

Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund Limited Annual Report and Accounts

1 March 2018–28 February 2019



BANK OF ENGLAND



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1 March 2018–28 February 2019

Presented to Parliament pursuant to section 7C(7) of the Bank of England Act 1998 by the
Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

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Directors' Report for the year ended 28 February 2019

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 28 February 2019.

Business review and principal activity

The Company was established as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank of England ('the Bank') on 30 January 2009 in order to fulfil the remit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer given to the Bank on 19 January 2009⁽¹⁾ and detailed in an exchange of letters with the Governor of the Bank on 29 January 2009. This remit was subsequently expanded to enable the Company's operations to be used as a monetary policy instrument, at the request of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank, as detailed in the exchange of letters on 17 February 2009 and 3 March 2009. The exchange of letters can be found on the Bank and Her Majesty's Treasury (HM Treasury) websites.⁽²⁾ The Company continues to act under this remit.

On 21 June 2018, the MPC reviewed its previous guidance on the level of Bank Rate at which the MPC will consider whether to start to reduce the stock of assets purchased by the Company. The MPC continues to expect to maintain the stock of purchased assets until Bank Rate reaches a level from which it can be cut materially, reflecting the Committee's preference to use Bank Rate as the primary instrument for monetary policy. The MPC now intends not to reduce the stock of purchased assets until Bank Rate reaches around 1.5%, compared to the previous guidance of around 2%. Any reduction in the stock of purchased assets will be conducted at a gradual and predictable pace.

The Company is fully indemnified by HM Treasury: that is, any financial losses as a result of the asset purchases are borne by HM Treasury, and any gains are owed to HM Treasury. Initially, it was envisaged that payments due under the Indemnity would be settled when the asset purchase scheme ended. But as the scale and likely duration of the scheme increased, on 9 November 2012 it was agreed that the Company would transfer the expected cash balance at 31 March 2013 as partial settlement of the Indemnity to HM Treasury over a nine-month period, commencing January 2013. The total amount transferred under this arrangement was £34.7 billion.

A process was also established for quarterly cash transfers for cash accumulated from 1 April 2013. The first of these payments was made on 26 July 2013 and the total amount transferred under this arrangement was £57.0 billion as at 28 February 2019. The quarterly cash transfer arrangement applies to both transfers from the Company to HM Treasury,

and from HM Treasury to the Company should cash shortfalls in the Company arise at some point in the future.⁽³⁾

This arrangement has allowed the Government to manage its cash more efficiently in line with standard cash management processes, and is also in line with the practices of the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan.⁽⁴⁾

The Company has no branches outside the United Kingdom.

There were no events that had a material effect on the accounts after the end of the reporting period.

A review of the year is provided in the Strategic Report on page 6.

Directors

The Bank's Chief Economist and Executive Director for Monetary Analysis and Research and Statistics, the Executive Director for Markets, the Executive Director for Banking, Payments and Innovation, and the Finance Director were Directors of the Company during the year:

Andy Haldane
 Andrew Hauser (Appointed 19 April 2018)
 Victoria Cleland (Appointed 19 April 2018)
 Rommel Pereira (Appointed 19 April 2018, Resigned 12 December 2018)

Chris Salmon, former Executive Director for Markets, resigned 26 April 2018.

The Directors have the benefit of an Indemnity against personal civil liability granted to the Company by HM Treasury in 2009, provided that the Company is not in wilful default or reckless disregard of its obligations.

None of the Directors had a beneficial interest at any time during the financial year in the shares of the Company. As determined by the Directors, the annual report and accounts have been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee of the Bank.

(1) The Chancellor's statement is available at https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20090211135027/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_05_09.htm.

(2) The exchange of letters is available at www.bankofengland.co.uk/letter/2009/apf-letter-march-2009 and http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100408190827/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/chxletter_boe050309.pdf.

(3) See McLaren, N and Smith, T (2013), 'The profile of cash transfers between the Asset Purchase Facility and Her Majesty's Treasury', *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*, 2013 Q1.

(4) The exchange of letters is available at www.bankofengland.co.uk/letter/2012/apf-excess-letter-november-2012.

Risk management

The Company's operations are fully indemnified by HM Treasury and in return any surplus from these operations after the deduction of fees, operating costs and any tax payable are due to HM Treasury. As such, the Company is not exposed to financial risk, but manages the relevant risks on the underlying portfolio on HM Treasury's behalf.

The Company operates within a control framework agreed with HM Treasury. Subject to the policy objectives, the aim is to minimise overall risk through the appropriate choice of portfolio and risk management practices. A set of high-level financial risk parameters is in place for the Company's operations, relating to eligible asset classes, investment limits, credit risk, and counterparties.

Board meetings were held quarterly.

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations and incurred no political expenditure during the year.

Dividend policy

As a result of the Indemnity agreement, all profits and losses are passed onto HM Treasury. As a result there is no specific dividend policy required.

