

Form FV: Statistical collection from financial vehicle corporations

Form FV should cover the economic activity of any UK resident financial vehicle corporations that operate or conduct business on behalf of a monetary financial institution. Financial vehicle corporations will include entities such as financial vehicle holding companies, securitisation vehicles, funding companies and securitisation trustees. If you have any questions regarding the inclusion of any financial institution, please contact the Bank at the email address shown below. Form FV should be reported on a single consolidated submission where consolidation covers all financial vehicle corporations, within a vehicle group, acting on behalf of a monetary financial institution.

The general principles underlying these notes are outlined in the General Notes and Definitions, which should be used in conjunction with these definitions. All monetary items should be reported in sterling and should be converted at the relevant exchange rate. For all flows, a quarterly average rate should be used. For all balance sheet items, the exchange rate as at quarter end should be used. The form is split into two sections: Part 1 covering income and expenditure and Part 2 covering balance sheet positions. The information obtained from this form is to be used primarily in the provision of aggregate information to the Office for National Statistics for inclusion in the UK's National Accounts and Balance of Payments. Except where otherwise stated, figures should be reported gross rather than net, and only for the period in question.

Any changes to previous periods should be treated as revisions to those periods. Unless otherwise stated, all Part 1 items should be shown on an accruals basis, including discounts and premia on debt securities. In the case of debt securities (items 1B and 2B), accrued interest should be determined, if possible, by reference to the rate applicable at the point of issue ('the debtor approach'). Dividends received and paid (items 4 and 14) should be reported on a cash basis.

Where requested please include additional detail by economic sector. For more information on the respective sectors see section III of the Classification of Accounts Guide.

Each return covers data for three months only, i.e. for the quarter to end-March, June, September and December. Items relating to income and expenditure should be reported as values accrued over the reporting quarter. Balance sheet positions should relate only to the closing position of the reference quarter.

Please note this document does not provide technical guidance on how to compile or submit the XBRL submission. The taxonomy, dictionary and validations can be found at <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/data-collection/new-and-upcoming-forms>.

Please note that, in addition to the Form FV taxonomy validations, EBA XBRL filing rules also apply to this submission. Further details regarding EBA filing rules can be found at <https://eba.europa.eu/documents/10180/2185906/EBA+Filing+Rules+v4.3.pdf/63580b57-b195-4187-b041-5d0f3af4e342>.

If any reporting institutions have queries or problems reporting any of the items on this form then please do not hesitate to contact the Bank at DSDPLteam@bankofengland.co.uk.

PART 1 – INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Item

1 Total interest receivable

Include

- (a) Interest receivable classified by instrument. Interest receivable on loans should be reported on an accrued contractual basis as opposed to an effective yield basis whereas interest receivable on debt securities should be reported accrued according to the debtor principle (see item 1B(a)).

Exclude

- (b) Interest received from interest rate swaps, which should be reported under realised and unrealised gains and losses (see item 5).

1A Interest receivable on loans, advances and repurchase agreements

Include

- (a) Interest from balances reported under item 27.
- (b) Interest receivable on repos/reverse repos. Repo interest refers to interest from both repo and buy/sell back repo trading. Include fees receivable under security for security reverse transactions and gold lending/swaps. Include any income receivable on reverse transactions whether it is a repo or a reverse repo transaction deal. Interest receivable should be recorded gross of any interest payable on margins.
- (c) Interest on repurchase agreements should be reported based on the direction of payment rather than product type.

1B Interest receivable on debt securities

Include

- (a) All interest receivable on bonds, FRNs and other instruments (i.e. all debt instruments other than those included under item 1A above). Both the value of any accrued coupon receipts and part of the discount/premia that unwinds during the period under review, if a bond is issued at discount/or premium from its nominal value (the 'debtor approach' stated under the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 10)). However, if accruals based on the discount at issue are not known, instead include accruals based on the discount at the time of the acquisition.
- (b) Income receivable on non-participating preference shares.
- (c) Interest from balances reported within item 26.
- (d) All interest receivable on money market instruments embracing all income from certificates of deposit, promissory notes, commercial paper and other short-term negotiable paper.
- (e) Any interest accruing over the reporting period in respect of short-term deep discount and zero-coupon instruments – please also see General Notes and Definitions, item 7 (b) (vi).

