



1 FSA001 – Balance sheet

This data item provides the PRA with a snapshot of the assets and liabilities of a firm, and details of items which although not on the balance sheet, nevertheless will have a potential impact on the financial health of the firm if they were to crystallise.

Valuation

Firms should follow their normal accounting practice wherever possible.

Consolidation

When reporting the balance sheet on a consolidation group basis, firms should where possible treat the consolidation group as a single entity (ie line-by-line) rather than on an aggregation basis. However, for the liabilities, the consolidation should only treat the group as a single entity (ie line-by-line).

Currency

You should report in the currency of your annual audited accounts ie in either Sterling, Euro, US dollars, Canadian dollars, Swedish Kroner, Swiss Francs or Yen. Figures should be reported in 000s.

Data elements

These are referred to by row first, then by column, so data element 2B will be the element numbered 2 in column B.

Assets

These are broken down between trading book assets, and those that are not trading book assets. Hence the items reported in column B will exclude the items reported in column A. If a firm cannot easily identify trading book assets, all assets should be reported in the non-trading book column.

Firms can determine whether they have trading book or not. However, it is expected that a firm that identifies trading book profits in FSA002 should be able to identify trading book assets.

1 Is this report on behalf of a UK consolidation group?

Firms should answer yes or no.

2 If yes, please list the firm reference numbers of the other firms in the UK consolidation group.

Firms should list the reference numbers of all the firms included within the *consolidation group* in Column B.

3 If no (to data element 1), is this a solo consolidated report?

Firms that have an individual consolidation waiver should answer yes here.

5 Cash and balances at central banks (excluding client money)

This is money physically held by the firm, and money deposited with central banks. Include any gold coin and bullion held.

Any client money held should be reported in data element 64A.



6 Credit items in the course of collection from banks

This data element is only relevant for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

This includes the total amount of cheques, etc. drawn on and in the course of collection on other firms, and debit items in transit between domestic offices of the reporting firm in each country. Report cheques that have been credited to customers' accounts but are held overnight before being presented or paid into the reporting firm's account with another firm.

7 Securities eligible for use in central bank operations

Enter here any holdings of treasury bills or other securities eligible for use at central banks.

8 Deposits with, and loans to, credit institutions

For *UK designated investment firms*, this will include any bank balances. Overdrawn accounts with banks should be reported in data element 23A.

It includes funds lent to or placed with customers/counterparties. This includes holdings of certificates of deposit (other than those issued by the firm) and negotiable deposits made on terms identical to those on which a certificate of deposit would have been issued, but for which it has been mutually convenient not to have issued a certificate (these items should be reported on a contract date basis).

It also includes funds lent to or placed with customers/counterparties including:

- (a) assets leased out under finance lease agreements, but legally owned by the firm;
- (b) loans made under conditional sale agreements and hire purchase contracts;
- (c) acceptances discounted;
- (d) advances purchased by or assigned to the firm under a transferable loan facility, purchase and resale agreements, factoring, or similar arrangement; and
- (e) bills (including eligible bills), promissory notes and other negotiable paper owned (including à forfait paper), which should be reported according to the drawee.

9 Loans and advances to customers

This will mainly be relevant for *UK banks* and *building societies*. It covers all funds lent or placed with all counterparties other than credit institutions.

10 Debt securities

All long positions in debt securities, with the exception of gilts, should be reported in data element 10. If there is an overall short position, it should be reported in data element 30A.

Gilts should be reported in data element 7.

11 Equity shares

This comprises long holdings of securities. If there is an overall short position, it should be reported in data element 30A.

12 Investment in group undertakings

This will generally only apply for solo and unconsolidated reporting.



When completing this on a *consolidation group* basis, investments in subsidiary and associated companies should only include those companies that are excluded from the consolidation.

13 Reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities borrowed

Report here any reverse repos or stock borrowing.

14 Derivatives

Report here derivatives balances, on the same basis as they are reported on the face of the firm's balance sheet.

15 Goodwill

Report here the amount of any goodwill.

