



BE-12 Identification Number

*Do not enter Social Security Number as Identification Number

2022 BENCHMARK SURVEY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MANDATORY — CONFIDENTIAL FORM BE-12B

Due date: May 31, 2023

Electronic filing: www.bea.gov/efile

Mail reports to: U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
Direct Investment Division, BE-49(A)
4600 Silver Hill Rd
Washington, DC 20233

Deliver reports to: U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
Direct Investment Division, BE-49(A)
4600 Silver Hill Rd
Suitland, MD 20746

Fax reports to: (301) 278-9500

Assistance: E-mail: be12/15@bea.gov
Telephone: (301) 278-9247
Copies of blank forms: www.bea.gov/fdi

Name and address of U.S. business enterprise

1002	Name of U.S. affiliate	0		
1010	c/o (care of)	0		
1003	Street or P.O. Box	0		
1004	City	0998	State	
1005	ZIP Code	Or	Foreign Postal Code	
	0			

Include your BE-12 Identification Number with all requests.

Response required

A response is required from persons subject to the reporting requirements of the BE-12 for 2022 whether or not they are contacted by BEA.

Who must file BE-12B:

Those majority-owned U.S. affiliates with any of the following items exceeding \$60 million, but with none of the items exceeding \$300 million (positive or negative):

- Total assets
- Sales or gross operating revenues
- Net income

AND

Those minority-owned U.S. affiliates with any of the following items exceeding \$60 million (positive or negative):

- Total assets
- Sales or gross operating revenues
- Net income

If you do not meet the filing criteria above, another BE-12 survey may be applicable. See instruction I.A.1 on page 16 to determine which form to file. For more information on filing requirements, see instructions I.A.2. on page 17.

Certain private funds may be exempt from filing. See item (f) of the BE-12 Claim for Not Filing for more information.

Mandatory and Confidential

This survey is being conducted under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (P.L. 94-472, 90 Stat. 2059, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108, as amended). The filing of reports is mandatory, and the Act provides that your report to this Bureau is confidential. Whoever fails to report may be subject to penalties. See page 15 for more details.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Provide information of person to consult about this report:

1000	Name	0		
1029	Street 1	0		
1030	Street 2	0		
1031	City	State	Zip	
1001	Telephone Number	Extension	0	
0999	Fax Number	0		
1028	E-mail Address	0		

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned official certifies that this report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable instructions, is complete, and is substantially accurate including estimates that may have been provided.

Signature of Authorized Official	Date
0	0
Name	
0	
Title	
0	
Telephone Number	Extension
0	0
Fax Number	
0	

NOTE: BEA uses a Secure Messaging System to correspond with you via encrypted message to discuss questions relating to this form. We may use your e-mail address for survey-related announcements and to inform you about secure messages. When communicating with BEA by e-mail, please do not include any confidential business or personal information.

Part I – Identification of U.S. Affiliate

IMPORTANT

Review the instructions starting on page 15 before completing this form. **Insurance and real estate companies** — see special instructions starting on page 23.

- **Accounting principles** — If feasible, use U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to complete Form BE-12 unless you are requested to do otherwise by a specific instruction. References in the instructions to Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topics are referred to as “FASB ASC.”
- **U.S. affiliate’s 2022 fiscal year** — The affiliate’s financial reporting year that had an ending date in calendar year 2022.
- **Consolidated reporting** — A U.S. affiliate must file on a fully consolidated **domestic U.S.** basis, including in the consolidation ALL U.S. business enterprises proceeding down each ownership chain whose voting securities are more than 50 percent owned by the U.S. business enterprise above. Consolidation rules are found in instruction IV.2 starting on page 18.

• **Rounding** — Report currency amounts in U.S. dollars rounded to thousands (omitting 000). Do not enter amounts in the shaded portions of each item.

	\$ Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
Example — If amount is \$1,334,891.00 report as:	1	335	000	

1 Which financial reporting standards will you use to complete this BE-12 report?

NOTE — The BE-12 report should be completed using U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP). If using U.S. GAAP to complete this report is highly burdensome, or otherwise not feasible, you may use other financial reporting standards, preferably with adjustments to correct for any material differences between U.S. GAAP and the reporting standards used.

- ¹³⁹⁹ 1 U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
- ¹ 2 International Financial Reporting Standards (as promulgated by, or adapted from, the International Accounting Standards Board)
NOTE — Do not prepare your BE-12 report using the proportionate consolidation method.
- ¹ 3 Other reporting standards — Specify the reporting standards used

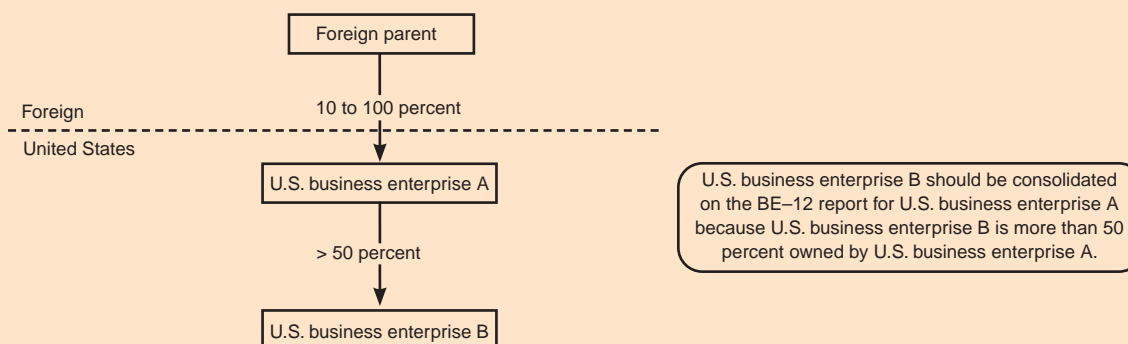
2 Is more than 50 percent of the voting interest in this U.S. business enterprise owned by another U.S. affiliate of the foreign parent (see the diagram below)?

- ¹⁴⁰⁰ 1 Yes If “Yes” — Do not complete this report unless exception 2.c. described in the consolidation rules applies. This exception states that 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-12 report. See diagram on page 19 for an illustration of this exception.

If this exception does not apply, forward the BE-12 notification to file to the U.S. business enterprise owning your company more than 50 percent, and notify BEA of the action taken by filing BE-12 Claim for Not Filing with item (e) completed on page 3 of that form. The BE-12 Claim for Not Filing can be accessed through eFile or downloaded from BEA’s Web site at: www.bea.gov/fdi

- ¹ 2 No If “No” — Complete this report in accordance with the consolidation rules starting on page 18.

CONSOLIDATION OF U.S. AFFILIATES



Part I – Identification of U.S. Affiliate - Continued

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

Primary 1006 1 <input type="text" value="-"/>	Other 2 <input type="text" value="-"/>
--	---

4 Does this U.S. affiliate have a Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)?

1034 1 Yes If "Yes" — Enter the 20-digit LEI of the U.S. affiliate

1035 1

1 2 No

5 Is the U.S. affiliate a publicly traded company? (Answer "No" if the U.S. affiliate is not a publicly traded company, even if a foreign parent or ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) is.)

1036 1 Yes If "Yes" —

What stock exchange is the U.S. affiliate listed on?	1037	<input type="text"/>
What is the U.S. affiliate's ticker symbol?	1038	<input type="text"/>

1 2 No

6 Reporting period — Reporting period instructions are found in instruction 6 on page 19. If there was a **change in fiscal year**, review instruction 6.b. on page 19.

This U.S. affiliate's fiscal year ended in **calendar year 2022** on 1007

	Day	Year
	1	<input type="text"/>

Example — If the fiscal year ended on March 31, report for the 12-month period that ended March 31, 2022.

NOTE — Affiliates with a fiscal year that ended within the first week of January 2023 are considered to have a 2022 fiscal year and should report December 31, 2022 as their 2022 fiscal year end.

7 Did the U.S. business enterprise become a U.S. affiliate during its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022?

1008 1 Yes If "Yes" — Enter the date the U.S. business enterprise became a U.S. affiliate and see instruction 7 on page 19 to determine how to report for the first time 1009

	Year
	1 <input type="text"/>

1 2 No

NOTE — For a U.S. business enterprise that became a U.S. affiliate during its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022, leave the close FY 2021 data columns blank. A U.S. business enterprise existing before fiscal year 2022 that became a U.S. affiliate in fiscal year 2022 should file a report covering a full 12 months of operations. All U.S. business enterprises that become a new affiliate are required to file a Form BE-13. More information and copies of survey forms can be found at www.bea.gov/be13.

8 Is the U.S. affiliate named on page 1 separately incorporated in the United States, including its territories and possessions?

1011 1 Yes

1 2 No — Reporting rules for unincorporated affiliates are found in instruction 8 starting on page 19. Reporting rules for real estate are found in instruction V.C. on page 24.

9 U.S. business enterprises fully consolidated in this report — U.S. business enterprises that are more than 50 percent owned should be fully consolidated in this report, except as noted in the consolidation rules starting on page 18. **Banks — see instruction I.C. on page 17 for aggregated reporting rules.**

Enter the number of U.S. business enterprises consolidated in this report in the box below. Hereinafter they are considered to be one U.S. affiliate. If the report is for a single U.S. business enterprise, enter "1" in the box below. **Exclude from the consolidation all foreign business enterprises or operations owned by this U.S. affiliate.**

1012 1

If number is greater than one, complete the Supplement A on page 12.

Part I – Identification of U.S. Affiliate – Continued

10 U.S. affiliates NOT fully consolidated – See instruction 10 on page 20.

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

1013 1

If number is not zero, complete the Supplement B on page 13.

The U.S. affiliate named on page 1 must include data for unconsolidated U.S. affiliates on an equity basis, if the ownership is at least 20 percent. If less than 20 percent, report the ownership interest in accordance with FASB ASC 321. The U.S. affiliate named on page 1 also must notify any unconsolidated U.S. affiliates of their obligation to file a BE-12 in their own names. See page 16 to determine the appropriate form for these affiliates to file.

OWNERSHIP — Enter percent of ownership in this U.S. affiliate, to a tenth of one percent, based on voting interest (or an equivalent interest if an unincorporated affiliate). “Voting interest” is defined in instructions 11–15 starting on page 20.

Foreign parent — A foreign parent is the FIRST person or entity outside the U.S. in a chain of ownership that has a 10 percent or more **voting** interest (direct or indirect) in this U.S. affiliate. The country of foreign parent is the country of incorporation or organization if the parent is a business enterprise, or of residence if the parent is an individual. For individuals, see instruction V.G. on page 25.

Name of each direct owner

Country of foreign parent	Voting interest		BEA USE ONLY
	Close FY 2022 (1)	Close FY 2021 (2)	

Ownership held directly by foreign parent(s) of this affiliate—see example 1 below.

Enter name and country of each foreign parent with direct ownership—if more than 2, continue on separate sheet.

