

FBAR (FinCEN 114) Line Item Electronic Filing Instructions

The following instructions apply only to the electronic filing of the Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR), FinCEN Report 114, through the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network's (FinCEN's) BSA E-Filing System. Unless specifically mentioned in the text, these instructions do not apply to any other current or prior Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) reports. Also, the instructions or requirements for any prior or current BSA reports, including paper versions of the FBAR, do not apply to FBARs filed electronically under these filing requirements and instructions.

General Instructions

Purpose. FinCEN Report 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts, is used to report a financial interest in or signature authority over a foreign financial account. The FBAR must be received by the Department of the Treasury on or before June 30th of the year immediately following the calendar year being reported. The June 30 filing date may not be extended.

Who Must File an FBAR. A United States person that has a financial interest in or signature authority over foreign financial accounts must file an FBAR if the aggregate value of the foreign financial accounts exceeds \$10,000 at any time during the calendar year. See General Definitions, to determine who is a United States person.

General Definitions:

Financial Account. A financial account includes, but is not limited to, a securities, brokerage, savings, demand, checking, deposit, time deposit, or other account maintained with a financial institution (or other person performing the services of a financial institution). A financial account also includes a commodity futures or options account, an insurance policy with a cash value (such as a whole life insurance policy), an annuity policy with a cash value, and shares in a mutual fund or similar pooled fund (i.e., a fund that is available to the general public with a regular net asset value determination and regular redemptions).

Joint Account. A financial account type listed above owned jointly by two or more persons.

Foreign Financial Account. A foreign financial account is a financial account located outside of the United States. For example, an account maintained with a branch of a United States bank that is physically located outside of the United States is a foreign financial account. An account maintained with a branch of a foreign bank that is physically located in the United States is not a foreign financial account.

Financial Interest. A United States person has a financial interest in a foreign financial account for which:

1. the United States person is the owner of record or holder of legal title, regardless of whether the account is maintained for the benefit of the United States person or for the benefit of another person; or
2. the owner of record or holder of legal title is one of the following:
 - a. An agent, nominee, attorney, or a person acting in some other capacity on behalf of the United States person with respect to the account;
 - b. A corporation in which the United States person owns directly or indirectly: (i) more than 50 percent of the total value of shares of stock or (ii) more than 50 percent of the voting power of all shares of stock;
 - c. A partnership in which the United States person owns directly or indirectly: (i) an interest in more than 50 percent of the partnership's profits (e.g., distributive share of partnership income taking into account any special allocation agreement) or (ii) an interest in more than 50 percent of the partnership capital;
 - d. A trust of which the United States person: (i) is the trust grantor and (ii) has an ownership interest in the trust for United States federal tax purposes. See 26 U.S.C. sections 671-679 to determine if a grantor has an ownership interest in a trust;
 - e. A trust in which the United States person has a greater than 50 percent present beneficial interest in the assets or income of the trust for the calendar year; or
 - f. Any other entity in which the United States person owns directly or indirectly more than 50 percent of the voting power, total value of equity interest or assets, or interest in profits.

Person. A person means an individual and legal entities including, but not limited to, a limited liability company, corporation, partnership, trust, and estate.

Signature Authority. Signature authority is the authority of an individual (alone or in conjunction with another individual) to control the disposition of assets held in a foreign financial account by direct communication (whether in writing or otherwise) to the bank or other financial institution that maintains the financial account. See Exceptions, Signature Authority.

United States. For FBAR purposes, the United States includes the States, the District of Columbia, all United States territories and possessions (e.g., American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands), and the Indian lands as defined in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. References to the laws of the United States include the laws of the United States federal government and the laws of all places listed in this definition.

United States Person. United States person means United States citizens; United States residents; entities, including but not limited to, corporations, partnerships, or limited liability companies created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States; and trusts or estates formed under the laws of the United States.

Note. The federal tax treatment of an entity does not determine whether the entity has an FBAR filing requirement. For example, an entity that is disregarded for purposes of Title 26 of the United States Code must file an FBAR, if otherwise required to do so. Similarly, a trust for which the trust income, deductions, or credits are taken into account by another person for purposes of Title 26 of the United States Code must file an FBAR, if otherwise required to do so.

United States Resident. A United States resident is an alien residing in the United States. To determine if the filer is a resident of the United States apply the residency tests in 26 U.S.C. section 7701(b). When applying the residency tests, use the definition of United States in these instructions.

