

Form BE - Additional sectoral detail

This form provides additional breakdowns of liabilities to and claims on UK residents for certain items on Form BT to allow sectoral analysis of the monetary and lending aggregates. The definitions to this Form should be read in conjunction with both the definitions to Form BT and specifically the similarly numbered items therein and also the General Notes and Definitions.

Definitions for each sector are given in the Classification of Accounts guide Part III: <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/Pages/reporters/default.aspx>.

Note that the analysis on Form BE excludes all monetary financial institutions (banks and building societies) and all non-residents.

Item no

Liabilities

2H Sight Deposits

Enter here the sectoral breakdown of all sight deposits recorded under item 2H on Form BT. These are broadly defined as credit balances on customers' accounts (including shareholders' deposits) where the entire balance is accessible without penalty either on demand or by close of business on the day following that on which the deposit was made.

2HA Of which: interest bearing sight deposits

Enter under this item those balances on which interest is paid. **This includes all sight deposits which are eligible to earn interest (including nil) under the terms and conditions of the account. Sight deposits which are offered to customers that offset interest paid against mortgage interest payments on loans secured on dwellings (item 29DB3A2 below) should also be included here.**

3H Time Deposits

Enter here the sectoral breakdown of those deposits included under item 3H on the Form BT, broadly defined as those where part of the balance is not accessible without penalty either on demand or by close of business on the day following that on which the deposit was made.

47A Interest bearing retail deposits

Enter under this item those balances on which interest is paid, within the balance recorded in item 47 on the Form BT. Retail deposits are deposits which arise from customer's acceptance of an advertised rate (including nil) for a particular product.

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47B Non-financial corporations' other than public corporations (incl. unlimited liability partnerships) retail deposits

Enter here all retail deposits placed by non-financial corporations other than public corporations, **within the balance recorded in item 47 on the Form BT, regardless of whether or not they are eligible to earn interest.**

47C Households' retail deposits

Enter here all retail deposits placed by individuals and individual trusts, unincorporated businesses other than unlimited liability partnerships and non-profit institutions serving households, **within the balance recorded in item 47 on the Form BT, regardless of whether or not they are eligible to earn interest.**

6H Liabilities under sale and repurchase agreements

Enter here the sectoral breakdown of liabilities under sale and repurchase agreements, **provided the securities or other assets are sold for cash. Reporting institutions should report the gross liabilities under sale and repurchase agreements, with any claims in respect of cash margins paid (including initial deposits) included in the relevant asset item. This item corresponds to BT item 6H.**

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Assets

26EC UK bills other than commercial paper

Enter the sectoral breakdown of all holdings of bills, promissory notes, one-name company paper and other UK paper (excluding commercial paper - see below) issued by UK residents other than monetary financial institutions (banks and building societies), as reported under 26EC on Form BT.

26F Commercial paper

Enter here commercial paper issued by other UK residents as reported under 26F on Form BT.

29D Other loans, advances and amounts receivable under finance leases

Enter here the sectoral breakdown of all balances with, and funds lent to, other UK residents (whether against collateral or not), including amounts receivable under finance leases, but excluding claims under sale and repurchase (reverse repo) agreements (item 30H below). **Overdrafts are debit balances on accounts which, if in credit, would be classed as deposits.**

Loans, advances and other amounts receivable split by original maturity

The “original maturity” of a loan is defined as the length of time between the drawdown of the loan and the final scheduled repayment date.

Where a reporting institution has loans outstanding at the reporting date under revolving credit lines, and does not expect that they will be renewed upon maturity, these loans should be entered according to their immediate maturity; loans that the reporting institution expect to be routinely renewed on maturity should be entered according to the end date of the credit facility.

Where the borrower has notified the reporting institution that funds will be repaid on a specific date in advance of final maturity, the specific date should be taken as the maturity date.

For a loan that has been renewed upon final maturity i.e. a ‘roll-over’, this should be treated as a new loan, and the original maturity should be defined as the length of time between the date of the roll-over and the final scheduled repayment date. However, purely technical break facilities should be disregarded. If a loan is re-negotiated during its life, but the final scheduled repayment date is unchanged, then this should not be treated as a new loan and the original maturity should not change.

For example, in the case of a loan with a final repayment date in three years, but where a ‘break clause’ after one year gives the borrower the opportunity to repay, but is not expected to do so, or where changes are made to the terms of the loan (e.g. the interest rate), then the original maturity should be reported as three years. If, after 3 years, the loan is then rolled over upon maturity for a further twelve months, then the original maturity should be reported as twelve months from then on.

Reporting institutions should inform the Bank if any changes in approach are made with respect to original maturity classification. If any reporting institutions are unable to fully align their reporting with these definitions then they should contact the Bank.

29DB2W, 29DB2X, 29DB3A2W, 29DB3A2X, 29DB3A3W, 29DB3A3X, 29DB3A4W, 29DB3A4X, 29D2AW and 29D2AX

Added o/a
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2009/08

Securitisation special purpose vehicles

Identify here the amount of loans and advances that have been transferred or securitised to the reporting institution's own securitisation special purpose vehicles (as defined in section 4(f) of the General Notes and Definitions), as reported under items 29DW and 29DX on Form BT. These items should also contain any loans that have been securitised under a synthetic securitisation i.e. if the credit risk on the loans has been transferred to the special purpose vehicle (SPV) via credit derivatives, guarantees or any similar mechanism, then these should be reported here, even if the reporting institution is still the legal owner of the loans. In cases where there is over-collateralisation, all collateral should be reported here.