11 <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1017	1 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	3
12 <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1018	1 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	3

Ownership held directly by all U.S. affiliates of the foreign parent(s) — see example 2 below.

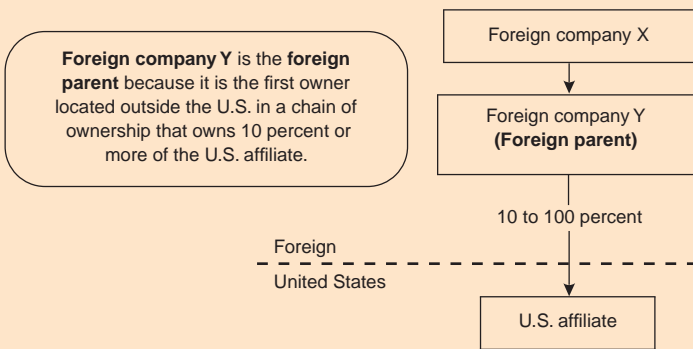
Enter name of each U.S. affiliate that owns this affiliate and the country of the foreign parent — if more than 2, continue on separate sheet.

13 <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1063	1 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	3
14 <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1064	1 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	3
15 Direct ownership held by all other persons (do not list names)	1061	1 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> %	3

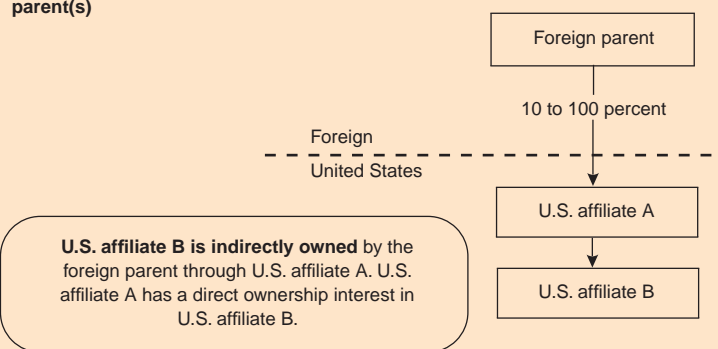
TOTAL — Sum of items **11** through **15** **100.0%** **100.0%**

EXAMPLES OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT FOREIGN OWNERSHIP

Example 1 – Ownership held directly by a foreign parent



Example 2 – Ownership held directly by all U.S. affiliates of the foreign parent(s)



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

DIRECT OWNERSHIP — Continued

Use only if you need to enter more owners after items **11** and **12** on the previous page.

Ownership held directly by foreign parent(s) of this affiliate—Give name of each foreign parent with direct ownership	Country of incorporation or organization (if a business enterprise) or residence (if an individual). For individuals, see instruction V.G. on page 25.	Voting interest		BEA USE ONLY
		Close FY 2022 (1)	Close FY 2021 (2)	
1019		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1020		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1021		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1022		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1023		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1024		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1025		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1026		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3

INDIRECT OWNERSHIP — Continued

Use only if you need to enter more owners after items **13** and **14** on the previous page.

Ownership held indirectly by foreign parent(s) of this U.S. affiliate through another U.S. affiliate—Give name of each higher tier U.S. affiliate with direct ownership in this U.S. affiliate	Country of incorporation or organization (if a business enterprise) or residence (if an individual). For individuals, see instruction V.G. on page 25.	Voting interest		BEA USE ONLY
		Close FY 2022 (1)	Close FY 2021 (2)	
1065		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1066		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1067		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1068		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1069		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1070		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1071		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3
1072		1 _____ . ____%	2 _____ . ____%	3

Part II – Financial and Operating Data of U.S. Affiliate

Section A – INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION AND TOTAL SALES OF FULLY CONSOLIDATED U.S. AFFILIATE

16 What is (are) the major product(s) and/or service(s) of the fully consolidated 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. (For example, "manufacture widgets.")

1163 0

Enter the 4-digit International Surveys Industry (ISI) code(s) and the sales associated with each code in items **17** through **20**.

Book publishers, printers, and real estate investment trusts — See instructions 17–22 on page 21.

Holding company (ISI code 5512) is often an invalid industry classification for a conglomerate. A conglomerate must determine its industry code based on the activities of the fully consolidated domestic U.S. business enterprise.

Column 1 – ISI Code — See the Summary of Industry Classifications on page 14. For a full explanation of each code, see the *Guide to Industry Classifications for International Surveys, 2022* located at www.bea.gov/naics_2022. **For an inactive affiliate, base the industry classification(s) on its last active period; for "start-ups" with no sales, show the intended activities.**

Column 2 – Sales

INCLUDE

- Total sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, returns, allowances, and discounts.
- Fees and commissions.
- Revenues generated during the year from the operations of a discontinued business segment.
- ONLY finance and insurance companies and units should report dividends and interest. Companies involved with repos and reverse repos see instructions 17–22 on page 21.
- Total income of holding companies including income (loss) from equity investments in unconsolidated U.S. and foreign business enterprises, certain gains (losses), other income, plus sales and gross operating revenue, if any.

EXCLUDE

- Investment gains and losses reported in item **53**.
- Sales or consumption taxes levied directly on the consumer.
- Excise taxes levied directly on manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.
- Gains or losses from DISPOSALS of discontinued operations and gains and losses from derivative instruments (report as certain gains (losses) in item **53**).
- Dividends and interest earned by non-finance and non-insurance companies and units.

	ISI code (1)	Sales (2)			
		\$ Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
17 Enter code of industry with largest sales.....	1164				000
18 Enter code of industry with 2nd largest sales	1165				000
19 Enter code of industry with 3rd largest sales.....	1166				000
20 Enter code of industry with 4th largest sales.....	1167				000
21 Sales not accounted for above – Items 17 through 20 must all have entries if amounts are entered in this item	1173				000
22 Total sales or gross operating revenues (excluding sales taxes) – Sum of items 17 through 21 , column 2.....	1174				000

Section B – OTHER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA FOR FY 2022

		\$ Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
23 Net income (loss) – After provision for U.S. Federal, state, and local income taxes.....	2159				000
24 Employee compensation — Base compensation on payroll records. Employee compensation must cover compensation charged as an expense on the income statement, charged to inventories, or capitalized during the reporting period. INCLUDE wages and salaries and employee benefit plans. EXCLUDE compensation related to activities of a prior period, such as compensation capitalized or charged to inventories in prior periods. EXCLUDE compensation of contract workers and other workers not carried on the payroll of this U.S. affiliate. See instruction 24 on page 21.....	2253				000
25 Research and development (R&D) performed BY the U.S. affiliate — INCLUDE all costs incurred in performing R&D, including depreciation, amortization, wages and salaries, taxes, materials and supplies, overhead — whether or not allocated to others — and all other indirect costs. EXCLUDE the cost of R&D funded by the U.S. affiliate but performed by others. See instruction 25 starting on page 21.....	2403				000
26 Expenditures for land and other property, plant, and equipment — INCLUDE all purchases by, or transfers (at net book value) to, the U.S. affiliate of land, mineral and timber rights, and other property, plant, and equipment. Also INCLUDE capitalized and expensed exploration and development expenditures. EXCLUDE expenditures made in prior years that are reclassified in the current year. Also EXCLUDE land and other property, plant, and equipment obtained through the acquisition of or merger with another company during the year. DO NOT net out sales and other dispositions of property, plant, and equipment from the expenditures reported in this item.....	2390				000
27 Gross book value of all land and other property, plant, and equipment at close of FY 2022.....	2397				000

BEA USE ONLY

2596

Part II – Financial and Operating Data of U.S. Affiliate – Continued

Section C – U.S. TRADE IN GOODS BY U.S. AFFILIATE ON A SHIPPED BASIS

Report the value of goods exported and imported by the U.S. affiliate during the fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022. EXCLUDE services. Software publishers see the discussion under packaged general use computer software on page 22. Report amounts on a “shipped basis.” See instructions 28–29 on page 22 for details of what to include in these items.

		\$ Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
28 Exports, including capital goods – Shipped by U.S. affiliate to foreign persons (valued f.a.s. U.S. port)	2502	1			000
29 Imports, including capital goods – Shipped to U.S. affiliate by foreign persons (valued f.a.s. foreign port)	2515	1			000

Section D – BALANCE SHEET

Insurance companies – see special instructions starting on page 23.

		Close FY 2022				
		\$ Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.	
30 Total assets	2109	1			000	
31 Total liabilities	2114	1			000	<input type="checkbox"/> Check box if total liabilities are zero
32 Total owners' equity — Item 30 minus item 31	2120	1			000	

Section E – EMPLOYMENT AND PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT BY LOCATION

Complete the schedule on the following page for up to five or fifteen states (whichever is applicable based on the instructions in item **33**), in which the U.S. affiliate has operations. If the U.S. affiliate has activities in more than five (or fifteen) states, report those states for which the number of employees (column (3)) is largest. If the number of employees is zero or insignificant, use the gross book value of all land and other property, plant, and equipment (column (5)), to determine the five (or fifteen) states.

Column 3 – Number of employees at close of FY 2022 – INCLUDE only employees of those U.S. business enterprises that are fully consolidated into the reporting U.S. affiliate. Do not consolidate or include employees of foreign business enterprises or operations, whether incorporated or unincorporated. INCLUDE all employees on the payroll at the end of the fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022, including part-time employees. EXCLUDE contract workers. A count taken at some other date during the reporting period may be given provided it is a reasonable estimate of the number on the payroll at the end of the fiscal year. **Location** of employees is the U.S. state, territory, or possession in which the person is permanently employed.

Column 4 – Complete this column ONLY if the U.S. affiliate is majority-owned by foreign parent(s). INCLUDE all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing plants in the state. INCLUDE administrative office and other auxiliary employees located at an operating plant and who serve only that plant. EXCLUDE all other employees on the payrolls of administrative offices or other auxiliary units. Administrative office and other auxiliary employees are defined on page 7 in item **51**.

Column 5 – INCLUDE land and other property, plant, and equipment items, whether carried as investments, in fixed asset accounts, or in other balance sheet accounts. INCLUDE land held for resale, for investment purposes, and all other land owned. INCLUDE land and other property, plant, and equipment on finance lease from others, but EXCLUDE that on finance lease to others. INCLUDE property you own that you lease to others under operating leases. Value land and other property, plant, and equipment at historical cost before any allowances for depreciation or depletion.

Part II – Financial and Operating Data of U.S. Affiliate – Continued

33 Choose one of the following three options to complete the following schedule based on the size of the U.S. affiliate (total assets, sales or gross operating revenues, or net income (loss)) and whether it is majority- or minority-owned by foreign parent(s). Consider the U.S. affiliate in total, not just the foreign parent's share of the affiliate. Mark (X) one.

- ¹¹⁰² 1 Minority-owned with size greater than \$300 million – Complete **columns 3 and 5** of the following schedule for **up to fifteen states**.
- 2 Minority-owned with size greater than \$60 million up to \$300 million – Complete **columns 3 and 5** of the following schedule for **up to five states**.
- 3 Majority-owned with size greater than \$60 million up to \$300 million – Complete **all columns** of the following schedule for **up to five states**.

