

# INSTRUCTIONS

## PART I—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### A. Who Files Reports

Selected depository institutions that report on the Quarterly Report of Assets and Liabilities of Large Foreign Offices of U.S. Banks (FR 2502q) are requested to file the FR 2050 for certain of their branches and subsidiaries located outside the United States.

### B. Entities for Which Reports Are Filed

Selected depository institutions will be requested to file this report for their branches and subsidiaries that meet *either* of the following criteria regarding their Eurodollar liabilities.

1. All branches and subsidiaries that have reported on the FR 2502q for any quarter-end since January of the previous calendar year a weekly average of \$500 million or more in nonnegotiable liabilities payable in U.S. dollars to U.S. addressees other than depository institutions and money market mutual funds (MMMFs) (Schedule A).
2. All branches and subsidiaries that have reported on this FR 2050 report, for any report date since January of the previous calendar year, a weekly average of \$500 million or more in the sum of nonnegotiable liabilities and negotiable certificates of deposit payable in U.S. dollars that are held in custody accounts for U.S. addressees other than depository institutions and MMMFs (Items 1. plus 2.).

All newly-qualified respondents should begin reporting on the FR 2050 as of the reporting week that encompasses the next March 31. Respondents should continue to report each week regardless of whether their Eurodollar liabilities fall below the reporting threshold on subsequent report dates. The Federal Reserve reviews the reporting panel in the first quarter of each year and will notify any respondents that no longer qualify of the date they may cease reporting.

Depository institutions that file a consolidated FR 2502q report for their branches or subsidiaries in any country must file this report on the same consolidated basis (i.e., the exemption level criterion is applied after consolidation). Otherwise, individual branch and subsidiary reports must be filed. Branches and subsidiaries may **not** be consolidated on one report.

### C. When and Where Reports Are Filed

The institution should file the reports requested for its branches and subsidiaries with the Federal Reserve Bank in the District in which the institution is located, on the schedule stipulated by the Reserve Bank.

### D. How to Report

All amounts should be reported to the nearest million dollars as of the close of business each day. Reports may be submitted on the printed reporting form, or in an alternative form that is mutually satisfactory to the Reserve Bank and the respondent.

If a liability is payable optionally either in U.S. dollars or in another currency, for purposes of this report that liability is considered payable in another currency and is excluded from this report.

### E. Definitions

1. **United States.** The term “United States” (U.S.) includes only the fifty states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. military facilities wherever located.
2. **U.S. Addressee.** The term “U.S. addressee” includes any person or corporation whose principal address (i.e., domicile), according to the records of the reporting branch, is in the United States (as defined above). Only when the principal address (domicile) of a customer is unclear, may the branch or subsidiary use the address of the customer to which statements of the customer’s account (or receipted notes) are sent. Copies of such statements that are sent to a parent institution or head office or agent may not be used to establish the address. The term “U.S. addressee” excludes international institutions located in the United States, such as the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.
3. **Depository Institution.** The term “depository institution” includes U.S. commercial banks, U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks, Edge and agreement corporations, mutual and stock savings banks, building or savings and loan associations, and insured credit unions, and all the subsidiaries (bank and non-bank) of the depository institution. It also includes international banking facilities (IBFs) established by the aforementioned institutions. The institutions included in this term are those included in the definitions of “Parent bank” and “Other depository institutions in the United States” on the instructions to the FR 2502q. The term excludes bank holding companies and their nonbank subsidiaries, as well as the trust departments of banks.
4. **Custody Account.** A “custody account” is one in which securities or other assets are held by a bank on behalf of a customer under a safekeeping arrangement.
5. **Money Market Mutual Fund (MMMF).** A money market mutual fund is a mutual fund that invests in short-term money market instruments. A money fund typically, but not necessarily, uses one of the terms, “money fund,” “cash,” “liquid,” “money,” or “ready asset” in its name.

## PART II—SPECIFIC ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

**Item 1. Nonnegotiable liabilities payable in U.S. dollars only to U.S. addressees other than depository institutions (see definition E.3) and MMMFs (see definition E.5), regardless of maturity (“nonnegotiable Eurodollars”).** Report the amount outstanding of all U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities due to U.S. addressees other than depository institutions and money market mutual funds, regardless of maturity. This item corresponds to Schedule A on the FR 2502q.

**Item 2. Negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs) payable in U.S. dollars only that are held in custody accounts for U.S. addressees other than depository institutions and MMMFs (“negotiable term Eurodollars”).** Report the amount outstanding of all U.S. dollar-denominated negotiable CDs, issued both by the reporting institution and by other institutions, that are held for U.S. addressees, other than depository institutions and money market mutual funds.

In cases where the reporting institution, acting on behalf of a U.S. addressee, places a CD owned by the U.S. addressee in

the custody of a second institution, either as part of a clearing arrangement or for some other purpose, but retains control over the CD, in that the CD is held by the second institution in the name of or for the account of the reporting institution, the responsibility for reporting custody of the CD rests with the reporting institution until the CD matures, is sold by the U.S. addressee, or is no longer held in custody for the reporting institution. By contrast, if the reporting institution does not retain control over the CD, in that the CD, once placed with the second institution, is held in custody by the second institution directly for the U.S. addressee, the responsibility for reporting custody of the CD rests with the second institution.

Include deposits received on terms identical to those on which a negotiable certificate of deposit would customarily be issued, but for which a certificate (physical document) is not actually issued because the branch and the depositor find it mutually convenient not to do so, that is, negotiable book-entry certificates of deposit.