Exclude

- (f) Realised and unrealised gains / losses

2 Total interest payable

Include

- (a) Interest payable classified by instrument. Interest payable on loans should be reported on an accrued contractual basis as opposed to an effective yield basis whereas interest payable on debt securities should be reported accrued according to the debtor principle (see item 2B(a)).

Exclude

- (b) Any interest passed on to other participants in a syndicated loan.
- (c) Interest paid relating to interest rate swaps, which should be reported under realised and unrealised gains/losses (item 5), as a negative entry.

2A Interest payable on loans and repurchase agreements

Include

- (a) Interest payable on loan liabilities included under item 20 and 21.
- (b) Interest payable on repos and reverse repos. Repo interest refers to interest from both repo and buy/sell back repo trading. Include fees payable under security for security reverse transactions and gold lending/swaps. Include in this line any income payable on reverse transactions whether it is a repo or a reverse repo transaction deal. Interest payable should be recorded gross of any interest receivable on margins.
- (c) Interest on repurchase agreements should be reported based on the direction of payment rather than product type.

2B Interest payable on debt securities

Include

- (a) All interest payable on bonds, FRNs and other instruments included in item 19. Both the value of any accrued coupon payments and part of the discount/premia that unwinds during the period under review, if a bond is issued at discount/premium from its nominal (the 'debtor approach' stated under ESA 10).
- (b) Income payable on non-participating preference shares.
- (c) Interest payable on money market instruments. Include all interest payable on money market instruments included in item 18, embracing all income from certificates of deposit, promissory notes, commercial paper and other short-term negotiable paper. See also General Notes and Definitions, item 7(b) (vi).

Exclude

- (d) Realised and unrealised gains / losses (to be placed in item 5).

3 Net interest income

Total interest receivable (item 1) less total interest payable (item 2) for all currencies.

4 Dividends received

Enter the value of dividends received during the period (this should also include the cash value of any scrip issues).

Include all dividends received on equity.

Exclude

- (a) Income received from non-participating preference shares; these should be included within item 1B.
- (b) Realised and unrealised gains / losses (item 5).
- (c) Exceptional dividend receipts.

Exceptional dividend receipts are dividend receipts that are made out of: accumulated reserves; withdrawal of assets on event of dissolution of a foreign-owned reporting branch or subsidiary or sales of assets. Such exceptional receipts, sometimes called super dividends, should be reported as a reduction in equity capital in item 28 rather than as a dividend receipt.

5 Realised and unrealised gains/losses

Include all profits or losses (including revaluation profits or losses) arising from the purchase, sale and holdings of tradable instruments. We would expect both realised and unrealised profits and losses to be recorded in this item.

6 Operating income

Include

- (a) Intra-group transfer pricing income.
- (b) All other items of operating income.

Exclude

- (c) Holding gains or losses.

6A Of which: intra-group transfer pricing and fees and commissions receivable

Enter here all fees and commissions as well as the income element from intra-group transfer pricing/management recharges. Wherever possible, reporting institutions should report receipts on a gross basis. Intra-group transfer pricing is the service income received by the UK reporting institution from another UK group entity or non-resident parent, subsidiaries, group-companies or associates. All non-service related profit transfers should be excluded. As with all operating income items, we would expect intra-group transfer pricing to reflect when the service activity takes place.

It is acceptable to report here on an amortised basis, as opposed to an accruals basis, as outlined within IFRS.

Include

- (a) Fees receivable on investment banking, advisory, brokerage and underwriting.
- (b) Fees receivable on insurance activities.
- (c) Fees receivable on loans and advances.