16 Other intangible assets

Include here intangible assets, other than goodwill.

17 Tangible fixed assets

Includes property, real estate, plant and equipment beneficially owned by the firm.

18 Prepayments and accrued income

Include here any sundry debtors arising in the course of the firm's business, including prepayments and accruals.

19 Other assets

Include any other assets not reported elsewhere on FSA001, items in suspense (in the case of *UK banks* and *building societies*), and any assets in respect of trading settlement accounts.

For *consolidation group* reports, any assets consolidated other than on a line-by-line basis may be reported here.

Includes exchange traded margins.

20 Total assets

The sum of the trading book total assets plus the non-trading book total assets will equal the sum of total liabilities and equity of the firm in data element 45A.

Liabilities

21A Own bank notes issued

This is only relevant for those banks that can issue bank notes. It is the figure of bank notes in circulation, ie the firm's issue of bank notes less any own notes held.

22A Items in the course of collection due to other banks

This is only likely to be relevant for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

It should include items in the course of transmission.



23A Deposits from banks and building societies, including overdrafts and loans from them

For *UK designated investment firms*, this element will contain any borrowings made from banks or building societies. Deposit-taking firms will include here deposits from other credit institutions.

24A Customer accounts

This is unlikely to be relevant for *UK designated investment firms*.

It comprises deposits from all customers other than credit institutions (that are reported in 23A). These should be broken down into retail (excluding e-money), e-money issued (this should be identified where firms have permission to issue e-money), corporate, intra-group and other in data elements 25A to 29A.

Firms should use their best endeavours to allocate customers, but should follow a consistent approach on each reporting date.

30A Trading liabilities

Include here any short positions in equities or debt securities.

31A Debt securities in issue, excluding covered bonds

This data element is unlikely to be relevant to *UK designated investment firms*.

Report all certificates of deposit issued by the firm, whether at fixed or floating rates, and still outstanding. Also report negotiable deposits taken on terms in all respects identical to those on which a certificate of deposit would have been issued, but for which it has been mutually convenient not to have issued certificates. If a firm holds certificates of deposits which it has itself issued, these should not be reported.

Also report promissory notes, bills and other negotiable paper issued (including commercial paper) by the reporting institution including bills drawn under an acceptance credit facility provided by another firm.

Include unsubordinated FRNs and other unsubordinated market instruments issued by the firm.

Covered bonds should be excluded and reported in data element 32A.

32A Covered bonds

This data element is unlikely to be relevant to *UK designated investment firms*.

33A Derivatives

Report here any derivative liabilities.

34A Liabilities in respect of sale and repurchase agreements and cash collateral received for securities lent

This entry applies to the cash liability on sale and repurchase and stock lending agreements. Where the firm reports assets reversed in on the balance sheet, the liability under such agreements should be reported here. Stock borrowing that is reported on balance sheet should also be included here.

35A Retirement benefit liabilities

Include liabilities arising in respect of pension scheme deficiencies.



36A Taxation liabilities

Deferred tax assets should be reported as an asset in data element 19A or 19B.

37A Provisions

Report general provisions / collective impairment that are held against possible or latent losses but where the losses have not as yet been identified, in line with the accounting practice adopted by the firm.

38A Subordinated liabilities

Include all subordinated debt issued by the firm. *Building societies* should include *PIBS* here.

39A Accruals and deferred income

Include here accruals and deferred income.

40A Other liabilities

Include net short positions in physical commodities where the PRA has agreed that commodity transactions may be included in the non-trading Book.

UK banks and *building societies* should include items in suspense here.

Includes exchange traded margins.

41A Subtotal

This is the total of data elements 21A, 22A, 23A and 30A to 40A.

42A Called up share capital, including partnership, LLP and sole trader capital

Exclude holdings by the firm of its own shares and also excess of drawings over profits for partnerships, LLPs or sole traders. *Building societies* should exclude *PIBS*, which should be reported in 38A.

43A Reserves

Firms may use figures compiled on the same basis as audited accounts.