Exceptions:

Certain Accounts Jointly Owned by Spouses. The spouse of an individual who files an FBAR is not required to file a separate FBAR if the following conditions are met: **(1)** all the financial accounts that the non-filing spouse is required to report are jointly owned with the filing spouse; **(2)** the filing spouse reports the jointly owned accounts on a timely filed FBAR electronically signed (PIN) in Item 44; and **(3)** the filers have completed and signed Form 114a, "Record of Authorization to Electronically File FBAR's" (maintained with the filers' records). Otherwise, both spouses are required to file separate FBARs, and each spouse must report the entire value of the jointly owned accounts. See instructions for specific items, Part III, Items 25-33.

Consolidated FBAR. If a United States person that is an entity is named in a consolidated FBAR filed by a greater than 50 percent owner, such entity is not required to file a separate FBAR. See Explanations for Specific Items, Part V.

Correspondent/Nostro Account. Correspondent or nostro accounts (which are maintained by banks and used solely for bank-to-bank settlements) are not required to be reported.

Governmental Entity. A foreign financial account of any governmental entity of the United States (as defined above) is not required to be reported by any person. For purposes of this form, governmental entity includes a college or university that is an agency of, an instrumentality of, owned by, or operated by a governmental entity. For purposes of this form, governmental entity also includes an employee retirement or welfare benefit plan of a governmental entity.

International Financial Institution. A foreign financial account of any international financial institution (if the United States government is a member) is not required to be reported by any person.

IRA Owners and Beneficiaries. An owner or beneficiary of an IRA is not required to report a foreign financial account held in the IRA.

Participants in and Beneficiaries of Tax-Qualified Retirement Plans. A participant in or beneficiary of a retirement plan described in Internal Revenue Code section 401(a), 403(a), or 403(b) is not required to report a foreign financial account held by or on behalf of the retirement plan.

Signature Authority. Individuals who have signature authority over, but no financial interest in, a foreign financial account are not required to report the account in the following situations:

1. An officer or employee of a bank that is examined by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of Thrift Supervision, or the National Credit Union Administration is not required to report signature authority over a foreign financial account owned or maintained by the bank.
2. An officer or employee of a financial institution that is registered with and examined by the Securities and Exchange Commission or Commodity Futures Trading Commission is not required to report signature authority over a foreign financial account owned or maintained by the financial institution.
3. An officer or employee of an Authorized Service Provider is not required to report signature authority over a foreign financial account that is owned or maintained by an investment company that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Authorized Service Provider means an entity that is registered with and examined by the Securities and Exchange Commission and provides services to an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
4. An officer or employee of an entity that has a class of equity securities listed (or American depository receipts listed) on any United States national securities exchange is not required to report signature authority over a foreign financial account of such entity.
5. An officer or employee of a United States subsidiary is not required to report signature authority over a foreign financial account of the subsidiary if its United States parent has a class of equity securities listed on any United States national securities exchange and the subsidiary is included in a consolidated FBAR report of the United States parent.
6. An officer or employee of an entity that has a class of equity securities registered (or American depository receipts in respect of equity securities registered) under section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act is not required to report signature authority over a foreign financial account of such entity.

Trust Beneficiaries. A trust beneficiary with a financial interest described in section (2)(e) of the financial interest definition is not required to report the trust's foreign financial accounts on an FBAR if the trust, trustee of the trust, or agent of the trust: **(1)** is a United States person and **(2)** files an FBAR disclosing the trust's foreign financial accounts.

United States Military Banking Facility. A financial account maintained with a financial institution located on a United States military installation is not required to be reported, even if that military installation is outside of the United States.

Filing Information:

When and Where to File. The FBAR is an annual report and must be filed on or before June 30th of the year following the calendar year being reported. The FBAR must be filed electronically through FinCEN's BSA E-Filing System. The application to file electronically is available at <http://bsaefiling.fincen.treas.gov/main.html>. For help in applying, contact the E-

Filing Help Desk by calling 1-866-346-9478 (option 1) or via E-mail sent to BSAEFilingHelp@fincen.gov.

No Extension of Time to File. Extensions of time to file federal tax returns do NOT extend the time for filing an FBAR.

Record Keeping Requirements. Persons required to file an FBAR must retain records that contain the name in which each account is maintained, the number or other designation of the account, the name and address of the foreign financial institution that maintains the account, the type of account, and the maximum account value of each account during the reporting period. The records must be retained for a period of 5 years from June 30th of the year following the calendar year reported and must be available for inspection as provided by law. Retaining a copy of the filed FBAR can help to satisfy the record keeping requirements.

