employment of workers, including cash payments, payments-in-kind, and employer expenditures for employee benefit plans. Compensation data should be based on payroll records. They should relate to activities during the reporting period regardless of whether such activities were charged as an expense on the income statement, charged to inventories, or capitalized. DO NOT include data related to activities of a prior period, such as those capitalized or charged to inventories in prior periods. See **Instructions**, V.B.

76. Wages and salaries — Employees' gross earnings (before payroll deductions), and all direct and in-kind payments by the employer to employees. 2251

77. Employee benefit plans — Employer expenditures for all employee benefit plans, including those required by statute, such as employer's Social Security taxes, those resulting from collective bargaining contracts, and those that are voluntary. 2252

78. TOTAL EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION — Sum of items 76 and 77 → 2253

Amount for all employees (1)			
Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
1			
\$			
1			
1			

Section F — COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL FINANCES OF U.S. AFFILIATE
 CLOSE FY 1996

79. Current liabilities and long-term debt — Column (1) must equal item 41, column (1). 2254

80. Current and noncurrent receivables — Column (1) must equal item 34, column (1), and that part of item 39, column (1), that is noncurrent receivables.
NOTE — Include CD's and other deposits held by the foreign parent(s) or foreign affiliates of the foreign parent(s) that would otherwise be included in cash, item 33. (See Note in item 33.) 2256

81. Current and noncurrent financial investments — Column (1) must equal that part of item 36, column (1), that is current marketable securities and that part of item 39, column (1), that is financial investments. 2257

INCORPORATED AND UNINCORPORATED AFFILIATES WITH EQUITY BREAKDOWN
82. Capital stock and additional paid-in capital — Column (1) equals item 44, column (1), minus item 47, column (1). 2258

ALL OTHER UNINCORPORATED AFFILIATES
83. Total owners' equity — Column (1) equals item 49, column (1). 2260

BEA USE ONLY 2259

	Total Equals sum of columns (2)-(4) (1)				With foreign parent(s) and foreign affiliates of the foreign parent(s) (2)				With other foreign persons, including foreign affiliates of this U.S. affiliate (3)				With U.S. persons (4)			
	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
1					2				3				4			
\$					\$				\$				\$			
1					2				3				4			
1					2				3				4			
1					2				3				4			
1					2				3				4			
1					2				3				4			

Section G — LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Land and other property, plant, and equipment includes all land and other property, plant, and equipment carried anywhere on the U.S. affiliate's balance sheet, whether or not the intent is to hold and actively use the asset in the operating activity of the business. **Land** refers to any part of the earth's surface; **other property, plant, and equipment** includes timber, mineral and like rights owned, all structures, machinery, equipment, special tools, and other depreciable property, construction in progress, and capitalized tangible and intangible exploration and development costs, but excludes other types of intangible assets. In addition to items carried in property, plant, and equipment (item 38), such items may be carried in other noncurrent assets (item 39), or in other current assets (item 36).

Items, including land, being leased from others pursuant to capital leases are to be considered as owned by the affiliate; items which the affiliate has sold on a capital lease basis are not to be considered as owned by the affiliate. The capitalized value of timber, mineral, and like rights leased by the affiliate from others is to be included.

Expenditures cover all acquisitions by, or transfers to, the U.S. affiliate of the items detailed above, irrespective of where carried on the balance sheet. Exclude from expenditures all changes in land and in other property, plant, and equipment accounted for by a change in the entity (i.e., due to mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, etc.) or a change in accounting methods or principles during fiscal year 1996; such changes are separately accounted for in item 91.

LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT AT CLOSE FY 1996

84. Carried in property, plant, and equipment accounts — Land and other property, plant, and equipment carried in item 38, column (1). 2351

85. Carried in other noncurrent assets — That part of item 39, column (1) that is land or other property, plant, and equipment. 2352

86. Carried elsewhere on balance sheet — Specify where ↘ 2353

87. TOTAL — Sum of items 84 through 86, column (2) must also equal item 100, column (1) and item 110, column (5). → 2354

All acres of land owned at close of FY 1996 (Exclude mineral rights) (To nearest whole acre) (1)	Gross book value of all land and other property, plant, and equipment at historical cost (Include mineral rights) (2)			
	Number	Bil.	Mil.	Thous. Dols.
1	2			
1	2			
1	2			
1	2			

88. Acres of mineral rights owned or leased from others — Include acres leased from others pursuant to both capital and operating leases. Exclude acreage reported as land owned in item 87, column (1). 2355

89. Gross book value of land owned — The portion of item 87, column (2), that is the gross book value of land owned for which acreage is reported in item 87, column (1). 2356

Part II FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. AFFILIATE - Continued
 Report all amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars.

Section G - LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT - Continued

SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM FY 1995 CLOSING BALANCES TO FY 1996 CLOSING BALANCES

• BALANCES AT CLOSE FY 1995, BEFORE RESTATEMENT DUE TO A CHANGE IN THE ENTITY

90. Net book value of all land and other property, plant, and equipment, wherever carried on balance sheet 2386 \$

• CHANGES DURING FY 1996

91. Give amount by which the net book value in item 90 would be restated due to a change in the entity (i.e., due to mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, etc.), if answer to item 5, 10, or 11 was "Yes," or due to a change in accounting methods or principles. If a decrease, put amount in parentheses. Gains (losses) resulting from the sale or disposition of U.S. affiliates, and from revaluation of assets (whether or not realized), should be included in item 52. 2387

NOTE — Land and mineral rights includes expenditures for land and capitalized expenditures for mineral and timber rights, but excludes other capitalized expenditures for the exploration and development of natural resources and land held for resale.
Expenditures by the U.S. affiliate for, or transfers into the U.S. affiliate of

92. Land 2388

93. Mineral rights, including timber 2389

94. Plant, equipment, and property other than land and mineral rights (Changes due to mergers and acquisitions are separately accounted for in item 91.) **94. New** 2390

95. If it would be burdensome to exclude all used plant, equipment, etc., from new, then minor used items may be included in item 94, and only major used items reported in item 95. **95. Used** 2391

96. Depreciation and depletion 2392

97. Net book value of sales, retirements, or transfers out of assets defined for inclusion in this section, and other decreases (increases) — Divestitures of U.S. affiliates are separately accounted for in item 91. Gains (losses) resulting from the sale or disposition of property, plant, and equipment should be included in item 52. — Specify 2394

• BALANCES AT CLOSE FY 1996

98. Net book value — Sum of items 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, minus sum of items 96 and 97. 2395

99. Accumulated depreciation and depletion. 2396

100. Gross book value of all land and other property, plant, and equipment, wherever carried on balance sheet — Sum of items 98 and 99; must also equal item 87, column (2), and item 110, column (5). 2397 \$

• ADDENDUM

101. Expensed petroleum and mining exploration and development expenditures — Include expensed expenditures to acquire or lease mineral rights. Expenditures made in prior years that are reclassified in the current year are not to be included; such expenditures are considered to be expenditures only in the year when initially expended. 2398 \$

Section H — INTEREST, TAXES, AND TECHNOLOGY

Interest

102. Interest received by U.S. affiliate from, or credited to U.S. affiliate by, all payors (including foreign parents and affiliates), after deduction of tax withheld at the source. Do not net against interest paid (item 103.) 2400 \$

103. Interest paid or credited to all payees (including foreign parents and affiliates), by U.S. affiliate, before deduction of U.S. tax withheld by the affiliate. Do not net against interest received (item 102.) 2401

104. Taxes (other than income and payroll taxes) and non-tax payments (including production royalties and import and export duties) — Amount paid or accrued for the year, net of refunds or credits, to U.S. Federal, State, and local governments, their subdivisions and agencies for —

- Sales, consumption, and excise taxes **collected by you on goods and services you sold**
- Property and other taxes on the value of assets and capital
- Any remaining taxes (other than income and payroll taxes)
- Non-tax liabilities (other than for purchases of goods and services) such as —
 - Import and export duties
 - Production royalties for natural resources
 - License fees, fines, penalties, and similar items

Technology

105. Research and development expenditures, calculated in accordance with FASB 2. All costs incurred for R&D performed FOR the U.S. affiliate, including depreciation, amortization, wages and salaries, taxes, cost of materials and supplies, allocated overhead, indirect R&D costs, and the costs of R&D conducted by others on behalf of the U.S. affiliate. Exclude costs incurred in R&D activities conducted for others under a contractual arrangement. See **Instructions, V.C.** 2403

106. Research and development employees — All employees engaged in R&D, including managers, scientists, engineers, and other professional and technical employees. See **Instructions, V.C.** 2409

BEA USE ONLY

2404	1	2	3	4	5
2410	1	2	3	4	5

	Amount (1)			
	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
1				
2386	\$			
2387				
2388				
2389				
2390				
2391				
2392				
2394				
2395				
2396				
2397	\$			
2398	\$			
2400	\$			
2401				
2402				
2403				
2409				

Part II FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. AFFILIATE — Continued
Report all amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars.

Section I — EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF U.S. AFFILIATE — GOODS ONLY, DO NOT INCLUDE SERVICES

IMPORTANT NOTES — This section requires the reporting of data on U.S. merchandise trade of the U.S. affiliate in FY 1996. The data should be on a "shipped" basis, i.e., on the basis of when, where, and to (or by) whom the goods were shipped, in order for them to be on the same basis as official U.S. trade statistics to which they will be compared. A U.S. import or U.S. export should **not** be recorded here if the goods did not physically enter or leave (i.e., were not physically shipped to or from) the United States, even though they may have been charged to the U.S. affiliate by, or charged by the U.S. affiliate to, a foreign person.

However, U.S. affiliates normally keep their accounting records on a "charged" basis, i.e., on the basis of when, where, and to (or by) whom the goods were charged. The "charged" basis may be used if there is no material difference between it and the "shipped" basis. If there is a material difference between the two bases, the "shipped" basis must be used or adjustments must be made to

the data on a "charged" basis to approximate a "shipped" basis, as discussed in the **Instructions**, V.D. Data in this section cover all goods that physically left or entered the U.S. customs area in FY 1996, including capital goods but excluding the value of ships, planes, railroad rolling stock, and trucks that were temporarily outside the United States transporting people or merchandise. Consigned goods must be included in the trade figures when shipped or received, even though not normally recorded as sales or purchases or entered into intercompany accounts when initially consigned. The data should include goods only; they should **exclude** services. Thus, U.S. merchandise exports and imports of the U.S. affiliate to be shown here are not the same as the U.S. affiliate's sales to, or purchases from, foreign persons because, among other reasons, sales and purchases may include services.

See the **Instructions**, V.D., for additional data requirements.

	TOTAL				Shipped to (by) foreign parent(s) and its (their) foreign affiliates				Shipped to (by) foreign affiliates of this U.S. affiliate				Shipped to (by) all other foreign persons			
	(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)			
	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
107. Exports of U.S. affiliate to foreign persons — Shipped by U.S. affiliate to foreigners (valued f.a.s. U.S. port). 2502	\$				\$				\$				\$			
108. Imports of U.S. affiliate from foreign persons — Shipped to U.S. affiliate by foreigners (valued f.a.s. foreign port). 2515	\$				\$				\$				\$			
BY INTENDED USE:																
109. The portion of item 108, column 1, that is imports of goods intended for further processing, assembly, or manufacture by this U.S. affiliate before resale to others. 2530	\$															

Remarks

Part II FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. AFFILIATE — Continued

Section J — SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYMENT, LAND, AND OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, BY LOCATION

In column (3), include all employees on the payroll at the end of FY 1996, including part-time employees. A count taken at some other date during the reporting period may be given provided it is a reasonable proxy for the number on the payroll at the end of FY 1996. See **Instructions**, V.B., concerning reporting when employment is subject to unusual variations.

In column (4), include all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing plants located in the State. Also include employees on the payrolls of central administrative offices and auxiliary units if these units primarily serve manufacturing plants (even if the plants served are located in other States).

Column (5), land and other property, plant, and equipment covers all such items, whether carried as investments, in fixed asset accounts, or in other balance sheet accounts. Include land held for resale, held for investment purposes, and all other land owned. Land and other property, plant, and equipment on capital lease from others should be included, but that on capital lease to others should be excluded.

In column (6), include the value of all buildings and associated land leased or rented to others and the value of commercial property you own and use or

operate. Commercial property includes apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations. Include the value of the land associated with these buildings. Exclude property you use for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or other industrial purposes, property that is used to support these activities, such as research labs and warehouses, and office buildings located at industrial sites (office buildings owned by an industrial company but not located at an industrial site should be included in column (6)). Also exclude educational buildings, hospital and institutional buildings, and all undeveloped land.

Do not include in the "foreign" category land and other property, plant, and equipment owned by foreign business enterprises in which this U.S. affiliate has an equity interest or by foreign operations of this affiliate. The foreign category is primarily for use in reporting movable fixed assets temporarily outside the U.S. or for reporting any foreign fixed assets carried directly on the U.S. affiliate's books. See **Instructions**, V.E., for additional details of data requirements.