Sum the data for the remaining states on line 49 if the affiliate has operations in more than fifteen or five states, respectively.

BEA USE ONLY (1)	STATE — <i>Enter name</i> Enter name of U.S. state, territory or possession on the lines below. Additional instructions for items 34–50 are found on page 22	BEA USE ONLY (2)	Number of employees at close of FY 2022		If U.S. affiliate is majority-owned by foreign parent(s), report the portion of employees in column (3) that are manufacturing employees	Gross book value (historical cost) of all land and other property, plant, and equipment wherever carried on balance sheet, FY 2022 closing balance Total equals item 27 .			
			(3) Number	(4) Number		(5) \$ Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
1	34	2	3	4	5				000
1	35	2	3	4	5				000
1	36	2	3	4	5				000
1	37	2	3	4	5				000
1	38	2	3	4	5				000
1	39	2	3	4	5				000
1	40	2	3	4	5				000
1	41	2	3	4	5				000
1	42	2	3	4	5				000
1	43	2	3	4	5				000
1	44	2	3	4	5				000
1	45	2	3	4	5				000
1	46	2	3	4	5				000
1	47	2	3	4	5				000
1	48	2	3	4	5				000
1	49 Employment and property, plant, and equipment not accounted for above 2764	2	3	4	5				000
1	50 TOTAL — <i>Sum of items 34 through 49</i> 2700	2	3	4	5				000

51 Administrative office and other auxiliary employees that service more than one industry – Of the total number of employees reported in item **50**, how many are administrative office and other auxiliary unit employees that service more than one industry? INCLUDE employees at corporate headquarters, central administrative, and regional offices, and operating units that provide administration and management or support services (such as accounting, data processing, legal, research and development and testing, and warehousing) to more than one industry. EXCLUDE employees that provide administration and management or support for only one industry..... 1178

Number of administrative and other auxiliary employees

3

1

BEA USE ONLY 2598

Part II – Financial and Operating Data of U.S. Affiliate – Continued

Section F — OTHER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA (MAJORITY-OWNED U.S. AFFILIATES)

52 Did the sum of the ownership interests (both direct and indirect) held by ALL foreign parents in the voting securities (or an equivalent interest) of this U.S. affiliate EXCEED 50 percent as of the end of the U.S. affiliate's fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022? "Voting interest" is defined in instructions 11–15 starting on page 20.

¹¹⁰¹ 1 **Yes** – Continue with item **53**. 2 **No** – Skip to item **63**, then continue on page 8.

NOTE: Complete items 53 through 62 ONLY if item 52 is answered "Yes"

	\$ Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
53 Certain gains (losses), included in item 23, net income (loss) – Report at gross amount before income tax effect. Report income tax effect in item 54 . See instruction 53 on page 23 for details of what to include in this item 2151	1			000
54 Income taxes – Provision for U.S. Federal, state, and local incomes taxes. INCLUDE the income tax effect of certain gains (losses) reported in item 53 . EXCLUDE production royalty payments. 2156	1			000
55 Interest income from all sources (including foreign parents and affiliates), after deduction of taxes withheld by the payer. Do not net against interest expense (item 56). 2400	1			000
56 Interest expense plus interest capitalized, paid or due to all payees (including to foreign parents and affiliates), before deduction of U.S. tax withheld by the affiliate. Do not net against interest income (item 55). 2401	1			000
BEA USE ONLY 2599				

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OR GROSS OPERATING REVENUES

Distribute sales or gross operating revenues among three categories — sales of goods, sales of services, and investment income. For the purpose of this distribution, "goods" are normally outputs that are tangible and "services" are normally outputs that are intangible. When a sale consists of both goods and services and cannot be unbundled (i.e., the goods and services are not separately billed), classify the sales as goods or services based on whichever accounts for a majority of the value.

NOTE — Before completing this section, see the instructions for items 58 through 60 on page 23.

Utilities and oil & gas producers and distributors — To the extent feasible, revenues are to be allocated between sales of goods and sales of services. Revenues earned from the sale of a product (e.g., electricity, natural gas, oil, water, etc.) are to be reported as sales of goods. Revenues earned from the distribution or transmission of a product (e.g., fees received for the use of transmission lines, pipelines, etc.) are to be reported as sales of services.

	\$ Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
57 Total sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes — Equals item 22 , column 2, and also sum of items 58 through 60 2243	1			000
58 Sales of goods 2244	1			000
59 Investment income included in gross operating revenues. Include ALL interest and dividends generated by finance and insurance subsidiaries or units. 2245	1			000
60 Sales of services, total — Sum of items 61 and 62 2246	1			000
61 To U.S. persons or entities 2247	1			000
62 To foreign persons or entities 2257	1			000

CROSS-BORDER SERVICES TRANSACTIONS

63 Did this U.S. affiliate receive payments or credits from, or make payments or issue credits to, persons or entities located outside of the United States for any of the items listed below?

- Royalties, license fees, and other fees for the use or sale of intangible property.
- Services, including, but not limited to: accounting, advertising, computer, construction and related services, consulting, data base, financial, insurance, legal, management, operational leasing, public relations, and research and development services.

¹¹⁸⁶ 1 **Yes** 2 **No**

FOREIGN PARENT AND UBO INDUSTRY CODES

Note: “ISI codes” are International Surveys Industry codes, as given in the *Guide to Industry Classifications for International Surveys, 2022*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>01 Government and government-owned or -sponsored enterprise, or quasi-government organization or agency</p> <p>02 Pension fund — Government run</p> <p>03 Pension fund — Privately run</p> <p>04 Estate, trust, or nonprofit organization</p> <p>05 Individual</p> <p>Private business enterprise, investment organization, or group engaged in:</p> <p>06 Insurance (ISI codes 5242, 5243, 5249)</p> <p>07 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (ISI codes 1110–1140)</p> <p>08 Mining (ISI codes 2111–2127)</p> <p>09 Construction (ISI codes 2360–2380)</p> <p>10 Transportation and warehousing (ISI codes 4810–4939)</p> <p>11 Utilities (ISI codes 2211–2213)</p> <p>12 Wholesale and retail trade (ISI codes 4231–4596)</p> <p>13 Banking, including bank holding companies (ISI codes 5221 and 5229)</p> <p>14 Holding companies, excluding bank holding companies (ISI codes 5512 and 5513)</p> <p>15 Other finance (ISI codes 5223, 5224, 5231, 5238, that part of ISI code 5252 that is not estates and trusts, and ISI code 5331)</p> | <p>16 Real estate (ISI code 5310)</p> <p>17 Information (ISI codes 5121–5192)</p> <p>18 Professional, scientific, and technical services (ISI codes 5411–5419)</p> <p>19 Other services (ISI codes 1150, 2132, 2133, 5321, 5329, and 5611–8130)</p> <p>Manufacturing, including fabricating, assembling, and processing of goods:</p> <p>20 Food (ISI codes 3111–3119)</p> <p>21 Beverages and tobacco products (ISI codes 3121 and 3122)</p> <p>22 Pharmaceuticals and medicine (ISI code 3254)</p> <p>23 Other chemicals (ISI codes 3251–3259, except 3254)</p> <p>24 Nonmetallic mineral products (ISI codes 3271–3279)</p> <p>25 Primary and fabricated metal products (ISI codes 3311–3329)</p> <p>26 Computer and electronic products (ISI codes 3341–3346)</p> <p>27 Machinery (ISI codes 3331–3339)</p> <p>28 Electrical equipment, appliances and components (ISI codes 3351–3359)</p> <p>29 Motor vehicles and parts (ISI codes 3361–3363)</p> <p>30 Other transportation equipment (ISI codes 3364–3369)</p> <p>31 Other manufacturing (ISI codes 3130–3231, 3261, 3262, 3370–3399)</p> <p>32 Petroleum manufacturing, including integrated petroleum and petroleum refining without extraction (ISI codes 3242–3244)</p> |
|--|--|

Part III – Identification of Foreign Parent and Ultimate Beneficial Owner – Continued

Section A – IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN PARENT AND ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER (UBO) – Continued

Furnish the name, country, and industry code of the UBO. The UBO is that person or entity, 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 or entity. See instruction II.P. on page 18 for the complete definition of UBO.

NOTE: See the diagrams at the bottom of this page for examples of the UBO.

70 Is the foreign parent named in item **65** also the UBO? If the foreign parent is owned or controlled MORE THAN 50 percent by another person or entity, then the foreign parent is NOT the UBO.

3019 1 Yes – (example 1 below) – Skip to **73**

1 2 No – (examples 2A and 2B below) – Continue with **71**

71 Enter the name of the UBO of the foreign parent. If the UBO is an individual, or an associated group of individuals, enter "individual." See instruction II.D. on page 17 for the definition of associated group. Identifying the UBO as "bearer shares" is not an acceptable response.

3021 0

72 Enter country in which the UBO is incorporated or organized, if a business enterprise, or is resident, if an individual or government. Individuals – see instruction V.G. on page 25.

3022 0

BEA USE ONLY

3022 1

a. What is the city of incorporation of the UBO named in **71**? If the UBO is an individual or government entity, enter N/A.

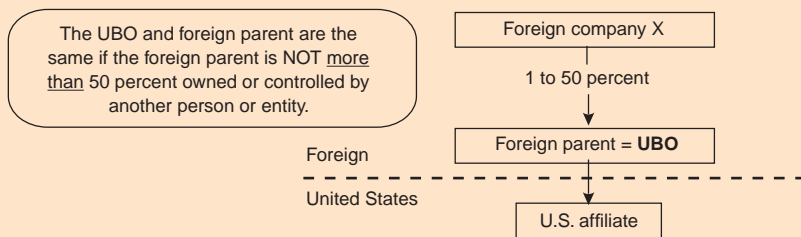
3025 0

73 Enter the industry code of the UBO from the list of codes on page 10. Select the industry code that best reflects the consolidated worldwide sales of the UBO, including all of its majority-owned subsidiaries.