Disclosure of information to the Auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report, Strategic Report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at

that reporting date and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ensure internal controls are in place as management determines is necessary to enable preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Bank of England's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors confirm that the Annual Report and Accounts as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the necessary information to users to assess the Company's position, performance, purpose and strategy. The Company's financial statements for the period to 28 February 2019 are presented on pages 10–23.

Assessment of going concern

In making their going concern and viability assessments, the Directors have considered information relating to present and potential conditions, including cash flows and the ability of the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Additionally the Company is fully indemnified by HM Treasury.

By order of the Board

A Hauser Director 28 May 2019	V Cleland Director 28 May 2019	A Haldane Director 28 May 2019
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Strategic Report for the year ended 28 February 2019

Review of 2018/19

The Company continued to maintain the package of measures to support the UK economy, as voted by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).

The stock of gilts held by the Company remained at £435 billion. During the year, there were two gilt redemptions, the cash flows associated with which were reinvested in gilts. As at 28 February 2019, the total amount of gilts purchased, less redemptions, valued at initial purchase price was £435 billion.

As at 28 February 2019, the stock of corporate bonds held by the Company under the Corporate Bond Purchase Scheme (CBPS), valued at initial purchase price and net of sales and redemptions was £9.6 billion. This fell from the prior year (2018: £9.9 billion) following a reduction of stock in corporate bonds. The target for corporate bond purchases remained at £10 billion.

On 2 August 2017, the MPC stated that it expected the Company to reinvest cash flows associated with any reduction in the stock⁽⁵⁾ of CBPS assets back into eligible corporate bonds. That would take place once the required reinvestment had reached a sufficient size to allow an auction programme to be conducted. Based on the current profile of the portfolio, the first such auctions would be expected to take place in the second half of 2019.⁽⁶⁾

Since the inception of the Company until 28 February 2019, total purchases of gilts and eligible corporate bonds, net of redemptions and sales, valued at initial purchase price, was £444.6 billion.

Since the previous report, the Company has transferred all loans made through the Term Funding Scheme (TFS), and the collateral backing them, to the Bank as part of the new capital arrangement with HM Treasury.

On 21 June 2018, the Bank and HM Treasury agreed a new capital and income framework for the Bank, summarised in a Memorandum of Understanding on the Financial Relationship between HM Treasury and the Bank.⁽⁷⁾ The framework captures a set of principles for determining which monetary policy or financial stability interventions should be undertaken on the Bank's balance sheet and which should be indemnified by HM Treasury. In keeping with these principles, the commitment to make a capital injection of £1.2 billion supported the transfer of TFS loans from the Company to the Bank's balance sheet during the 2018/19 financial year.

Following the implementation of the new capital and income framework for the Bank, administrative expenses incurred by the Company of up to £5 million per annum will be recovered by the Bank from income derived through the Bank's Cash Ratio Deposit (CRD) scheme.

In approving the transfer of £121.4 billion of TFS loans, and collateral held to cover those exposures, BEAPFF Directors were content that it would not hinder the Company's ability to fulfil its remit; that a reduction in the size of the balance sheet would reduce the risk to the Company; and that the transfer would have no impact on the Company's other active schemes.

The transfer took place on 21 January 2019, when — in addition to the movement of TFS loans and collateral — the loan from the Bank to the Company was reduced by the amount of £121.4 billion. In line with a reduction in the Company's balance sheet size, the level of indemnity provided by HM Treasury to cover any financial losses was also reduced to £445 billion. As part of the transfer it was agreed that the Company would continue to receive those scheme fees above Bank Rate payable on balances outstanding at the date of transfer.⁽⁸⁾

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's operations are fully indemnified by HM Treasury and in return any surplus from these operations after the deduction of fees, operating costs and any tax payable are due to HM Treasury. As such, the Company is not exposed to financial risk, but manages the relevant risks on the underlying portfolio on HM Treasury's behalf.

Uncertainties around reduction of stock of purchased assets remain as referenced in the Business review and principal activity section of the Directors' Report on page 4.

Financial results

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2019 are provided on pages 10–23. Debt securities showed a marked-to-market loss, attributable to a decrease in the market value of the Company's gilt and corporate bond holdings. This was matched by a decrease in the amount due to HM Treasury under the indemnity. Because

(5) There are a number of factors that could result in a reduction of stock, such as redemptions, mandatory or voluntary corporate actions, a material change in an issuer's risk profile and/or a material change in the eligibility of a given issuer.

(6) www.bankofengland.co.uk/markets/market-notice/2017/asset-purchase-facility-corporate-bond-purchase-scheme-august-2017.

(7) www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/memoranda-of-understanding/financial-relationship-between-hmt-and-the-boe-memorandum-of-understanding.pdf.

(8) These scheme fees are payable by a small proportion of institutions on account of their negative net lending over the relevant period.

of the Indemnity, the Company will never show an overall profit or a loss.