An officer or employee who files an FBAR to report signature authority over an employer's foreign financial account is not required to personally retain records regarding these accounts.

Recording information: Complete each FBAR by providing as much information as possible. Although all items should be completed fully and accurately, items marked with an asterisk (*) in the instructions must be completed.

NOTE: Throughout these instructions the phrase “check box” and similar wording is used to denote checking an appropriate box in certain data items on the electronic discrete FBAR. This is deemed equivalent to instructions in the Electronic Filing Requirements to enter appropriate codes in the same data items in transmission files. For example, the requirement to check a box in Item 2 “Type of Filer” in the discrete FBAR is the equivalent of entering one of the codes A through E in “Type of Filer” in the Electronic Filing Requirements Filer Information (2A) Record.

Amended reports: An amended report must be filed whenever errors are discovered in a previously-filed FBAR. Please refer to the BSA Electronic Filing Requirements Attachment B – Error Correction Instructions for information regarding filing amended FBARs.

Addresses: For addresses in the U.S., Canada, or Mexico enter the permanent street address, city, two or three letter state/territory/province abbreviation or code, ZIP Code or foreign postal code, and two letter country code. Provide the apartment number or suite number, if known, following the street address. A non-location address such as a post office box or rural route number should be used only if no other street address information is available. ZIP Codes must be five or nine digits. Nine-digit ZIP Codes cannot end with four zeros or four nines. ZIP Codes and foreign postal codes must be entered without formatting or special characters such as spaces or hyphens. For example, the ZIP Code 12354-6120 would be entered as 123546120. The foreign postal code HKW 702 would be entered HKW702. For other foreign addresses enter the street address, city, postal code, and two letter country code or address equivalents. Leave the state item blank. If a foreign address contains address information that does not conform to the FBAR address format, record equivalent address information in the FBAR address items (except state). Enter as much of any non-conforming data as will fit in the 100-character street address

field. Complete any address item that is known, even if some address items cannot be completed because of incompatible formats (e.g. state codes). No abbreviations are permitted in city names, which must be completely spelled out. A U.S. city name should match the city name used by the U.S. Postal Service for the associated state and ZIP Code. For U.S. address use only the authorized U.S. Postal Service state, territory, or military address abbreviations found at <https://www.usps.com/ship/official-abbreviations.htm>. For Canadian provinces and territories use the Canada Post Corporation codes found at <http://www.canadapost.ca/tools/pg/manual/PGaddress-e.asp#1380608>. For Mexican states and territories use the ISO 3166-2 three-letter codes found at http://www.commondatahub.com/live/geography/state_province_region/iso_3166_2_state_codes. For all countries use the ISO 3166-1 two-letter country codes found at http://www.iso.org/iso/country_names_and_code_elements. Additional information about ISO 3166 codes can be found on the BSA E-Filing Program website. Note: The ISO 3166-1 country list includes entries for all U.S. territories. Do not use these U.S. territory entries, which match the U.S. Postal Service abbreviations required in state fields, in any country field.

Telephone numbers: Record all telephone numbers as a single number string without formatting or special characters such as parentheses, spaces, or hyphens. For example, a number in the format (NNN) NNN-NNNN would be recorded as NNNNNNNNNN. Telephone numbers that are part of the North American Numbering Plan used by the U.S., Canada, many Caribbean countries, and present/former U.S. Pacific island protectorates must consist of an area code and seven-digit telephone number

Identifying numbers: Enter all identifying numbers as a single text string without formatting or special characters such as hyphens or periods. An identifying number in the format NNN-NN-NNNN would be entered as NNNNNNNNNN. Such numbers may include letter and number characters. Common identifying numbers include account numbers, alien registration numbers, Employer Identification Numbers (EIN), passport numbers, Social Security Numbers (SSN), and foreign TIN's.

Monetary amounts: When recording the maximum value of accounts, record all amounts as U.S. Dollar amounts rounded up to the next whole dollar. The amount \$15,265.25 would be recorded as \$15,266. The maximum value of the account can be determined using the following steps.

Step 1. Determine the maximum value of each account (in the currency of that account) during the calendar year being reported. The maximum value of an account is a reasonable approximation of the greatest value of currency or nonmonetary assets in the account during the calendar year. Periodic account statements may be relied on to determine the maximum value of the account, provided that the statements fairly reflect the maximum account value during the calendar year. For Item 15, if the filer had a financial interest in more than one account, each account must be valued separately. For an account denominated in U.S. Dollars,

the maximum value of the account is the largest U.S. Dollar value of the account during the report year.