- (d) Fees on account services.
- (e) Consultancy fees.
- (f) Other fees.

6B Other operating income

Include all items of other operating income not covered in item 6A above. Please do not include holding gains or losses, income on exceptional activity or income received on the provision of a service.

Please consult with the DSD PL team (as per email address on page 1) if uncertain as to what to report.

7 Total non-interest income

Sum of dividends received (item 4), realised and unrealised gains/losses (item 5) and other operating income (item 6).

8 Total income

Sum of net interest income (item 3) and total non-interest income (item 7).

9 Operating expenditure

Please ensure that expenditure is reported on an accruals basis. We realise that some expenditure reported through statutory accounts is provisions for future expenditure. These should not be reported on the Form FV, instead only record the expenditure when the service is provided or when ownership of goods changes hands. This is because most of these data feed into the UK National Accounts, which reflects the activity of the economy when it takes place.

9A Compensation of employees

Remuneration of employees either in cash or in kind, in the period. Wages and salaries should include all regular compensation payable to all employees including overtime payments, commissions and any other cash benefit payments. Also include the annual bonus accrual and any one-off bonuses that relate to a specific piece of work or performance in the current period. The annual bonus accrual should ideally be proportioned equally into each quarter during the year. We realise this is difficult to report in this manner except in hindsight and so are happy to accept your bonus accrual that is consistent with the internal accounts. The only exception to this may be when the accrual exceptionally moves the aggregate total or results in a negative total, in this instance we will ask the reporting institution to revise.

In addition to wages and salaries, please also include the following items

- (a) Employers' National Insurance contributions.
- (b) Employers' contribution to pension and welfare schemes.
- (c) Redundancy and severance payments.
- (d) Payments to a working proprietor, partners and executive directors not in receipt of a

regular salary, fee or commission.

(e) Payments to staffing agencies for services of staff employed by them.

(f) Other benefits in kind.

9B Of which - intra-group transfer pricing expenses and fees and commissions payable

Enter all fees and commissions payable and intra-group transfer pricing expenses/management recharges. Intra-group transfer pricing expenses/management recharges are the costs paid by the UK reporting institution to another UK entity within the same group or non-resident subsidiaries, group-companies or associates. All non-service related profit transfers should be excluded. As with all expenditure items, we would expect intra-group transfer pricing to reflect when the service activity takes place.

9C Other operating expenditure

Items included in operating expenses that exclude compensation of employees (9A), fees and commissions and transfer pricing (item 9B).

10 Operating profit before provisions for bad and doubtful debts and tax

Total operating income (item 8) less other operating expenses (item 9).

11 Exceptional items

Enter all items that are exceptional or extraordinary profits or losses.

12 Pre-tax profit before provisions for bad and doubtful debts and dividends

Operating profit before provisions (item 16), dividends paid (item 14) and tax (item 13), but after other items, including those which are exceptional and extraordinary (item 11).

13 Tax

Enter all items classified as tax in the published accounts.

14 Dividends paid

Enter the value of dividends paid during the period (this should also include the cash value of any scrip issues). *Include* all dividends paid on equity including those on short sales (manufactured dividends). Figures should be reported gross of tax and on a cash basis.

Exclude

(a) Income paid on non-participating preference shares.

(b) Exceptional dividend payments.

Exceptional dividend payments are dividend payments that are made out of: accumulated reserves; withdrawal of assets on event of dissolution of a foreign-owned reporting branch or subsidiary or sales of assets. Such exceptional payments, sometimes called super dividends, should be reported as a reduction in equity capital in item 22 rather than as a dividend

payment.

15 Retained profit before provisions for bad and doubtful debts

Pre-tax profit on ordinary activities (item 12) less tax (item 13) less dividends paid (item 14).

16 Net provisions for bad and doubtful debts

Enter here the charge for bad debt provisions. Net provisions are defined as provisions made against impaired financial assets, including interest, less releases and recoveries. This includes financial assets (including income) assessed individually and/or collectively as impaired. Net provisions are the sum of gross new provisions, less releases and less recoveries.