44A Minority interests

Firms may use figures compiled on the same basis as audited accounts.

45A Total liabilities and shareholders' funds

This will equal the sum of trading book plus non-trading book assets (data elements 20A plus 20B), and also the sum of 41A to 44A.

Memorandum items

46-53 Derivatives

This provides further information on OTC derivatives. Firms should allocate the contracts to the bands as accurately as possible but, if some of the breakdowns are not available, they should report on the basis of the predominant type of derivative.



A – Notional contract amount

Firms should provide this amount, if available, or their best estimate of it from internal sources.

B – Assets

Firm should use the value placed on these contracts in the balance sheet, before accounting netting.

C – Liabilities

Firm should use the value placed on these contracts in the balance sheet, before accounting netting.

53B/53C Total after netting

This is the value of derivatives, for columns B and C, after accounting netting. 53B should equal 14A plus 14B, while 53C should equal 33A.

Other items

54A Direct credit substitutes

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks and building societies*.

Report here those direct credit substitutes which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet.

Direct credit substitutes relate to the financial requirements of a counterparty, where the risk of loss to the firm on the transaction is equivalent to a direct claim on the counterparty, ie the risk of loss depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. Report instruments such as:

- (a) acceptances granted and risk participations in bankers' acceptances. Where a firm's own acceptances have been discounted by that institution the nominal value of the bills held should be deducted from the nominal amount of the bills issued under the facility and a corresponding on-balance sheet entry made;
- (b) guarantees given on behalf of customers to stand behind the current obligations of the customer and to carry out these obligations should the customers fail to do so, eg a loan guarantee;
- (c) guarantees of leasing operations;
- (d) guarantees of a capital nature such as undertakings given to firms authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 which are considered as capital;
- (e) letters of credit not eligible for inclusion in 54A;
- (f) standby letters of credit, or other irrevocable obligations, serving as financial guarantees where the firm has an irrevocable obligation to pay a third party beneficiary if the customer fails to repay an outstanding commitment, eg letters of credit supporting the issue of commercial paper, delivery of merchandise, or for stock lending (standby letters of credit which are related to non-financial transactions should be reported in 55A below);
- (g) re-insurance or window letters of credit;
- (h) acceptances drawn under letters of credit, or similar facilities where the acceptor does not have specific title to an identifiable underlying shipment of goods (eg sales of electricity); and
- (i) confirmations of letters of credit.



55A Transaction-related contingents

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

Report here those transaction-related contingents which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet.

Transaction-related contingents relate to the on-going trading activities of a counterparty where the risk of loss to the firm depends on the likelihood of a future event which is independent of the creditworthiness of the counterparty. They are essentially guarantees which support particular non-financial obligations rather than supporting customers' general financial obligations. Report such items as:

- (a) performance bonds, warranties and indemnities (indemnities given for lost share certificates or bills of lading and guarantees of the validity of papers rather than of payment under certain conditions should not be reported);
- (b) bid or tender bonds;
- (c) advance payment guarantees;
- (d) VAT, customs and excise bonds. The amount recorded for such bonds should be the firm's maximum liability (normally twice the monthly amount being guaranteed); and
- (e) standby letters of credit relating to a particular contract or to non-financial transactions (including arrangements backing, inter alia, subcontractors' and suppliers' performance, labour and materials, contracts, and construction bids).

56A Trade-related contingents

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

Report here those trade-related contingents which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet.

Report short-term, self liquidating trade-related items such as documentary letters of credit issued by the firm which are, or are to be, collateralised by the underlying shipment, ie where the credit provides for the firm to retain title to the underlying shipment.

Letters of credit issued by the firm without provision for the firm to retain title to the underlying shipment or where the title has passed from the firm should be reported under direct credit substitutes (54A). A memorandum of pledge and a trust receipt are not regarded as giving the firm title, and transactions secured by these should be shown under 54A.

Letters of credit issued on behalf of a counterparty back-to-back with letters of credit of which the counterparty is a beneficiary ("back-to-back" letters) should be reported in full.