3023 1

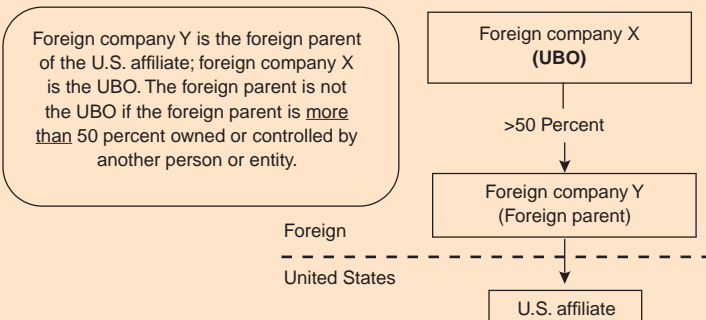
EXAMPLES OF THE ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER (UBO)

Example 1 – The UBO and foreign parent are the same

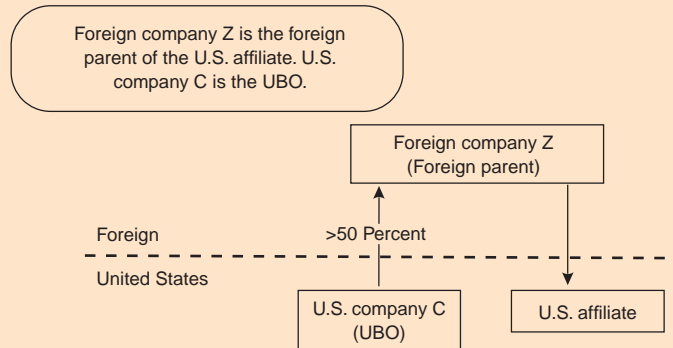


Examples 2A and 2B – The foreign parent is NOT the UBO

2A. The UBO is a foreign person or entity



2B. The UBO is a U.S. person or entity



LIST OF ALL U.S. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES FULLY CONSOLIDATED INTO THE REPORTING U.S. AFFILIATE
NOTE – If you filed a Supplement A or a computer printout of Supplement A with your 2021 BE-15 report, in lieu of completing a new Supplement A, you may substitute a copy of that Supplement A or computer printout that has been updated to show any additions, deletions, or other changes.

Name of U.S. affiliate as shown on page 1

Supplement A must be completed by a reporting affiliate that consolidates financial and operating data of any other U.S. business enterprises. The number of U.S. business enterprises listed below plus the reporting U.S. business enterprise must agree with item **9** on page 3.

Primary Employer Identification Number as shown in item **3** on page 3.

5110

1

	If the affiliate has changed since last report, please select the reason. If it is new, please select the corresponding "new" transaction type	If affiliate is new since last report, please enter the date the U.S. business enterprise was acquired or established	Name of each U.S. business enterprise consolidated (as represented in item 9 on page 3) (1)	Employer Identification Number used to file income and payroll taxes (2)	Name of U.S. business enterprise which holds the direct ownership interest in the U.S. business enterprise listed in column 1 (3)	Percent of direct voting ownership that the entity named in column 3 holds in the entity named in column 1. – Enter percent to nearest tenth. (4)
5111				–		. %
5112				–		. %
5113				–		. %
5114				–		. %
5115				–		. %
5116				–		. %
5117				–		. %
5118				–		. %
5119				–		. %
5120				–		. %
5121				–		. %
5122				–		. %
5123				–		. %
5124				–		. %
5125				–		. %
5126				–		. %
5127				–		. %
5128				–		. %
5129				–		. %
5130				–		. %
5131				–		. %
5132				–		. %

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 2021 BE-15 report, in lieu of completing a new Supplement B, you may substitute a copy of that Supplement B or computer printout that has been updated to show any additions, deletions, or other changes.

Name of U.S. affiliate as shown on page 1

Supplement B must be completed by a reporting affiliate which files a BE-12B 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 **10**, on page 4.

BEA USE ONLY	If the affiliate has changed since last report, please select the reason. If it is new, please select the corresponding "new" transaction type	If affiliate is new since last report, please enter the date the U.S. business enterprise was acquired or established	Name of each U.S. affiliate in which a direct interest is held but that is not listed in Supplement A (1)	Address Provide number, street, city, state, and ZIP Code (2)	Employer Identification Number used to file income and payroll taxes (3)	Percent of direct voting ownership interest that the fully consolidated U.S. business enterprise named on page 1, holds in the entity named in column 1. – Enter percent to nearest tenth. (4)
1 6211	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6212	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6213	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6214	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6215	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6216	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6217	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6218	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6219	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6220	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %
1 6221	7	4	2	3	5 –	6 . %

2022 BENCHMARK SURVEY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES BE-12B INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: Instructions in section IV are cross referenced by number to the items located on pages 2 to 9.

Authority – This survey is being conducted pursuant to the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (P.L. 94-472., 90 Stat. 2059, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108, as amended, hereinafter “the Act”), and the filing of reports is MANDATORY pursuant to Section 5(b)(2) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 3104).

A response is required from persons (in the broad sense, including companies) subject to the reporting requirements of the BE-12 survey whether or not contacted by BEA. Also, persons contacted by BEA, either by being sent a report form or by other written inquiry, concerning being subject to reporting must respond pursuant to section 801.3 of 15 CFR, Chapter VIII. This may be accomplished by completing and submitting Form BE-12A, BE-12B, BE-12C, or BE-12 Claim For Not Filing, whichever is applicable, by **May 31, 2023**.

Penalties – Whoever fails to report shall be subject to a civil penalty and to injunctive relief commanding such person to comply, or both. Whoever willfully fails to report shall be fined 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 (22 U.S.C. 3105). The civil penalties are subject to inflationary adjustments. Those adjustments are found in 15 C.F.R. 6.4.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The control number for this survey is at the top of page 1.

Respondent Burden – Public reporting burden for this BE-12B is estimated to vary from 2 to 12.5 hours per response, with an average of 7.5 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, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 0608-0042, Washington, DC 20503.

Confidentiality – The Act provides that your report to this Bureau is CONFIDENTIAL and may be used only for analytical or statistical purposes. Without your prior written permission, the information filed in your report CANNOT be presented in a manner that allows it to be individually identified. Your report CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. Copies retained in your files are immune from legal process. Per the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015, your data are protected from cybersecurity risks through security monitoring of the BEA information systems.

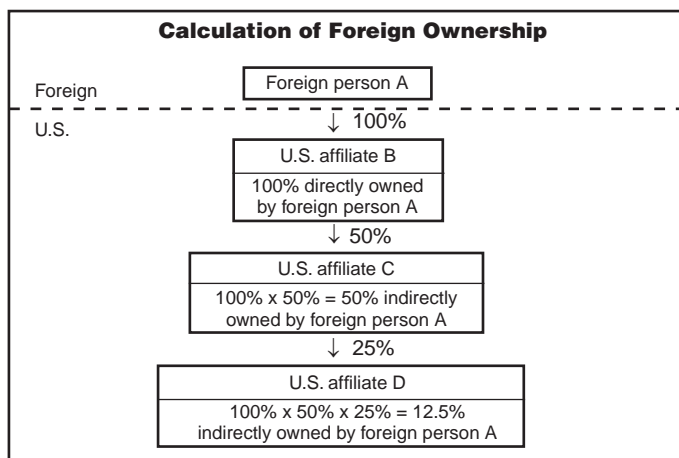
I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Who must report – A BE-12 report is required for each U.S. affiliate, i.e., for each U.S. business enterprise in which a foreign person or entity 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 fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022. Certain private funds may be exempt from filing; see item (f) of the BE-12 Claim for Not Filing for more information.

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

Indirect ownership interest in a 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 multiplied by that first enterprise’s direct ownership percentage in the second U.S. business enterprise, multiplied by 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.

Example: In the diagram below, foreign person A owns 100% of the voting stock of U.S. affiliate B; U.S. affiliate B owns 50% of the voting stock of U.S. affiliate C; and U.S. affiliate C owns 25% of the voting stock of U.S. affiliate D. Therefore, U.S. affiliate B is 100% directly owned by foreign person A; U.S. affiliate C is 50% indirectly owned by foreign person A; and U.S. affiliate D is 12.5% indirectly owned by foreign person A.



A report is required even if the foreign person’s voting interest in the U.S. business enterprise was established or acquired during the reporting period.

Beneficial, not record, ownership is the basis of the reporting criteria. Voting securities, voting stock, and voting interest all have the same general meaning and are used interchangeably throughout these instructions and the report forms.

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.

Agencies and representative offices – U.S. representative offices, agents, and employees of a foreign person or entity that meet the criteria outlined below are not considered to be U.S. affiliates, and therefore, should not be reported on Forms BE-12A, BE-12B, or BE-12C. However, a foreign person’s or entity’s disbursements to maintain U.S. sales and representative offices must be reported on Form BE-125, Quarterly Survey of Transactions in Selected Services and Intellectual Property with Foreign Persons. Copies of Form BE-125 are available on the BEA Web site at: www.bea.gov/ssb.

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS – Continued

A U.S. presence of a foreign person or entity (or their representative(s)) is considered a U.S. sales promotion or representative office if:

1. It is engaged only in sales promotion, representational activities, public relations activities, or the gathering of market information, on behalf of the foreign person or entity;
2. It does not produce revenue (other than funds from the foreign person or entity to cover its expenses); and
3. It has minimal assets held either in its own name or in the name of the foreign person or entity.

A U.S. presence of a foreign person or entity (or their representative(s)) that produces revenue for its own account from goods or services it provides to others is considered a U.S. affiliate and is subject to the BE-12 reporting requirements.

1. Which form to file – Review the questions below and the flow chart on this page to determine if your U.S. business enterprise is required to file the BE-12 survey. Blank forms can be found at: www.bea.gov/fdi.

a. Were at least 10 percent of the voting rights in your business enterprise directly or indirectly owned by a foreign person or entity at the end of your fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022?

- Yes — Continue with question b.
 No — File Form BE-12 Claim for Not Filing by May 31, 2023.

b. Were more than 50 percent of the voting rights in this U.S. business enterprise owned by another U.S. affiliate at the end of this U.S. business enterprise's fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022?

- Yes — Continue with question c.
 No — Skip to question d. NOTE: Your business is hereafter referred to as a "U.S. affiliate."

c. Do different foreign persons hold a direct and an indirect ownership interest in this U.S. business enterprise (exception c to the consolidation rules)? (The consolidation rules are found in instruction IV.2. starting on page 18.)

- Yes — Continue with question d. NOTE: Your business is hereafter referred to as a "U.S. affiliate."
 No — This U.S. business enterprise must be consolidated on the BE-12 report of the U.S. affiliate that owns it more than 50 percent. File the BE-12 Claim for Not Filing with page 1 and item (e) on page 3 completed by May 31, 2023. Notify the U.S. affiliate that owns this affiliate more than 50 percent, and have them consolidate your data into their report.

d. Did **any one** of the items – Total assets, Sales or gross operating revenues, or Net income (loss) – for the U.S. affiliate (not just the foreign parent's share) exceed \$60 million at the end of, or for, its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022?