The balance sheet of the Company totalled £477.8 billion at 28 February 2019 (2018: £605.2 billion). The Company's principal liability was the loan from the Bank of England of £445.2 billion (2018: £572.2 billion), the remaining liabilities representing the net amount payable to HM Treasury under the Indemnity of £32.6 billion (2018: £33.0 billion) and interest expense. The fair value of the Company's holdings of securities was £472.9 billion (2018: £473.8 billion), of which £463.9 billion represented gilts and £9.0 billion represented corporate bonds (2018: £464.3 billion represented gilts, £9.5 billion represented corporate bonds). The fair value of TFS loans issued was nil following their transfer to the Bank's balance sheet (2018: £127.1 billion). The Company's cash holdings at the balance sheet date were £4.9 billion (2018: £4.3 billion), primarily representing coupon income received, net of transfers to HM Treasury.

The Company's accounts do not provide a meaningful guide to the overall impact of its purchases on the public finances. The amount due to or from HM Treasury under the Indemnity does

not indicate whether the public sector as a whole made a profit or loss from the Company's asset purchases and lending.

Further information has been published⁽⁹⁾ on the broader impact of quantitative easing on the economy and the public finances.

Asset purchases affect the economy and, ultimately, inflation through a variety of channels, via households, corporates and financial markets and institutions. Purchases of government securities will also impact the economy in a slightly different manner to purchases of corporate bonds. As such, **Figure 1** is a simplified and stylised representation of the transmission mechanism of asset purchases, rather than a full description.

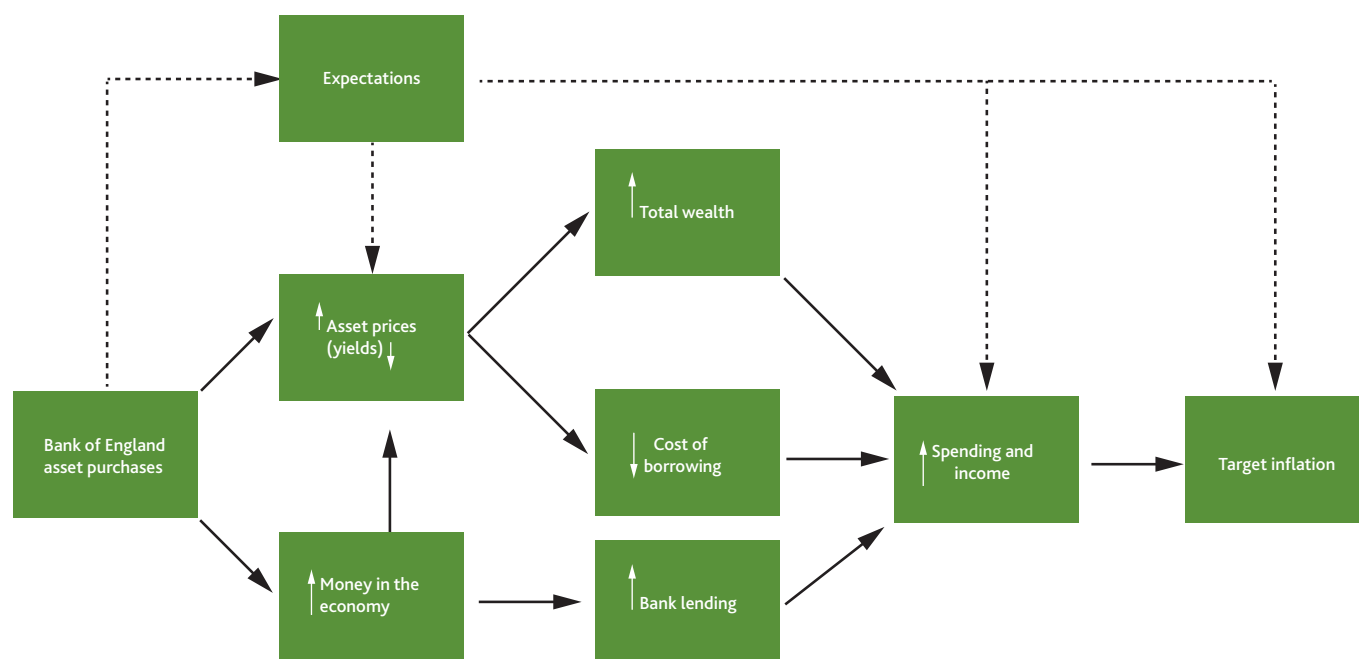
By order of the Board

A Hauser
Director
28 May 2019

V Cleland
Director
28 May 2019

A Haldane
Director
28 May 2019

Figure 1 Stylised transmission mechanism for asset purchases^(a)



(a) www.bankofengland.co.uk/quarterly-bulletin/2009/q2/quantitative-easing

(9) See Haldane, A, Roberts-Sklar, M, Wieladek, T and Young, C (2016), 'QE: the story so far', *Bank of England Staff Working Paper No. 624*; Broadbent, B (2017), www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-committees/treasury/Correspondence/Ben-Broadbent-BoEpost-2008-UK-monetary-policy-6-4-17.pdf and Bunn, P, Pugh, A and Yeates, C (2018), 'The distributional impact of monetary policy easing in the UK between 2008 and 2014', *Bank of England Staff Working Paper No. 720*.