LOCATION	State code	Number of employees at the end of FY 1996 — Total must equal item 32, column (3).		Gross book value (historical cost) of all land and other property, plant, and equipment wherever carried on balance sheet, FY 1996 closing balance. Must equal item 87, column (2) and item 100, column (1).			The portion of column (5) that is commercial property		
		(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)		
		Number	Number	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.
110. TOTAL for each column must equal sum of items 111 through 168	2700	3	4	5			6	\$	
111. Alabama	2701	2 01	3	4	5		6		
112. Alaska	2702	2 02	3	4	5		6		
113. Arizona	2703	2 04	3	4	5		6		
114. Arkansas	2704	2 05	3	4	5		6		
115. California	2705	2 06	3	4	5		6		
116. Colorado	2706	2 08	3	4	5		6		
117. Connecticut	2707	2 09	3	4	5		6		
118. Delaware	2708	2 10	3	4	5		6		
119. Florida	2709	2 12	3	4	5		6		
120. Georgia	2710	2 13	3	4	5		6		
121. Hawaii	2711	2 15	3	4	5		6		
122. Idaho	2712	2 16	3	4	5		6		
123. Illinois	2713	2 17	3	4	5		6		
124. Indiana	2714	2 18	3	4	5		6		
125. Iowa	2715	2 19	3	4	5		6		
126. Kansas	2716	2 20	3	4	5		6		
127. Kentucky	2717	2 21	3	4	5		6		
128. Louisiana	2718	2 22	3	4	5		6		
129. Maine	2719	2 23	3	4	5		6		
130. Maryland	2720	2 24	3	4	5		6		
131. Massachusetts	2721	2 25	3	4	5		6		
132. Michigan	2722	2 26	3	4	5		6		
133. Minnesota	2723	2 27	3	4	5		6		
134. Mississippi	2724	2 28	3	4	5		6		
135. Missouri	2725	2 29	3	4	5		6		
136. Montana	2726	2 30	3	4	5		6		
137. Nebraska	2727	2 31	3	4	5		6		
138. Nevada	2728	2 32	3	4	5		6		
139. New Hampshire	2729	2 33	3	4	5		6		
140. New Jersey	2730	2 34	3	4	5		6		
141. New Mexico	2731	2 35	3	4	5		6		
142. New York	2732	2 36	3	4	5		6		
143. North Carolina	2733	2 37	3	4	5		6		
144. North Dakota	2734	2 38	3	4	5		6		
145. Ohio	2735	2 39	3	4	5		6		
146. Oklahoma	2736	2 40	3	4	5		6		
147. Oregon	2737	2 41	3	4	5		6		
148. Pennsylvania	2738	2 42	3	4	5		6		
149. Rhode Island	2739	2 44	3	4	5		6		
150. South Carolina	2740	2 45	3	4	5		6		
151. South Dakota	2741	2 46	3	4	5		6		
152. Tennessee	2742	2 47	3	4	5		6		
153. Texas	2743	2 48	3	4	5		6		
154. Utah	2744	2 49	3	4	5		6		
155. Vermont	2745	2 50	3	4	5		6		
156. Virginia	2746	2 51	3	4	5		6		
157. Washington	2747	2 53	3	4	5		6		
158. West Virginia	2748	2 54	3	4	5		6		
159. Wisconsin	2749	2 55	3	4	5		6		
160. Wyoming	2750	2 56	3	4	5		6		
161. District of Columbia	2751	2 11	3	4	5		6		
162. Puerto Rico	2752	2 43	3	4	5		6		
163. Virgin Islands	2753	2 52	3	4	5		6		
164. Guam	2754	2 14	3	4	5		6		
165. American Samoa	2755	2 03	3	4	5		6		
166. U.S. offshore oil and gas sites	2756	65	3	4	5		6		
167. Other U.S. territories and possessions	2757	60	3	4	5		6		
168. Foreign	2758	2 70	3	4	5		6		

FOREIGN PARENT AND UBO INDUSTRY CODES

- 01** Government and government-owned or -sponsored enterprise, or quasi-government organization or agency
- 02** Pension fund — Government run
- 03** Pension fund — Privately run
- 04** Estate, trust, or nonprofit organization
- 05** Individual
Private business enterprise, investment organization, or group engaged in:
- 06** Petroleum and natural gas: exploration, development and extraction; oil and gas field services; refining; transport; storage; and wholesale and retail trade (ISI codes 133, 138, 291, 292, 299, 441, 461, 470, 517, and 554)

- NOTE** — All industries listed below exclude petroleum subindustries included in "Petroleum and natural gas," as defined above.
- 07** Agriculture (ISI codes 010—090, except 070)
 - 08** Mining (ISI codes 101—107, 120, and 140)
 - 09** Construction (ISI code 150)
 - 11** Transportation, communication, and public utilities (ISI codes 401, 449, 450, 462, 472, 477, 481, 483, and 490)
 - 12** Wholesale and retail trade (ISI codes 501—515, 519, 530, 540, 560, 580, and 590)
 - 13** Banks (including bank holding companies) (ISI codes 600 and 603)
 - 14** Holding companies (ISI code 671)
 - 15** Other finance and insurance (ISI codes 612, 631, 632, 639, and 679)
 - 16** Real estate — Including investing or engaging in real estate as an operator, manager, lessor, agent, or broker (ISI code 650)
 - 17** Services (ISI codes 070, 108, 124, 148, and 700—890)

- Manufacturing, including fabricating, assembly, and processing
- 20** Food and kindred products (ISI codes 201—209)
- 21** Drugs (ISI code 283)
- 22** Chemicals, other than drugs (ISI codes 281, 284—289)
- 23** Stone, clay and glass products (ISI codes 321 and 329)
- 24** Primary and fabricated metals (ISI codes 331, 335, 341—349)
- 25** Computers and office equipment (ISI code 357)
- 26** Nonelectric machinery other than computers and office equipment (ISI codes 351—356, 358, and 359)
- 27** Electric and electronic equipment (ISI codes 363—369)
- 28** Motor vehicles and equipment (ISI code 371)
- 29** Other transportation equipment (ISI code 379)
- 30** Instruments and related products (ISI codes 381—386)
- 31** Other manufacturing (ISI codes 210—275, 305—310, and 390)

Remarks

This historical survey form is no longer valid and is for information purposes only. Current survey forms are available at www.bea.gov/help/information-for-survey-respondents

FORM BE-15(LF) Supplement A
(REV. 7/96)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEA USE ONLY

Page number

LIST OF ALL U.S. AFFILIATES FULLY CONSOLIDATED INTO THE REPORTING U.S. AFFILIATE

NOTE - If you filed a Supplement A or a computer printout of Supplement A with your 1995 BE-15 report, in lieu of completing a new Supplement A, you may substitute a copy of that Supplement A or computer printout which has been updated to show any additions, deletions, or other changes.

Supplement A must be completed by a reporting affiliate which consolidates financial and operating data of any other U.S. affiliate(s). The number of U.S. affiliates listed below plus the reporting U.S. affiliate must agree with item 7, Part I of BE-15(LF). Continue listing onto as many additional copied pages as necessary.

Name of U.S. affiliate as shown in item 1, Part I of BE-15(LF)

Primary Employer Identification Number as shown in item 3, Part I of BE-15(LF)

5110 1

BEA USE ONLY (1)	Name of each U.S. affiliate consolidated (as represented in item 7, Part I) (2)	Employer Identification Number used by U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) to file income and payroll taxes (3)	Name of U.S. affiliate which holds the direct ownership interest in the U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) (4)	Percentage of direct ownership which the U.S. affiliate listed in column (4) holds in the U.S. affiliate listed in column (2). - Enter percentage to nearest tenth. (5)
5111		-		. %
5112		-		. %
5113		-		. %
5114		-		. %
5115		-		. %
5116		-		. %
5117		-		. %
5118		-		. %
5119		-		. %
5120		-		. %
5121		-		. %
5122		-		. %
5123		-		. %
5124		-		. %
5125		-		. %
5126		-		. %
5127		-		. %
5128		-		. %
5129		-		. %
5130		-		. %
5131		-		. %
5132		-		. %
5133		-		. %

This historical survey form is no longer valid and is for information purposes only. Current survey forms are at www.bea.gov/help/information-for-survey-respondents.

BE-15(LF) Supplement A - LIST OF ALL U.S. AFFILIATES FULLY CONSOLIDATED INTO THE REPORTING U.S. AFFILIATE - Continued

BEA USE ONLY (1)	Name of each U.S. affiliate consolidated (as represented in item 7, Part I) (2)	Employer Identification Number used by U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) to file income and payroll taxes (3)	Name of U.S. affiliate which holds the direct ownership interest in the U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) (4)	Percentage of direct ownership which the U.S. affiliate listed in column (4) holds in the U.S. affiliate listed in column (2). - Enter percentage to nearest tenth. (5)
5134		-		. %
5135		-		. %
5136		-		. %
5137		-		. %
5138		-		. %
5139		-		. %
5140		-		. %
5141		-		. %
5142		-		. %
5143		-		. %
5144		-		. %
5145		-		. %
5146		-		. %
5147		-		. %
5148		-		. %
5149		-		. %
5150		-		. %
5151		-		. %
5152		-		. %
5153		-		. %
5154		-		. %
5155		-		. %
5156		-		. %
5157		-		. %
5158		-		. %
5159		-		. %

This historical survey form is no longer valid
 and is for information purposes only.
 Current survey forms are at
www.bea.gov/help/information-for-survey-respondents.

FORM BE-15(LF) Supplement B (REV. 7/96)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BEA USE ONLY

Page number

LIST OF ALL U.S. AFFILIATES IN WHICH THE REPORTING AFFILIATE (AS CONSOLIDATED) HAS A DIRECT OWNERSHIP INTEREST BUT WHICH ARE NOT FULLY CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - If you filed a Supplement B or a computer printout of Supplement B with your 1995 BE-15 report, in lieu of completing a new Supplement B, you may substitute a copy of that Supplement B or computer printout which has been updated to show any additions, deletions, or other changes.

Supplement B must be completed by a reporting affiliate which files a BE-15(LF) and has a direct ownership interest in a U.S. affiliate(s) which is (are) not fully consolidated. The number of U.S. affiliates listed below must agree with item 8, Part I, of BE-15(LF). Continue listing onto as many additional copied pages as necessary.

Name of U.S. affiliate as shown in item 1, Part I of BE-15(LF)

Primary Employer Identification Number as shown in item 3, Part I of BE-15(LF)

6210 1

Table with 6 columns: (1) BEA USE ONLY, (2) Name of each U.S. affiliate, (3) Address of each U.S. affiliate, (4) Has affiliate been notified of obligation to file?, (5) Employer Identification Number, (6) Percentage of direct ownership interest. Rows 6211-6221.

This historical survey form is no longer valid and is for information purposes only. Current survey forms are at www.bea.gov/help/information-for-survey-respondents.

BE-15(LF) Supplement B - LIST OF U.S. AFFILIATES WHICH ARE NOT FULLY CONSOLIDATED - Continued

BEA USE ONLY (1)	Name of each U.S. affiliate in which a direct interest is held but which is not listed in Supplement A (2)	Address of each U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) Give number, street, city, State, and ZIP Code (3)	Has affiliate been notified of obligation to file? Mark (X) one (4)	Employer Identification Number used by U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) to file income and payroll taxes (5)	Percentage of direct ownership interest which the fully consolidated U.S. affiliate named in item 1, Part I, of this BE-15(LF), holds in the U.S. affiliate listed in column (2). — Enter percentage to nearest tenth. (6)
1 6222	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6223	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6224	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6225	2	3	4 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6226	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6227	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6228	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6229	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6230	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6231	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6232	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6233	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %
1 6234	2	3	4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	5 -	6 . %

This historical survey form is no longer valid and is for information purposes only. Current survey forms are at www.bea.gov/help/information-for-survey-respondents.

**ANNUAL SURVEY OF
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES - 1996
(LONG FORM)
INSTRUCTIONS**

The Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States provides reliable, useful, and timely data on such investment. Reports filed in this survey should be consistent with those filed in the 1992 BE-12 Benchmark Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States as concerns concepts and definitions, accounting methods, consolidation, etc. However, filing this report is **not** contingent upon having filed a 1992 BE-12 report.

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Who must report - A BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) report is required for each nonbank U.S. affiliate, i.e., for each nonbank U.S. business enterprise in which a foreign person owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities if an incorporated U.S. business enterprise, or an equivalent interest if an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise, at the end of the business enterprise's 1996 fiscal year. Also, see I.B.

A report is required even though the foreign person's equity interest in the U.S. business enterprise may have been established or acquired during the reporting period.

Beneficial, not record, ownership is the basis of the reporting criteria.

Voting securities, voting stock, ownership interest, and voting interest all have the same general meaning and are used more or less interchangeably throughout the instructions and the report form, although one may be more appropriate than the others when referring to a specific business enterprise, or group of enterprises.

1. Form BE-15 (LF) - Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States - 1996 (Long Form)

A Form BE-15(LF) must be completed and filed by May 31, 1997, by each nonbank U.S. business enterprise that was a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person at the end of its 1996 fiscal year, if:

- a. It is not a bank (Bank Holding Companies, see Special Instructions, IV.B.), and
- b. On a fully consolidated, or, in the case of real estate investments, an aggregated basis, one or more of the following three items for the U.S. affiliate (not the foreign parent's share) exceeded \$50 million (positive or negative) at the end of, or for, its 1996 fiscal year:
 - (1) Total assets (do not net out liabilities)
 - (2) Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, or
 - (3) Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes.

2. Form BE-15(SF) - Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States - 1996 (Short Form)

A Form BE-15(SF) must be completed and filed by May 31, 1997, by each nonbank U.S. business enterprise that was a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person at the end of its 1996 fiscal year, if:

- a. It is not a bank (Bank Holding Companies, see Special Instructions, IV.B.), and
- b. On a fully consolidated, or, in the case of real estate investments, an aggregated basis, one or more of the following three items for the U.S. affiliate (not the foreign parent's share) exceeded \$10 million (positive or negative), but no one item exceeded \$50 million (positive or negative) at the end of, or for, its 1996 fiscal year:
 - (1) Total assets (do not net out liabilities)
 - (2) Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, or
 - (3) Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes.

B. Exemption - A U.S. affiliate as consolidated, or aggregated in the case of real estate investments, is not required to file a Form BE-15(LF) or Form BE-15(SF) if each of the following three items for the U.S. affiliate (not the foreign parent's share) did not exceed \$10 million (positive or negative) at the end of, or for, its 1996 fiscal year:

1. Total assets (do not net out liabilities)
2. Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, and
3. Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes.

If a U.S. business enterprise is a U.S. affiliate but is not required to file a completed Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF), because it falls below the exemption level, then it must complete and file a Form BE-15 Supplement C, Claim for Exemption from Filing a BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF), with item 1 marked and the information requested in item 1 filled in.

C. Aggregation of real estate investments - All real estate investments of a foreign person must be aggregated for the purpose of applying the reporting criteria. A single report form must be filed to report the aggregate holdings, unless permission has been received from BEA to do otherwise.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. United States, when used in a geographic sense, means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and all territories and possessions of the United States.

B. 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.

C. Person means any individual, branch, partnership, association, associated group, estate, trust, corporation, or other organization (whether or not organized under the laws of any State), and any government (including a foreign government, the U.S. Government, a State or local government, and any agency, corporation, financial institution, or other entity or instrumentality thereof, including a government sponsored agency).

D. Associated group means two or more persons who, by the appearance of their actions, by agreement, or by an understanding, exercise their voting privileges in a concerted manner to influence the management of a business enterprise. The following are deemed to be associated groups:

1. Members of the same family.
2. A business enterprise and one or more of its officers or directors.
3. Members of a syndicate or joint venture.
4. A corporation and its domestic subsidiaries.

E. Foreign person means any person resident outside the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of a country other than the United States.

F. Direct investment means the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one person of 10 per centum or more of the voting securities of an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated business enterprise.

G. Foreign direct investment in the United States means the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one foreign person of 10 per centum or more of the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise, including a branch.