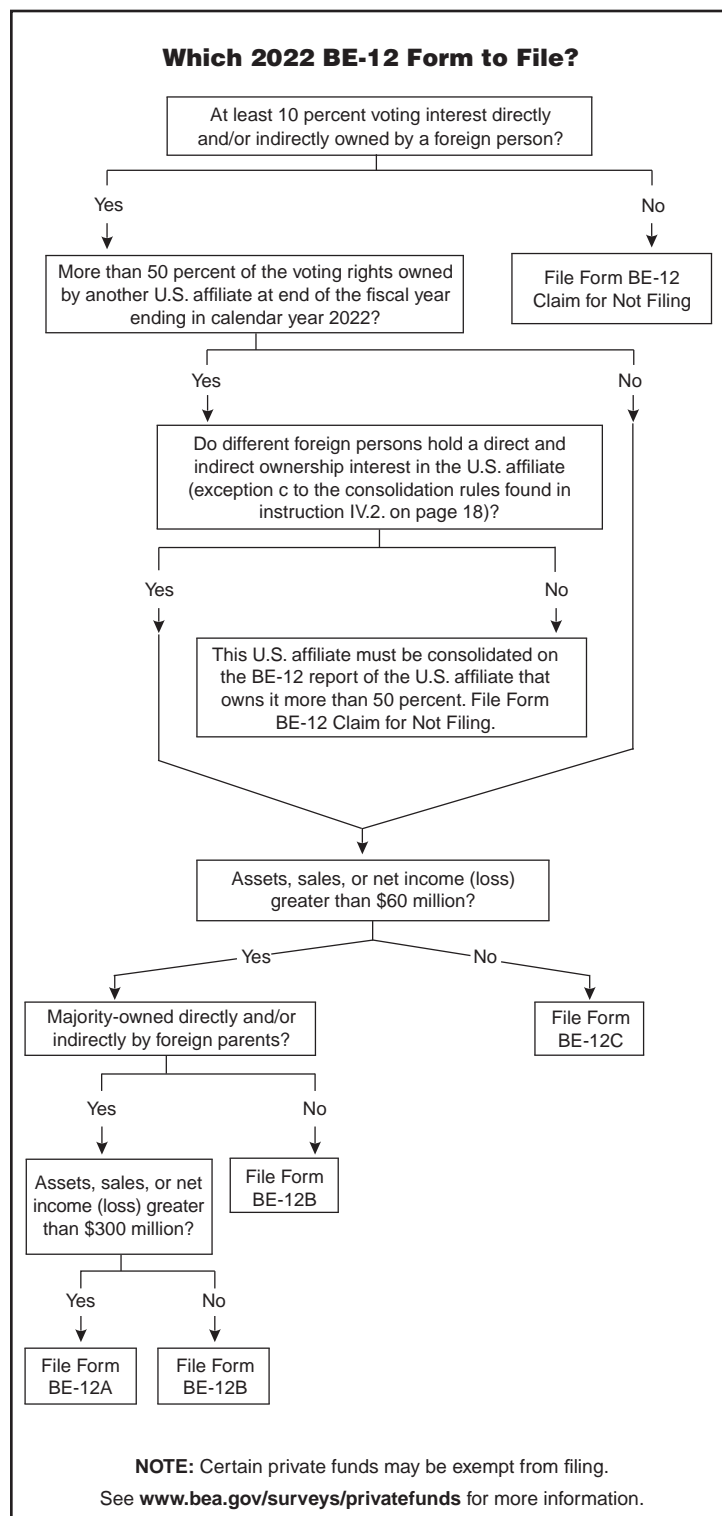
- Yes — Continue with question e.
 No – File Form BE-12C by May 31, 2023.

e. Was the U.S. affiliate **majority-owned** by its foreign parent(s) at the end of its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022? (A U.S. affiliate is "majority-owned" if the combined direct and indirect ownership interests of **all** foreign parents of the U.S. affiliate exceed 50 percent.)

- Yes — Continue with question f.
 No — File Form BE-12B by May 31, 2023.

f. Did **any one** of the items – Total assets, Sales or gross operating revenues, or Net income (loss) – for the U.S. affiliate (not just the foreign parent's share) exceed \$300 million at the end of, or for, its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022?

- Yes — File Form BE-12A by May 31, 2023.
 No — File Form BE-12B by May 31, 2023.



I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS – Continued

2. Who must file Form BE-12B – 2022 Benchmark Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States?

A Form BE-12B must be completed and filed by May 31, 2023, by each U.S. business enterprise that was a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person at the end of its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022, if:

- a. **On a fully consolidated, or, in the case of real estate investments, an aggregated basis, any one** of the following three items – Total assets (do not net out liabilities), **or** Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, **or** Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes – for the U.S. affiliate (not just the foreign parent's share) exceeded \$60 million (positive or negative) at the end of, or for, its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022, **and EITHER b. OR c.** below is applicable.
- b. The ownership or control (both direct and indirect) by **all** foreign parents in the **voting securities** of an incorporated U.S. business enterprise (or an equivalent interest of an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise) at the end of the fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022, was **50 percent or less** (i.e., the voting securities, or equivalent interest were **not majority-owned** by foreign parents), **or**
- c. The ownership or control (both direct and indirect) by all foreign parents in the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business enterprise (or an equivalent interest of an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise) at the end of the fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022, exceeded 50 percent (i.e., the voting securities or equivalent interest were majority-owned by foreign parents), and on a fully consolidated, or, in the case of real estate investments, on an aggregated basis, **none** of the following three items – Total assets (do not net out liabilities), **or** Sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, **or** Net income after provision for U.S. income taxes – for the U.S. affiliate (not just the foreign parent's share) exceeded \$300 million (positive or negative) at the end of, or for, its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022.

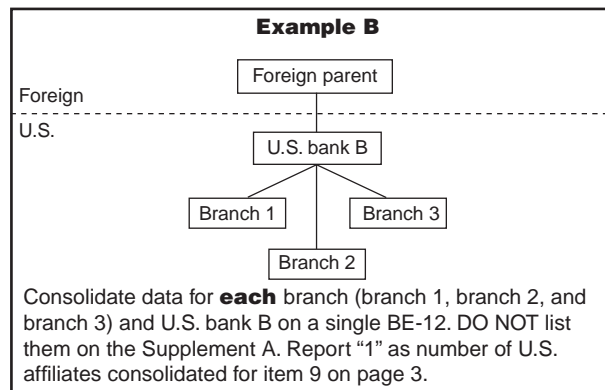
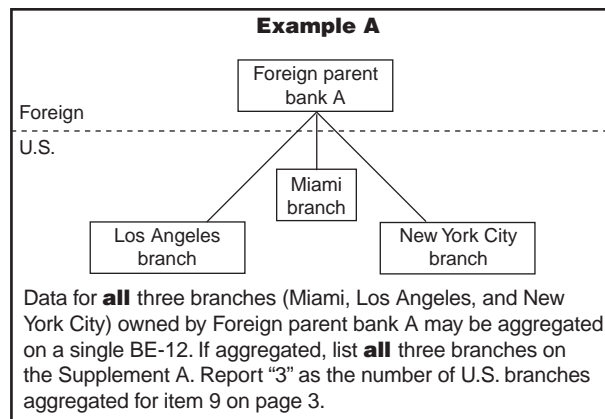
B. Aggregation of real estate investments – Aggregate all real estate investments of a foreign person for the purpose of applying the reporting criteria. Use a single report form to report the aggregate holdings, unless BEA has granted permission to do otherwise. Those holdings not aggregated must be reported separately. Real estate is discussed more fully in instruction V.C. starting on page 24.

C. Aggregated reporting for banks – All U.S. branches and agencies (including International Banking Facilities) directly owned by a foreign bank may be aggregated on a single BE-12.

U.S. branches and agencies, directly owned by the foreign parent, that are aggregated on this report should be counted separately and listed separately on the Supplement A to this form. See Example A in the next column.

U.S. branches and agencies, owned by a U.S. bank affiliate, should be consolidated on this report but **not** counted separately and **not** listed separately on the Supplement A to this form. See Example B in the next column.

Note that subsequent filings of form BE-15 annual reports and Form BE-605 quarterly reports with BEA, if required, must be on the same aggregated basis. If all U.S. branches and agencies directly owned by a foreign bank are not aggregated on a single report, then each branch or agency must file a separate BE-12.



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 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated business enterprise.

II. DEFINITIONS – Continued

- G. Foreign direct investment in the United States** means the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one foreign person of 10 percent 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 profit making 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 percent 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.
- 1. Majority-owned U.S. affiliate** means a U.S. affiliate in which the combined direct and indirect voting interest of all foreign parents of the U.S. affiliate exceeds 50 percent.
- 2. Minority-owned U.S. affiliate** means a U.S. affiliate in which the combined direct and indirect voting interest of all foreign parents of the U.S. affiliate is 50 percent or less.
- L. Foreign parent** is a foreign person that directly or indirectly holds a voting interest of 10 percent or more in the U.S. affiliate. It is 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 percent of the person below it up to and including that person which is not owned more than 50 percent 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 percent by the person above it.
- N. U.S. corporation** means a business enterprise incorporated in the United States.
- O. Intermediary** means any agent, nominee, manager, custodian, trust, or any person acting in a similar capacity.
- P. Ultimate beneficial owner (UBO)** is that person, proceeding up the ownership chain beginning with and including the foreign parent, in which no other entity has more than 50 percent direct voting interest. Note: Stockholders of a closely or privately held corporation are normally considered to be an associated group and may be a UBO.
- Q. 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, bank holding companies, and financial holding companies under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.
- R. 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. Finance 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 asset 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 contemplated.

- S. Private fund** refers to the same class of financial entities defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission as private funds on Form PF: "any issuer that would be an investment company as defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 but for section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of ...[that] Act."

III. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- A. Changes in the reporting entity** – DO NOT restate close fiscal year 2021 balances for changes in the consolidated reporting entity that occurred during fiscal year 2022. The close fiscal year 2021 balances should represent the reporting entity as it existed at the close of fiscal year 2021.
- B. Required information not available** – Make all reasonable efforts to obtain the information required for reporting. Answer every item except where specifically exempt. Indicate when only partial information is available.
- C. Estimates** – If actual figures are not available, provide estimates and label them as such. When items cannot be fully subdivided as required, provide totals and an estimated breakdown of the totals.

Certain sections of the Form BE-12B require data that may not normally be maintained in a company's customary accounting records. Precise answers for these items may present the respondent with a substantial burden beyond what is intended by BEA. This may be especially true for items 28 and 29, U.S. trade in goods by U.S. affiliate on a shipped basis; items 34 through 50, employment data disaggregated by State; and items 57 through 62, distribution of sales or gross operating revenues by whether the sales were goods, investment income, or services, and the distribution of services by transactor. Therefore, the answers in these sections may be reasonable estimates based upon the informed judgment of persons in the responding organization, sampling techniques, prorations based on related data, etc. However, the estimating procedures used should be consistently applied on all BEA surveys.

- D. Space on form insufficient** – When space on a form is insufficient to permit a full answer to any item, provide the required information on supplementary sheets, appropriately labeled and referenced to the item number on the form.

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE REPORT FORM

NOTE: Instructions in section IV. are cross referenced by number to the items located on pages 2 to 14.

2 Consolidation rules

Consolidated reporting by the U.S. affiliate – A U.S. affiliate must file on a fully consolidated **domestic U.S.** basis, including the full consolidation of all U.S. business enterprises proceeding down each ownership chain whose voting securities are more than 50 percent owned by the U.S. business enterprise above. The fully consolidated entity is considered one U.S. affiliate.