The Certificate And Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House Of Commons

Opinion on financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund Limited (BEAPFF) for the year ended 28 February 2019 under the Bank of England Act 1998. The financial statements comprise the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity; and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

In my opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 28 February 2019 and of the profit after tax and total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholder for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and HM Treasury directions issued under the Bank of England Act 1998.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects the income and expenditure recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Basis of opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK) and Practice Note 10 'Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Entities in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate. Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2016. I am independent of BEAPFF in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit and the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required to conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material

uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on BEAPFF's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report, Strategic Report and the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view;
- such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing BEAPFF's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate BEAPFF, or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Bank of England Act 1998 and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK).

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of BEAPFF's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

In addition, I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the income and expenditure reported in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Other Information

Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report, other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report; and
- the information given in the Strategic and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and those reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires me to report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Sir Amyas C E Morse
Comptroller and Auditor General
30 May 2019

National Audit Office
157–197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London SW1W 9SP

Statement of comprehensive income for the year to 28 February 2019

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
Interest received		30	13
Coupon income received on financial instruments		14,999	15,499
Fee income received on TFS		725	300
Other income		–	–
Total Income		15,754	15,812
Interest paid on the loan from the Bank of England		(3,575)	(1,759)
Net losses on financial instruments		(2,867)	(21,354)
Administrative expenses	4	(2)	(5)
Net indemnity for the year due (to)/from HM Treasury	9	(9,310)	7,306
Total Expenses		(15,754)	(15,812)
Profit before taxation		–	–
Taxation		–	–
Profit after tax and total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholder		–	–

Statement of other comprehensive income for the year to 28 February 2019

There were no items of other comprehensive income during the year ended 28 February 2019 (2018: £nil).

Statement of financial position as at 28 February 2019

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
Assets			
Cash	11	4,880	4,260
Debt securities	5	472,887	473,788
TFS loans	6	–	127,118
Other assets	7	49	1
Total assets		477,816	605,167
Liabilities			
Loans and other borrowings	8	445,198	572,174
Due to HM Treasury under Indemnity	9	32,618	32,992
Other liabilities		–	1
Total liabilities		477,816	605,167
Equity			
Capital	10	–	–
Retained earnings		–	–
Total equity attributable to shareholders		–	–
Total liabilities and equity attributable to shareholders		477,816	605,167

In accordance with section 7C(4) of the Bank of England Act 1998, the Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund Limited is exempt from the requirements of Part 16 (Audit) of the Companies Act 2006.

Company number: 06806063

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 28 May 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

A Hauser
Director

V Cleland
Director

A Haldane
Director

The notes on pages 14–23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year to 28 February 2019

There were no changes in equity during the year. The entire capital comprising 100 ordinary shares of £1 was issued, and fully paid to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England on 30 January 2009.

Statement of cash flows for the year to 28 February 2019

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit after tax and indemnity		–	–
Adjustments for:			
Interest income		(30)	(13)
Interest on Bank of England loan		3,575	1,759
		3,545	1,746
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Increase/(decrease) in amount due to HM Treasury		(374)	(17,333)
(Increase)/decrease in value of debt securities		901	14,177
(Increase)/decrease in value of TFS loans		127,118	(84,851)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(48)	1
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		(1)	(887)
Cash generated from operations		131,141	(87,147)
Interest received		30	13
Net cash from operating activities		131,171	(87,134)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans and other borrowings		(126,976)	86,936
Interest expense		(3,575)	(1,759)
Net cash from financing activities		(130,551)	85,177
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11	620	(1,957)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 March 2018	11	4,260	6,217
Cash and cash equivalents at 28 February 2019	11	4,880	4,260

The notes on pages 14–23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Basis of preparation

Form of presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared and approved by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, as adopted by the EU (together, 'adopted IFRS').

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis under the historical cost convention, as modified to include the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities that are held at fair value through profit or loss, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards.

In making their going concern and viability assessments, the Directors have considered information relating to present and potential conditions, including cash flows and the ability of the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Additionally the Company is fully indemnified by HM Treasury.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied.

2 Accounting policies

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently in the preparation of the financial statements.

The Company adopted the following EU-adopted standards during the year; none of which materially impacted the Company.

In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', which is the comprehensive standard to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', and includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The classification and measurement of financial instruments is dependent on how these are managed and their contractual cash-flow characteristics. The Company applied IFRS 9 initially on 1 March 2018. The adoption of IFRS 9 did not materially impact the Company as financial assets and liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss and will remain as such under IFRS 9. All transitional requirements were followed upon initial adoption of IFRS 9 (specifically section 7.2) as prescribed by the standard.

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 15 provides a principles-based approach for revenue recognition, and introduces the concept of recognising revenue for performance obligations as they are satisfied. The Company adopted the standard from 1 March 2018; the standard did not have a material effect, when applied, on the financial statements. The majority of transactions relate to financial assets and liabilities, the income arising is outside the scope of IFRS 15 and is covered by IFRS 9.