H. 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.

I. Branch means the operations or activities conducted by a person in a different location in its own name rather than through an incorporated entity.

J. Affiliate means a business enterprise located in one country which 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 securities for an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest for an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch.

K. U.S. affiliate means an affiliate located in the United States in which a foreign person has a direct investment.

L. Foreign parent means the foreign person, or the first person outside the United States in a foreign chain of ownership, which has direct investment in a U.S. business enterprise, including a branch.

M. Affiliated foreign group means (i) the foreign parent, (ii) any foreign person proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, which 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.

N. Foreign affiliate of a foreign parent means, with reference to a given U.S. affiliate, any member of the affiliated foreign group owning the U.S. affiliate that is not a foreign parent of the U.S. affiliate.

O. U.S. corporation means a business enterprise incorporated in the United States.

P. Intermediary means any agent, nominee, manager, custodian, trust, or any person acting in a similar capacity.

Q. Ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) is that person, proceeding up the ownership chain beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not more than 50 percent owned or controlled by another person. (A person who creates a trust, proxy, power of attorney, arrangement, or device with the purpose or effect of divesting such owner of the ownership of an equity interest as part of a plan or scheme to avoid reporting information, is deemed to be the owner of the equity interest.) Note: Stockholders of a closely or privately held corporation are normally considered to be an associated group and may be a UBO.

R. Banking covers business enterprises engaged in deposit banking or closely related functions, including commercial banks, Edge Act corporations engaged in international or foreign banking, foreign branches and agencies of U.S. banks whether or not they accept deposits abroad, U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks whether or not they accept domestic deposits, savings and loans, savings banks, and bank holding companies, i.e., holding companies for which over 50 percent of their total income is from banks which they hold.

S. Lease is an arrangement conveying the right to use property, plant, or equipment, (i.e., land and/or depreciable assets), usually for a stated period of time.

1. Capital lease - A long term lease under which a sale of the asset is recognized at the inception of the lease. These may be shown as lease contracts or accounts receivable on the lessor's books. The assets would not be considered as owned by the lessor.

2. Operating lease - Generally, a lease with a term which is less than the useful life of the asset and a transfer of ownership is not completed.

T. U.S. affiliate's 1996 fiscal year is the affiliate's financial reporting year that has an ending date in calendar year 1996.

III. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Fiscal year reporting period – The report covers the U.S. affiliate's 1996 fiscal year. The affiliate's 1996 fiscal year is defined to be the affiliate's financial reporting year that has an ending date in calendar year 1996. Those affiliates having a 52/53 week fiscal year that ends within the first week of January 1997 are considered to have a 1996 fiscal year for filing the annual survey and should report December 31, 1996 as their 1996 fiscal year end. For a business enterprise that does not have a financial reporting year, such as would be the case for investments in unimproved real estate, or does not have a financial reporting year ending in calendar year 1996, its fiscal year is deemed to be the same as calendar year 1996. (U.S. affiliates that changed the ending date of their financial reporting year in 1996 should contact BEA to determine what reporting period should be used.)

B. Calculation of indirect ownership interest – All direct and indirect lines of ownership interest held by a foreign person in a given U.S. business enterprise must be summed to determine whether the enterprise is a U.S. affiliate of the foreign person for purposes of reporting.

A foreign parent's percentage of indirect ownership interest in a given U.S. business enterprise is the product of the direct ownership percentage of the foreign parent in the first U.S. business enterprise in the ownership chain times that first enterprise's direct ownership percentage in the second U.S. business enterprise times each succeeding direct ownership percentage of each other intervening U.S. business enterprise in the ownership chain between the foreign parent and the given U.S. business enterprise.

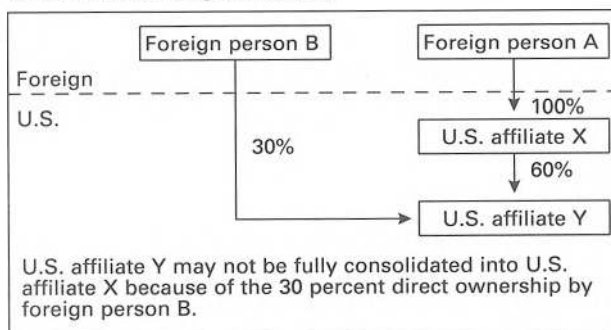
If there is more than one line of ownership from the foreign parent, or if other members of the affiliated foreign group hold direct or indirect lines of ownership in the U.S. business enterprise, then all ownership interest lines must be summed to determine if the U.S. business enterprise is a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person.

C. Accounting methods and records – Generally accepted U.S. accounting principles should be followed unless otherwise specified. Corporations should generally use the same methods and records that are used to generate reports to stockholders except where the instructions indicate a variance. Reports for unincorporated persons must be generated on an equivalent basis.

Reference to Financial Accounting Standards Board statements are referred to as "FASB" statements.

D. Consolidated reporting by U.S. affiliate – A U.S. affiliate must file on a fully consolidated domestic (U.S.) basis, including in the full consolidation all of its foreign parent's other U.S. affiliates in which it directly or indirectly owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting interest, except that:

1. A separate BE-15 report must be filed by a U.S. affiliate that is more than 50 percent owned by another U.S. affiliate if the first U.S. affiliate is not normally fully consolidated because control is temporary and provided that written permission has been requested from and granted by BEA. In accordance with FASB 94, consolidation of majority-owned subsidiaries is required even if their operations are not homogeneous with those of the U.S. affiliate that owns them.
2. A U.S. affiliate in which a direct ownership interest and an indirect ownership interest are held by different foreign persons should not be fully consolidated into another U.S. affiliate, but must complete and file its own Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF). (See diagram below.)



The indirect ownership interest, even if more than 50 percent, should be reflected on the balance sheet and income statement of the owning U.S. affiliate's Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) on an equity basis. (If both the direct and indirect lines of ownership are held by the same foreign person, the affiliate may be fully consolidated and the minority interest must be eliminated. Contact BEA for guidance on how the minority interest should be reported on Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF).)

3. Special instructions apply to consolidation of U.S. affiliates that are Bank Holding Companies. See IV.B.
4. Foreign subsidiaries, branches, or other foreign operations or equity investments of a U.S. affiliate are NOT to be included on a fully consolidated basis, but are to be included only as provided under III.E.

If a U.S. affiliate is not fully consolidated in its U.S. parent's BE-15 report, it must be listed on Supplement B of the U.S. parent's Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) and must file its own Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF). If you normally prepare your consolidated financial statements using the proportionate consolidation method, please contact this office before using that method in completing Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF).

Hereinafter the fully consolidated entity is considered one U.S. affiliate.

E. Method of accounting for equity investments in business enterprises that are not fully consolidated – A U.S. affiliate's equity investment in all foreign business

enterprises, no matter what the percentage ownership, and in U.S. business enterprises that are not fully consolidated, should be accounted for as detailed below. When equity investments are included under the equity basis, intercompany account items MUST NOT be eliminated.

1. Generally, investment in those business enterprises owned 20 percent or more (including those that are majority-owned) should be reported using the equity basis. However, immaterial investments may be reported using the cost basis provided this basis is consistent with normal reporting practice.
2. Investment in those business enterprises owned less than 20 percent normally should be reported using the cost basis.

F. Changes in the reporting entity – Changes in the consolidated reporting entity that occurred during FY 1996 must NOT result in restatement of close FY 1995 balances. The close FY 1995 balances for balance sheet or other items should represent the reporting entity as it existed at the close of FY 1995. This principle applies throughout the report form.

G. Reporting by unincorporated U.S. affiliate

DIRECTLY OWNED – A separate BE-15 report shall be filed by each unincorporated U.S. affiliate, including a branch, which is directly owned 10 percent or more by a foreign person; two or more such directly owned U.S. affiliates may not be combined on a single Form BE-15(LF) or Form BE-15(SF). The only exceptions are for U.S. affiliates that are real estate investments (see Special Instructions IV.D.).

INDIRECTLY OWNED – An indirectly owned unincorporated U.S. affiliate owned more than 50 percent by another U.S. affiliate must normally be fully consolidated on the report with the U.S. affiliate that holds the ownership interest in it.

Otherwise, a separate report is required for each indirectly owned unincorporated U.S. affiliate.

H. Bearer shares – If the ownership in a U.S. affiliate by any owner in the ownership chain up to and including the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) is represented by bearer shares, the requirement to disclose the information regarding the UBO remains with the reporting U.S. affiliate, except where a company in the ownership chain has publicly traded bearer shares. In that case, identification of the UBO may stop with the identification of a company whose capital stock is represented by the publicly traded bearer shares. For closely held companies with bearer shares that are not publicly traded, identifying the foreign parent or the UBO as bearer shares is not an acceptable response. The U.S. affiliate must pursue the identification of the UBO through managing directors, or any other official or intermediary.

I. Separate filing of information by foreign parent or ultimate beneficial owner – Where information is requested concerning the foreign parent or ultimate beneficial owner (UBO), if the foreign parent or UBO does not wish to make the information available to the U.S. affiliate for inclusion in the report, it may furnish it separately to BEA. In doing so, it must completely identify the U.S. affiliate BE-15 report to which it pertains, separately reference the items to which the information pertains, and give an address (and phone number if in the United States) where the foreign parent or UBO can be contacted.

J. Required information not available – All reasonable efforts should be made to obtain the information required for reporting. Every question on each form should be answered, except where specifically exempt. When only partial information is available, an appropriate indication should be given.

K. 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.

Certain sections of the BE-15(LF) require data that may not normally be maintained in a company's customary accounting records. Provision of precise data in these sections may present the respondent with a substantial burden beyond what is intended by BEA. This may be especially true for:

- Part I, Items 22 through 29 – Number of employees in each industry of sales;
- Part II, Section D – Distribution of sales or gross operating revenues, by whether the sales were goods, investment income, or services, and the distribution of sales of services by transactor;
- Part II, Section G, Items 84 through 86, column (1) – Number of acres of land;
- Part II, Section I – Exports and imports of U.S. affiliate on a shipped basis; and
- Part II, Section J – Data disaggregated by State.

Data provided in these sections may be reasonable estimates based upon the informed judgement of persons in the responding organization, sampling techniques, prorations based on related data, etc. The procedures used should be consistently applied from one BEA survey to the next.

L. Specify – When "specify" is included in certain data items, the type and dollar amount of the major items included must be given for at least the items mentioned in the line instruction.

M. Space on form insufficient – When space on a form is insufficient to permit a full answer to any item, the required information should be submitted on supplementary sheets, appropriately labeled and referenced to the item number and the form.

IV. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Insurance companies – When there is a difference, the financial and operating data in this report are to be prepared on the same basis as an annual report to stockholders, rather than on the basis of an annual statement to an insurance department. Valuation should be according to normal commercial accounting procedures, not at the rates promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Include assets not acceptable for inclusion in the annual statement to an insurance department.

Item on Form BE-15(LF):

- **34 CURRENT RECEIVABLES** – Include current items such as agents' balances, uncollected premiums, amounts recoverable from reinsurer, and other current notes and accounts receivable (net of allowances for doubtful items) arising from the ordinary course of business.
- **41 CURRENT LIABILITIES AND LONG-TERM DEBT** – Include current items such as loss liabilities, policy claims, commissions due, and other current liabilities arising from the ordinary course of business, and long-term debt. Policy reserves are to be included in "Other non-current liabilities", item 42, unless they are clearly current liabilities.
- **50 SALES OR GROSS OPERATING REVENUES, EXCLUDING SALES TAXES** – Include items such as earned premiums, annuity consideration, gross investment income, and items of a similar nature. Exclude income from unconsolidated affiliates that is to be reported in item 51 and certain gains or losses that are to be reported in item 52.
- **52&65 CERTAIN REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)** – Include, as appropriate, realized gains or losses due to profit or loss on the sale or maturity of investments, and unrealized gains or losses due to changes in the valuation of investments.
- **55 COST OF GOODS SOLD OR SERVICES RENDERED, AND SELLING, GENERAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (COSTS AND EXPENSES RELATING TO OPERATIONS)** – Include costs relating to sales or gross operating revenues, item 50, such as policy losses incurred, death benefits, increases in liabilities for future policy benefits, other underwriting expenses, and investment expenses.
- **70 INVESTMENT INCOME** – Report that portion of sales or gross operating revenues, items 50 and 68, that is investment income (other than profit or loss on the sale or maturity of investments, which should be reported in item 52).
- **71 SALES OF SERVICES** – Include premium income and income from other services, if any.

B. Bank Holding Companies – Subsidiaries of a U.S. bank holding company that are nonbank U.S. affiliates, and who do not meet the exemption criteria in I.B., are NOT exempt and must file a Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) under the name of the bank holding company with the notation "Nonbank activities" in item 1 of the form or on the label if provided.

C. Airline and ship operators – U.S. stations, ticket offices and terminal and port facilities of foreign airlines and ship operators that provide services ONLY to the foreign airlines' and ship operators' own operation are not required to report. Reports are required when such enterprises produce significant revenues from services provided to unaffiliated persons.

D. Real Estate – The ownership of real estate is defined to be a business enterprise, and, if the real estate is foreign owned, it is a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person. A BE-15 report is required unless the enterprise is otherwise exempt.

Residential real estate held exclusively for personal use and not for profitmaking purposes is not subject to the reporting requirements. A residence which is an owner's primary residence that is then leased by the owner while outside the United States, but which the owner intends to reoccupy, is considered real estate held for personal use.

Ownership of U.S. residential real estate by a corporation whose sole purpose is to hold the real estate for the personal use of the owner(s) of the corporation is considered to be real estate held for personal use and therefore not subject to the reporting requirements.

A foreign person holding real estate investments that are reportable on the BE-15 must aggregate all such holdings for the purpose of applying the reporting criteria (see I.C.). If the aggregate of such holdings exceeds one or more of the exemption levels, then the holdings must be reported even if individually they would be exempt. A single Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) should be filed to report the aggregated holdings, unless permission has been received from BEA to do otherwise. In the latter case, those holdings not aggregated must be reported separately; the reports must be filed as a group and notice given that they are all for one owner.

In Part I, Identification of U.S. Affiliate, for real estate investments being reported, BEA is not seeking a legal description of the property, nor necessarily the address of the property itself. Since there may be no operating business enterprise as such for the investment, what is wanted is a consistently identifiable investment (i.e., U.S. affiliate) together with an address to which report forms can be mailed so that the investment (affiliate) can be reported on a consistent basis from survey to survey, or period to period.