Letters of credit advised by the firm or for which the firm is acting as reimbursement agent should not be reported.

57A Asset sales with recourse

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

Report here those asset sales without recourse which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet.

Report put options written where the holder of the asset is entitled to put the asset back to the firm, eg if the credit quality deteriorates. Also report put options written by the firm attached to marketable instruments or other physical assets.



58A Forward asset purchases

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

Report here those forward asset purchases which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet.

Include commitments for loans and other on-balance sheet items with certain drawdown. Exclude foreign currency spot deposits with value dates one or two working days after trade date.

59A Forward forward deposits placed

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

Report here those forward forward deposits placed which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet.

This covers agreements between two parties whereby one will pay, and the other receive, an agreed rate of interest on a deposit to be placed by one with the other at some predetermined date in the future. Exclude foreign currency spot deposits with value dates one or two working days after trade date.

60A Uncalled partly-paid shares and securities

Only report if there is a specific date for the call on the unpaid part of the shares and securities held. If there is no specific date, the unpaid part should be treated as a long-term commitment (see 63A).

61A NIFs and RUFs

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

Report here those NIFs and RUFs which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet.

Note issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities should include the total amounts of the firm's underwriting obligations of any maturity. Where the facility has been drawn down by the borrower and the notes are held by anyone other than the firm, the underwriting obligation should continue to be reported at the full nominal amount.

The firm's own holding of the notes should be reported in data elements 8 and 9 and therefore the nominal amount of the notes held should be deducted from the nominal amount of the facility to be shown here.

62A Endorsements of bills

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

Report here those endorsed bills which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet.

Endorsements of bills (including per aval endorsements) should be reported at the full nominal amount, less any amount for bills which the firm now holds but had previously endorsed.

63A Other commitments

This is likely to be relevant only for *UK banks* and *building societies*.

Report here other commitments which do not appear on the face of the balance sheet, and are not reported in items 54A to 62A above.



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The firm is regarded by the PRA as having a commitment regardless of whether it is revocable or irrevocable, conditional or unconditional and, in particular whether or not it contains a “material adverse change” clause.

Include unused credit card lines.

Commitments for loans and other on-balance sheet items with certain drawdown should not be reported here but under 58A.

64A Client money held

Provide the total amount of client money held at the reporting date. Firms should be identifying this already to ensure compliance with CASS. For consolidation group reports, firms should only include client money to which CASS applies.

65A Number of UK retail customers

This is only applicable to *UK banks and building societies*.

This is intended to identify the number of UK retail customers. Firms should use their best estimate for this, which might even be based on the number of accounts. It can even be the firms most reasonable approximation, based on whatever information they can use. We recognise that this may lead to firms duplicating customers who have a number of different products or accounts and thus we are provided with the number of total customers, rather than different customers. We do not expect firms to develop systems to give precise numbers, although obviously we would prefer the figures to be as reliable as possible. (We have considered bandings, but that will not give the degree of precision we require.)

FSA001 – Balance sheet validations

Internal validations

Data elements are referenced by row then column.

Validation number	Data element		
1	20A	=	5A + 6A + 7A + 8A + 9A + 10A + 11A + 12A + 13A + 14A + 15A + 16A + 17A + 18A + 19A
2	20B	=	5B + 6B + 7B + 8B + 9B + 10B + 11B + 12B + 13B + 14B + 15B + 16B + 17B + 18B + 19B
3	24A	=	25A + 26A + 27A + 28A + 29A
4	41A	=	21A + 22A + 23A + 24A + 30A + 31A + 32A + 33A + 34A + 35A + 36A + 37A + 38A + 39A + 40A
5	45A	=	41A + 42A + 43A + 44A
6	45A	=	20A + 20B
7	52A	=	46A + 47A + 48A + 49A + 50A + 51A
8	52B	=	46B + 47B + 48B + 49B + 50B + 51B
9	52C	=	46C + 47C + 48C + 49C + 50C + 51C
10	53B	=	14A + 14B
11	53C	=	33A

External validations

There are no external validations for this data item.