Step 2. In the case of non-United States currency, convert the maximum account value for each account into United States dollars. Convert foreign currency by using the Treasury's Financial Management Service rate (select Exchange Rates under Reference & Guidance at www.fms.treas.gov) for the last day of the calendar year. If no Treasury Financial Management Service rate is available, use another verifiable exchange rate and provide the source of that rate. In valuing currency of a country that uses multiple exchange rates, use the rate that would apply if the currency in the account were converted into United States dollars on the last day of the calendar year.

If the maximum account value of a single account or aggregate of the maximum account values of multiple accounts exceeds \$10,000, an FBAR must be filed. An FBAR is not required to be filed if the person did not have \$10,000 of maximum value or aggregate maximum value in foreign financial accounts at any time during the calendar year.

For United States persons with a financial interest in or signature authority over fewer than 25 accounts that are unable to determine if the aggregate maximum account values of the accounts exceeded \$10,000 at any time during the calendar year, complete the appropriate Part II, III, IV, or V section for each of these accounts and check the "amount unknown" box, item 15a.

Prohibited Entries: The following entries are prohibited in text fields.

- a. AKA
- b. COMPUTER GENERATED
- c. CUSTOMER
- d. DBA
- e. NONE
- f. NOT APPLICABLE
- g. NON CUSTOMER
- h. OTHER
- i. SAME
- j. SAME AS ABOVE
- k. SEE ABOVE
- l. SIGNATURE CARD
- m. UNKNOWN
- n. VARIOUS
- o. XX

Name Editing Instructions: Because many names do not consist of a single first name, middle name, and last name, care must be taken to ensure these names are entered properly in the FBAR. This is especially important when there are separate fields for the last name, first name, and middle name. Some names have multiple surnames (family names) or given names. Others

may not be written in [first name] [middle name] [last name] order. Multiple surnames must be entered in the last name field. For example, Spanish names may be written in the order of given name, father's last name, and mother's last name, e.g., "Juan Vega Santiago." Thus the surname "VEGA SANTIAGO" would be entered in the last name field with "JUAN" entered in the first name field. Some Spanish surnames consist of three names (e.g., father's last name, mother's last name, and husband's first last name). In that case all three would be entered in a last name field. In some cultures names consist of multiple first names and a single family name, not necessarily in (first name) (last name) order. For example, the Korean name "Kim, Chun Nam" consists of the family name "Kim" and the first name "Chun Nam" separated by a comma and space. There is no middle name. In this case "KIM" would be entered in the last name field and "CHUN NAM" would be entered in the first name field. Nothing is entered in the middle name field. When an individual name is entered in a single name field it should be entered in [first name] [middle name] [last name] order regardless of any foreign naming conventions. Thus, "Kim, Chun Nam" would be entered as "CHUN NAM KIM" in a single field.

Filing by Third Party Preparer: An FBARs may be completed and filed on behalf of the filer and/or owner of the foreign account(s) by a third party preparer. The filer or owner who is using a third party preparer should complete and maintain a record of FinCEN Form 114a, FinCEN BSA E-Filing Signature Authorization Record, to authorize the third party filing. Do not file or send the completed Form 114a to FinCEN. Form 114a must be maintained by the filer or owner and made available to FinCEN or IRS on request. The third party preparer will complete FBAR Parts I through V and the Signature section using the following Item Instructions.

NOTE: Spouses filing a joint FBAR also may use the Form 114a to approve/designate which spouse will sign the report.

Item Instructions:

Filers, using their registered user IDs and password, must log into the BSA E-Filing website (<http://bsaefiling.fincen.treas.gov/main.html>) to file an FBAR. The FBAR report is selected from the menu on the left side of the webpage. Under the "Reports" section of the menu, double-click on the entry "File FBAR." Follow the instructions on the page to begin a new report or to continue an existing report. Selecting a new report will open to a header/cover page that will display the FBAR version number, OMB control number, and several other items of information.

1. Filing Name: The filer will enter a unique name for the report being filed. Filers will use this name to track the status of the report in the BSA E-Filing system. Select a name such as "John's 2013 FBAR" or "entity name 2013 FBAR" etc. This is a filer determined name.
2. Select the appropriate check box for submission type; New report or Amendment
3. If an authorized third party is filing this report, check the box provided and complete the third party section on the first page of the report.

