

Bank of England PRA

Reporting guidance for the Branch Return

The Branch Return

Overview

All PRA-authorised branches of banks and designated investment firms with a registered office (or, if no registered office, head office) outside the UK are required to report the Branch Return. This reporting guidance accompanies a new version of the Branch Return Form. Firms are required to use the revised version of the Branch Return Form for the first time for their data as at 30 June 2026, which has a due date of 30 business days from the date to which the information relates.

"Branch" means a permanent establishment as defined for the purpose of UK taxation, that is an establishment having, and habitually exercising, general authority to negotiate and conclude contracts on behalf of its company. Where an establishment does not have such an authority, it should be regarded as an agent or agency of the company. This Branch Return applies the definition of a branch used by the Bank of England in its General Notes and Definitions for Statistical reporting, as updated from time to time.¹

Returns should cover all branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Branches in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man should not be included in the returns.

Data elements

The data elements are referred to by row (r), column (c), as shown in Parts 1-8b of the Branch Return.

Units

All amounts should be reported in absolute non-truncated values. Absolute values may be reported to the nearest thousand. Where values correspond to percentages, these should be entered to two decimal places. For example, £1,201,234.51 can be reported as one of: £1,201,234.51, £1,201,234, or, £1,201,000.

Currency

Assets and liabilities should be reported on a Sterling equivalent basis using the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Balance sheet concepts

In general, balance sheet concepts in the Branch Return are aligned with the FINREP reporting framework and reporters may refer to definitions contained within the EBA's Annex V to the Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory Reporting. Further guidance may also be found in the EBA's published FINREP templates and the associated guidance for IFRS and National GAAP reporters.

¹ https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/statistics/data-collection/def_gene.pdf

The main area where this form uses non-FINREP concepts for balance sheet items relates to deposits (Part 2 below) where it uses the PRA's concepts of "wholesale depositor"², "smaller companies" and "transactional deposits" as used in the PRA's Supervisory Statement (SS) 5/21 "International banks: the PRA's approach to branch and subsidiary supervision"³ and subsequent applicable supervisory statements.

Yellow cells

The yellow cells are not required to be reported.

However, firms must be able, upon request by the PRA, to provide information regarding the number of customers with retail and smaller company deposits held in transactional accounts. Firms may choose to voluntarily report data relating to transactional deposit accounts in the absence of any PRA request.

The PRA has retained the indicative threshold of 5000 customers with transactional deposit accounts in terms of assessing firms against its branch risk appetite (i.e. assessing whether subsidiation may be appropriate). The PRA will rely primarily on the number (and rate of growth) of instant access deposit customers as the indicator in the Branch Return Form to trigger closer investigation. Instant access accounts are accounts from which customers can withdraw money unconditionally, without providing notice or paying penalties.

Firms are expected to include data relating to transactional deposit accounts, in particular row 40 (column 040) relating to the number of clients or customers with retail and smaller company deposits held in transactional accounts, in the Branch Return Form until further notice when operating close to or beyond the PRA's risk appetite with respect to transactional deposit customers.

Grey cells

The grey cells are not required to be reported.

Validations

A separate document⁴ contains validations, which require certain cells to equal the sum of certain other cells. This document contains both formulae for these validations as well as a description in plain English. To allow for rounding, these validations permit a 1% margin of error. When submissions do not pass these validations, they may be blocked, or firms may be contacted and asked to resubmit.

² <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/prudential-regulation/new-bank/wholesale-depositor-definition>

³ <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/prudential-regulation/supervisory-statement/2021/ss521-july-2021.pdf>

⁴ Accessed via <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/regulatory-reporting/regulatory-reporting-bankingsector/banks-building-societies-and-investment-firms>

General information

Branches should complete the following mandatory fields:

- the submission number – firms should enter ‘1’ and increase this number by ‘1’ in case of resubmission;
- the unique ‘firm reference number’ (FRN) of the firm
- the legal entity name of the firm;
- the reporting period end-date. The Branch Return should be completed at end-June and end-December. Branches should report figures as at the last calendar day of the period;
- the accounting standard used. Use the drop down box to record the accounting standard used: IFRS, UK GAAP, US GAAP or Other Home State GAAP [“Other GAAP”];
- the functional currency of the reporting firm. This is the currency the firm uses for accounting purposes.

