INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING THE TREASURY INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL (TIC) FORM D REPORT

Report of Holdings of, and Transactions in, Derivatives Contracts with Foreign Residents

TIC D REPORT

Part I: By Major Risk Category and Instrument Type

Part II: By Counterpart Country

Revised June 1, 2008. These instructions apply to reports with *as-of* dates on or after March 31, 2009.~~October 19, 2004~~
~~Revised May 2, 2005: In last paragraph on page 13, corrected reference to "in the Grand Total (Row 7)".~~

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GLOSSARY TERMS

Commodity-linked Derivatives
Credit Derivatives
Equity-linked Derivatives
Foreign Official Institution
Foreign Resident
Forwards
Futures
Options
Swaps
United States
U.S. Resident

I. General Instructions

A. Organization of the Instruction Book

This instruction book covers the Treasury International Capital (TIC) Form “D” report. It is divided into the following sections:

1. Section I (General Instructions) – The general instructions describe the purpose of the TIC D Form and a variety of administrative matters, including the authority under which the data are collected and confidentiality conditions. The general instructions also describe general reporting matters such as the exemption level, who should report, and accounting issues. Finally, information on how to submit the report is provided.

2. Section II (What to Report) – In this section the types of reportable derivatives are described as well as the specific financial instruments and contracts that are excluded from the report. In addition, this section provides the definition of a foreign resident.

3. Sections III-V (Specific Instructions) – In these sections, the specific reporting requirements for the TIC D Form are given. The specific instructions describe the kinds of information that should be reported in each of the columns, rows, and memorandum rows of the form. To avoid excessive repetition, the instructions and definitions build upon the information in the general instructions, the glossary, and the appendices.

4. Section VI (Glossary) – The glossary presents definitions, discussions of accounting issues, and other topics that require more extensive treatment than is practical to include in the body of the instructions.

5. Section VII (Appendices) – The following appendices are provided:

   A. Geographical Classification list – A list of the country and organizational codes for reporting on the form

   B. Foreign Official Institutions list – A list of certain foreign institutions classified as “official” for reporting on the form

   C. Examples for reporting derivatives

   D. Flowcharts of what to report

The forms and instructions are available on the U.S. Treasury’s web site: http://www.ustreas.gov/tic/forms.html

B. Purpose of the TIC D Form

Purpose of the TIC D Form:

The purpose of the Treasury International Capital (TIC) D form is to gather timely and reliable information on the levels of, and changes in, U.S. international portfolio capital positions due to cross-border holdings of derivatives and on net settlement payments resulting from transactions in derivatives. This information is needed for the preparation of the U. S. Balance of Payments Accounts, the U. S. International Investment Position, and the formulation of U. S. international financial and monetary policies. Aggregate data will be made available in the Treasury Bulletin and on the Bulletin's web site http://fms.treas.gov/bulletin .

Relationship to Other Statistical Reports

The TIC D Report is the only major statistical report that collects cross-border data on derivatives on the basis of ~~location~~residence.

1) The FR 2436 report is filed by major U.S.-resident dealers in the global over-the-counter financial derivatives market. On the FR 2436, entities report on a consolidated basis all positions in over-the-counter (OTC) financial derivatives markets by major risk category, type of instrument, and currency.

2) The FR Y-9C report is filed by all U.S. bank holding companies. These entities file a consolidated statement of condition and income, including the notional and fair value of derivatives with U.S. and non-U.S. residents.

3) The Country Exposure report (FFIEC 009) collects data on a consolidated basis on the distribution of the foreign claims, by country, held by U.S. banks and bank holding companies, including the outstanding claims on foreigners, by country, that represent the fair value of derivatives contracts.

4) The Treasury Foreign Currency report (TFC) collects consolidated data on foreign exchange contracts (including spot, forward, and futures contracts) and positions by major U.S. resident participants.

5) The FR 3036 report collects data on the volume of transactions (turnover) with U.S. and foreign customers in the foreign exchange cash market, the foreign exchange derivatives market, and the interest rate derivatives markets by financial institutions that serve as intermediaries in the wholesale foreign exchange and derivatives markets. In addition, the report collects consolidated data on outstanding contracts in the derivatives markets for foreign exchange, interest rates, equities, and commodities by major U.S.-resident market participants in the derivatives markets.