4. If this report is being late filed (*i.e.*, filed after June 30 of the year following the reporting year) check a box (a through i) to indicate the reason. If one of the provided selections does not explain the reason, select "z" other and provide a written explanation in the text box provided.

NOTE: If you are filing this report late because an earlier FinCEN filing waiver applied to you, check box "z" other and identify the waiver by number (e.g., FinCEN notice 2011-1 etc.) in the text field provided.

Scroll down to or select page one of the report (page following the header/cover page)

1. *Calendar year – This report is for calendar year ended 12/31

(Check if) Amended

Item 1. Enter the calendar year being reported as a numeric 4-position entry in the format: YYYY, e.g. 2012. If the FBAR amends a prior report, select "Amendment" from the Submission Type drop-down menu on the FBAR Header page.

Part I – Filer information

2. *Type of filer

- a. (Check if) Individual
- b. (Check if) Partnership
- c. (Check if) Corporation
- d. (Check if) Consolidation
- e. (Check if) Fiduciary or other (* and specify type in space provided)

Item 2. Check the box that describes the filer. Individuals, including those reporting only signature authority, should check box "a". If filing a consolidated FBAR, check box "d". To determine if a consolidated FBAR can be filed, see the instructions for Part V. A corporation which owns directly or indirectly more than a 50 percent interest in one or more other entities required to file this report will be permitted to file a consolidated report. If the type of filer is not covered by options "a" through "d," check box "e" and record the type of filer in the associated text field. Consolidated reports should be signed by an authorized official of the parent entity. Persons that should check box "e" include, but are not limited to, trusts, estates, limited liability companies, and tax-exempt entities (even if the entity is organized as a corporation). A disregarded entity must check box "e" and enter the type of entity followed by "(D.E.)". For example, a limited liability company that is disregarded for United States federal tax purposes would enter "limited liability company (D.E.)".

3. *U.S. Taxpayer Identification Number

If filer has no U.S. Identification Number complete Item 4.

Item 3. Provide the filer's U.S. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN). Generally, this is the filer's Social Security Number (SSN), Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN), or Employer Identification Number (EIN). If the filer does NOT have a U.S. TIN, complete Item 4.

3a TIN type. Check the appropriate box to indicate the type of number entered in item 3.

4. Foreign identification (**Complete only if item 3 is not applicable*)

- a. (Check if) Passport
(Check if) Foreign TIN
(Check if) Other
Other description
- b. Number
- c. Country of issue (Two letter designation from ISO 3166-1 Country code lists)

Item 4. Complete Item 4 only if the filer does NOT have a United States Taxpayer Identification Number. Item 4 requires the filer to provide information from an official foreign government document to verify the filer's nationality or residence. Check the appropriate type of document, either Passport, Foreign TIN, or Other. If "Other" is checked provide the type of document in the associated text field. Enter the document number followed by the country of issuance.

5. Individual's date of birth

Item 5. Enter the filer's date of birth in the format MM/DD/YYYY where MM is the month, DD is the day, and YYYY is the year. Zero (0) should precede any single digit number. For example, if the filer's date of birth is June 1, 1948, enter 06/01/1948 in Item 5.

6-8. Filer name

- 6. Last name or organization name
- 7. First name
- 8. Middle initial
- 8a. Suffix

Items 6-8a. Enter the name of the filer. If the filer is an organization, enter the name in Item 6 and leave Items 7, 8 and 8a blank. If the filer is an individual, enter the filer's last name in Item 6, first name in Item 7, middle initial in Item 8, and any name suffix in 8a. If there is no middle initial, leave Item 8 blank. If there is no name suffix leave Item 8a blank. See the Name Editing Instructions in the General Instructions section above for additional information on entering names in fields.

9-13. Filer address

- 9. Mailing address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)
- 10. City
- 11. State
- 12. ZIP/Postal Code
- 13. Country

Items 9-13. Enter the filer's address. An individual residing in the United States must enter the street address of the individual's United States residence, not a post office box. An individual residing outside the United States must enter the individual's United States mailing address. If the individual does not have a United States mailing address, the individual must enter a foreign residence address. An entity must enter its United States mailing address. If the entity does not have a United States mailing address, the entity must enter its foreign mailing address. See the Address instructions in the General Instruction section above for additional information on entering address data in fields.