In addition, the Company considered the potential effect of forthcoming IFRS 16 Leases standard, which will replace IAS 17 Leases for period beginning on or after 1 January 2019, and concluded that the standard will not have an impact on the Company.

a) Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentational currency.

b) Financial instruments: financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

i) Classification

The Company designates certain assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets and liabilities, or recognising gains or losses on them in the profit and loss account, on different bases. Departure from this treatment would create a mismatch in the

measurement of the HM Treasury indemnity financial asset (see 2(c)), the value of which equates to the difference between the fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities. Such assets and liabilities are loans made under TFS and associated scheme fees, the Indemnity and loans and other borrowings.

Debt securities are designated at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

The fair value designation is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

ii) Initial recognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Financial securities are recognised/derecognised on the date the Company commits to purchase/sell the instrument (trade date accounting). The loan from the Bank of England is recognised on a settlement date basis.

Fair value is deemed to be the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

iii) Subsequent measurement

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of assets classified at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. In other cases, the Company establishes fair value by using appropriate valuation techniques. The policy for establishing fair values of securities in non-active markets and loans made under the TFS and associated scheme fees is described in note 3 'Significant accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies' below.

c) HM Treasury Indemnity

The Company's operations are fully indemnified for loss by HM Treasury and in return any surplus from these operations, after deduction of fees, operating costs and any tax payable is due to HM Treasury. This arrangement is accounted for as a financial instrument under IFRS 9 as it contains contractual obligations and rights as regards to the transfer of cash at a future date, so meets the definition of a financial instrument per IAS 32, and the value changes in respect of the underlying assets and liabilities of the Company. As such, the Indemnity is valued on the basis of the difference between the fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities. This is deemed to be the most appropriate accounting treatment as it provides the most accurate value of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

Following the alteration to the Indemnity agreement in November 2012, a process for partial settlement of the indemnity between the Company and HM Treasury was established. The Indemnity is presented after giving effect to payments made or received.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition.

e) Equity capital

The entire equity capital comprising 100 £1 ordinary shares is held by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

3 Significant accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets within the financial statements. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Fair value of TFS loans and associated scheme fees

Loans made by the Company through the TFS and associated scheme fees are valued on present value methodology, using expected future cash flows, and discounted using Bank Rate to provide a net present value. The discount rate adopted is deemed appropriate as it represents the funding cost to the Company of providing the loans. The deviation away from using a 'market implied rate' is justified as TFS loans are unique in their nature, provided at an indiscriminate rate to achieve the policies set by the Bank in its function as a central bank. As such there is not an equivalent product or market with which to compare.

All participants that have drawn on TFS have been assessed at the end of the reference period running from 30 June 2016 to 31 December 2017 against their level of net lending. For participants whose net lending over the reference period as a whole is negative, an additional Scheme fee over Bank Rate has been applied to the cost of the loan.

As part of the transfer of TFS loans to the Bank on 21 January 2019, the nominal value of the loans were de-recognised from the balance sheet having met the criteria per IFRS 9. Ahead of the transfer of these assets, it was agreed that BEAPFF would continue to receive any scheme fees, being those additional scheme fees above Bank Rate payable on balances outstanding at the date of transfer. As such these scheme fees remained on the Company balance sheet and are included in other assets.

Fair value in non-active markets

Where possible, the Company uses a market price to value securities, as at 28 February 2019 this applies to the Company's entire portfolio of debt securities (see note 5). In other cases, the Company establishes fair value by using appropriate valuation techniques (see note 13). Loans and other borrowings are held at fair value. In relation to the Indemnity, the instrument is valued on the basis of the difference between the fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities which is the amount due under the indemnity.

4 Administrative expenses

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Management fee payable to Bank of England	2	5

Until May 2018, the Bank met all of the costs of the Company, including staff costs, and recharged them in full to the Company. Following the implementation of the new Cash Ratio Deposit (CRD) regime, costs of up to £5 million per annum (effective from 1 June 2018) are recovered by the Bank from its CRD income.

Under this arrangement the Bank recovered £4 million through the CRD scheme and recovered £2 million from the Company. The total administrative expense for the year was £6 million.

The Directors have not received any emoluments in respect of their services to the Company during the year ended 28 February 2019 (2018: £nil).

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Audit fees		
Fees relating to current year	35	30
Fees payable for other services		
Other fees	–	–

Fees in relation to audit services fees are paid for by the Bank and recharged to the Company through the management fee except where they are recovered by the Bank via the CRD scheme.

5 Debt securities

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Gilts	463,905	464,315
Corporate bonds	8,982	9,473
Total debt securities	472,887	473,788

As at 28 February 2019 gilts with a fair value of £3.9 billion were lent to the Debt Management Office (2018: £6.9 billion) (see note 14).