17 Retained profit after provisions for bad and doubtful debts

Retained profit before provisions (item 15) less net provisions (item 16).

PART 2 – BALANCE SHEET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

18 Commercial paper and other short-term debt issued

Include here all commercial paper and other short-term debt issued with an original maturity of less than one year.

19 Long-term debt securities issued

Include here all issues of medium-term notes, bonds, FRNs, non-participating preference shares and other debt securities with an original maturity of over one year. These should be valued at market value, whether they are bonds on which interest is paid regularly or deep-discounted or zero-coupon bonds on which little or no interest is paid.

20 Short-term loans

Enter here all loans, advances, repos and overdrafts with an original maturity of less than one year. Please *exclude* all short-term marketable or potentially marketable securities which should be included within item 18. All lending without an original maturity such as overdrafts should be treated as short-term loans.

21 Long-term loans

Enter here all loans, repos and overdrafts with an original maturity of more than one year. Please *exclude* all long-term marketable or potentially marketable securities which should be included within item 19.

22 Equity capital and reserves

Equity capital and reserves should include all equity capital and reserves of the reporting institution, except non-participating preferred shares which should be reported within item 19.

Equity is usually evidenced by shares, share premium, stocks, participations, depository receipts or similar documents. It also includes preferred stocks or shares (with the exception of non-participating preferred shares) that provide for participation in the residual value on dissolution of an incorporated enterprise. They also include the element of reserves, all accumulated retained earnings and capital injections due to the shareholder.

23 Derivative liabilities

Report the gross marked to market value of all derivative liabilities. This should cover both OTC and exchange traded contracts. This should include all swaps, options, forwards and futures, credit derivatives and other derivative products. Include all contracts at their market or fair value, where the fair value is the amount at which the contract could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between informed and willing parties. Contracts with a positive marked-to-market value should be recorded as an asset within item 29.

24 Other liabilities

Include here any provisions on loans and other liabilities on your balance sheet not itemised in items 18-23.

25 Total liabilities

Enter here your total liabilities. This should be equal to the sum of items 18-24.

BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

26 Holdings of debt securities

Include here all holdings of commercial paper, certificates of deposit, treasury bills, medium-term notes, bonds, FRNs, non-participating preference shares and other debt securities. These should be valued at market value, whether they are bonds on which interest is paid regularly or deep-discounted or zero-coupon bonds on which little or no interest is paid.

27 Loans

Enter here all loans, advances and reverse repos. Please exclude all marketable securities which should be included within item 26. All transferable loan instruments should be recorded as lending to the sector of the original borrower. The total should be entered in item 27 with the sub items entered in items 27A-E according to the sector and residency of the counterparty. Do not deduct provisions for bad and doubtful debts, but show all loans and advances gross and include provisions within item 24.

28 Investments in equity

Include here the total investment in equity. Equity should include all equity capital and reserves, except non-participating preferred shares which should be reported within item 26. Equity is usually evidenced by shares, share premium, stocks, participations, depository receipts or similar documents. It also includes preferred stocks or shares (with the exception of non-participating preferred shares) that provide for participation in the residual value on dissolution of an incorporated enterprise. They also include the element of reserves, all

accumulated retained earnings and capital injections due to the reporting institution. Equity can be reported at own funds at book value.

29 Derivative assets

Report the gross marked to market value of all derivative assets. This should cover both OTC and exchange traded contracts. This should include all swaps, options, forwards and futures, credit derivatives and other derivative products. Include all contracts at their market or fair value, where the fair value is the amount at which the contract could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between informed and willing parties. Contracts with a negative marked-to-market value should be recorded as a liability within item 23.

30 Other assets

Include here any other assets on your balance sheet not itemised in items 26-29.

31 Total assets

Enter here your total assets. This should be equal to the sum of items 26-30.