14. a) Does the filer have a financial interest in 25 or more financial accounts?

*(Check if) Yes (*Enter total number of accounts in space provided)* Do not complete Part II or Part III, but maintain records of the information.

(Check if) No

b) Does the filer have signature authority over but no financial interest in 25 or more financial accounts?

*(Check if) Yes (*Enter total number of accounts in space provided)* Complete Part IV, items 34 through 43 for each person on whose behalf the filer has signature authority.

(Check if) No

Item 14. (14a) if the filer has a financial interest in over 25 or more foreign financial accounts check the yes box, and enter the total number of accounts. Leave blank Part II (Continuation of Separate Accounts) or Part III (Joint Accounts) of this report, but maintain records of the information. **(14b)** if the filer has signature authority only (no financial interest), over 25 or more foreign financial accounts check the yes box, and enter the total number of accounts. Complete only items 34-43 of Part IV for each person on whose behalf the filer has signature authority. If the group of entities covered by a consolidated report has a financial interest in 25 or more foreign financial accounts, the reporting parent corporation need only complete Part V (for consolidated reporting) Items 34 through 42, for the identity information of the account owners, but need not complete the account information. Detailed information about each account, including all information called for on this report, must be recorded and retained for five years from June 30 of the year following the calendar year reported. Any person who reports 25 or more foreign financial accounts in item 14a or item 14b, must provide all the information omitted from Part II, III, IV or V, as appropriate, if the information is requested by FinCEN or the IRS. Filers must comply with applicable recording keeping requirements. See Record Keeping Requirements under Filing Information in the General Instructions above.

Part II – Information on financial account(s) owned separately

Part II records information on accounts owned separately by the filer. It should not be used to record information on jointly-owned accounts (Part III), signature authority but no financial interest accounts (Part IV), or accounts involved in a consolidated report (Part V).

15. Maximum value of account during calendar year.

Item 15. Enter the maximum value of the account in U.S. Dollars during the calendar year being reported. See the General Instructions on Monetary Amounts for guidance on determining the maximum value of an account. Use the end of the year conversion rate.

15a. Amount unknown. Check this box if the value of the account cannot be determined.

16. Type of account

- a. *(Check if) Bank*
- b. *(Check if) Securities*
- c. *(Check if) Other (*and specify type in space provided)*

Item 16. Check the appropriate box to describe the type of account. If "Other" is checked, enter a brief description of the account in the associated text field.

17. Name of financial institution in which account is held

Item 17. Provide the full name of the financial institution in which account is held.

18. Account number or other designation

Item 18. Provide the account number used by the financial institution to designate the account.

19-23. Financial institution address

19. Mailing address (number, street, suite number) of financial institution in which account is held

20. City

21. State, if known

22. Foreign Postal Code, if known

23. Country

Items 19-23. Provide the complete mailing address of the financial institution where the account is held. See the General Instruction on Addresses for further information on entering address data.

Part III – Information on financial account(s) owned jointly

Note: If jointly filing with a spouse, both parties should complete and sign Form 114a. Completing the Form 114a with both spouses signing the form completes the necessary requirement that will permit one spouse to electronically sign (PIN) a single report for both parties instead of filing two FBARs. The Form 114a is available on the FinCEN (under the forms tab) and BSA E-File websites. Keep this form for your records, do not send to FinCEN.

Enter information in the applicable parts of the report only. If there is not enough space to provide all account information, click the “+” sign on the electronic report to add additional Part III’s and complete additional pages of the required Part as necessary.

15-23. Account information

Items 15-23. Enter the information about the account and the financial institution in which the account is held. See Part II for instructions on Items 15-23. Each joint owner must report the entire value of the account as determined under Item 15.

24. Number of joint owners for this account

Item 24. Enter the number of joint owners for the account. If the exact number is not known, provide an estimate. Do not count the filer when determining the number of joint owners.

25-33. Joint owner information

Items 25-33. Use the identifying information of the principal joint owner (excluding the filer) to complete Items 25-33. Leave blank items for which no information is available. If the filer's spouse has an interest in a jointly owned account, the filer's spouse is the principal joint owner. Enter on line 26 the last name of the joint spousal owner. See Exceptions, Certain Accounts Jointly Owned by Spouses, to determine if the filer's spouse is required to independently report the jointly owned accounts.

25. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) of principle joint owner, if known.