The Corporate Bond Purchase Scheme (CBPS) was set up to purchase high-quality private sector assets financed by the creation of central bank reserves. The CBPS may buy up to £10 billion worth of sterling-denominated bonds issued by companies (including their finance subsidiaries) where the Company makes a material contribution to economic activity in the United Kingdom.

The Company considers a number of factors in making its eligibility decisions. Companies with significant employment in the United Kingdom or with their headquarters in the United Kingdom will normally be regarded as meeting this requirement, but the Company will also consider whether the company generates significant revenues in the United Kingdom, serves a large number of customers in the United Kingdom or has a number of operating sites in the United Kingdom.

6 TFS loans

	As at 28 February 2018 £m	TFS scheme fee asset recognised £m	TFS maturities and TFS fee income £m	TFS loans de-recognised on transfer to the Bank £m	TFS scheme fee asset re-classified (see note 7) £m	As at 28 February 2019 £m
TFS loans	127,118	60	(5,689)	(121,442)	(47)	–

TFS loans are cash loans made to eligible participants financed by the issuance of central bank reserves, secured against eligible collateral. The term of each loan is four years; participants can terminate, in part or in full, before the maturity date. Participants are charged interest on the loans equal to Bank Rate plus a Scheme fee. The Scheme fee is determined based on the net lending of each participant over the reference period of the scheme. This fee ranges from 0 basis points to 25 basis points.⁽¹⁰⁾

On 21 June 2018 the Bank and HM Treasury had reached a new capital settlement and updated financial framework. In line with the agreement, the loans advanced under the TFS with a fair value £121.4 billion were transferred from the balance sheet of the Company to the balance sheet of the Bank on 21 January 2019. As consideration for the transfer of TFS loans to the Bank, the loan from the Bank (note 8) was reduced by an equal amount.

The Company assessed the de-recognition criteria per IFRS 9 and concluded that the TFS loans qualified for de-recognition at the point of transfer. This was on the basis that the Company had lost substantially all the risk and rewards of the TFS loans.

The Company did agree with the Bank to continue to receive TFS scheme fees after the transfer, being scheme fees above Bank Rate payable on balances outstanding at the date of transfer. An asset is recognised by the Company in respect of these scheme fees (see note 7).

7 Other assets

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Accrued interest	2	1
TFS scheme fee asset	47	–
Total other assets	49	1

The Bank and the Company signed a separate agreement on 18 January 2019 setting out the transfer of the TFS scheme fees (an additional fee over Bank Rate applied to 8 out of the 62 participants) from the Bank to the Company following the TFS transfer.

These scheme fees have been recognised at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9 (see note 2b(i)) and valued using present value methodology (note 3).

(10) For more details see [Asset Purchase Facility: Term Funding Scheme Market Notice](#).

8 Loans and other borrowings

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Total loan from Bank of England	445,198	572,174

As consideration for the transfer of TFS loans to the Bank (note 6), the loan from the Bank to the Company was reduced by an amount equal to the nominal value of the TFS loans at the transfer date (£121.4 billion).

The Company will commence full or partial repayment of the loan from the Bank of England at such time as the Bank's MPC votes to begin an unwind of the quantitative easing programme. Interest charges on the loan are accrued and paid to the Bank on each scheduled MPC meeting date.

9 Due to HM Treasury under Indemnity

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Net due to HM Treasury under indemnity 1 March 2018	32,992	50,325
Change in fair value of indemnity	9,310	(7,306)
Cash paid to HM Treasury	(9,684)	(10,027)
Net due to HM Treasury under indemnity 28 February 2019	32,618	32,992

An Indemnity has been provided by HM Treasury against any loss incurred by the Company and any profit made by the Company will be passed to HM Treasury. The Indemnity is accounted for as a financial instrument under IFRS 9. For information on how the Indemnity is valued see note 2(c).

10 Capital

The Company is a private company limited by shares.

The entire capital comprising of 100 authorised, issued and fully paid ordinary shares of £1 is held by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

In view of the Indemnity from HM Treasury, the Company requires only nominal capital.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 28 February 2018 £m	Cash flow £m	As at 28 February 2019 £m
Cash	4,260	620	4,880

12 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at 28 February 2019 (2018: £nil).

13 Financial risk management

The Company's operations are fully indemnified for loss by HM Treasury, and any surplus/deficit for these operations after deduction of fees, operating costs and any tax payable is due to/from HM Treasury. As such, the Company is not exposed to financial risk, but manages credit risk and monitors market risk on HM Treasury's behalf. Financial risk management is carried out by the Bank on behalf of the Company.

The governance arrangements to manage and monitor these risks are described in a control framework document (which sets out the controls and procedures for undertaking transactions, monitoring risk, accounting and making payments), reviewed and approved periodically by the Directors. There is also a set of high-level risk standards applying to the Company agreed between HM Treasury and the Bank.

The Directors seek to ensure that effective risk management processes exist for monitoring and managing risk, within clear risk policies. Specialist teams and committees support senior management in ensuring that agreed standards and policies are followed.

The Bank's Financial Risk Management Division (FRMD) is responsible for analysing the financial risks faced by the Company in its operations in financial markets.