Firm notes

Firms may use the firm notes box to record any changes within the firm which have a highly material impact on the numbers reported in the period.

Part 1: Total Assets and Liabilities

- **Total Assets and Total Liabilities (rows 010 and 080):** The Branch Return covers all the assets and liabilities of the branch. Except for row 150 of Part 1, this part does not capture assets or liabilities which are originated by the branch but not booked to it. The sum of total sterling, euro, US dollar and other currency assets must equal the sum of total sterling, euro, US dollar and other currency liabilities. Total and currency breakdowns should be reported on a sterling equivalent basis using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Values should be reported as per the reporters' accounting standard. Total assets and liabilities are required to balance.
- **Intragroup assets and liabilities (rows 011 and 081):** Business between affiliates (i.e. own offices) of the same corporate group including head office, other branch offices or subsidiaries.
- **Product breakdown:** For further guidance on the product breakdown requested for assets and liabilities (e.g. Loans and advances – row 030) firms should refer to the definitions contained within the EBA's Annex V to the Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory Reporting. This part aligns to FINREP template 1.1. For example, for a firm using IFRS, debt securities on the Branch Return (row 50) is equal to the sum of rows 080, 098, 120, 143 and 182 on FINREP 1.1. Where assets do not meet the FINREP criteria to be reported as either 'Loans and advances' or 'Derivatives', they should be reported as 'Other assets'.
- **Certificates of Deposit (CDs):** These are to be treated as debt securities as long as they are negotiable, and should be reported in row 110. Non-negotiable CDs should be treated as deposits and reported in rows 090 and 100.
- **Cross-currency swaps:** Please report the sterling equivalent of the net positive mark-to-market (MTM) leg. For the currency breakdown, please report under the currency of the notional receivable leg for both net positive and net negative MTM.
- **FX derivatives:** Please report the sterling equivalent as at the reporting date. For the currency breakdown, please report under the currency of the notional receivable leg.
- **Repurchase agreements (row 082):** Firms are required to report the associated liabilities for repurchase agreements as defined in EBA's Annex V to the Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory Reporting including FINREP table 15. Firms should report here the total amount of repurchase agreements, including any which are also included in Other Liabilities (row 130).
- **Total liabilities (row 130):** Equity should be included under other liabilities. Please note the PRA does not require branches to have their own equity, so the value of row 130 'Other Liabilities' could in theory be zero.
- **Memo item: Assets originated by UK branch but booked outside of the UK branch (row 150):** report the value of assets for which UK branch employees are taking sales

or trading credit for trading or lending but which are booked outside the UK branch. These assets will include those booked to the parent bank or another group company, including other group companies in the UK. Firms should report here assets which are originated in the UK branch (and booked outside it, including in another UK entity), even where the assets continue to be risk managed in the UK (in any legal entity). Firms should report a stock figure (rather than a flow figure), as of the reporting date. They should report here assets which reflect activity with both external clients and group companies.

- **Memo item: Gross derivative assets (row 160):** Fair values should be reported for derivative assets in line with the definitions contained within Annex V of the EBA's Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory Reporting. Derivatives with a positive fair value (above zero) are "financial assets" and derivatives with a negative fair value (below zero) are "financial liabilities". The "carrying amount" should be reported separately here for derivatives with a positive fair value ("financial assets"). Carrying amounts should include derivatives for both trading and for hedging. For example row 40 should include derivatives with a positive balance for the reporting institution held for hedge accounting under IFRS. The value reported here should be consistent with values reported to the Bank of England for statistical purposes in form BT (the Balance Sheet return), i.e. Gross derivative assets (row 160) on the Branch Return = Total liabilities under contracts in financial derivatives (box 19BL on form BT) - Net liabilities under contracts in financial derivatives (box 19B on form BT). We would expect the calculation method for the Branch Return and BT returns to be the same, and so the reported numbers will be the same unless there are timing differences (i.e. different 'as of' dates).