Thus, in item 1 of the BE-15 survey form, the "name and address" of the U.S. affiliate might be:

XYZ Corp. N.V., Real Estate Investments
c/o B&K Inc., Accountants
120 Major Street
Miami, FL XXXXX

If the investment property has a name, such as Sunrise Apartments, Acme Building, etc., the "name and address" in item 1 of the BE-15 survey form might be:

Sunrise Apartments
c/o ABC Real Estate
120 Major Street
Miami, FL XXXXX

BEA will accommodate foreign owners that wish to have report forms sent directly to them. However, owners should be aware that extra time consumed in mailing to and from a foreign place may make meeting filing deadlines difficult.

There are questions throughout the report forms that may not be applicable to certain types of real estate investments – questions such as the employer identification number, or, for unimproved land held as an investment, number of employees, and exports and imports of U.S. affiliate. In such cases, the items should be marked "none".

If a foreign person has a direct or indirect voting ownership interest of 10 percent or more in a joint venture, partnership, etc., that is formed to own and hold, develop, or operate real estate, the joint venture, partnership, etc., in its entirety, not just the foreign person's share, is a U.S. affiliate and must be reported as follows:

1. If the foreign interest in such a U.S. affiliate is directly held by the foreign person, then a Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) must be filed by the affiliate (subject to the exemption criteria and aggregation rules discussed above).
2. If such a U.S. affiliate is owned more than 50 percent by another U.S. affiliate, the owned affiliate must be fully consolidated in the BE-15 report form of the owning affiliate.
3. If such a U.S. affiliate is owned 50 percent or less by another U.S. affiliate, a separate BE-15 report form must be filed by the owned affiliate, and the BE-15 report form of the owning affiliate must show its equity investment in the owned affiliate.

E. Partnerships – Limited partners do not have voting rights in a partnership and therefore cannot have direct investment in a partnership; their investment is considered to be portfolio investment. Determination of the existence of direct investment in a partnership is based on the country of residence of, and the percentage control exercised by, the general partner(s), although the latter may differ from the financial interest of the general partner(s).

F. Estates, trusts, and intermediaries

A FOREIGN ESTATE is a person and therefore may have direct investment, and the estate, not the beneficiary, is considered to be the owner.

A TRUST is a person but is not a business enterprise. The trust is considered to be the same as an intermediary, and reporting should be as outlined below. For reporting purposes, the beneficiary(ies) of the trust, or the creator(s) of the trust in the situation detailed in the next sentence, or, if there is, or may be, a revisionary interest is (are) considered to be the owner(s) of the investments of the trust for determining the existence of direct investment. When a corporation or other organization creates a trust, designating its shareholders or members as beneficiaries, the creating corporation or organization is deemed to be the owner of the investments of the trust or succeeding trusts where the presently existing trust had evolved out of a prior trust, for the purposes of determining the existence and reporting of direct investment.

This procedure is adopted in order to fulfill the statistical purposes of this survey and does not imply that control over an enterprise owned or controlled by a trust is, or can be, exercised by the beneficiary(ies) or creator(s).

FOR AN INTERMEDIARY:

1. If a particular foreign direct investment in the United States is held, exercised, administered, or managed by a U.S. intermediary for the foreign beneficial owner, such intermediary is responsible for reporting the required information for, and in the name of, the U.S. affiliate, and should report on behalf of the U.S. affiliate or instruct the U.S. affiliate to submit the required information. Upon so instructing the U.S. affiliate, the intermediary is released from further liability to report, provided it has informed BEA of the date such instructions were given and the name and address of the U.S. affiliate, and has supplied the U.S. affiliate with any information in the possession of, or which can be secured by, the intermediary that is necessary to permit the U.S. affiliate to complete the required reports. When acting in the capacity of an intermediary, the accounts or transactions of the U.S. intermediary with a foreign beneficial owner are considered as accounts or transactions of the U.S. affiliate with the foreign beneficial owner. To the extent such transactions or accounts are unavailable to the U.S. affiliate, they may be required to be reported by the intermediary.
2. If a foreign beneficial owner holds a U.S. affiliate through a foreign intermediary, the U.S. affiliate may report the intermediary as its foreign parent but must also identify and furnish the requested information concerning the foreign beneficial owner. Accounts or transactions of the U.S. affiliate with the foreign intermediary are considered as accounts or transactions of the U.S. affiliate with the foreign beneficial owner.

G. Determining place of residence and country of jurisdiction of individuals – An individual is considered a resident of, and subject to the jurisdiction of, the country in which physically located, subject to the following qualifications:

1. Individuals who reside, or expect to reside, outside their country of citizenship for less than one year are considered to be residents of their country of citizenship.
2. Individuals who reside, or expect to reside, outside their country of citizenship for one year or more are considered to be residents of the country in which they are residing, except as provided in paragraph IV.G.3.

IV. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS – Continued

3. Notwithstanding paragraph IV.G.2., if an owner or employee of a business enterprise resides outside the country of location of the enterprise for one year or more for the purpose of furthering the business of the enterprise, and the country of the business enterprise is the country of citizenship of the owner or employee, then such owner or employee nevertheless is considered a resident of the country of citizenship, provided there is the intent to return within a reasonable period of time.
4. Individuals and members of their immediate family who are residing outside their country of citizenship as a result of employment by the government of that country – diplomats, consular officials, members of the armed forces, etc. – are considered to be residents of their country of citizenship.

V. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE REPORT FORM

A. Certain realized and unrealized gains (losses) – Items 52 and 65 include:

1. Gains or losses from the sale, disposition, or revaluation of investment securities. (Dealers in securities, other finance companies, and insurance companies, see special instructions below.)
2. Gains or losses from the sale, disposition, or revaluation of land, other property, plant, and equipment, or other assets. (Real estate companies, see special instructions below.) However, gains or losses from the sale of inventory assets in the ordinary course of trade or business should not be included.
3. Gains or losses from remeasurement of the affiliate's foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign exchange rates during the reporting period and transaction gains (losses) taken to income in accordance with FASB 52.
4. Gains or losses due to extraordinary items (except those resulting from legal judgements and accidental damage to fixed assets).
5. Material gains or losses resulting from unusual or infrequently occurring items.

Gains or losses included in the income statement should be reported in item 52 before income tax effect. Gains or losses taken directly to retained earnings, or to a surplus or other equity account, including valuation allowances for marketable equity securities per FASB 115, should be reported in item 65 after giving effect to income tax liability (benefit), if any, on the gains or losses.

Dealers in securities do not include realized gains or losses due to profit or loss on the sale or maturity of investments in either item 52 or 65. However, unrealized gains or losses due to changes in the valuation of investments that are recognized during the period should be included in item 52 or 65, as appropriate.

Finance companies (other than dealers in securities) and **insurance companies** should include in item 52 or 65, as appropriate, realized gains or losses due to profit or loss on the sale or maturity of investments and unrealized gains or losses due to changes in the valuation of investments.

Real estate companies should not include in item 52, gains or losses from the sale of real estate in the ordinary course of trade or business. However, a gain or loss that is recognized due to revaluation of assets without a sale should be shown in item 52 or 65, as appropriate.

B. Employment and employee compensation (items 76 and 77) –

Employment and employee compensation data must be based on payroll records and relate to activities during the reporting period. The employment and employee compensation data must cover only activities that were charged as an expense on the income statement, charged to inventories, or capitalized during the reporting period. Do not include data related to activities of prior periods, such as those capitalized or charged to inventories in prior years.

1. Employment is the number of full-time and part-time employees on the payroll at the end of FY 1996, excluding home workers and independent sales personnel who are not employees. A count taken during, rather than at the end of, FY 1996 may be used provided it is a reasonable proxy for the end of FY 1996 number. If employment at the end of FY 1996, or the count taken at some other time during FY 1996, was unusually high or low because of temporary factors (e.g., a strike), the number of employees that reflects normal operations should be given. If the business enterprise's activity involves large seasonal variations, the average number of employees for FY 1996 should be given. If given, the average should be the average for FY 1996 of the number of persons on the payroll at the end of each payroll period, month, or quarter. If precise figures are not available, give your best estimate of the number of employees for FY 1996.

2. Employee compensation – Consists of wages and salaries of employees and employer expenditures for all employee benefit plans.

- a. Wages and salaries are the gross earnings of all employees before deduction of employees' payroll withholding taxes, social insurance contributions, group insurance premiums, union dues, etc. Include time and piece rate payments, cost of living adjustments, overtime pay and shift differentials, bonuses, profitsharing amounts, and commissions. Exclude commissions paid to independent personnel who are not employees.

Wages and salaries include direct payments by employers for vacations, sick leave, severance (redundancy) pay, etc. Exclude payments made by, or on behalf of, benefit funds rather than by the employer. (Employer contributions to benefit funds are included in employee benefit plans.)

Wages and salaries include in-kind payments, valued at their cost, that are **clearly and primarily of benefit to the employees as consumers**. Do not include expenditures that benefit employers as well as employees, such as for plant facilities, employee training programs, and reimbursement for business expenses.

- b. **Employee benefit plans** – Employer expenditures for all employee benefit plans, including those required by government statute, those resulting from a collective-bargaining contract, or those that are voluntary. Employee benefit plans include Social Security and other retirement plans, life and disability insurance, guaranteed sick pay programs, workers compensation insurance, medical insurance, family allowances, unemployment insurance, severance pay funds, etc. If plans are financed jointly by the employer and the employee, only the contributions of the employer should be included.

C. Research and development (items 105 and 106) –

Research and development (R&D) includes basic and applied research in science and engineering, as well as design and development of prototypes and processes, if the purpose of such activity is to:

1. Pursue a planned search for new knowledge whether or not the search has reference to a specific commercial application;
2. Apply existing knowledge to the creation of a new product or process, including evaluation of use; or
3. Apply existing knowledge to the employment of a present product or process.

R&D includes the activities described above whether assigned to separate R&D organizational units of the company or carried on by company laboratories and technical groups that are not a part of a separate R&D organization.

Research and development employees are scientists, engineers, and other professional and technical employees, including managers who spend all or a majority of their time engaged in scientific or engineering R&D work, at a level that requires knowledge of physical or life sciences, engineering, or mathematics at least equivalent to that acquired through completion of a four-year college course with a major in one of these fields (i.e., training may be either formal or by experience).

D. U.S. merchandise exports and imports (items 107 and 108) –

The data on U.S. merchandise trade between U.S. affiliates and foreigners are to be reported on a "shipped" basis – i.e., on the basis of when, where, and to (or by) whom the goods were shipped – in order for them to be on the same basis as official U.S. trade statistics to which they will be compared. However, it is recognized that U.S. affiliates keep their accounting records on a "charged" basis, i.e., on the basis of when, where, and to (or by) whom the goods were billed or charged. Differences between the charged and shipped basis may be substantial. A major difference arises when a U.S. affiliate buys goods in country A and sells them in country B, but the goods are shipped directly from country A to country B. Because the goods did not physically enter or leave the United States, they are not U.S. trade. However, when the U.S. affiliate records the transactions on its books, it would show a purchase charged to it from country A and a sale charged by it to country B. If the U.S. affiliate's trade data in this survey were prepared on the "charged" basis, the purchase and sale would appear incorrectly as a U.S. import and U.S. export, respectively. Other differences arise when the U.S. affiliate charges the sale of its products to a foreign parent in one country, but ships the goods directly from the United States to an unaffiliated foreigner in another country. If the data are on the "shipped" basis, this should be a U.S. export to an unaffiliated foreigner, not to the foreign parent, and the destination should be the country of the unaffiliated foreigner, not that of the foreign parent.

For many U.S. affiliates, these and other differences between the "charged" and "shipped" bases may not arise. If there is no material difference between the two bases the "charged" basis may be used. However, if a material difference does exist, then trade must be reported on the "shipped" basis. For this purpose, the U.S. affiliate may have to derive the data from export and import declarations filed with U.S. Customs, or from shipping and receiving documents, rather than from accounting records, or may have to otherwise adjust its data from a "charged" to a "shipped" basis. BEA will ask the U.S. affiliate to refile the data if it determines that there is a material difference between the "charged" and "shipped" bases, and that the data are not on, or adjusted to, the "shipped" basis.

1. Definition of U.S. merchandise trade – The phrases "U.S. merchandise trade", "U.S. merchandise exports", and "U.S. merchandise imports" refer to physical movements of goods between the customs area of the United States and the customs area of a foreign country. Consigned goods must be included in the trade figures when shipped or received, even though not normally recorded as sales or purchases, or entered into intercompany accounts when initially consigned. Exclude the value of ships, planes, railroad rolling stock, and trucks that were temporarily outside the United States transporting people or merchandise.

Exclude from exports and imports the value of any goods that are in-transit. In-transit goods are goods that are not processed or consumed by residents in the intermediate country(ies) through which they transit; they enter those countries only because those countries are along the shipping lines between the exporting and importing countries. In-transit imports are goods that are en route from one foreign country to another via the United States (such as from Canada to Mexico via the United States), and in-transit exports are goods en route from one part of the United States to another part via a foreign country (such as from Alaska to Washington State via Canada).

2. Timing – Only goods actually shipped between the United States and a foreign country during FY 1996 should be included, regardless of when the goods were charged or consigned. For example, goods shipped by the U.S. affiliate in FY 1996 that were charged or consigned in FY 1997 should be included, but goods shipped in FY 1995 that were charged or consigned in FY 1996 should be excluded.

3. Trade of the U.S. affiliate – Goods shipped by, or to, the U.S. affiliate whether or not they were actually charged or consigned by, or to, the U.S. affiliate, are considered to be trade of the U.S. affiliate.

4. By (or to) whom goods were shipped – Shipment by, or to, an entity refers to the physical movement of merchandise to or from the U.S. customs area by, or to, that entity regardless of by, or to, whom the merchandise was charged or consigned. Thus, for example, if the U.S. affiliate charges goods to a foreign parent in France but ships the goods to an unaffiliated foreigner in Switzerland, the goods are considered U.S. merchandise exports by the U.S. affiliate to the unaffiliated foreigner in Switzerland and should be recorded as such on the U.S. affiliate's Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF).

NOTE: Merchandise shipped by an independent carrier or a freight forwarder at the expense of an entity are shipments by the entity.

5. Valuation of exports – U.S. merchandise exports should be valued f.a.s. (free alongside ship) at the U.S. port of exportation. This includes all costs incurred up to the point of loading the goods aboard the export carrier at the U.S. port of exportation, including the selling price at the interior point of shipment (or cost if not sold), packaging cost, and inland freight and insurance. It excludes all subsequent costs such as loading cost, foreign import duties, and freight and insurance from the U.S. port of exportation to the foreign port of entry.