A foreign person holding real estate investments that are reportable on the BE-12 must aggregate all such holdings. See Instruction I.B. on page 17 and V.C. starting on page 24 for details.

Do not prepare your BE-12 report using the proportionate consolidation method. Except as noted in 2.b. and 2.c. on page 19, consolidate all majority-owned U.S. business enterprises into your BE-12 report.

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE REPORT FORM – Continued

Unless the exceptions discussed below apply, any deviation from these consolidation rules must be approved in writing each year by BEA. If you file deconsolidated reports, you must file the same type of reports (i.e., BE-12A or BE-12B) that would have been required if a consolidated report was filed.

Report majority-owned subsidiaries, if not consolidated, on the BE-12B using the equity method of accounting. DO NOT eliminate intercompany accounts (e.g., receivables or liabilities) for affiliates not consolidated.

Exceptions to consolidated reporting – Note: If a U.S. business enterprise is not consolidated into another U.S. affiliate's BE-12 report, then it **must** be listed on the Supplement B of another U.S. affiliate's BE-12 report, and each U.S. affiliate not consolidated **must** file its own Form BE-12.

a. DO NOT CONSOLIDATE FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES, BRANCHES, OPERATIONS, OR INVESTMENTS NO MATTER WHAT THE PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP.

Include foreign holdings owned 20 percent or more using the equity method of accounting. DO NOT report employment, land, and other property, plant, and equipment and DO NOT eliminate intercompany accounts (e.g., receivables or liabilities) for holdings reported using the equity method.

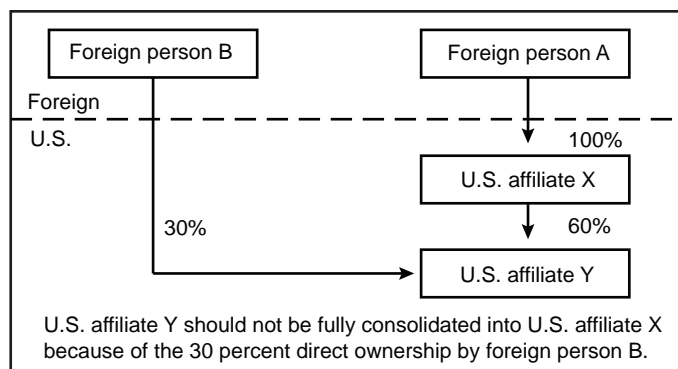
DO NOT list any foreign holdings of the U.S. affiliate on the Supplement B.

Oil and gas sites owned by U.S. affiliates and located outside of U.S. claimed territorial waters are to be treated as foreign subsidiaries of the U.S. affiliates if they meet one of the following criteria: (1) they are incorporated in a foreign country; (2) they are set up as a branch; or (3) they have a physical presence in a foreign country as evidenced by property, plant and equipment or employees located in that country.

Real estate located outside the United States that is owned by the U.S. affiliate and generates revenues for, or reimbursements to, the U.S. affiliate, or that facilitates the foreign operations of the U.S. affiliate is a foreign subsidiary and should not be consolidated on this BE-12 report.

b. Special consolidation rules apply to U.S. affiliates that are limited partnerships or that have an ownership interest in a U.S. limited partnership. These rules can be found on our web site at: www.bea.gov/limitedpartner12. Also see instruction 8.b. on page 20 for additional information about partnerships.

c. 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-12 report. (See diagram below.)



If this exception applies, reflect the indirect ownership interest, even if more than 50 percent, on the balance sheet and income statement of the owning U.S. affiliate's BE-12 report on an equity basis. For example, using the situation shown in the diagram above, U.S. affiliate X must treat its 60 percent ownership interest in U.S. affiliate Y as an equity investment. DO NOT eliminate intercompany accounts (e.g., receivables or liabilities) for affiliates not consolidated.

6 Reporting period – The report covers the U.S. affiliate's 2022 fiscal year. The affiliate's 2022 fiscal year is defined as the affiliate's financial reporting year that had an ending date in calendar year 2022.

Special circumstances:

a. U.S. affiliates without a financial reporting year – If a U.S. affiliate does not have a financial reporting year, its fiscal year is deemed to be the same as calendar year 2022.

b. Change in fiscal year

(1) New fiscal year ends in calendar year 2022 – A U.S. affiliate that changed the ending date of its financial reporting year should file a 2022 BE-12 report that covers the 12 month period prior to the new fiscal year end date. The following example illustrates the reporting requirements.

Example 1: U.S. affiliate A had a June 30, 2021 fiscal year end date but changed its 2022 fiscal year end date to March 31. Affiliate A should file a 2022 BE-12 report covering the 12 month period from April 1, 2021, to March 31, 2022.

(2) No fiscal year ending in calendar year 2022 – If a change in fiscal year results in a U.S. affiliate not having a fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022, the affiliate **should file a 2022 BE-12 report that covers 12 months.** The following example illustrates the reporting requirements.

Example 2: U.S. affiliate B had a December 31, 2021 fiscal year end date but changed its next fiscal year end date to March 31. Instead of having a short fiscal year ending in 2022, affiliate B decides to have a 15 month fiscal year running from January 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023. Affiliate B should file a 2022 BE-12 report covering a 12 month period ending in calendar year 2022, such as the period from April 1, 2021, to March 31, 2022.

For 2023, assuming no further changes in the fiscal year end date occur, affiliate B should file a BE-15 report covering the 12 month period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

7 Reporting for a U.S. business that became a U.S. affiliate during fiscal year 2022 —

a. A U.S. business enterprise that was newly established in fiscal year 2022 should file a report for the period starting with the establishment date up to and ending on the last day of its fiscal year that ended in calendar year 2022. DO NOT estimate amounts for a full year of operations if the first fiscal year is less than 12 months.

b. A U.S. business enterprise existing before fiscal year 2022 that became a U.S. affiliate in fiscal year 2022 should file a report covering a full 12 months of operations.

8 Reporting by unincorporated U.S. affiliates

a. Directly owned vs. indirectly owned

(1) Directly owned – Each unincorporated U.S. affiliate, including a branch, that is directly owned 10 percent or more by a foreign person should file a separate BE-12 report. Do not combine two or more directly owned U.S. affiliates on a single BE-12 report. The only exceptions are for U.S. affiliates that are real estate investments or banks. See Instruction I.B. on page 17 and Instruction V.C. on page 24 for details on real estate. See Instruction I.C. on page 17 for details on banks.

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE REPORT FORM – Continued

(2) Indirectly owned – Except as noted in the exceptions to the consolidation rules above, an indirectly owned unincorporated U.S. business enterprise that is owned more than 50 percent (voting interest) by another U.S. affiliate should be fully consolidated on the report with the U.S. affiliate that holds the voting interest greater than 50 percent. An indirectly owned unincorporated U.S. business enterprise owned 50 percent (voting interest) or less by another U.S. affiliate should file a separate BE-12 report if no other U.S. affiliate owns a voting interest of more than 50 percent.

b. Partnerships – Most partnerships are either general partnerships or limited partnerships. A general partnership usually consists of at least two general partners who together control the partnership. A limited partnership usually consists of at least one general partner and one limited partner. The general partner usually controls a limited partnership. The limited partner has a financial interest but does not usually have any voting rights (control) in a limited partnership.

Partners without voting rights (control) cannot have direct investment in a partnership. Therefore, limited partners do not usually have direct investment. The existence of direct investment in a partnership is determined by the percentage of control exercised by the partner(s). The percentage of control exercised by a partner may differ from its financial interest in the partnership.

(1) General partnerships

Determination of voting interest – “Voting interest” is defined in instructions 11-15 beginning on this page. The determination of the percentage of voting interest of a general partner is based on who controls the partnership. The percentage of voting interest is not based on the percentage of ownership in the partnership’s equity. The general partners are presumed to control a general partnership. Unless a clause to the contrary is contained in the partnership agreement, a general partnership is presumed to be controlled equally by each of the general partners. For example, if a partnership has two general partners, and nothing to the contrary is stated in the partnership agreement, each general partner is presumed to have a 50 percent voting interest. If there are three general partners, each general partner is presumed to have a one-third voting interest, etc.

Managing partners – If one general partner is designated as the managing partner, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the partnership, this does not necessarily transfer control of the partnership to the managing partner. If the managing partner must obtain approval for annual operating budgets and for decisions relating to significant management issues from the other general partners, then the managing partner does not have a 100 percent voting interest in the partnership.

(2) Limited partnerships

(a) Determination of voting interest – “Voting interest” is defined in instructions 11-15 beginning on this page. The determination of the percentage of voting interest in a limited partnership is based on who controls the partnership. The percentage of voting interest is not based on the percentage of ownership in the partnership’s equity. In most cases, the general partner is presumed to control a limited partnership, and therefore, have a 100 percent voting interest in the limited partnership. If there is more than one general partner, the partnership is presumed to be controlled equally by each of the general partners, unless a clause to the contrary is contained

in the partnership agreement. For example, if a limited partnership has two general partners, and nothing to the contrary is stated in the partnership agreement, then each general partner is presumed to have a 50 percent voting interest in the limited partnership.

Limited partners do not normally exercise any control over a limited partnership. Therefore unless a clause to the contrary is contained in the partnership agreement, limited partners are presumed to have zero voting interest in a limited partnership. If a limited partnership has one or more limited partners who are foreign persons, the foreign limited partners are presumed to have no voting interest, and, therefore, no direct investment in the limited partnership.

Managing partners – See discussion under “General Partnerships” to the left.

(b) Consolidation Rules

Special consolidation rules apply to U.S. affiliates that are limited partnerships or that have an ownership interest in a U.S. limited partnership. These rules can be found on our web site at: www.bea.gov/itdpartner12.

c. Limited Liability Companies (LLCs)

Determination of voting interest – “Voting interest” is defined in instructions for items 11-15. The determination of the percentage of voting interest in an LLC is based on who controls the LLC. The percentage of voting interest is not based on the percentage of ownership in the LLC’s equity. LLCs are presumed to be controlled equally by each of its members (owners), unless a clause to the contrary is contained in the articles of organization or in the operating agreement. For example, if an LLC has two members, and nothing to the contrary is contained in the articles of organization or in the operating agreement, then each member is presumed to have a 50 percent voting interest in the LLC; if there are three members, then each member is presumed to have a one-third voting interest in the LLC.

Managing member – If one member is designated as the managing member responsible for the day-to-day operations of the LLC, this does not necessarily transfer control of the LLC to the managing member. If the managing member must obtain approval for annual operating budgets and for decisions relating to other significant management issues from the other members, then the managing member does not have a 100 percent voting interest in the LLC.

10 U.S. affiliates NOT consolidated – Report investments in U.S. business enterprises that are not fully consolidated and that are owned 20 percent or more using either the equity method of accounting. DO NOT report employment, land, and other property, plant, and equipment and DO NOT eliminate intercompany accounts (e.g., receivables or liabilities) for holdings reported using the equity method.