Part 2: Deposits

- Please report the principal plus accrued interest for all deposit types (retail and wholesale). The values reported in Part 2 should include intragroup balances. Please exclude negotiable CDs from Part 2, and only include non-negotiable CDs.
- **Total deposits (row 010):** This is the sum of Wholesale Deposits (row 011), Smaller Companies (row 020) and Other deposits (i.e. Retail) (row 030). We do not require this number to equal the number in row 090 of Part 1.
- **Covered by FSCS (column 020), Covered by Other Deposit Insurance Scheme (column 030):** where deposits are in scope for coverage by both the FSCS and another deposit insurance scheme, firms should report all deposits covered by the FSCS in column 020, and show remaining deposits covered by other deposit insurance schemes in column 030, i.e. the figure in column 030 should be deposits covered by other deposit insurance schemes after deducting the amount covered by the FSCS.
- **Number of clients or customers (column 040):** Firms should report the number of unique clients or customers and not the number of open accounts. Please report the number of unique clients or customers based on the total deposits in column 010.
- **Wholesale deposits – PRA definition (row 011):** Reporters should refer to the PRA’s published definition of [wholesale depositor](https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/prudential-regulation/new-bank/wholesale-depositor-definition)⁵ on the Bank of England website. Where a depositor meets the criteria for a “smaller company” (see below), their deposits should be included in row 020 and not included in rows 011 to 016.
- **Sectoral breakdown and Smaller Companies (rows 012 to 16):** Definitions of Central Banks, General Governments, Credit Institutions, Other Financial Corporations and Non-Financial Corporations are as per the Annex V to the EBA’s Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory Reporting. Depositors, which are corporates but not “smaller companies”, should be included in these rows.
- **Smaller Companies (row 020)** are as defined under section [382 of the Companies Act 2006](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/46/section/382)⁶ in line with SS 5/21. Reporters should refer to the Companies Act 2006 for the full definition, which may be updated from time to time. As of May 2025, the main criteria for qualifying as a small company are that depositors should meet two of the following three criteria⁷:
 - Turnover not more than £15m
 - Balance sheet total not more than £7.5m

⁵ <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/prudential-regulation/new-bank/wholesale-depositor-definition>

⁶ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/46/section/382>

⁷ As at end-December 2018.

- Number of employees not more than 50

Deposits of smaller companies which are subsidiaries of large companies may be reported in row 16.

- **Large Companies (row 016)** are defined as Non-Financial Corporations which are not smaller companies as defined above.
- The frequency with which reporters review their categorisation of accounts between wholesale, smaller company and other (retail) must be fit for its purpose of enabling the PRA to monitor firms effectively against its risk appetite for retail activity to be undertaken in branches, as set out in SS 5/21 (and subsequent applicable supervisory statements).
- **Of which held in instant access accounts (row 017):** Row 017 is a subset of row 16.
- **Of which held in instant access accounts (rows 021 and 031):** Row 21 is a subset of row 20, and row 31 is a subset of row 30.
- **Instant access accounts covered by FSCS (rows 021 and 031, column 020).** Where a client has both instant access and non-instant access accounts, this value should be calculated on the basis that instant access accounts under the FSCS limit are fully covered. For example, if a client has an instant access account of £100,000, the amount of instant access FSCS-covered deposits should be reported as £85,000 (based on the FSCS limit in 2019) regardless of how much the client holds in the non-instant access account.
- **Other deposits (i.e. Retail) (row 030):** For the purposes of the Branch Return, deposits are considered retail if they are not wholesale (row 016) or smaller company (row 020) as defined above. For the avoidance of doubt, the term “retail” is defined here as a residual i.e. the set of deposits which are neither wholesale nor smaller company as defined above. Firms should report deposits of direct depositors and those that are sourced through third parties (e.g. deposit aggregators). The PRA will look through to underlying beneficiary customer counts and retail activity when benchmarking firms against the indicative thresholds.
- **Memo item: Retail and smaller company deposits held in transactional accounts (row 040):** This is the sum of rows 021 and 031. The cells in row 040 are either yellow cells or grey cells – see guidance above regarding the reporting of these cells. Firms should report total retail and smaller company deposits held in transactional accounts (column 010) and the subset of deposits covered by the FSCS (column 020). As set out in SS5/21, in general, the PRA starts from the understanding that an account, whilst it may have transactional functionality, is only considered a ‘transactional account’ if withdrawals from it have been made nine or more times within a three-month period, but it may additionally consider other factors. EEA firms may, alternatively, apply the definition of transactional account set out in

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 which is “where salaries, income or transactions are regularly credited and debited respectively against that account” but only where this definition will identify a larger set of accounts than the definition based on the number of withdrawals.