6. Valuation of imports – U.S. imports should be valued at the actual contract price agreed upon between buyer and seller, adjusted to an f.a.s. foreign port-of-exportation basis. This includes all costs incurred up to the point of loading the goods aboard the export carrier at the foreign port of exportation, including the selling price at the interior point of shipment (or cost if not sold), packaging costs, and inland freight and insurance. It excludes all subsequent costs, such as loading costs, U.S. import duties, and freight and insurance from the foreign port of exportation to the U.S. port of entry.

E. Distribution of selected data by State (items 110 through 168) – The Schedule of Employment, Land and Other Property, Plant, and Equipment, by Location, covers the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and all territories and possessions of the United States. Include in this schedule only data pertaining to those U.S. business enterprises that are fully consolidated into the reporting U.S. affiliate; foreign business enterprises or operations, whether incorporated or unincorporated, should not be consolidated with the reporting U.S. affiliate and no data for them should be included. Exclude data for employees permanently located outside the United States. The "foreign" category is primarily for use in reporting movable fixed assets temporarily outside the United States, or for reporting any foreign fixed assets carried directly on the U.S. affiliate's books.

1. Location of employees, or of an asset, is the U.S. State, territory, or possession in which the person is permanently employed, or in which the land or other property, plant, and equipment is physically located and to which property taxes, if any, on such assets are paid. Therefore, an employee permanently based and carried on the payroll of a company located in California, who is on a temporary duty assignment in Texas at the end of the reporting period, should be shown as located in California rather than Texas. In the case of equipment which may reside in more than one location during the reporting period, such as transportation equipment, location of the asset is to be:

a. The State, territory, or possession to which property taxes, if any, were paid.

b. If no tax was paid, the State, territory, or possession in which the asset was physically located at the end of the reporting period. (If the plant and equipment is movable, and is temporarily located outside the United States, enter in the "foreign" category.)

2. Valuation of property, plant, and equipment – Land and other property, plant, and equipment are to be valued at historical cost before any allowances for depreciation or depletion.

VI. FILING THE BE-15

A. Due date – A fully completed and certified Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) is due to be filed with BEA not later than May 31, 1997. If the U.S. affiliate is exempt from filing Form BE-15(LF) and BE-15(SF) based on the criteria in paragraph I.B., it must complete and file Form BE-15 Supplement C within 30 days of its receipt, or by May 31, 1997, whichever is sooner.

B. Extensions – Delays in filing necessarily affect BEA's already tight processing schedule for the annual survey and, therefore, requests for extension of the reporting deadline will not normally be granted. Nevertheless, a limited number of requests for extension in hardship cases will be considered. They must be in writing and received by BEA at least 15 days before the due date of the report and include substantive reasons for the extension. BEA will provide a written response to such requests.

C. Assistance – For assistance, telephone (202) 606-5577 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. eastern time.

D. Annual stockholders' report – Business enterprises issuing annual reports to stockholders are to furnish a copy of their FY 1996 annual report when filing the BE-15 report.

E. Number of copies – A single original copy of each form and supplement is to be filed with BEA. This should be the copy with the address label in Part I, if such a labeled copy has been provided by BEA. (Make corrections to the address on the label if necessary.) You must also retain a file copy of each report for five years to facilitate resolution of any questions that BEA may have concerning your report. (Both copies are protected by law; see the statement on confidentiality in paragraph VI.G., and on each form.)

F. 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-49(A)
Washington, DC 20230

Reports filed by direct private delivery should be directed to:

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
BE-49(A)
Shipping and Receiving Section M100
1441 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

G. Confidentiality – The information filed in this report may be used only for analytical and statistical purposes and access to the information shall be available only to officials and employees (including consultants and contractors and their employees) of agencies designated by the President to perform functions under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act. The President may authorize the exchange of the information between agencies or officials designated to perform functions under the Act, but only for analytical and statistical purposes. No official or employee (including consultants and contractors and their employees) shall publish or make available any information collected under the Act in such a manner that the person to whom the information relates can be specifically identified. Reports and copies of reports prepared pursuant to the Act are confidential and their submission or disclosure shall not be compelled by any person without the prior written permission of the person filing the report and the customer of such person where the information supplied is identifiable as being derived from the records of such customer (22 U.S.C. 3104).

ANNUAL SURVEY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES - 1996 (SHORT FORM)

MAIL REPORTS TO U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-49(A) Washington, DC 20230 DELIVER REPORTS TO U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-49(A) Shipping and Receiving Section M100 1441 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005

A single original copy of this report shall be filed with the Bureau of Economic Analysis; this should be the copy with the address label, if such a labeled copy has been provided.

Important Read Instructions before completing form. The instructions given below are only a brief summary of certain ones relating to this form. Insurance companies - See Instructions, IV.A, before completing form.

1. WHO MUST REPORT - A Form BE-15(SF) report is required for each nonbank U.S. affiliate, fully consolidated as required, of a foreign person if - a. At the end of, or for, its 1996 fiscal year, any one or more of the following three items for the U.S. affiliate, exceeded \$10 million (positive or negative), but no one item exceeded \$50 million (positive or negative) - (1) Total assets, or (2) Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, or (3) Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes; and b. The business enterprise was a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person at the end of its 1996 fiscal year.

2. U.S. AFFILIATE'S 1996 FISCAL YEAR - The affiliate's financial reporting year that has an ending date in calendar year 1996.

3. CONSOLIDATED REPORTING - A U.S. affiliate shall file on a fully consolidated basis, including in the consolidation all other U.S. affiliates in which it directly or indirectly owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting interest. Hereinafter, the fully consolidated entity is considered to be one U.S. affiliate. See Instructions, III.D.

4. ASSISTANCE - Telephone (202) 606-5577 during office hours - 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. eastern time.

5. DUE DATE - A completed report on Form BE-15(SF) shall be due no later than May 31, 1997.

6. GENERAL NOTES a. Figures such as the number of acres and the number of employees should be reported to the nearest whole unit. b. Currency amounts should be reported in U.S. dollars rounded to thousands (omitting 000). Do not enter amounts in the shaded portions of each line. EXAMPLE - If amount is \$1,334,615.00, report as: Bil. Mil. Thous. Dols. 1 335 c. If an item is between + or - \$500.00 enter "0." d. Use parentheses to indicate negative numbers. e. All questions should be answered in the context of the reporting period given in item 4.

BEA USE ONLY Control number Public reporting burden for this short form is estimated to vary from 1 to 4 hours per response, with an average of 2 hours per response, including the 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 or any other aspect of this collection of information, 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 Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 0608-0034, Washington, DC 20503.

MANDATORY - This survey is being conducted pursuant to the International Investment and Trade In Services Survey Act (P.L. 94-472, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108, as amended by P.L. 98-573 and P.L. 101-533 - hereinafter "the Act"), and the filing of reports is mandatory pursuant to Section 5(b)(2) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 3104).

CONFIDENTIALITY - The 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. The Act also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

Part I IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. AFFILIATE

1. Name and address of U.S. affiliate - An address label, if affixed, shows, among other things, the name and address of this U.S. affiliate, as known to BEA. If there are any changes in the name or address on the label, make the changes directly on the label. If no label has been affixed, enter the name and address in full, skip a single block between words.

Name of U.S. Affiliate 1002 1 c/o (care of) 1010 1 Street or P.O. Box 1003 1 City, State, and Country (if foreign) 1004 1 U.S. ZIP Code Foreign Postal Code 1005 1 OR 2

2. Is more than 50 percent of the ownership interest in this U.S. affiliate owned by another U.S. affiliate of your foreign parent?

1400 1 Yes No 2 If the answer is "Yes" - Do not complete this report unless this affiliate has obtained permission from BEA to do so. Otherwise, the report must reflect information and data for, and be filed in the name of, the fully consolidated U.S. business enterprise meeting the definition of U.S. affiliate. Please forward this Form BE-15 survey packet to the U.S. business enterprise owning your company to the extent of more than 50 percent, and notify BEA of the action taken by filing Form BE-15 Supplement C with item 2(b) completed.

3. Enter Employer Identification Number(s) used by U.S. affiliate to file income and payroll taxes.

Primary 1006 1 Other 2

4. REPORTING PERIOD

This U.S. affiliate's 1996 fiscal year ends on 1007 Example - If the fiscal year ends on March 31, report for the 12 month period ending March 31, 1996.

5. Did the U.S. business enterprise become a U.S. affiliate during its 1996 fiscal year?

1008 1 Yes No 2 If the answer is "Yes" - Enter date U.S. business enterprise became a U.S. affiliate. 1009

NOTE - For a U.S. business enterprise that became a U.S. affiliate during its 1996 fiscal year, the close FY 1995 data columns should all be zero.

6. Is the U.S. affiliate named in item 1 above separately incorporated in the United States, including its territories and possessions? - Mark (X) one

1011 1 Yes No 2

PENALTIES - Whoever fails to report shall 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 of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 3105).

PERSON TO CONSULT CONCERNING QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT - Enter name and address

Name 1000 1 Address TELEPHONE NUMBER 1001 1 Area code 2 Number 3 Extension FAX NUMBER 4 Area code 5 Number

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 III.K. of the Instructions, 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 Date

Part I IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. AFFILIATE — Continued

7. U.S. affiliates fully consolidated in this report

If this report is for a single unconsolidated U.S. affiliate, enter "1" in the box below. If more than one U.S. affiliate is fully consolidated in this report, enter the number of U.S. affiliates fully consolidated. (Hereinafter, they are considered to be one U.S. affiliate.) Exclude all minority-owned U.S. business enterprises, and all foreign business enterprises owned by this U.S. affiliate, from the full consolidation; such affiliates must be included in this report on the equity basis, or cost basis if less than 20 percent owned. See the **Instructions, III.D.** (Note that all more-than-50-percent-owned U.S. affiliates must be fully consolidated in this report unless permission has been received from BEA to do otherwise (except, see **Instructions, III.D.2**); those not fully consolidated must file a separate Form BE-15(SF) or Form BE-15(LF).)

1012

Number — If number is greater than one, Supplement A must be completed.

8. U.S. affiliates NOT fully consolidated

Number of U.S. affiliates in which this U.S. affiliate has an ownership interest that ARE NOT fully consolidated in this report.

1013

Number — If number is not zero, Supplement B must be completed. The U.S. affiliate named in item 1 must include data for such U.S. affiliates in this report on an equity basis, or cost basis if less than 20 percent owned, and must notify such other U.S. affiliates of their obligation to file a Form BE-15(SF) or Form BE-15(LF) in their own name.

Ownership — Enter percent of ownership, to a tenth of one percent, based on voting stock if an incorporated affiliate or an equivalent interest if an unincorporated affiliate, in the U.S. affiliate held directly by —

All foreign parents of this affiliate — Give name of each (if more than 2, continue on a separate sheet).

	Country of incorporation or organization, if a business enterprise, or residence, if an individual	REPORTING PERIOD		BEA USE ONLY (3)
		Close FY 1996 (1)	Close FY 1995 (2)	
9.		1	2	3
		. %	. %	
1017				
10.		1	2	3
		. %	. %	
1018				
11.	Country of foreign parent of each other U.S. affiliate	1	2	3
		. %	. %	
1063				
12.		1	2	3
		. %	. %	
1064				
13. All other persons (do not list names)		1	2	
		. %	. %	
1061				
TOTAL of directly held voting ownership interests — Sum of items 9 through 13		100.0%	100.0%	

14. Is each foreign parent named in items 9 and 10, or on a separate sheet, also the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) of that ownership interest in the U.S. affiliate? (See instructions, II.Q., for definition of UBO.)

3019 Yes
 No

Enter industry code of the foreign parent from the list of codes at the bottom of page 4. If more than one foreign parent, list each and its industry code on a separate sheet. If "No" — Complete item 15.

Foreign parent industry code
3018

15. If the answer in item 14 as to any foreign parent is "No" — Furnish for each such parent, the name, country and industry code of the UBO. If the UBO is an individual, a name need not be given, but country of residence must be given. Secure industry code from the list at the bottom of page 4. Space for identifying one UBO is given below; if more than one, give information on a separate sheet.

Name of foreign parent
3011

Name of UBO of foreign parent
3021

Country of UBO

BEA USE ONLY
3022

Industry code of the worldwide consolidation of the UBO
3023

16. Major activity of fully consolidated U.S. affiliate — Briefly describe the major product or service of the U.S. affiliate. If a product, also state what is done to it, i.e., whether it is mined, manufactured, sold at wholesale, transported, packaged, etc.

BEA USE ONLY

1200	1	2	3	4	5
1201	1	2	3	4	5
1202	1	2	3	4	5
1203	1	2	3	4	5

Part I IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. AFFILIATE — Continued

Industry classification of fully consolidated U.S. affiliate (based on sales or gross operating revenues) — Enter the 3-digit ISI code(s) and the sales (as defined in item 21) associated with each code. If you use fewer than three codes, you must account for total sales. For a full explanation of each code, see the <i>Guide to Industry and Foreign Trade Classifications for International Surveys</i> . For an inactive affiliate, show the industry classification(s) pertinent to the last active period; for "start-ups" with no sales, show the intended activity(ies). Holding companies should show total income. Note, however, that a U.S. affiliate that is a conglomerate must determine its industry code based on the activities of the fully consolidated U.S. business enterprise. The "holding company" classification (ISI code 671), therefore, is often an invalid industry classification for a conglomerate. Call BEA for further assistance if this is the U.S. affiliate's apparent classification.	ISI code	Sales			
		(2)			
		(1)	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.
17. Enter code with largest sales	1164	2			
18. Enter code with 2nd largest sales	1165	2			
19. Enter code with 3rd largest sales	1166	2			
20. Sales not accounted for above	1173	2			
21. TOTAL SALES — Gross sales minus returns, allowances, and discounts, or gross operating revenues, both exclusive of sales or consumption taxes levied directly on the consumer and excise taxes levied directly on manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. — Equals sum of items 17 through 20, column (2)	1174	2			

Part II SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. AFFILIATE

Report all amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars.

Section A — BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

NOTE — Report equity investment in all unconsolidated U.S. affiliates and foreign business enterprises owned 20 percent or more (including those that are majority-owned) on an equity basis to include equity in undistributed earnings since acquisition; for U.S. affiliates and foreign business enterprises owned less than 20 percent, report at cost.