Item 25. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) of Principle Joint Owner. Enter the TIN of the principle joint owner on the account; this can be either an SSN (individual) or EIN (entity) or foreign. Numbers should be entered as a single number string without formatting or special characters such as parentheses, spaces, or hyphens.

25a. TIN type. Check the appropriate box to indicate the type on number entered in item 25.

26-28 Joint owner name

- 26. Last name or organization name of principle joint owner
- 27. First name of principle joint owner, if known
- 28. Middle initial, if known
- 28a. Suffix

Items 26-28a. Enter the name of the organization/individual of the principle joint owner. If the principle joint owner is an individual, enter the individual's last name in Item 26, first name in Item 27, middle initial in Item 28 and name suffix in 28a. If there is no middle initial, leave Item 28 blank. If there is no suffix leave item 28a blank.

29-33. Principle joint owner mailing address

- 19. Mailing address (number, street, suite number) of principal joint owner, if known
- 20. City, if known
- 21. State, if known
- 22. ZIP/Postal Code, if known
- 23. Country

Items 29-33. Enter the address of the principal joint owner. If the principal joint owner resides in the United States, enter the street address of the joint owner's United States residence, not a post office box. If the principal joint owner resides outside the United States, enter the joint owner's United States mailing address. If the principal joint owner has no U.S. mailing address the filer may provide a foreign address. Enter an organization joint owner's United States mailing address. See the Addresses instructions in the General Instruction section above for additional information on entering address data in fields.

Part IV — Information on financial account(s) where filer has signature authority but no financial interest in the account(s)

Part IV records information on foreign financial accounts where a filer with signature authority over the accounts but has no financial interest in the accounts. Filers with signature authority over 25 or more foreign financial accounts must complete only Items 34-43 for each person on whose behalf the filer has signature authority. In addition, United States person who (1) resides outside of the United States, (2) is an officer or employee of an employer who is physically located outside of the United States, and (3) has signature authority over a foreign financial account that is owned or maintained by the individual's employer should only complete Part I and Items 34-43 of Part IV. Part IV should only be completed one time with information about

the individual's employer. If additional Part IV's are required, click on the "+" sign on the electronic report to add copies.

15-23. Account information

Items 15-23. Enter the information about the account and the financial institution in which the account is held. See Part II for instructions on Items 15-23. Each joint owner must report the entire value of the account as determined under Item 15.

Items 34-42. Provide the name, address, and identifying number of the owner of the foreign financial account for which the individual filer has signature authority over but no financial interest in the account. If there is more than one owner of the account for which the individual has signature authority, provide the information in Items 34-42 for the principal joint owner (excluding the filer).

34, 36, 37. Account owner name

34. Last name or organization name of account owner

36. First name

37. Middle initial

37a. Suffix

Items 34, 36, 37. Enter the name of the account owner. If the owner is an entity, enter the name in Item 34 and leave Items 36 and 37 blank. If the owner is an individual, enter the owner's last name in Item 34, first name in Item 36, middle initial in Item 37 and any name suffix in item 37a. If there is no middle initial, leave Item 37 blank. If there is not name suffix, leave item 37a blank. See the Name Editing Instructions in the General Instructions section above for additional information on entering names in fields.

35. Tax identification number of account owner

Item 35. Enter the Taxpayer Identification Number of the account owner. Numbers should be entered as a single number string without formatting or special characters such as parentheses, spaces, or hyphens.

Item 35a. TIN type. Check the appropriate box to indicate the type on number entered in item 35.

38-42. Account owner mailing address

38. Mailing address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)

39. City

40. State

41. ZIP/Postal Code

42. Country

Items 38- 42. Enter the address of the account owner. If the individual account owner resides in the United States, enter the street address of the individual account owner's United States residence, not a post office box. If the individual account owner resides outside the United States, enter the individual account owner's United States mailing address. If the account owner has no U.S. mailing address the filer may provide a foreign address. Enter an organization account owner's United States mailing address. See the Addresses instructions in the General Instruction section above for additional information on entering address data in fields.

43. Filer's title with this owner

Item 43. Enter filer's title for the position which gives him signature authority over the owner's account.

Part V – Information on financial account(s) where filer is filing a consolidated report

An entity that is a United States person that owns directly or indirectly a greater than 50 percent interest in another entity that is required to file an FBAR is permitted to file a consolidated FBAR on behalf of itself and such other entity. Check box "2d" in Part I and complete Part V. If filing a consolidated FBAR and reporting 25 or more foreign financial accounts, complete only Part V Items 34-42 for each entity included in the consolidated FBAR. If additional Part V's are required, click on the "+" sign on the electronic report to add copies.