C. Administrative Issues

Authority

This report is required by law (22 U.S.C. 286f; 22 U.S.C. 3103; E.O. 10033; 31 C.F.R. 128.1(a)).

This form has been reviewed and approved by OMB under the following OMB control number: 1505-0199

Penalties

Failure to report can result in a civil penalty of not less than $2,500 and not more than $25,000. Willful failure to report can result in criminal prosecution and upon conviction a fine of not more than $10,000 and, if an individual, imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. Any officer, director, employee or agent who knowingly participates in such violation may, upon conviction, be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both (22 U.S.C. 3105 (a) and (b); 31 C.F.R. 128.4 (a) and (b)).

Confidentiality

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

Reporting Burden

The Treasury Department has estimated the average burden associated with the collection of information for TIC D Form is 30 hours per ~~respondent~~reporter per filing. This estimate includes the time required to read the instructions, gather the necessary facts and fill out the forms. Comments concerning the accuracy of these burden estimates and suggestions for reducing reporting burden should be directed to the Office of International Affairs, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220, Attention: International Portfolio Investment Data Systems; or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project, Washington, D.C. 20503. (Please reference the appropriate OMB control number listed above under Authority.)

Requests for Revised Data

Federal Reserve System staff review data submitted on the TIC D Form. During the course of their review and editing procedures, Reserve Bank staff may ask reporters to explain unusual changes or submit revisions, as necessary. Since these data are extremely time-sensitive, reporters should respond as quickly as possible to these requests.

D. Who Must Report

Reportable Entities

All entities ~~located~~ resident in the United States that have derivatives contracts that exceed the exemption level described below should complete all parts of the TIC D Form.

Consolidation

Reporters should consolidate only their U.S. resident subsidiaries on the same basis as annual reports submitted to the SEC or on the same basis as described in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For tiered entities, only the top-tier company should file the TIC D Form. However, foreign banking organizations that establish more than one legal entity in the U.S. (e.g., a holding company and a branch) should report for each top tier U.S. entity.

Exemption Level

The TIC D Form must be submitted if the total notional value of worldwide holdings of derivatives (including contracts with U.S. and foreign residents, measured on a consolidated-worldwide accounting basis) for the reporter's own account and the accounts of the reporter's customers exceeds $~~100~~400 billion at the end of the calendar quarter being reported. Once the exemption level is exceeded, the reporter should submit TIC D Form for that calendar quarter, ~~and~~ for remaining calendar quarters in the same calendar year and for the following calendar year. In addition, if at any time the amount reported by a TIC D reporter for Grand Total Net Settlements (Part 1, Column 3, Row 7) exceeds $400 million (either a positive or negative value), the TIC Form D must be submitted for the following two calendar years, even if outstanding worldwide notional values fall below the $400 billion level. For example, the 2009 reporting panel will therefore be determined by outstanding notional values as well as by data previously reported on Form D. If a reporter's outstanding notional values are below $400 billion, the reporter must continue to file the TIC D report if the Grand Total Net Settlements (Part 1, Column 3, Row 7) exceeded $400 million in any quarter during the preceding two calendar years. In determining if U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks exceed the exemption level, the notional value of derivatives contracts (with related and non-related parties, and with U.S. and non-U.S. counterparties) held on the books of only U.S. offices should be included.

E. Accounting Issues

The holdings of derivatives as defined by FASB Statement Number 133, as amended, should be reported at fair (market) value. Fair value is generally defined as the amount for which a derivative contract could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted market price is available for a contract, calculate the fair value as the number of trading units of the contract multiplied by the market price. If a quoted market price is not available, report the institution's best estimate of fair value based on the quoted market price of a similar contract or on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. (See FASB

Statement No. 133, Appendix F, paragraph 540 for additional information about estimating fair (market) value.) Do not report notional amounts.

Do not combine, aggregate, or net the reported fair value of a contract with the fair value of other derivatives. ~~However, to reduce reporting burden, reporters may net contracts if all of the following conditions are met: (1) contracts are with the same counterparty; (2) there is a Master Netting Agreement in force; and (3) contracts are carried at net values in the reporting entity's accounting records and statements of financial position in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 39.~~

Positions reported should be the balances outstanding at the "close of business" as of the last ~~business~~ day of the calendar quarter covered by the report. The time designated as the close of business should be reasonable and applied consistently.