		Balances close FY 1996			
		(1)			
		Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
22. Total assets	2109	1			
23. Total liabilities	2114	1			
24. Total owners' equity — Item 22 minus item 23	2120	1			

Section B — OTHER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

		Amount			
		(1)			
		Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
25. Net income — After provision for U.S. Federal, State, and local income taxes	2159	1			
26. Total employee compensation for FY 1996 — Employees' gross earnings (before payroll deductions). Include all direct and in-kind payments by the employer to employees, and employer expenditures for all employee benefit plans, including those required by statute, such as employer's Social Security taxes, those resulting from collective bargaining contracts, and those that are voluntary. Compensation data should be based on payroll records. They should relate to activities during the reporting period regardless of whether such activities were charged as an expense on the income statement, charged to inventories, or capitalized. DO NOT include data related to activities of a prior period, such as those capitalized or charged to inventories in prior periods. See Instructions, V.A.	2253	1			
27. Expenditures for property, plant, and equipment for FY 1996 — Include expenditures for land, timber, mineral and like rights, plant, equipment, and other property, irrespective of where carried on the balance sheet. Include the net book value of transfers in, and capitalized and expensed exploration and development expenditures. Do not include expenditures made in prior years that are reclassified in the current year. Do not net sales, other dispositions, or other charges against expenditures.	2390	1			
28. Research and development expenditures, calculated in accordance with FASB 2 — All costs incurred for R&D performed FOR the U.S. affiliate, including depreciation, amortization, wages and salaries, taxes, cost of materials and supplies, allocated overhead, indirect R&D costs, and the costs of R&D conducted by others on behalf of the U.S. affiliate. Exclude costs incurred in R&D activities conducted for others under a contractual arrangement. See Instructions, V.B.	2403	1			
NOTE — U.S. merchandise trade for FY 1996 must be reported on a "shipped" basis, irrespective of to or from whom the shipments were billed or "charged." The "charged" basis may be used only if there is no material difference between it and the "shipped" basis. See Instructions, V.C.		1			
29. TOTAL EXPORTS, INCLUDING CAPITAL GOODS — Shipped by U.S. affiliate to foreigners (valued f.a.s. U.S. port) in FY 1996.	2502	1			
30. TOTAL IMPORTS, INCLUDING CAPITAL GOODS — Shipped to U.S. affiliate by foreigners (valued f.a.s. foreign port) and received in FY 1996.	2515	1			
31. Acres of land owned — Number of acres of all U.S. land owned at close of FY 1996 wherever carried on the balance sheet. Include acres of land on capital lease from others. Exclude acres of mineral rights owned or leased.	2354	Number			
32. Gross book value of land owned — Gross book value of all land at historical cost at close of FY 1996 wherever carried on the balance sheet. Include the value of land on capital lease from others. Exclude the value of mineral rights owned or leased.	2356	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
		1			
BEA USE ONLY	2599	1			

Remarks

Section C — SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYMENT, LAND, AND OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, BY LOCATION

Complete the schedule below for the four primary States in which the U.S. affiliate has reportable data. If the U.S. affiliate has activities in more than four States, report those four States for which the gross book value of all land and other property, plant, and equipment (column (5)) is largest. If column (5) is zero or insignificant, use the numbers of employees at yearend (column (3)), to determine the four primary States.

In column (3), include all employees on the payroll at the end of FY 1996, including part-time employees. A count taken at some other date during the reporting period may be given provided it is a reasonable proxy for the number on the payroll at the end of FY 1996. See **Instructions, V.A.**, concerning reporting when employment is subject to unusual variations.

In column (4), include all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing plants located in the State. Also include employees on the payrolls of central administrative offices and auxiliary units if these units primarily serve manufacturing plants (even if the plants served are located in other States).

Column (5), land and other property, plant, and equipment covers all such items, whether carried as investments, in fixed asset accounts, or in other

balance sheet accounts. Include land held for resale, held for investment purposes, and all other land owned. Land and other property, plant, and equipment on capital lease from others should be included, but that on capital lease to others should be excluded.

In column (6), include the value of buildings and all associated land leased or rented to others and the value of commercial property you own and use or operate. Commercial property includes apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations. Include the value of the land associated with these buildings. Exclude property you use for agricultural, mining, manufacturing or other industrial purposes, property that is used to support these activities, such as research labs and warehouses, and office buildings located at industrial sites (office buildings owned by an industrial company but not located at an industrial site should be included in column (6)). Also exclude educational buildings, hospital and institutional buildings, and all undeveloped land.

STATE — Enter name	BEA USE ONLY (2)	Number of employees at close FY 1996 (3) Number	The portion of employees in column (3) that are manufacturing employees (4) Number	Gross book value (historical cost) of all land and other property, plant, and equipment wherever carried on balance sheet, FY 1996 closing balance. (5) Bil. Mil. Thous.			The portion of column (5) that is commercial property (6) Bil. Mil. Thous.		
				Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.
33.									
34.									
35.									
36.									
37. Other states	2759								
38. TOTAL — Sum of items 33 through 37	2700								

Remarks

FOREIGN PARENT AND UBO INDUSTRY CODES

- 01 Government and government-owned or -sponsored enterprise, or quasi-government organization or agency
- 02 Pension fund — Government run
- 03 Pension fund — Privately run
- 04 Estate, trust, or nonprofit organization
- 05 Individual

Private business enterprise, investment organization, or group engaged in:

- 06 Petroleum and natural gas: exploration, development and extraction; oil and gas field services; refining; transport; storage; and wholesale and retail trade (ISI codes 133, 138, 291, 292, 299, 441, 461, 470, 517, and 554)

NOTE — All industries listed below exclude petroleum subindustries included in "Petroleum and natural gas," as defined above.

- 07 Agriculture (ISI codes 010—090, except 070)
- 08 Mining (ISI codes 101—107, 120, and 140)
- 09 Construction (ISI code 150)
- 11 Transportation, communication, and public utilities (ISI codes 401, 449, 450, 462, 472, 477, 481, 483, and 490)
- 12 Wholesale and retail trade (ISI codes 501—515, 519, 530, 540, 560, 580, and 590)
- 13 Banks (including bank holding companies) (ISI codes 600 and 603)
- 14 Holding companies (ISI code 671)
- 15 Other finance and insurance (ISI codes 612, 631, 632, 639, and 679)
- 16 Real estate — Including investing or engaging in real estate as an operator, manager, lessor, agent, or broker (ISI code 650)
- 17 Services (ISI codes 070, 108, 124, 148, and 700—890)

Manufacturing, including fabricating, assembly, and processing

- 20 Food and kindred products (ISI codes 201—209)
- 21 Drugs (ISI code 283)
- 22 Chemicals, other than drugs (ISI codes 281, 284—289)
- 23 Stone, clay and glass products (ISI codes 321 and 329)
- 24 Primary and fabricated metals (ISI codes 331, 335, 341—349)
- 25 Computers and office equipment (ISI code 357)
- 26 Nonelectrical machinery other than computers and office equipment (ISI codes 351—356, 358, and 359)
- 27 Electric and electronic equipment (ISI codes 363—369)
- 28 Motor vehicles and equipment (ISI code 371)
- 29 Other transportation equipment (ISI code 379)
- 30 Instruments and related products (ISI codes 381—386)
- 31 Other manufacturing (ISI codes 210—275, 305—310, and 390)

LIST OF ALL U.S. AFFILIATES FULLY CONSOLIDATED INTO THE REPORTING U.S. AFFILIATE

NOTE - If you filed a Supplement A or a computer printout of Supplement A with your 1995 BE-15 report, in lieu of completing a new Supplement A, you may substitute a copy of that Supplement A or computer printout which has been updated to show any additions, deletions, or other changes.

Supplement A must be completed by a reporting affiliate which consolidates financial and operating data of any other U.S. affiliate(s). The number of U.S. affiliates listed below plus the reporting U.S. affiliate must agree with item 7, Part I of BE-15(SF). Continue listing onto as many additional copied pages as necessary.

BEA USE ONLY		Page number	
Name of U.S. affiliate as shown in item 1, Part I of BE-15(SF)			
Primary Employer Identification Number as shown in item 3, Part I of BE-15(SF)		5110	1

BEA USE ONLY (1)	Name of each U.S. affiliate consolidated (as represented in item 7, Part I) (2)	Employer Identification Number used by U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) to file income and payroll taxes (3)	Name of U.S. affiliate which holds the direct ownership interest in the U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) (4)	Percentage of direct ownership which the U.S. affiliate listed in column (4) holds in the U.S. affiliate listed in column (2). - Enter percentage to nearest tenth. (5)
1	2	3	4	5
5111		-		. %
1	2	3	4	5
5112		-		. %
1	2	3	4	5
5113		-		. %
1	2	3	4	5
5114		-		. %
1	2	3	4	5
5115		-		. %
1	2	3	4	5
5116		-		. %
1	2	3	4	5
5117		-		. %

LIST OF ALL U.S. AFFILIATES IN WHICH THE REPORTING AFFILIATE (AS CONSOLIDATED) HAS A DIRECT OWNERSHIP INTEREST BUT WHICH ARE NOT FULLY CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - If you filed a Supplement B or a computer printout of Supplement B with your 1995 BE-15 report, in lieu of completing a new Supplement B, you may substitute a copy of that Supplement B or computer printout which has been updated to show any additions, deletions, or other changes.

Supplement B must be completed by a reporting affiliate which files a BE-15(SF) and has a direct ownership interest in a U.S. affiliate(s) which is (are) not fully consolidated. The number of U.S. affiliates listed below must agree with item 8, Part I, of BE-15(SF). Continue listing onto as many additional copied pages as necessary.

BEA USE ONLY (1)	Name of each U.S. affiliate in which a direct interest is held but which is not listed in Supplement A (2)	Address of each U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) Give number, street, city, State, and ZIP Code (3)	Has affiliate been notified of obligation to file? Mark (X) one (4)	Employer Identification Number used by U.S. affiliate listed in column (2) to file income and payroll taxes (5)	Percentage of direct ownership interest which the fully consolidated U.S. affiliate named in item 1, Part I, of this BE-15(SF), holds in the U.S. affiliate listed in column (2). - Enter percentage to the nearest tenth. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6
6211			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	-	. %
1	2	3	4	5	6
6212			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	-	. %
1	2	3	4	5	6
6213			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	-	. %
1	2	3	4	5	6
6214			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	-	. %

This historical survey form is no longer valid and is for information purposes only. Current survey forms are at www.bea.gov/help/information-for-survey-respondents.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES - 1996 (SHORT FORM) INSTRUCTIONS

The Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States provides reliable, useful, and timely data on such investment. Reports filed in this survey should be consistent with those filed in the 1992 BE-12 Benchmark Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States as concerns concepts and definitions, accounting methods, consolidation, etc. However, filing this report is **not** contingent upon having filed a 1992 BE-12 report.

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Who must report - A BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) report is required for each nonbank U.S. affiliate, i.e., for each nonbank U.S. business enterprise in which a foreign person owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities if an incorporated U.S. business enterprise, or an equivalent interest if an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise, at the end of the business enterprise's 1996 fiscal year. Also, see I.B.

A report is required even though the foreign person's equity interest in the U.S. business enterprise may have been established or acquired during the reporting period.

Beneficial, not record, ownership is the basis of the reporting criteria.

Voting securities, voting stock, ownership interest, and voting interest all have the same general meaning and are used more or less interchangeably throughout the instructions and the report form, although one may be more appropriate than the others when referring to a specific business enterprise, or group of enterprises.

1. Form BE-15 (LF) - Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States - 1996 (Long Form)

A Form BE-15(LF) must be completed and filed by May 31, 1997, by each nonbank U.S. business enterprise that was a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person at the end of its 1996 fiscal year, if:

- It is not a bank (Bank Holding Companies, see Special Instructions, IV.B.), and
- On a fully consolidated, or, in the case of real estate investments, an aggregated basis, one or more of the following three items for the U.S. affiliate (not the foreign parent's share) exceeded \$50 million (positive or negative) at the end of, or for, its 1996 fiscal year:
 - Total assets (do not net out liabilities)
 - Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, or
 - Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes.

2. Form BE-15(SF) - Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States - 1996 (Short Form)

A Form BE-15(SF) must be completed and filed by May 31, 1997, by each nonbank U.S. business enterprise that was a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person at the end of its 1996 fiscal year, if:

- It is not a bank (Bank Holding Companies, see Special Instructions, IV.B.), and
- On a fully consolidated, or, in the case of real estate investments, an aggregated basis, one or more of the following three items for the U.S. affiliate (not the foreign parent's share) exceeded \$10 million (positive or negative), but no one item exceeded \$50 million (positive or negative) at the end of, or for, its 1996 fiscal year:
 - Total assets (do not net out liabilities)
 - Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, or
 - Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes.

B. Exemption - A U.S. affiliate as consolidated, or aggregated in the case of real estate investments, is not required to file a Form BE-15(LF) or Form BE-15(SF) if each of the following three items for the U.S. affiliate (not the foreign parent's share) did not exceed \$10 million (positive or negative) at the end of, or for, its 1996 fiscal year:

- Total assets (do not net out liabilities)
- Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, and
- Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes.

If a U.S. business enterprise is a U.S. affiliate but is not required to file a completed Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF), because it falls below the exemption level, then it must complete and file a Form BE-15 Supplement C, Claim for Exemption from Filing a BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF), with item 1 marked and the information requested in item 1 filled in.

C. Aggregation of real estate investments - All real estate investments of a foreign person must be aggregated for the purpose of applying the reporting criteria. A single report form must be filed to report the aggregate holdings, unless permission has been received from BEA to do otherwise.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. United States, when used in a geographic sense, means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and all territories and possessions of the United States.

B. 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.

C. Person means any individual, branch, partnership, association, associated group, estate, trust, corporation, or other organization (whether or not organized under the laws of any State), and any government (including a foreign government, the U.S. Government, a State or local government, and any agency, corporation, financial institution, or other entity or instrumentality thereof, including a government sponsored agency).

D. Associated group means two or more persons who, by the appearance of their actions, by agreement, or by an understanding, exercise their voting privileges in a concerted manner to influence the management of a business enterprise. The following are deemed to be associated groups:

- Members of the same family.
- A business enterprise and one or more of its officers or directors.
- Members of a syndicate or joint venture.
- A corporation and its domestic subsidiaries.

E. Foreign person means any person resident outside the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of a country other than the United States.

F. Direct investment means the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one person of 10 per centum or more of the voting securities of an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated business enterprise.

G. Foreign direct investment in the United States means the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one foreign person of 10 per centum or more of the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise, including a branch.