You may report immaterial investments using the cost method of accounting if this treatment is consistent with your normal reporting practice. Report investments owned less than 20 percent in accordance with FASB ASC 321 or the cost basis of accounting.

List all U.S. affiliates in which this U.S. affiliate has a voting interest of at least 10 percent and that are not consolidated in this Form BE-12B on the Supplement B.

11 – 15 — Ownership — Voting interest and equity interest

a. Voting interest is the percent of ownership in the voting equity of the U.S. affiliate. Voting equity consists of ownership interests that have a say in the management of the company. Examples of voting equity include capital stock that has voting rights, and a general

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE REPORT FORM – Continued

partner's interest in a partnership. See instruction 8.b.(1) and 8.b.(2) (a), to the left, for information about determining the voting interest for partnerships. See instruction 8c for information about determining the voting interest for Limited Liability Companies.

b. Equity interest is the percent of ownership in the total equity (voting and nonvoting) of the U.S. affiliate. Nonvoting equity consists of ownership interests that do not have a say in the management of the company. An example of nonvoting equity is preferred stock that has no voting rights.

Voting interest and equity interest are not always equal.

For example, an owner can have a 100 percent voting interest in a U.S. affiliate but own less than 100 percent of the affiliate's total equity. This situation is illustrated in the following example.

Example: U.S. affiliate A has two classes of stock, common and preferred. There are 50 shares of common stock outstanding. Each common share is entitled to one vote and has an ownership interest in 1 percent of the total owners' equity amount. There are 50 shares of preferred stock outstanding. Each preferred share has an ownership interest in 1 percent of the total owners' equity amount but has no voting rights. Foreign parent B owns all 50 shares of the common stock. U.S. investors own all 50 shares of the preferred stock. Since foreign parent B owns all of the voting stock, foreign parent B has a 100 percent voting interest in U.S. affiliate A. However, since all 50 shares of the nonvoting preferred shares are owned by U.S. investors, foreign parent B has only a 50 percent equity interest in the owners' equity amount of U.S. affiliate A.

17 – 22 – Industry classification and total sales of fully consolidated U.S. affiliate

Book publishers and printers – Printing books without publishing is classified in international surveys industry (ISI) code 3231 (printing and related support activities) not ISI code 5111 (newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers).

Real estate investment trusts (REITS) – Report hybrid or mortgage REITS in ISI code 5252 (Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles). Report all other REITS in ISI code 5310 (Real estate).

Repos and reverse repos – To report sales by industry (items 17–22), interest income and interest expense associated with repos and reverse repos should be offset against one another and reported at the net amount. On the balance sheet, reverse repos should be reported as assets and included on item 30 (total assets) while repos should be reported as liabilities and included on item 31 (total liabilities).

If you are required to complete page 8, then in item 59 (investment income included in gross operating revenues) interest income and interest expense associated with repos and reverse repos should be offset against one another and reported at the net amount. However, in items 55 (interest income from all sources) and 56 (interest expense plus interest capitalized) interest income and interest expense associated with repos and reverse repos should be reported at the gross amounts.

24 Employee compensation – Base employee compensation on payroll records related to activities during the reporting period. Employee compensation includes wages and salaries and employee benefit plans.

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, profit sharing amounts, and commissions. Exclude commissions paid to persons who are not employees.

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

Wages and salaries include in-kind payments, valued at their cost, that are **clearly and primarily of benefit to the employees as consumers**. Exclude expenditures that benefit employers as well as employees, such as expenditures for plant facilities, employee training programs, and reimbursement for business expenses.

Employee benefit plans are 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, include only the contributions of the employer.

25 Research and development (R&D) performed BY the U.S. affiliate – Research and development (R&D) comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge and to devise new applications of available knowledge. This includes a) activities aimed at acquiring new knowledge or understanding without specific immediate commercial applications or uses (basic research); b) activities aimed at solving a specific problem or meeting a specific commercial objective (applied research); and c) systematic work, drawing on research and practical experience and resulting in additional knowledge, which is directed to producing new products or processes or to improving existing products or processes (development). R&D includes both direct costs such as salaries of researchers as well as administrative and overhead costs clearly associated with the company's R&D.

The term R&D does **NOT** include expenditures for:

- Costs for routine product testing, quality control, and technical services unless they are an integral part of an R&D project
- Market research
- Efficiency surveys or management studies
- Literary, artistic, or historical projects, such as films, music, or books and other publications
- Prospecting or exploration for natural resources

Basic research is the pursuit of new scientific knowledge or understanding that does not have specific immediate commercial objectives, although it may be in fields of present or potential commercial interest.

Applied research applies the findings of basic research or other existing knowledge toward discovering new scientific knowledge that has specific commercial objectives with respect to new products, services, processes, or methods.

Development is the systematic use of the knowledge or understanding gained from research or practical experience directed toward the production or significant improvement of useful products, services, processes, or methods, including the design and development of prototypes, materials, devices, and systems.

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

INCLUDE all costs incurred to support R&D performed by the affiliate. **INCLUDE** wages, salaries, and related costs; materials and supplies consumed; depreciation on R&D property and equipment, cost of computer software used in R&D activities; utilities, such as telephone, electricity, water, and gas; travel costs

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE REPORT FORM – Continued

and professional dues; property taxes and other taxes (except income taxes) incurred on account of the R&D organization or the facilities they use; insurance expenses; maintenance and repair, including maintenance of buildings and grounds; company overhead including: personnel, accounting, procurement and inventory, and salaries of research executives not on the payroll of the R&D organization. EXCLUDE capital expenditures, expenditures for tests and evaluations once a prototype becomes a production model, patent expenses, and income taxes and interest.

Does R&D include development of software and Internet applications?

Research and development activity in software and Internet applications refers only to activities with an element of uncertainty and that are intended to close knowledge gaps and meet scientific and technological needs.

R&D activity in software INCLUDES:

- Software development or improvement activities that expand scientific or technological knowledge
- Construction of new theories and algorithms in the field of computer science

R&D activity in software EXCLUDES:

- Software development that does not depend on a scientific or technological advance, such as
 - supporting or adapting existing systems
 - adding functionality to existing application programs, and
 - routine debugging of existing systems and software
- Creation of new software based on known methods and applications
- Conversion or translation of existing software and software languages
- Adaptation of a product to a specific client, unless knowledge that significantly improved the base program was added in that process

28 – 29 – U.S. trade in goods by U.S. affiliate on a shipped basis

U.S. trade in goods is the physical movements of goods between the customs area of the United States and the customs area of a foreign country. 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.

NOTE: Goods shipped by an independent carrier or a freight forwarder to or from the United States at the expense of a U.S. affiliate are imports or exports of the U.S. affiliate.

Report U.S. trade in goods on a “shipped” basis rather than a “charged” basis. The shipped basis looks at the physical movement of goods.

However, U.S. affiliates normally keep their accounting records on a “charged basis.” The “charged” basis may be used if there is no material difference between it and the “shipped” basis. However, if there is a material difference, the “shipped” basis must be used or adjustments must be made to the “charged” basis data to approximate a “shipped” basis. To adjust “charged” basis data to a “shipped” basis it may be necessary to look at export and import declarations filed with U.S. customs or shipping and receiving documents to determine the physical movement of goods.

Differences between the “charged” and “shipped” basis may be substantial. A major difference arises when a U.S. affiliate buys goods in foreign country A and sells them in foreign 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.

Timing – Only include goods actually shipped during FY 2022 regardless of when the goods were charged or consigned.

Valuation of exports and imports – Value goods f.a.s. (free alongside ship) at the port of exit. INCLUDE all costs incurred up to the point of loading the goods aboard the export carrier at the port of exit, including the selling price at the interior point of shipment (or cost if not sold), packaging costs, and inland freight and insurance. EXCLUDE all subsequent costs such as loading costs, U.S. and foreign import duties, and freight and insurance from the port of export to the port of entry.

In-transit goods – Exclude the value of any goods that are in-transit. In-transit goods 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 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).

Capital goods – Include capital goods (e.g., manufacturing equipment used to produce goods for sale) but exclude the value of ships, planes, railroad rolling stock, and trucks that were temporarily outside the United States transporting people or merchandise.

Consigned goods – Include consigned goods in the trade figures when shipped or received, even though they are not normally recorded as sales or purchases, or entered into intercompany accounts when initially consigned.

Electricity, water, and natural gas – Report ONLY the product value (electricity, water, and natural gas). DO NOT report the service value (transmission and distribution).

Packaged general use computer software – INCLUDE exports and imports of packaged general use computer software at full transaction value, i.e., including both the value of the media on which the software is recorded **and** the value of the information contained on the media. EXCLUDE receipts or payments for customized software designed to meet the needs of a specific user. This type of software is considered a service and should **not** be reported as trade in goods.

EXCLUDE receipts and payments for software that is transmitted electronically rather than physically shipped. Also, EXCLUDE negotiated licensing fees for software to use on networks.

34 – 50 Employment by location – Include all full-time and part-time employees on the payroll at the end of FY 2022. If employment at the end of FY 2022, or the count taken at some other time during FY 2022, was unusually high or low because of temporary factors (e.g., a strike), give the number of employees that reflects normal operations. If the business enterprise’s activity involves large seasonal variations, give the average number of employees for FY 2022. If precise figures are not available, give your best estimate.

Location of employees is the U.S. state, territory, or possession in which the person is permanently employed.

Foreign – Except as noted below, exclude employees located outside of the United States from items 34–50.

- a. Employees normally located in the United States who are on a temporary duty assignment outside of the country for one year or less should be reported in the U.S. state where they are normally located.
- b. Employees normally located in the United States who are on a duty assignment outside of the country for more than one year and carried on the payroll of the domestic U.S. affiliate should be reported in item 49. Exclude these employees from the BE-12 report if they are carried on a foreign payroll.

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE REPORT FORM – Continued

53 Certain gains (losses) – Note: Read the following instructions carefully as they are based on economic accounting concepts and, in some cases, may deviate from accounting principles.