Amounts should be reported in millions of U.S. dollars. Do not enter decimals. For foreign currency-denominated transactions, report the U.S. dollar equivalent of the foreign currency amounts, converted by using the spot exchange rate on the as-of date of the report. These rates should be applied to the fair value amounts reported in Columns 1 and 2 for the report date. For net settlements in Column 3 during the quarter, convert payments to U.S. dollars using the closing dollar exchange rates on the day of each transaction. If it is not possible to use the closing rates on the days of the payments, please contact an International Reports Department analyst at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to discuss which rates you would use.

F. Submission of Reports

Where to Report

TIC D reports should be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Paper reports should be mailed or faxed to: International Reports Division, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 33 Liberty Street, Fourth Floor, New York, New York 10045. Fax: (212) 720-1964.

Data may be submitted through the Worldwide Web. Internet Electronic Submission (IESUB) is fast, easy to use, and secure. Reports can be submitted quickly and easily either using online data entry or spreadsheet file transfer. (Spreadsheet file transfer allows reporters to use machine-generated data.) IESUB provides a confirmation of data receipt at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and checks the validity of your submission. IESUB saves time and delivery costs, avoids possible mail delays, and eliminates paper and fax transmissions. For more information on IESUB, log on to http://www.reportingandreserves.org/iesub.html or call the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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

Due Dates

Form D reports should be submitted not later than 60 calendar days following the as-of date, which is the last ~~business~~ day of the calendar quarter being reported.

Signature Requirements

The cover page of the TIC D Form - (which can be printed from the TIC web site at http://www.ustreas.gov/tic/forms.html) must be signed by a duly authorized officer of the reporting institution. For electronic filers, the reporter should retain the signature page.

Reporter ID Number

The Federal Reserve System has assigned each reporting entity an "RSSD ID" number. To ensure proper processing, this ID must be entered in the space provided on the form. If you do not know your RSSD ID number, please call an International Reports Department analyst at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ~~at (212) 720-8037~~.

Record Keeping Requirement

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

II. What to Report

A. General Description of What is to be Reported

The purpose of this data collection effort is to measure the fair (market) value of cross-border holdings of derivatives contracts and the net settlement payments that arise from these contracts. Cross-border positions are:

1. Positions of the U.S.-resident parts of your organization or of your U.S.-resident customers with foreign residents, including foreign exchanges.

2. Positions of U.S. exchanges when you serve as a broker on behalf of foreign residents (including foreign resident parts of your organization). <u>All positions and net settlements should be reported from the perspective of the U.S. exchange</u>. Thus, positions of your foreign customers on U.S. exchanges should be reported from the perspective of the U.S. exchange and not your foreign customer.

B. Reportable Derivatives

Derivatives contracts are reportable only if the contracts meet the FASB Statement No. 133 (FAS 133) definition of a derivative contract. FAS 133 defines a derivative as a financial instrument or other contract having all three of the following characteristics:

1. It has one or more underlying (i.e., specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, or other variable) and one or more notional amounts (i.e., number of currency units, shares, bushels, pounds, or other units specified in the contract) or payment provisions or both. These terms determine the amount of the settlement and in some cases, whether or not a settlement is required;

2. It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have similar response to changes in market factors; and

3. Its terms require or permit net settlement (see glossary), it can be readily settled net by a means outside the contract, or it provides for delivery of an asset that puts the recipient in a position not substantially different from net settlement. Reportable derivatives include, but are not limited to:

    1. Forward rate agreements
    2. Forward foreign exchange agreements
    3. Forward commodity contracts
    4. Interest rate futures
    5. Equity index futures
    6. Currency futures
    7. Commodity futures
    8. Securities futures
    9. Written and purchased options
    10. Interest rate swaps
    11. Credit derivatives
    12. Options and Warrants on securities that meet FAS 133 definition

C. Specific Exclusions

1. Spot foreign exchange contracts

2. Short sales of assets

3. "Regular-way" securities trades, which are trades that are completed within the time period generally established by regulations and conventions in the market place or by the exchange on which the trade is executed

4. Normal purchases and sales of an item other than a financial instrument or derivative instrument that will be delivered in quantities expected to be used or sold by the reporting entity over a reasonable period in the normal course of business.