H. 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.

I. Branch means the operations or activities conducted by a person in a different location in its own name rather than through an incorporated entity.

J. Affiliate means a business enterprise located in one country which 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 securities for an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest for an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch.

K. U.S. affiliate means an affiliate located in the United States in which a foreign person has a direct investment.

L. Foreign parent means the foreign person, or the first person outside the United States in a foreign chain of ownership, which has direct investment in a U.S. business enterprise, including a branch.

M. Affiliated foreign group means (i) the foreign parent, (ii) any foreign person proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, which 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.

N. Foreign affiliate of a foreign parent means, with reference to a given U.S. affiliate, any member of the affiliated foreign group owning the U.S. affiliate that is not a foreign parent of the U.S. affiliate.

O. U.S. corporation means a business enterprise incorporated in the United States.

P. Intermediary means any agent, nominee, manager, custodian, trust, or any person acting in a similar capacity.

Q. Ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) is that person, proceeding up the ownership chain beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not more than 50 percent owned or controlled by another person. (A person who creates a trust, proxy, power of attorney, arrangement, or device with the purpose or effect of divesting such owner of the ownership of an equity interest as part of a plan or scheme to avoid reporting information, is deemed to be the owner of the equity interest.) Note: Stockholders of a closely or privately held corporation are normally considered to be an associated group and may be a UBO.

R. Banking covers business enterprises engaged in deposit banking or closely related functions, including commercial banks, Edge Act corporations engaged in international or foreign banking, foreign branches and agencies of U.S. banks whether or not they accept deposits abroad, U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks whether or not they accept domestic deposits, savings and loans, savings banks, and bank holding companies, i.e., holding companies for which over 50 percent of their total income is from banks which they hold.

S. Lease is an arrangement conveying the right to use property, plant, or equipment, (i.e., land and/or depreciable assets), usually for a stated period of time.

1. Capital lease - A long term lease under which a sale of the asset is recognized at the inception of the lease. These may be shown as lease contracts or accounts receivable on the lessor's books. The assets would not be considered as owned by the lessor.

2. Operating lease - Generally, a lease with a term which is less than the useful life of the asset and a transfer of ownership is not completed.

T. U.S. affiliate's 1996 fiscal year is the affiliate's financial reporting year that has an ending date in calendar year 1996.

III. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Fiscal year reporting period – The report covers the U.S. affiliate's 1996 fiscal year. The affiliate's 1996 fiscal year is defined to be the affiliate's financial reporting year that has an ending date in calendar year 1996. Those affiliates having a 52/53 week fiscal year that ends within the first week of January 1997 are considered to have a 1996 fiscal year for filing the annual survey and should report December 31, 1996 as their 1996 fiscal year end. For a business enterprise that does not have a financial reporting year, such as would be the case for investments in unimproved real estate, or does not have a financial reporting year ending in calendar year 1996, its fiscal year is deemed to be the same as calendar year 1996. (U.S. affiliates that changed the ending date of their financial reporting year in 1996 should contact BEA to determine what reporting period should be used.)

B. Calculation of indirect ownership interest – All direct and indirect lines of ownership interest held by a foreign person in a given U.S. business enterprise must be summed to determine whether the enterprise is a U.S. affiliate of the foreign person for purposes of reporting.

A foreign parent's percentage of indirect ownership interest in a given U.S. business enterprise is the product of the direct ownership percentage of the foreign parent in the first U.S. business enterprise in the ownership chain times that first enterprise's direct ownership percentage in the second U.S. business enterprise times each succeeding direct ownership percentage of each other intervening U.S. business enterprise in the ownership chain between the foreign parent and the given U.S. business enterprise.

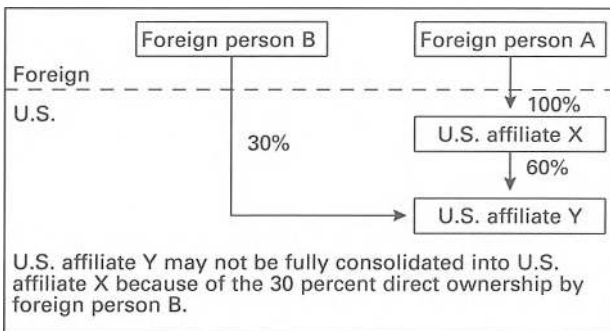
If there is more than one line of ownership from the foreign parent, or if other members of the affiliated foreign group hold direct or indirect lines of ownership in the U.S. business enterprise, then all ownership interest lines must be summed to determine if the U.S. business enterprise is a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person.

C. Accounting methods and records – Generally accepted U.S. accounting principles should be followed unless otherwise specified. Corporations should generally use the same methods and records that are used to generate reports to stockholders except where the instructions indicate a variance. Reports for unincorporated persons must be generated on an equivalent basis.

Reference to Financial Accounting Standards Board statements are referred to as "FASB" statements.

D. Consolidated reporting by U.S. affiliate – A U.S. affiliate must file on a fully consolidated domestic (U.S.) basis, including in the full consolidation all of its foreign parent's other U.S. affiliates in which it directly or indirectly owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting interest, except that:

1. A separate BE-15 report must be filed by a U.S. affiliate that is more than 50 percent owned by another U.S. affiliate if the first U.S. affiliate is not normally fully consolidated because control is temporary and provided that written permission has been requested from and granted by BEA. In accordance with FASB 94, consolidation of majority-owned subsidiaries is required even if their operations are not homogeneous with those of the U.S. affiliate that owns them.
2. A U.S. affiliate in which a direct ownership interest and an indirect ownership interest are held by different foreign persons should not be fully consolidated into another U.S. affiliate, but must complete and file its own Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF). (See diagram below.)



The indirect ownership interest, even if more than 50 percent, should be reflected on the balance sheet and income statement of the owning U.S. affiliate's Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) on an equity basis. (If both the direct and indirect lines of ownership are held by the same foreign person, the affiliate may be fully consolidated and the minority interest must be eliminated. Contact BEA for guidance on how the minority interest should be reported on Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF).)

3. Special instructions apply to consolidation of U.S. affiliates that are Bank Holding Companies. See IV.B.
4. Foreign subsidiaries, branches, or other foreign operations or equity investments of a U.S. affiliate are NOT to be included on a fully consolidated basis, but are to be included only as provided under III.E.

If a U.S. affiliate is not fully consolidated in its U.S. parent's BE-15 report, it must be listed on Supplement B of the U.S. parent's Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) and must file its own Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF). If you normally prepare your consolidated financial statements using the proportionate consolidation method, please contact this office before using that method in completing Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF).

Hereinafter the fully consolidated entity is considered one U.S. affiliate.

E. Method of accounting for equity investments in business enterprises that are not fully consolidated – A U.S. affiliate's equity investment in all foreign business enterprises, no matter what the percentage ownership, and in U.S. business enterprises that are not fully consolidated, should be accounted for as detailed below. When equity investments are included under the equity basis, intercompany account items MUST NOT be eliminated.

1. Generally, investment in those business enterprises owned 20 percent or more (including those that are majority-owned) should be reported using the equity basis. However, immaterial investments may be reported using the cost basis provided this basis is consistent with normal reporting practice.
2. Investment in those business enterprises owned less than 20 percent normally should be reported using the cost basis.

F. Changes in the reporting entity – Changes in the consolidated reporting entity that occurred during FY 1996 must NOT result in restatement of close FY 1995 balances. The close FY 1995 balances for balance sheet or other items should represent the reporting entity as it existed at the close of FY 1995. This principle applies throughout the report form.

G. Reporting by unincorporated U.S. affiliate –

DIRECTLY OWNED – A separate BE-15 report shall be filed by each unincorporated U.S. affiliate, including a branch, which is directly owned 10 percent or more by a foreign person; two or more such directly owned U.S. affiliates may not be combined on a single Form BE-15(LF) or Form BE-15(SF). The only exceptions are for U.S. affiliates that are real estate investments (see Special Instructions IV.C.).

INDIRECTLY OWNED – An indirectly owned unincorporated U.S. affiliate owned more than 50 percent by another U.S. affiliate must normally be fully consolidated on the report with the U.S. affiliate that holds the ownership interest in it.

Otherwise, a separate report is required for each indirectly owned unincorporated U.S. affiliate.

H. Bearer shares – If the ownership in a U.S. affiliate by any owner in the ownership chain up to and including the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) is represented by bearer shares, the requirement to disclose the information regarding the UBO remains with the reporting U.S. affiliate, except where a company in the ownership chain has publicly traded bearer shares. In that case, identification of the UBO may stop with the identification of a company whose capital stock is represented by the publicly traded bearer shares. For closely held companies with bearer shares that are not publicly traded, identifying the foreign parent or the UBO as bearer shares is not an acceptable response. The U.S. affiliate must pursue the identification of the UBO through managing directors, or any other official or intermediary.

I. Separate filing of information by foreign parent or ultimate beneficial owner – Where information is requested concerning the foreign parent or ultimate beneficial owner (UBO), if the foreign parent or UBO does not wish to make the information available to that U.S. affiliate for inclusion in the report, it may furnish it separately to BEA. In doing so, it must completely identify the U.S. affiliate BE-15 report to which it pertains, separately reference the items to which the information pertains, and give an address (and phone number if in the United States) where the foreign parent or UBO can be contacted.

J. Required information not available – All reasonable efforts should be made to obtain the information required for reporting. Every question on each form should be answered, except where specifically exempt. When only partial information is available, an appropriate indication should be given.

K. 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.

Certain sections of the BE-15(SF) require data that may not normally be maintained in a company's customary accounting records. Provision for precise data in these sections may present the respondent with a substantial burden beyond what is intended by BEA. This may be especially true for items 29 and 30, exports and imports of U.S. affiliate on a shipped basis, and items 33 through 37, data disaggregated by State.

Data provided in these sections may be reasonable estimates based upon the informed judgement of persons in the responding organization, sampling techniques, prorations based on related data, etc. The procedures used should be consistently applied from one BEA survey to the next.

L. Space on form insufficient – When space on a form is insufficient to permit a full answer to any item, the required information should be submitted on supplementary sheets, appropriately labeled and referenced to the item number and the form.

IV. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Insurance companies – When there is a difference, the financial and operating data in this report are to be prepared on the same basis as an annual report to stockholders, rather than on the basis of an annual statement to an insurance department. Valuation should be according to normal commercial accounting procedures, not at the rates promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Include assets not acceptable for inclusion in the annual statement to an insurance department.

B. Bank Holding Companies – Subsidiaries of a U.S. bank holding company that are nonbank U.S. affiliates, and who do not meet the exemption criteria in I.B., are NOT exempt and must file a Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) under the name of the bank holding company with the notation "Nonbank activities" in item 1 of the form or on the label if provided.

C. Real Estate – The ownership of real estate is defined to be a business enterprise, and, if the real estate is foreign owned, it is a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person. A BE-15 report is required unless the enterprise is otherwise exempt.

Residential real estate held exclusively for personal use and not for profitmaking purposes is not subject to the reporting requirements. A residence which is an owner's primary residence that is then leased by the owner while outside the United States, but which the owner intends to reoccupy, is considered real estate held for personal use.

Ownership of U.S. residential real estate by a corporation whose sole purpose is to hold the real estate for the personal use of the owner(s) of the corporation is considered to be real estate held for personal use and therefore not subject to the reporting requirements.

A foreign person holding real estate investments that are reportable on the BE-15 must aggregate all such holdings for the purpose of applying the reporting criteria (see I.C.). If the aggregate of such holdings exceeds one or more of the exemption levels, then the holdings must be reported even if individually they would be exempt. A single Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) should be filed to report the aggregated holdings, unless permission has been received from BEA to do otherwise. In the latter case, those holdings not aggregated must be reported separately; the reports must be filed as a group and notice given that they are all for one owner.

In Part I, Identification of U.S. Affiliate, for real estate investments being reported, BEA is not seeking a legal description of the property, nor necessarily the address of the property itself. Since there may be no operating business enterprise as such for the investment, what is wanted is a consistently identifiable investment (i.e., U.S. affiliate) together with an address to which report forms can be mailed so that the investment (affiliate) can be reported on a consistent basis from survey to survey, or period to period.

Thus, in item 1 of the BE-15 survey form, the "name and address" of the U.S. affiliate might be:

XYZ Corp. N.V., Real Estate Investments
c/o B&K Inc., Accountants
120 Major Street
Miami, FL XXXXX

If the investment property has a name, such as Sunrise Apartments, Acme Building, etc., the "name and address" in item 1 of the BE-15 survey form might be:

Sunrise Apartments
c/o ABC Real Estate
120 Major Street
Miami, FL XXXXX

BEA will accommodate foreign owners that wish to have report forms sent directly to them. However, owners should be aware that extra time consumed in mailing to and from a foreign place may make meeting filing deadlines difficult.

There are questions throughout the report forms that may not be applicable to certain types of real estate investments -- questions such as the employer identification number, or, for unimproved land held as an investment, number of employees, and exports and imports of U.S. affiliate. In such cases, the items should be marked "none".

If a foreign person has a direct or indirect voting ownership interest of 10 percent or more in a joint venture, partnership, etc., that is formed to own and hold, develop, or operate real estate, the joint venture, partnership, etc., in its entirety, not just the foreign person's share, is a U.S. affiliate and must be reported as follows:

1. If the foreign interest in such a U.S. affiliate is directly held by the foreign person, then a Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) must be filed by the affiliate (subject to the exemption criteria and aggregation rules discussed above).
2. If such a U.S. affiliate is owned more than 50 percent by another U.S. affiliate, the owned affiliate must be fully consolidated in the BE-15 report form of the owning affiliate.
3. If such a U.S. affiliate is owned 50 percent or less by another U.S. affiliate, a separate BE-15 report form must be filed by the owned affiliate, and the BE-15 report form of the owning affiliate must show its equity investment in the owned affiliate.

D. Partnerships – Limited partners do not have voting rights in a partnership and therefore cannot have direct investment in a partnership; their investment is considered to be portfolio investment. Determination of the existence of direct investment in a partnership is based on the country of residence of, and the percentage control exercised by, the general partner(s), although the latter may differ from the financial interest of the general partner(s).

E. Estates, trusts, and intermediaries

A FOREIGN ESTATE is a person and therefore may have direct investment, and the estate, not the beneficiary, is considered to be the owner.