Report at **gross** amount **before** income tax effect.
Report gains (losses) resulting from:

- a. Extraordinary, unusual, or infrequently occurring items that are material.** Include losses from accidental damage or disasters, after estimated insurance reimbursement. Include other material items, including writeups, writedowns, and writeoffs of tangible and intangible assets; and gains (losses) from the sale or other disposition of capital assets. Exclude legal judgments;
- b. Restructuring.** Include restructuring costs that reflect write downs or writeoffs of assets or liabilities. EXCLUDE actual payments, or charges to establish reserves for future actual payments, such as for severance pay, and fees to accountants, lawyers, consultants, or other contractors;
- c. Sale or disposition of land, other property, plant and equipment, or other assets,** and FASB ASC 360 **impairment losses.** EXCLUDE gains (losses) from the sale of inventory assets in the ordinary course of trade or business. **Real estate companies, see special instructions;**
- d.** Sales or other dispositions of financial assets, including investment securities; gains (losses) related to **fair value accounting;** FASB ASC 321 holding gains (losses) on securities classified as **trading securities;** FASB ASC 321 impairment losses; and gains and losses derived from **derivative instruments;**
- e. Goodwill impairment** as defined by FASB ASC 350;
- f. DISPOSALS of discontinued operations.** EXCLUDE income (loss) from the operations of a discontinued segment. Report such income (loss) as part of your income from operations in items 17 through 22;
- g. Remeasurement** of the U.S. affiliate's **foreign-currency- denominated** assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign exchange rates during the reporting period;
- h.** The cumulative effect of a **change in accounting principle;** and
- i.** The cumulative effect of a change in the estimate of **stock compensation forfeitures** under FASB ASC 718.

Special instructions for real estate companies.

Real estate companies – Include in item 53:

- (a)** Impairment losses as defined by FASB ASC 360, and
- (b)** Goodwill impairment as defined by FASB ASC 350.

EXCLUDE the revenues earned and expenses incurred from the sale of real estate you own. Such revenues should be reported as operating income in items 22 (column 2), 57, and as sales of goods in item 58.

58 Sales of goods – Goods are outputs that are tangible. Report as sales of goods:

- Mass produced media, including exposed film, video tapes, DVDs, audio tapes, and CDs.
- Books. NOTE: Book publishers – To the extent feasible, report as sales of services all revenues associated with the design, editing, and marketing activities necessary for producing and

distributing books that you both publish and sell. If you cannot unbundle (i.e., separate) these revenues from the value of the books you sell, then report your sales as sales of goods or services based on a best estimate of the value in each.

- Energy trading activities where you take title to the goods. NOTE: If you act in the capacity of a broker or agent to facilitate the sale of goods and you do not take title to the goods, report your revenue (i.e., commissions) as sales of services in item 60.
- Magazines and periodicals sold in retail stores. NOTE: Report subscription sales as sales of services in item 60.
- Packaged general use computer software.
- Structures sold by businesses in real estate.
- Revenues earned from building structures by businesses in construction.
- Electricity, natural gas, and water. NOTE: Revenues derived from transmitting and/or distributing these goods, as opposed to revenues derived from the sale of the actual product, should, to the extent feasible, be reported as sales of services in item 60.

59 Investment income – Report dividends and interest generated by finance and insurance subsidiaries or units as investment income. NOTE: Report commissions and fees as sales of services in item 60.

60 Sales of services – Services are outputs that are intangible. Report as sales of services:

- Advertising revenue.
- Commissions and fees earned by companies engaged in finance and real estate activities.
- Commissions earned by agents or brokers (i.e., wholesalers) who act on behalf of buyers and sellers in the wholesale distribution of goods.
- Magazines and periodicals sold through subscriptions. NOTE: Report magazines and periodicals sold through retail stores, as sales of goods in item 58.
- Newspapers.
- Pipeline transportation.
- Software downloaded from the internet, electronic mail, an extranet, electronic data interchange network, or some other online system.
- Computer systems design and related services.
- Negotiated licensing fees for software to be used on networks.
- Electricity transmission and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water distribution.

V. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Insurance companies – Reporting should be in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles not Statutory Accounting Practices (SAP). For example, the BE-12 report should include the following assets even though they are not acceptable under SAP: **1.** non-trusted or free account assets, and **2.** nonadmitted assets such as furniture and equipment, agents' debit balances, and all receivables deemed to be collectible.

Item on Form:

22 Total sales – Include items such as earned premiums, annuity considerations, dividends, interest, and items of a similar nature. Exclude income from unconsolidated affiliates. Also exclude income that would be reported in item 53, certain gains (losses).

30 Total assets – Include current items such as agents' balances, uncollected premiums, amounts recoverable from reinsurers, and other current notes and accounts receivable

V. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS – Continued

(net of allowances for doubtful items) arising from the ordinary course of business.

- 31 Total liabilities** – Include current items such as loss liabilities, policy claims, commissions due, other current liabilities arising from the ordinary course of business, and long-term debt.
- 32 Total owners' equity** – Include mandatory securities valuation reserves that are appropriations of retained earnings.

B. Railroad transportation companies – Railroad transportation companies should include only the net annual balances for interline settlement items (car hire, car repair, freight revenues, switching revenues, and loss and damage settlements) in items 30 and 31.

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.

Residential real estate held exclusively for personal use and not for profit making purposes is not subject to the reporting requirements. A residence that 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 and therefore not subject to the reporting requirements. 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.

Aggregation of real estate investments – A foreign person holding real estate investments that are reportable on the BE-12 must aggregate all such holdings for the purpose of applying the reporting criteria (see instruction I.B. on page 17). File a single BE-12B report covering the aggregated holdings. If on an aggregated basis **any one** of the following three items – total assets (do not net out liabilities), **or sales or gross operating revenues**, excluding sales taxes, **or net income** after provision for U.S. income taxes – exceeds \$300 million (positive or negative) and the foreign voting ownership in the real estate exceeds 50 percent, file Form BE-12A. If permission has been received in writing from BEA to file on a non-aggregated basis, you must report each real estate investment on a Form BE-12A if a Form BE-12A would have been required on an aggregated basis. Non-aggregated reports should be filed as a group and you should inform BEA that they are all for one owner.

On page 1, for the name and address of the U.S. business enterprise, BEA is not seeking a legal description of the property, nor necessarily the address of the property itself. Because there may be no operating business enterprise for a real estate investment, what BEA seeks is a consistently identifiable name for the investment (i.e., the 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 for each reporting period and for the various BEA surveys.

Thus, on page 1 of the BE-12 survey forms 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, the name and address on page 1 of the BE-12 survey forms might be:

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

There are items throughout the Form BE-12B that may not apply to certain types of real estate investments, such as the employer identification number, the number of employees, and exports and imports. In such cases, enter zero or leave item blank as appropriate.

D. Joint ventures and partnerships – 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 the U.S. affiliate is directly held by the foreign person then a BE-12 report must be filed by the affiliate (subject to the aggregation rules discussed above).
2. If a voting interest of more than 50 percent in the U.S. affiliate is owned by another U.S. affiliate, the owned affiliate must be fully consolidated in the BE-12 report of the owning affiliate.
3. If a voting interest of 50 percent or less in the U.S. affiliate is owned by another U.S. affiliate, and no U.S. affiliate owns a voting interest of more than 50 percent, then a separate BE-12 report must be filed by the owned affiliate. The BE-12 report(s) of the owning affiliate(s) must show an equity investment in the owned affiliate.

E. Farms – For farms that are not operated by their foreign owners, income and related items should be prepared based on the extent to which the income from the farm accrues to, and the expenses of the farm are borne by, the owner. Generally this means that income, expenses, and gain (loss) assignable to the owner should reflect the extent to which the risk of the operation falls on the owner. For example, even though the operator and other workers on the farm are hired by a management firm, if their wages and salaries are assigned to, and borne by, the farm operation being reported, then the operator and other workers should be reported as employees of that farm operation and the wages and salaries should be treated as an expense.

EXAMPLES:

1. If the farm is leased to an operator for a fixed fee, the owner should report the fixed fee in "total sales" and should treat the non-operating expenses that he or she may be responsible for, such as real estate taxes, interest on loans, etc., as expenses.
2. If the farm is operated by a management firm that oversees the operation of the farm and hires an operator, but the operating income and expenses are assigned to the owner, the income and expenses so assigned should be shown in the requested detail for income related items. (The report should not show just one item, i.e., the net of income less the management fee, where the management fee includes all expenses.)

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 it is not a business enterprise. The trust is considered to be the same as an intermediary, and should report as outlined in the instructions for intermediaries below.

For reporting purposes, the beneficiary(ies) of the trust, is (are) considered to be the owner(s) for purposes of determining the existence of direct investment, except in two cases: **(1)** if there is, or may be, a reversionary interest, and **(2)** if a corporation or other organization creates a trust designating its shareholders or members as beneficiaries. In these two cases, the creator(s) of the trust is (are) deemed to be the owner(s) 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.

V. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS – Continued

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 U.S. intermediary holds, exercises, administers, or manages a particular foreign direct investment in the United States for the beneficial owner, such intermediary is responsible for reporting the required information for, and in the name of, the U.S. affiliate. Alternatively, the U.S. intermediary can instruct the U.S. affiliate to submit the required information. Upon so doing, the intermediary is released from further liability to report, provided it has informed BEA of the date such instructions were given and provides BEA 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 UBO are considered as accounts or transactions of the U.S. affiliate with the UBO. To the extent such transactions or accounts are unavailable to the U.S. affiliate, BEA may require the intermediary to report them.
2. If a UBO holds a U.S. affiliate through a foreign intermediary, the U.S. affiliate may report the intermediary as its foreign parent but, when requested, must also identify and furnish information concerning the UBO. 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 UBO.

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 he or she is physically located. The following guidelines apply to individuals who do not reside in their country of citizenship:

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 paragraphs 3 and 4 below.
3. 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 is considered a resident of the country of citizenship, provided there is the intent to return to the country of citizenship 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.

VI. FILING THE BE-12

- A. **Due date** – A completed report, or Claim for Not Filing, covering a reporting company's fiscal year ending in calendar year 2022 is due no later than May 31, 2023 (or by June 30, 2023 for reporting companies that use BEA's eFile system). Go to www.bea.gov/eFile for details about using eFile.
- B. **Extensions** – For the efficient processing of the survey and timely dissemination of the results, it is important that your report be filed by the due date. Nevertheless, reasonable requests for extension of the filing deadline will be granted.

Requests for extensions may be submitted through the eFile system at www.bea.gov/eFile. All requests for extensions must be received **NO LATER THAN** May 31, 2023.
- C. **Assistance** – For assistance, telephone (301) 278-9247 or send email to be12/15@bea.gov. Forms are accessible through eFile or can be obtained from BEA's web site at: www.bea.gov/fdi.
- D. **Electronic Filing** – Forms that can be transmitted to BEA electronically are available on the BEA website: www.bea.gov/eFile. If you eFile, please do not submit paper reports.
- E. **Annual stockholders' report or other financial statements** – Furnish a copy of your FY 2022 annual stockholders' report or Form 10K when filing the BE-12 report. If you do not publish an annual stockholders' report or file Form 10K, provide any financial statements that may be prepared, including the accompanying notes. Information contained in these statements is useful in reviewing your report and may reduce the need for further contact. Section 5(c) of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, Public Law 94-472, 90 Stat. 2059, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108, as amended, provides that this information can be used for analytical and statistical purposes only and that it must be held strictly confidential.
- F. **Retention of copies** – Each U.S. affiliate must retain a copy of its report to facilitate the resolution of problems. These copies should be retained by the U.S. affiliate for at least 3 years after the report's original due date.