The Bank's Financial Risk and Resilience Division (FRRD) is responsible for challenge of risk decisions and risk management frameworks.

The Bank's Middle Office is responsible for the pricing, valuation and financial control of exposures and collateral positions arising from the Company's market operations, including counterparty and instrument management.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the failure of a counterparty or issuer to meet its financial obligations to the Company. Credit risk in the Company's asset portfolio arises as a result of purchasing debt security instruments issued by the UK Government and investment-grade companies or lending to counterparties via the TFS.

The Company's credit risk policies are those defined by the Bank within the arrangements agreed with HM Treasury. The Bank defines high-level credit risk parameters under which credit risk is monitored and controlled. Credit exposures to companies are controlled by a system of limits. Credit assessments are performed on all market counterparties, issuers and customers to whom the Company is exposed. These are performed both regularly, following a timetable that reflects the risk of the actual or potential exposure, and dynamically, in response to market or specific entity conditions.

The Bank's internal committees, chaired by the Head of FRMD, review the creditworthiness of issuers, counterparties and customers to whom the Bank and Company may have credit exposures. The Bank's internal committees are supported by a credit risk analysis team.

The table below represents an analysis of debt securities and TFS loans by credit risk groupings, based on external rating agency designation⁽¹¹⁾ at 28 February 2019 with prior year comparatives. All TFS loans were transferred to the Bank's balance sheet on 21 January 2019 so are not included in the 2019 figures:

Credit risk groupings of debt securities and TFS loans

	2019 £m	2018 £m
AAA	47	48
AA	464,472	464,943
A	2,682	51,753
BBB	5,727	38,705
BB	–	981
B	–	–
Not quoted	6	44,476
Total	472,934	600,906

Not all TFS counterparties are quoted by external rating agencies. The credit risk for TFS was managed by ensuring that exposures are fully collateralised (with appropriate haircuts) by a wide range of private and public sector collateral.

(11) Analysis of external credit ratings as at 28 February 2019 of the Company's debt securities and TFS loans by credit risk groupings, these ratings are based on the average of several market providers.

The table below shows the geographical concentration of the Company's financial assets:

Location — Geographical concentration of assets

	2019 £m	2018 £m
United Kingdom	469,466	597,108
Rest of Europe	2,444	2,580
Other	1,024	1,218
Total	472,934	600,906

Assets categorised outside of the United Kingdom are held in the CBPS scheme and meet the required eligibility criteria. See note 5 for additional information on CBPS eligibility criteria.

Under the CBPS the Company has looked to ensure purchases are representative of eligible issuance at a sector level, in order to impart broader economic stimulus by lowering the yields on corporate bonds, thereby reducing the cost of borrowing for companies directly. It was also expected to induce the sellers of corporate bonds to replace those assets with other risky assets, and ultimately lead to a general rebalancing of investors' portfolios. And it was expected to stimulate new issuance of sterling corporate bonds. The Company has established an internal framework to aid portfolio diversification among corporate sectors, single name issuers and issuance. The table below shows the sector concentration of these assets:

Corporate bonds — Sectoral concentration of assets

	2019		2018	
	£m	Per cent	£m	Per cent
Communications	1,097	12	1,172	12
Consumer, cyclical	884	10	961	10
Consumer, non-cyclical	1,426	16	1,518	16
Electricity	1,931	21	2,005	21
Energy	213	3	268	3
Gas	705	8	725	8
Industrial and transport	1,179	13	1,204	13
Property and finance	459	5	510	5
Water	1,088	12	1,110	12
Total	8,982	100	9,473	100

Collateral management

All TFS loans and collateral backing those loans were transferred to the Bank's balance sheet on 21 January 2019. Following this transfer, the Company retained no rights over collateral backing TFS loans and so did not continue to risk manage this collateral. Prior to the TFS transfer, credit risk in relation to TFS loans was managed by ensuring that exposures were fully collateralised (with appropriate haircuts) by a wide range of collateral. The collateral could have included mortgage-backed securities, covered bonds backed by mortgages or public sector securities, or portfolios of loans in unsecuritised form. The collateral met published eligibility criteria. A summary of eligible collateral can be found on the Bank's website.

b) Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of losses arising from movements in market prices. Market risk in the Company's asset portfolio arises as a natural consequence of its policy objectives, principally through the repricing of its assets as a result of changes in market interest rates.

The Company monitors interest rate risk in the form of 'delta', which is the change in valuation from a 1 basis point increase in market interest rates. The delta at 28 February 2019 was £451.4 million (2018: £460.4 million).

The Company also undertakes stress tests on the Company's operations, the results of which are reported to management alongside the delta measure.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of encountering difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company does not face liquidity risk. Upon receipt of notification of the Company's intention to draw down under the loan, the Bank of England is required to make the advance, provided that the request is within authorised limits. The loan is ultimately repayable on termination of the Company's operations.

d) Other financial risk

The Company has a £445.2 billion (2018: £572.2 billion) loan from the Bank. A 1 basis point increase in Bank Rate would increase the funding cost by £44.5 million (2018: £57.2 million) per annum.

e) Fair value

The table below shows financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method.