A TRUST is a person but is not a business enterprise. The trust is considered to be the same as an intermediary, and reporting should be as outlined below. For reporting purposes, the beneficiary(ies) of the trust, or the creator(s) of the trust in the situation detailed in the next sentence, or, if there is, or may be, a revisionary interest is (are) considered to be the owner(s) of the investments of the trust for determining the existence of direct investment. When a corporation or other organization creates a trust, designating its shareholders or members as beneficiaries, the creating corporation or organization is deemed to be the owner of the investments of the trust or succeeding trusts where the presently existing trust had evolved out of a prior trust, for the purposes of determining the existence and reporting of direct investment.

This procedure is adopted in order to fulfill the statistical purposes of this survey and does not imply that control over an enterprise owned or controlled by a trust is, or can be, exercised by the beneficiary(ies) or creator(s).

FOR AN INTERMEDIARY:

1. If a particular foreign direct investment in the United States is held, exercised, administered, or managed by a U.S. intermediary for the foreign beneficial owner, such intermediary is responsible for reporting the required information for, and in the name of, the U.S. affiliate, and should report on behalf of the U.S. affiliate or instruct the U.S. affiliate to submit the required information. Upon so instructing the U.S. affiliate, the intermediary is released from further liability to report, provided it has informed BEA of the date such instructions were given and the name and address of the U.S. affiliate, and has supplied the U.S. affiliate with any information in the possession of, or which can be secured by, the intermediary that is necessary to permit the U.S. affiliate to complete the required reports. When acting in the capacity of an intermediary, the accounts or transactions of the U.S. intermediary with a foreign beneficial owner are considered as accounts or transactions of the U.S. affiliate with the foreign beneficial owner. To the extent such transactions or accounts are unavailable to the U.S. affiliate, they may be required to be reported by the intermediary.
2. If a foreign beneficial owner holds a U.S. affiliate through a foreign intermediary, the U.S. affiliate may report the intermediary as its foreign parent but must also identify and furnish the requested information concerning the foreign beneficial owner. Accounts or transactions of the U.S. affiliate with the foreign intermediary are considered as accounts or transactions of the U.S. affiliate with the foreign beneficial owner.

F. Determining place of residence and country of

jurisdiction of individuals – An individual is considered a resident of, and subject to the jurisdiction of, the country in which physically located, subject to the following qualifications:

1. Individuals who reside, or expect to reside, outside their country of citizenship for less than one year are considered to be residents of their country of citizenship.
2. Individuals who reside, or expect to reside, outside their country of citizenship for one year or more are considered to be residents of the country in which they are residing, except as provided in paragraph IV.F.3.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph IV.F.2., if an owner or employee of a business enterprise resides outside the country of location of the enterprise for one year or more for the purpose of furthering the business of the enterprise, and the country of the business enterprise is the country of citizenship of the owner or employee, then such owner or employee nevertheless is considered a resident of the country of citizenship, provided there is the intent to return within a reasonable period of time.
4. Individuals and members of their immediate family who are residing outside their country of citizenship as a result of employment by the government of that country – diplomats, consular officials, members of the armed forces, etc. – are considered to be residents of their country of citizenship.

V. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE REPORT FORM

A. Employment and employee compensation (item 26 and item 38, column 3) – Employment and employee compensation data must be based on payroll records and relate to activities during the reporting period. The employment and employee compensation data must cover only activities that were charged as an expense on the income statement, charged to inventories, or capitalized during the reporting period. Do not include data related to activities of prior periods, such as those capitalized or charged to inventories in prior years.

1. Employment is the number of full-time and part-time employees on the payroll at the end of FY 1996, excluding home workers and independent sales personnel who are not employees. A count taken during, rather than at the end of, FY 1996 may be used provided it is a reasonable proxy for the end of FY 1996 number. If employment at the end of FY 1996, or the count taken at some other time during FY 1996, was unusually high or low because of temporary factors (e.g., a strike), the number of employees that reflects normal operations should be given. If the business enterprise's activity involves large seasonal variations, the average number of employees for FY 1996 should be given. If given, the average should be the average for FY 1996 of the number of persons on the payroll at the end of each payroll period, month, or quarter. If precise figures are not available, give your best estimate of the number of employees for FY 1996.
2. **Employee compensation** – Consists of wages and salaries of employees and employer expenditures for all employee benefit plans.

- a. Wages and salaries are the gross earnings of all employees before deduction of employees' payroll withholding taxes, social insurance contributions, group insurance premiums, union dues, etc. Include time and piece rate payments, cost of living adjustments, overtime pay and shift differentials, bonuses, profitsharing amounts, and commissions. Exclude commissions paid to independent personnel who are not employees.

Wages and salaries include direct payments by employers for vacations, sick leave, severance (redundancy) pay, etc. Exclude payments made by, or on behalf of, benefit funds rather than by the employer. (Employer contributions to benefit funds are included in employee benefit plans.)

Wages and salaries include in-kind payments, valued at their cost, that are clearly and primarily of benefit to the employees as consumers. Do not include expenditures that benefit employers as well as employees, such as for plant facilities, employee training programs, and reimbursement for business expenses.

- b. **Employee benefit plans** – Employer expenditures for all employee benefit plans, including those required by government statute, those resulting from a collective-bargaining contract, or those that are voluntary. Employee benefit plans include Social Security and other retirement plans, life and disability insurance, guaranteed sick pay programs, workers compensation insurance, medical insurance, family allowances, unemployment insurance, severance pay funds, etc. If plans are financed jointly by the employer and the employee, only the contributions of the employer should be included.

B. Research and development (item 28) – Research and development (R&D) includes basic and applied research in science and engineering, as well as design and development of prototypes and processes, if the purpose of such activity is to:

1. Pursue a planned search for new knowledge whether or not the search has reference to a specific commercial application;
2. Apply existing knowledge to the creation of a new product or process, including evaluation of use; or
3. Apply existing knowledge to the employment of a present product or process.

R&D includes the activities described above whether assigned to separate R&D organizational units of the company or carried on by company laboratories and technical groups that are not a part of a separate R&D organization.

Research and development employees are scientists, engineers, and other professional and technical employees, including managers who spend all or a majority of their time engaged in scientific or engineering R&D work, at a level that requires knowledge of physical or life sciences, engineering, or mathematics at least equivalent to that acquired through completion of a four-year college course with a major in one of these fields (i.e., training may be either formal or by experience).

C. U.S. merchandise exports and imports (items 29 and 30) –

The data on U.S. merchandise trade between U.S. affiliates and foreigners are to be reported on a "shipped" basis – i.e., on the basis of when, where, and to (or by) whom the goods were shipped – in order for them to be on the same basis as official U.S. trade statistics to which they will be compared. However, it is recognized that U.S. affiliates keep their accounting records on a "charged" basis, i.e., on the basis of when, where, and to (or by) whom the goods were billed or charged. Differences between the charged and shipped basis may be substantial. A major difference arises when a U.S. affiliate buys goods in country A and sells them in country B, but the goods are shipped directly from country A to country B. Because the goods did not physically enter or leave the United States, they are not U.S. trade. However, when the U.S. affiliate records the transactions on its books, it would show a purchase charged to it from country A and a sale charged by it to country B. If the U.S. affiliate's trade data in this survey were prepared on the "charged" basis, the purchase and sale would appear incorrectly as a U.S. import and U.S. export, respectively. Other differences arise when the U.S. affiliate charges the sale of its products to a foreign parent in one country, but ships the goods directly from the United States to an unaffiliated foreigner in another country. If the data are on the "shipped" basis, this should be a U.S. export to an unaffiliated foreigner, not to the foreign parent, and the destination should be the country of the unaffiliated foreigner, not that of the foreign parent.

For many U.S. affiliates, these and other differences between the "charged" and "shipped" bases may not arise. If there is no material difference between the two bases, the "charged" basis may be used. However, if a material difference does exist, then trade must be reported on the "shipped" basis. For this purpose, the U.S. affiliate may have to derive the data from export and import declarations filed with U.S. Customs, or from shipping and receiving documents, rather than from accounting records, or may have to otherwise adjust its data from a "charged" to a "shipped" basis. BEA will ask the U.S. affiliate to refile the data if it determines that there is a material difference between the "charged" and "shipped" bases, and that the data are not on, or adjusted to, the "shipped" basis.

1. **Definition of U.S. merchandise trade** – The phrases "U.S. merchandise trade", "U.S. merchandise exports", and "U.S. merchandise imports" refer to physical movements of goods between the customs area of the United States and the customs area of a foreign country. Consigned goods must be included in the trade figures when shipped or received, even though not normally recorded as sales or purchases, or entered into intercompany accounts when initially consigned. Exclude the value of ships, planes, railroad rolling stock, and trucks that were temporarily outside the United States transporting people or merchandise.

Exclude from exports and imports the value of any goods that are in-transit. In-transit goods are goods that are not processed or consumed by residents in the intermediate country(ies) through which they transit; they enter those countries only because those countries are along the shipping lines between the exporting and importing countries. In-transit imports are goods that are en route from one foreign country to another via the United States (such as from Canada to Mexico via the United States), and in-transit exports are goods en route from one part of the United States to another part via a foreign country (such as from Alaska to Washington State via Canada).

2. **Timing** – Only goods actually shipped between the United States and a foreign country during FY 1996 should be included, regardless of when the goods were charged or consigned. For example, goods shipped by the U.S. affiliate in FY 1996 that were charged or consigned in FY 1997, should be included, but goods shipped in FY 1995 that were charged or consigned in FY 1996 should be excluded.

3. **Trade of the U.S. affiliate** – Goods shipped by, or to, the U.S. affiliate whether or not they were actually charged or consigned by, or to, the U.S. affiliate, are considered to be trade of the U.S. affiliate.

4. **By (or to) whom goods were shipped** – Shipment by, or to, an entity refers to the physical movement of merchandise to or from the U.S. customs area by, or to, that entity regardless of by, or to, whom the merchandise was charged or consigned.

NOTE: Merchandise shipped by an independent carrier or a freight forwarder at the expense of an entity are shipments by the entity.

5. **Valuation of exports** – U.S. merchandise exports should be valued f.a.s. (free alongside ship) at the U.S. port of exportation. This includes all costs incurred up to the point of loading the goods aboard the export carrier at the U.S. port of exportation, including the selling price at the interior point of shipment (or cost if not sold), packaging cost, and inland freight and insurance. It excludes all subsequent costs such as loading cost, foreign import duties, and freight and insurance from the U.S. port of exportation to the foreign port of entry.

6. **Valuation of imports** – U.S. imports should be valued at the actual contract price agreed upon between buyer and seller, adjusted to an f.a.s. foreign port-of-exportation basis. This includes all costs incurred up to the point of loading the goods aboard the export carrier at the foreign port of exportation, including the selling price at the interior point of shipment (or cost if not sold), packaging costs, and inland freight and insurance. It excludes all subsequent costs, such as loading costs, U.S. import duties, and freight and insurance from the foreign port of exportation to the U.S. port of entry.

D. Distribution of selected data by State (items 33 through 38) – The Schedule of Employment, Land and Other Property, Plant, and Equipment, by Location, covers the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and all territories and possessions of the United States. Include in this schedule only data pertaining to those U.S. business enterprises that are fully consolidated into the reporting U.S. affiliate; foreign business enterprises or operations, whether incorporated or unincorporated, should not be consolidated with the reporting U.S. affiliate and no data for them should be included. Exclude data for employees permanently located outside the United States. The "foreign" category is primarily for use in reporting movable fixed assets temporarily outside the United States, or for reporting any foreign fixed assets carried directly on the U.S. affiliate's books.

1. **Location** of employees, or of an asset, is the U.S. State, territory, or possession in which the person is permanently employed, or in which the land or other property, plant, and equipment is physically located and to which property taxes, if any, on such assets are paid. Therefore, an employee permanently based and carried on the payroll of a company located in California, who is on a temporary duty assignment in Texas at the end of the reporting period, should be shown as located in California rather than Texas. In the case of equipment which may reside in more than one location during the reporting period, such as transportation equipment, location of the asset is to be:
- a. The State, territory, or possession to which property taxes, if any, were paid.
 - b. If no tax was paid, the State, territory, or possession in which the asset was physically located at the end of the reporting period. (If the plant and equipment is movable, and is temporarily located outside the United States, enter in the "foreign" category.)

2. **Valuation of property, plant, and equipment** – Land and other property, plant, and equipment are to be valued at historical cost before any allowances for depreciation or depletion.

VI. FILING THE BE-15

A. Due date – A fully completed and certified Form BE-15(LF) or BE-15(SF) is due to be filed with BEA not later than May 31, 1997. If the U.S. affiliate is exempt from filing Form BE-15(LF) and BE-15(SF) based on the criteria in paragraph I.B., it must complete and file Form BE-15 Supplement C within 30 days of its receipt, or by May 31, 1997, whichever is sooner.

B. Extensions – Delays in filing necessarily affect BEA's already tight processing schedule for the annual survey and, therefore, requests for extension of the reporting deadline will not normally be granted. Nevertheless, a limited number of requests for extension in hardship cases will be considered. They must be in writing and received by BEA at least 15 days before the due date of the report and include substantive reasons for the extension. BEA will provide a written response to such requests.

C. Assistance – For assistance, telephone (202) 606-5577 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. eastern time.

D. Annual stockholders' report – Business enterprises issuing annual reports to stockholders are to furnish a copy of their FY 1996 annual report when filing the BE-15 report.

E. Number of copies – A single original copy of each form and supplement is to be filed with BEA. This should be the copy with the address label in Part I, if such a labeled copy has been provided by BEA. (Make corrections to the address on the label if necessary.) You must also retain a file copy of each report for five years to facilitate resolution of any questions that BEA may have concerning your report. (Both copies are protected by law; see the statement on confidentiality in paragraph VI.G., and on each form.)

F. 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-49(A)
Washington, DC 20230

Reports filed by direct private delivery should be directed to:

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
BE-49(A)
Shipping and Receiving Section M100
1441 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

G. Confidentiality – The information filed in this report may be used only for analytical and statistical purposes and access to the information shall be available only to officials and employees (including consultants and contractors and their employees) of agencies designated by the President to perform functions under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act. The President may authorize the exchange of the information between agencies or officials designated to perform functions under the Act, but only for analytical and statistical purposes. No official or employee (including consultants and contractors and their employees) shall publish or make available any information collected under the Act in such a manner that the person to whom the information relates can be specifically identified. Reports and copies of reports prepared pursuant to the Act are confidential and their submission or disclosure shall not be compelled by any person without the prior written permission of the person filing the report and the customer of such person where the information supplied is identifiable as being derived from the records of such customer (22 U.S.C. 3104).

This is not a survey form and is not information that is protected by the Freedom of Information Act. Current survey information is available at www.bea.gov/help/information.