5. Traditional life insurance and property and casualty contracts

6. Financial guarantees that do not meet the definition of a derivative as defined in FAS 133.

D. Definition of a Foreign Resident

A foreign resident is any individual, corporation, or other entity ~~located~~ legally established or chartered outside the United States. A corporation incorporated outside the United States is a foreign resident even if it has no physical presence outside the United States. (See Glossary for more information.)

III. Column Instructions (Part I and Part II)

The definition of fair value for this report is the same as U.S. GAAP as defined under FASB Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (FAS 157). FAS 157 defines fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value. FAS 157 defines the fair value for an asset or liability as the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) in the asset's or liability's principal (or most advantqgeous market at the measurement date. For further information, refer to FAS 157.

A. Column 1 - Gross Positive Fair Value of Derivatives with Foreign Residents at End of Reporting Quarter

Report the aggregate fair ~~(market)~~ value of all outstanding derivatives contracts between U.S. residents and foreign-resident counterparties with a positive fair ~~(market)~~ value.

B. Column 2 - Gross Negative Fair Value of Derivatives with Foreign Residents at end of Reporting Quarter

Report the gross negative fair ~~(market)~~ value of all outstanding derivatives contracts between U.S. residents and foreign-resident counterparties with a negative fair ~~(market)~~ value. Amounts should be reported as an absolute number; no negative entries should be made.

Contracts are outstanding (i.e. open) until they have been terminated by acquisition or delivery of the underlying financial instruments or, for futures contracts, by offset, or, for standby contracts and other option arrangements, by expiring unexercised. ("Offset" is the purchase and sale of an equal number of futures contracts on the same underlying instrument for the same delivery month executed through the same broker or dealer and executed on the same exchange.)

C. Column 3 - U.S. Net Settlements during the Quarter with Foreign Residents

Report all cash receipts and payments made during the quarter for the acquisition, sale, or final closeout of derivatives, including all settlement payments under the terms of derivatives contracts. Net Settlements refer to the netting of individual contract flows and not to the netting of like contracts (e.g., FIN 39 netting).

In calculating Net Settlements, U.S. receipts of cash from foreign persons should be treated as a positive amount (+), and U.S. payments of cash to foreign persons should be treated as a negative amount (-). A net settlement cash receipt or payment occurs only when cash is received/paid for the purchase or sale of a derivative or a settlement payment (such as the periodic settlement under a swap agreement or the daily settlement of an exchange-traded contract) is received or paid.

Listed below are instructions for the reporting of net settlements by contract type.

Forwards:

Report cash received or paid upon maturity or settlement of forward agreements (including foreign exchange contracts). Do not report the amount received or paid upon settlement of a forward with a security or other non-cash asset.

Futures:

Report the cumulative periodic (usually daily) payment or receipt from an exchange as a result of the change in value of the futures contracts. Also include the final cash settlement of futures contracts.

Options:

Report premiums paid or received on options. For exercised options where settlement is <u>only</u> in cash, report the net payment of cash upon exercise. (See **Items to exclude from the calculation of Net Settlements** below, for a discussion of options where, upon exercise, ownership of a security, commodity, or other non-cash assets is transferred.)

Swaps:

Report the net amount of cash received or paid upon maturity or termination of a swap and any periodic net cash settlement payments under the terms of a swap.

Credit Derivatives:

Report all payments, including any periodic payment(s) made or received by the reporting entity after a credit event (such as a lower credit rating, a default, or change in another measure of creditworthiness).

D. Items to Exclude from the Calculation of Net Settlements:

Changes in value with no payments: <u>Do not</u> report changes in the value of derivatives due to changes in interest rates or market prices. The change in value should be excluded from the calculation of Net Settlements, because no cash was received or paid.

Commissions and Fees: Explicit commissions and fees should be excluded from the report, unless the amount is immaterial. (Commissions and fees are regarded as transactions in financial services rather than as transactions in derivatives.)

Collateral: Receipts and payments of margin or collateral (whether or not in the form of cash) should be excluded from Net Settlements and <u>not</u> reported on this form. If you cannot exclude these from your report, please contact the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Purchases of Commodities, Securities, or Other Assets:

Forwards:

Do not report the amount received or paid upon settlement of a forward involving, security or other non-cash asset.