29DB2Y, 29DB2Z, 29DB3A2Y, 29DB3A2Z, 29D2AY and 29D2AZ

Added o/a
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2009/08

Covered bond programme

Identify here the amount of loans and advances that have been ring-fenced as part of a covered bond programme, as reported under items 29DY and 29DZ on Form BT. In cases where there is over-collateralisation, all collateral should be reported here.

29DB3A1 Bridging loans (both secured and unsecured)

This item comprises both secured and unsecured bridging loans, which should include all short-term loans pending the arrangement of long-term financing or for the removal of an existing obligation.

29DB3A2 Loans secured on dwellings and land (excluding bridging loans)

This item comprises mortgage loans to individuals and individual trusts (apart from bridging loans but including flexible mortgage products – please see the notes to Form IS for a definition on these). This should include mortgage loans that are secured on properties (both freehold and leasehold) that are or will be occupied by the borrower, or that are rented out (i.e. let to others), fully secured by a first equitable or legal charge. Include loans for home improvements, house repairs and maintenance also secured by a first charge over the property, and mortgage sub-participations fully and specifically secured against residential mortgage loans.

Loans to individuals and individual trusts fully secured on land should also be reported here. If any part of the property is used for commercial purposes (such as for properties that are rented to commercial tenants), the mortgage loan should not be reported in this item, instead it should be included in item 29DB3B (see below). However, mortgage loans secured on property where the occupier works at home but no structural alterations are required to return the

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property to full residential use may be reported here (**see also definitions to Form IS**).

Where interest on lending secured on dwellings is received monthly as part of a standard repayment schedule, any interest that has accrued since the last payment should be reported here and not in 35CA. This exception only applies to lending secured on dwellings.

29DB3A3 Credit card credit

Also include “charge card” lending (even if the outstanding balance has to be paid off in full at the end of each charging period).

29DB3A4 Other loans to individuals

Enter here all loans and advances to individuals not included in items 29DB3A1 to 29DB3A3 above, for example, this should include personal unsecured loans but should **not** include overdrafts outstanding to individuals, as covered in 29DA3A on Form BE.

29DB3B UK unincorporated businesses other than unlimited liability partnerships

Enter here all loans and advances to UK unincorporated businesses other than unlimited liability partnerships (essentially only sole traders). **Also include here loans to individuals secured on property for commercial purposes.**

29D2A Loans and advances to housing associations secured on residential property
(previously 29D4A)

Report mortgage loans to housing associations (Registered Social Landlords) registered with the Homes & Communities Agency (HCA), the Greater London Authority (GLA), the Scottish Government (Scottish Housing Regulator), the Welsh Government (Tai Cymru-Housing for Wales) and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive) that are fully secured by a first priority charge on housing association residential property that is rented out. Loans to such housing associations for residential property development that do not meet the above conditions should be reported here only if all the following conditions are met:

- (a) the development attracts a social housing grant;
- (b) the loans are fully secured by a first priority charge on the development property; and
- (c) the loans are fully secured by a charge (but not necessarily a first priority charge) on a housing association’s residential property that is rented out.

30H Claims under sale and repurchase agreements

Include here the sectoral breakdown of claims under sale and repurchase agreements, **provided the securities or other assets are bought for cash.**

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Reporting institutions should report gross claims under sale and repurchase agreements, with any liabilities in respect of cash margins received (including initial deposits) included in the relevant liability item.

This item corresponds to BT item 30H.

32H Securities (including shares and other equity)

This item corresponds to item 32H on Form BT. Include in the sectoral breakdown all securities beneficially owned by the reporting institution and issued by 'other UK residents'. For the purposes of this return, securities are defined as marketable or potentially marketable income-yielding instruments, for example euro-bonds, floating rate notes, shares and other equity, investments in related companies, and also subordinated loan capital (which may not necessarily be represented by the issue of securities).

Quoted shares are those whose price is quoted on a recognised exchange or other form of secondary market. Unquoted shares should contain all other shares except for preference shares.

Unquoted shares which are not traded on organised markets, should be estimated with reference to the value of own funds.

Bonds and other debt securities should contain bonds, notes, preference shares, subordinated loan capital (which may not necessarily be represented by the issue of securities) and all other debt securities, defined as negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. All other securities will include all equity other than shares.

Historic cost (see items 32H1ABA and 32H1BBA) refers to the original cost of an asset when purchased by the reporting institution, excluding any revaluations.

32H1BF Collective investment schemes

Enter here all investments in shares / units issued by UK resident collective investment schemes (as defined in the Classification of Accounts Guide). The split between 'money market funds' (item 32H1BFM) and 'non-money market fund collective investment schemes' (item 32H1BFN) is optional: only include units / shares where the specific type of scheme can be ascertained.

41F Acceptances

This comprises all bills accepted by the reporting institution which are still outstanding, including bills drawn under revolving underwriting facilities and other similar arrangements, but excluding any which the reporting institution has itself discounted.