As at 28 February 2019

	Note	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Total £m
Assets				
Debt securities	5	472,887	–	472,887
TFS loans	6	–	–	–
TFS scheme fee asset	7	–	47	47
Liabilities				
Loans and other borrowings	8	–	445,198	445,198
Due to HM Treasury under indemnity	9	–	32,618	32,618

As at 28 February 2018

	Note	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Total £m
Assets				
Debt securities	5	473,788	–	473,788
TFS loans	6	–	127,118	127,118
Liabilities				
Loans and other borrowings	8	–	572,174	572,174
Due to HM Treasury under indemnity	9	–	32,992	32,992

There have been no transfers between levels in the year.

Level 1: Valuation techniques using quoted market prices: debt securities are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments.

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices and models where inputs are observable. The categories of instruments comprise: the Indemnity to/(from) HM Treasury (calculated as the difference between the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the Company), the loan from the Bank to the Company, TFS loans issued to counterparties and TFS scheme fees.

The balance sheet carrying value of cash, other assets and other liabilities approximates to the fair value.

f) Maturity analysis

Maturities of debt securities at their carrying amount

As at 28 February 2019

	Note	Up to 1 year £m	1–5 years £m	5–10 years £m	Over 10 years £m	Total £m
Assets						
Gilts	5	35,981	114,907	97,778	215,239	463,905
Corporate bonds	5	270	1,935	2,508	4,269	8,982
Total assets		36,251	116,842	100,286	219,508	472,887

As at 28 February 2018

	Note	Up to 1 year £m	1–5 years £m	5–10 years £m	Over 10 years £m	Total £m
Assets						
Gilts	5	19,031	140,649	84,799	219,836	464,315
Corporate bonds	5	256	1,964	2,425	4,828	9,473
Total assets		19,287	142,613	87,224	224,664	473,788

14 Collateral

At 28 February 2019 the Company held securities with a fair value of £3.9 billion (2018: £6.9 billion) as collateral for gilts lent by the Company to the Debt Management Office through the Debt Management Account with a notional value of £2.1 billion (2018: £6.7 billion). This lending is performed as part of the normal course of business of the Company and within the agreed scheme framework.

Collateral held to cover TFS exposures was transferred from the Company to the Bank along with the loans on 21 January 2019. As such, the Company no longer holds collateral for cash lent under the TFS (2018: £189.7 billion).

The Company has not sold any of these assets to third parties but, subject to applicable law and regulations, is entitled to do so.

15 Related party transactions

The Company has related party transactions with its shareholder, the Bank of England, and other related parties.

The Bank of England

The loans advanced under the TFS with a fair value of £121.4 billion were transferred from the balance sheet of the Company to the balance sheet of the Bank on 21 January 2019. As consideration for the transfer of TFS loans to the Bank, the loan from the Bank was reduced by £121.4 billion.

As at 28 February 2019 the Company had borrowed £445.2 billion (2018: £572.2 billion) from the Bank, of which £0.2 billion related to interest accrued on this loan (2018: £0.2 billion). Interest for the year amounted to £3.6 billion (2018: £1.8 billion).

The Company was charged an administrative fee of £2.0 million (2018: £5.0 million) by the Bank. Following the implementation of the new Cash Ratio Deposit (CRD) regime in June 2018, costs of up to £5.0 million per annum will be recovered from CRD income.

Under this arrangement the Bank recovered £4 million through the CRD scheme and recovered £2.0 million from the Company. The total administrative expense for the year was £6 million.

HM Treasury

HM Treasury has indemnified the Company against any losses it may incur in connection with its operations. Any surplus from these operations after the deduction of fees and any tax payable is due to HM Treasury. During the year £9.7 billion (2018: £10.0 billion) was transferred to HM Treasury as partial settlement of the indemnity in accordance with the altered Indemnity agreement (see note 2(c) and note 9).

Debt Management Office (DMO) and Debt Management Account (DMA)

During the year the Company lent overnight a small proportion of its gilts portfolio to the DMO through the DMA. The position at 28 February 2019 is shown in note 5.

Other related parties

As part of the asset purchase scheme, the Company has purchased assets in a competitive process from commercial banks in their capacity as market makers. At the point of the transaction some of those commercial banks could be in the ownership of the UK government. These transactions were conducted in the ordinary course of the Company's business on terms comparable to those with other entities that were not government-related.

Key management

The Directors of the Company are considered to be the only key personnel as defined by IAS 24. The Directors have not received any emoluments in respect of their services to the Company during the year ended 28 February 2019 (2018: £nil).

16 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company of BEAPFF Limited is HM Treasury.

17 Events after the balance sheet date

There were no events that had a material effect on the accounts after the end of the reporting period.

18 Preparation of accounts

The accounts were approved by the Board for distribution on 30 May 2019.

Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund Limited

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