Futures:

Do not report the value of futures that proceed to final delivery of the underlying asset, except in the case where the final delivery involves only the receipt, payment, or exchange of cash (i.e., no commodity or security exchanged).

Options:

Do not report the exercise of an option where securities, commodities, and assets other than cash are purchased or sold. The purchase or sale of a security or commodity whether or not under the terms of an option contract is treated as the purchase or sale of that security or commodity, and not as a transaction in a derivative. (The purchase/sale by ~~foreigners~~ foreign residents of a long-term security under the terms of an option should be reported on monthly TIC Form S.)

Swaps:

Do not report transactions in swaps **if** the ownership of a security, commodity, or other noncash item changes hands. However, include any premiums actually paid or received on swaps contracts (e.g., Credit Default Swaps).

IV. Specific Instructions for Part I

A. Row Definitions for Rows 1-7

Reportable derivatives (see Section II. "What to Report" for further information) with foreign resident counterparties should be reported by instrument and predominant risk type as determined by the reporting institution (using the guidelines below):

<u>Over-the-counter Contracts</u>

Report all derivatives contracts in rows 1, 2 and 3 that are not traded on organized exchanges.

Single-currency Interest Rate Contracts (Row 1)

Report all derivatives contracts with foreign-resident counterparties whose predominant risk is from cash flows that are determined by referencing interest rates, but do not involve the exchange of currencies, (e.g., cross-currency swaps and currency options) commodity, credit, or equity risk. Single-currency interest rate contracts include single currency interest rate swaps, basis swaps, and forward rate agreements.

Contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign currency risk are to be reported in Row 2 as foreign exchange contracts. Contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is commodity, equity, or credit risk are to be reported in Row 3 as other contracts.

a) Forwards (Row 1.a)
Report contracts with foreign-resident counterparties that represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument at a specified price or yield.

b) Swaps (Row 1.b)
Report contracts with foreign-resident counterparties in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams based on a specified notional amount for a specified period. Forward starting swap contracts should be reported as swaps.

c) Options (Row 1.c)
Report contracts with foreign-resident counterparties that convey either a right or an obligation, to buy or sell a financial instrument at a specified price by a specified future date.

Foreign Exchange Contracts (Row 2)

Report all derivatives contracts with foreign-resident counterparties whose predominant risk is from the purchase and sale of two or more currencies in the forward market by type of instrument. Foreign exchange contracts include cross-currency interest rate swaps where there is an exchange of principal and forward foreign exchange contracts (usually settling three or more business days from trade date). Exclude spot contracts. However, the amount reported in the Net Settlements column should be the aggregate amount of the actual cash settlements under the terms of the contracts. In the case where reporters reclassify a foreign exchange forward or another derivative contract as a spot contract, the report should include net settlement that occurs for internal purposes, plus net settlement of the spot contract.

Exclude contracts whose predominant risk is interest rate risk, which are to be reported in Row 1, as single currency interest rate contracts, or whose predominant risk is commodity, equity, or credit risk, which are to be reported in Row 3 as other contracts.

a) Forwards (Row 2.a)
Report contracts with foreign-resident counterparties that represent agreements for the delayed delivery of currency, which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date.

b) Swaps (Row 2.b)
Report contracts with foreign-resident counterparties in which two parties agree to exchange currencies based on a specified notional amount for a specified period. Forward starting swap contracts should be reported as swaps.

c) Options (Row 2.c)
Report contracts with foreign-resident counterparties that convey either a right or an obligation, to buy or sell a currency at a specified price by a specified future date.

Other Contracts (Row 3)

Report **Net Settlements** in Column 3 for all derivatives contracts with foreign-resident counterparties other than single currency interest rate contracts (reported in Row 1), foreign exchange contracts (reported in Row 2), and exchange-traded contracts (reported in Rows 4-6). ~~Include credit derivatives, equity-linked derivatives, and commodity-linked derivatives that are not traded on an organized exchange (see glossary for definitions).~~

a) Equity Contracts (Row 3.a)
Report contracts with foreign-resident counterparties that have a return, or portion of their return, linked to the price of a particular equity or to an index of equity prices, such as the Standard and Poor's 500.

b) Credit Derivative Contracts (Row 3.b)
Report all credit derivative contracts with foreign-resident counterparties. Credit derivatives are arrangements that allow one party (the "beneficiary") to transfer the credit risk of a "reference asset" or "reference entity" to another party (the "guarantor"). Credit derivatives include credit default swaps, total return swaps and credit options.

c) Other Contracts
Report all commodity and other contracts with foreign-resident counterparties. Commodity contracts are contracts that have a return, or portion of their return, linked to the price of, or to an index of, precious metals, petroleum, lumber, agricultural products, etc. Commodity and other contracts also include any other contracts that are not reportable as interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, or credit derivative contracts.