- **Memo item: Retail and smaller company deposits held in instant access accounts (row 050):** Firms should report total retail and smaller company deposits held in instant access accounts (column 010) and the subset of deposits covered by the FSCS (column 020).
- **Memo item: Retail and smaller company accounts (row 060):** This is the sum of rows 020 and 030.
- **Memo item: Specific Accounts: Charities, charitable trusts, schools & colleges, religious establishments, UK local authorities (row 070):** This item requires reporters to identify deposits held by certain classes of UK depositor. Schools and Colleges can be identified by SIC codes 85100 to 85422. A list of UK Charities is maintained on the Charities Register. The Office of National Statistics has published a list of local government entities in its Public Sector Classification Guide.

Part 3: Loans and advances other than held for trading

This table is based on FINREP table 5.01 and reporters should refer to Annex V of the EBA’s Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory Reporting for further guidance on definitions.

- Part 1 'Total Assets and Liabilities' row 030 'Loans and Advances' should contain the Carrying Amount, so it would not necessarily be equal to the Gross Carrying Amount in row 080, column 005 of Part 3. Furthermore, Part 3 should only contain loans and advances not held for trading.
- Part 3 should include intragroup balances.
- Column 005 is the Gross Carrying Amount of the loans, and columns 010-060 are the Carrying Amount, broken down by sector. Therefore please report columns 010-060 as per part 1, and the loan principal in column 005.
- **Mortgages:** Please report mortgages under ‘Other term loans’ in column 005. In columns 050 and 060, please report mortgage loans in row 090 and row 091.

Part 4: Loan commitments, financial guarantees & other commitments given

This table is based on FINREP table 9.01 and reporters should refer to Annex V of the EBA's Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory Reporting for further guidance on definitions of loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments given.

Part 5: Derivatives

This table is based on FINREP table 10.00 and reporters should refer to Annex V of the EBA's Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory Reporting for further guidance.

Please report derivatives assets and liabilities that are held for trading in Part 5, excluding hedging derivatives. The numbers in rows 040 and 120 of Part 1 can also include hedge accounting derivatives, so the numbers may not equal Part 5 unless a firm only has derivatives held for trading.

As noted above in Part 1, carrying amounts should be reported at fair values. Derivatives with a positive fair value (above zero) are "financial assets" and derivatives with a negative fair value (below zero) are "financial liabilities". The "carrying amount" shall be reported separately for derivatives with a positive fair value ("financial assets") and for those with a negative fair value ("financial liabilities").

Commodity derivatives should be reported under Other (row 060).

- **Notional amounts (columns 030 and 040):** Columns 030 and 040 of part 5 of the Branch Return are not the same as columns 030 and 040 of FINREP template 10.00, and firms do not need to report 'Of which: sold' as in FINREP. In the Branch Return, please report the notional value of the derivatives reported under 'Carrying amount', i.e. column 030 is the notional value of the contracts reported at carrying value in column 010, and column 040 is the notional value of the contracts reported at carrying value in column 020.
- If mark-to-market (MTM) is close, but not equal, to zero, this should be reported in the relevant asset or liability cell. If MTM is equal to zero, this should be reported under assets.