15-23. Account Information

Items 15-23. Enter the information about the account and the financial institution in which the account is held. See Part II for instructions on Items 15-23.

34. Organization name of account owner

Item 34. Organization name of account owner. Enter the entities name of the account owner as shown on the books of the financial institution.

35. Tax Identification Number of Account Owner

Item 35. Taxpayer identification number (TIN) of account owner. Numbers should be entered with no spaces, dashes, or other punctuation.

Item 35a. TIN type. Check the appropriate box to indicate the type on number entered in item 35.

38-42. Account owner mailing address

Items 38-42. Enter the account owner's mailing address. See Part III for instructions on Items 38-42.

Signature

44. Filer Signature

Item 44. A discrete or batch-filed FBAR is considered signed by the filer when electronically signed with a PIN on the header/cover page of the discrete FBAR or completion of the 2A record in the batch file.

44a. Check here if this report is completed by a third party preparer.

Item 44a. Check this box if the FBAR has been completed by a third party preparer. Complete in the Third Party Preparer Use Only section all of Items 47 through 59 that apply.

45. Filer Title, if not reporting a personal account.

Item 45. Enter the filer's title when the individual that is filing the FBAR has signature authority over the account(s) or is authorized to file on behalf of a legal entity, such as a corporation, which is shown as the filer. Leave Item 45 blank if the filer is reporting as an individual because of a personal financial interest in the account(s). An individual filing because of a financial interest in his individual accounts is filing as an individual.

46. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

Item 46. This item will auto-populate with the current date when a discrete FBAR is signed on the header/cover page with the filer's PIN. In a batch-filed FBAR this date is the date recorded in Date of Signature (Item 46) in the Filer Information (2A) Record.

Note: When the FBAR is completed, return to the header/cover page to validate the report, save a copy of the report, print a copy for your records. Then sign with your PIN and submit the report.

Third party preparer information

Note: Completion of this section is not required for spouses filing jointly.

47-49. Third party preparer name

47. Preparer's last name

48. First name

49. MI

Items 47. Enter the name of the preparation firm employee or of the self-employed preparer that prepared the FBAR. If the preparer has no middle initial, leave that field blank. See the Name Editing Instructions under General Instructions for additional information on entering names.

50. Check if self-employed

Item 50. Check this box if the third party preparer is a self-employed individual. Leave Items 53 "Firm's name" and 54 "Firm's EIN" blank.

51. TIN

Item 51. Enter the personal TIN of the preparation firm's employee or the self-employed preparer. This should be the Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) issued to the preparer by the IRS. If the preparer has no PTIN, enter the preparer's Social Security Number (SSN) or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN). The TIN should be entered as a single number string without formatting or special characters such as parentheses, spaces, or hyphens.

Item 51a. TIN type. Check the appropriate box to indicate the type of number entered in item 51.

52. Contact phone no.

52a. Ext.

Item 52-52a. Enter the third party preparer's contact telephone number in Item 53 and the telephone extension number, if any, in Item 52a. Enter all numbers with no formatting such as spaces, dashes, or other punctuation.

53. Firm's name

Item 53. Enter the name of the preparing firm. Leave Item 53 blank if the self-employment box in Item 50 was checked.

54. Firm's TIN

Item 54. Enter the preparing firm's TIN. Leave Item 54 blank if the self-employment box in Item 50 was checked.

Item 54a. TIN type. Check the appropriate box to indicate the type of number entered in item 54.

55-59. Preparer's address

- 55. Mailing address (number, street, apt. or suite no.)
- 56. City
- 57. State
- 58. ZIP/Postal Code
- 59. Country

Items 55-59. Enter the preparing firm's or self-employed preparer's address. Follow the Addresses instructions in the General Instructions for additional information on entering addresses in these items.

Penalties

A person who is required to file an FBAR and fails to properly file may be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per violation. If there is reasonable cause for the failure and the balance in the account is properly reported, no penalty will be imposed. A person who willfully fails to report an account or account identifying information may be subject to a civil monetary penalty equal to the greater of \$100,000 or 50 percent of the balance in the account at the time of the violation. See 31 U.S.C. section 5321(a)(5). Willful violations may also be subject to criminal penalties under 31 U.S.C. section 5322(a), 31 U.S.C. section 5322(b), or 18 U.S.C. section 1001.