Own Derivatives Contracts on Foreign Exchanges (Row 4)

Report the fair values and net settlements of all derivatives contracts, including options, that the reporting entity conducted with exchanges located outside the U.S. for its own account. Include all exchanges (e.g., security and electronic exchanges) where derivatives are traded.

U.S. Customers' Derivatives Contracts on Foreign Exchanges (Row 5)

Report the fair values and net settlements of all derivatives contracts, including options, of the reporter's U.S. resident customers (that is, contracts where the reporter is acting as broker for a U.S. resident) on exchanges located outside the United States. Include all exchanges (e.g., security and electronic exchanges) where derivatives are traded.

Foreign Counterparty Derivatives Contracts on U.S. Exchanges (Row 6)

Report the fair values and net settlements of all derivatives contracts, including options, of the reporting entity's non-U.S.-resident customers (that is, contracts where the reporter is acting as broker for a non-U.S.-resident) on all exchanges (e.g., security and electronic exchanges) located in the U.S.. (Include in this row all contracts traded on U.S. exchanges on behalf of the reporter's foreign affiliates, subsidiaries and branches.)

All foreign counterparty contracts should be reported from the perspective of the U.S. exchange. For example, a payment by the foreign customer to the exchange would be recorded as a receipt (+).

Grand Total (Row 7)

The amounts in Row 7 should be the sums of the amounts in rows 1 - 6

B. Memorandum Row Definitions

Contracts with Own Foreign Offices (Row M.1)

Report the fair value of all derivatives contracts included in the Grand Total (Row 7) that are with the reporter's own foreign offices (e.g., branches and subsidiaries), including any foreign parent and any non-U.S. branch. Depository institutions and bank holding companies owned by foreign banks should exclude contracts with affiliated banks and non-banking offices of the reporter's parent, even though these contracts are reported in rows 1-3. No net settlement data should be reported in this row.

Contracts with Foreign Official Institutions (Row M.2)

Report the fair value of all derivatives contracts and net settlements included in the Grand Total (Row 7) that are with Foreign Official Institutions. Foreign Official Institutions are:

a. Treasuries, including ministries of finance, or corresponding departments of national governments; central banks, including all departments thereof; stabilization funds, including official exchange control offices or other government exchange authorities; and diplomatic and consular establishments and other departments and agencies of national governments.

b. International and regional organizations.

c. Banks, corporations, or other agencies (including development banks and other institutions that are majority-owned by central governments) that are fiscal agents of national governments and perform activities similar to those of a treasury, central bank, stabilization fund, or exchange control authority.

Note: The list of foreign institutions shown in Appendix B (Foreign Official Institutions List) includes the major Foreign Official Institutions which have come to the attention of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) and the Department of the Treasury; it does not purport to be exhaustive. Whenever a question arises as to whether or not an institution should be classified as "official," please contact the FRBNY.

~~Contracts of U.S. Depository Institutions (Row M.3)~~

~~Report the fair values of all derivatives contracts of U.S. depository institutions with foreigners included in the Grand Total (Row 7). No net settlement data should be reported in this row. U.S. depository institutions include:~~

~~1. Commercial banks~~

~~2. United States branches and agencies of foreign banks~~

~~3. Trust companies that conduct commercial banking business~~

~~4. Industrial banks, private or unincorporated banks~~

~~5. Banking Edge Act and Agreement corporations~~

~~6. New York State Article XII corporations~~

~~7. Mutual or stock savings banks, building or savings and loan associations, cooperative banks, credit unions, homestead associations, and other similar depository institutions~~

~~8. Non-deposit and limited purpose trust companies~~

~~9. Non-bank banks~~