Part 6: Payments, Settlement, Custody & Clearing

- **Payment, Settlement and Clearing Services (rows 010 to 040, columns 010 to 080):**
The Branch Return requires reporters to provide data on up to eight UK-based Financial Market Infrastructures (FMIs). A list of relevant firms is provided on the [Bank of England website](#). Please report using the corporate entities, as opposed to their individual clearing services. Where reporters use more than eight UK FMIs, firms should provide data on the eight which they judge to be most critical to their business.
- **Average transaction value (row 030):** For payments and settlement transactions this should be calculated as the monthly average for the reporting period, i.e. the total value of transactions in the period divided by six. For centrally cleared transactions this should be reported as the average end-of day gross value of outstanding transactions over the six-month reporting period. The PRA recognises that these measures may not be directly comparable between different FMIs. However, these measures, consistently defined, will permit the PRA to compare different reporters in respect of their activities with a particular FMI. For centrally cleared transactions, please use notional values as opposed to initial margin.
- **Assets under Custody – direct (row 090):** Firms should interpret assets under custody to mean “safe custody assets” in line with the FCA Handbook. Report the amount of custody assets that the branch is holding on a direct basis, i.e. held at the reporting firm.
- **Assets under Custody – indirect (row 100):** Firms should interpret assets under custody to mean “safe custody assets” in line with the FCA Handbook. Report the amount of custody assets that the branch is holding on a sub-custodian basis.
- **Client Money Held (row 110):** Report the total amount of client money held, as calculated under FCA rules.
- **Assets under administration (row 120):** Report the total amount of assets under administration i.e. assets in relation to which services are provided to another party under a third party administration agreement (also referred to as “asset servicing”). Such assets are not held in custody by the administrator
- **Funds under management (row 130):** Firms should use the appropriate definition of funds under management in the FCA Handbook.

Part 7: 3rd Party Services Provided and Received

This should include material contracts that the firm has entered into with a third-party or with an intra-group entity, including under Service Level Agreements (SLAs), and covering IT systems, back office arrangements, Disaster Recovery, SWIFT housing, etc. Firms report on their ten most material 3rd party services provided and received. It is for reporters to determine what is most “material”.

- In the column preceding column 010, please put the type of service provided or received, as illustrated in the example below.

Code	3 rd Party Services Received from group and/or 3 rd parties	Service Description	Service Provider
		010	020
010	Internal audit	Provision of internal audit services	Firm A
020	Trade processing	Transaction processing for the UK branch	Firm B

- 3rd Party Services Provided: provide details of all material services provided by the firm to the group and / or third parties.
- 3rd Party Services Received: provide details of all material services provided to the firm by the group and / or third parties.

Part 8a and 8b: Intragroup Assets and Liabilities by Counterparty for systemic firms

Only branches with over £15bn in total gross assets are required to report this section. For the purposes of this part, total gross assets is as defined in SS 5/21, i.e. “in calculating this figure, the PRA will take account both of assets booked onto the balance sheet of the branch and assets traded or originated in the UK but booked remotely to another jurisdiction”. If the value of assets booked onto the balance sheet of the branch and assets traded or originated in the UK but booked remotely to another jurisdiction exceeds £15bn, firms should report this part.

This part requests further detail on the intragroup assets and liabilities figures which reporters provide in Part 1 row 11 and Part 1 row 81. For the avoidance of doubt, this part does not require firms to report on assets or liabilities which are not booked to the branch, as reported in row 150 of Part 1. Reporting firms are required to identify the five largest intragroup asset and liability exposures of the branch and report the counterparty name and carrying amount.

Part 9: Liquidity information at the whole-firm level, based upon data which is reported to the firm's home state supervisor

This part applies to all third-country branches, and should be read in conjunction with Chapter 5 of supervisory statement 34/15 – Guidelines for completing regulatory reports.

For the avoidance of doubt, reporting firms should provide the required information at the whole-firm level and not at the level of the branch. The 'whole firm' is the entity the PRA has authorised to operate a branch in the UK.

For the purposes of this part, reporting firms should rely on the definitions contained within their home state supervisor's ('HSS') rules as they relate to the HSS's implementation of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio. If firms are not submitting this information to their HSS they should indicate this in the Branch Return.

Reporting firms should report spot data rather than average data unless firms are required to report average data in their returns to their HSS.

The reporting period end dates are expected to be based on the 30 June and 31 December end of reporting periods, but the PRA acknowledges that in some cases these dates may not align with the HSS reporting period end dates or the HSS submission timeframes may not align with the PRA's submission timelines. As stated in the Branch Return Form, to the extent this data is not available, firms should report based on the most recent data points submitted to the HSS and indicate the reporting period end dates used in rows 130 and 140 respectively.

The data should be reported on a pounds sterling basis, using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Reporting firms should specify the exchange rate used.

May 2025