

Form AD - Analysis of deposits from UK residents

This is an industrial analysis of **deposits** (including liabilities incurred under sale and repurchase agreements) received from UK residents other than monetary financial institutions (MFIs). MFIs are defined as banks and building societies and other monetary financial institutions.

The total deposits figure should correspond to total deposits reported under BT items 2E to 2H and 3E to 3H, together with liabilities under repo agreements reported under BT items 6E to 6H.

Depositors are classified according to the main activity of the customer. The classification system used is set out in the Classification of Accounts guide, and is based upon the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC2007). This, in turn, is based upon NACE, the European industrial classification system. On the form, the SIC Classification or the SIC sub-section classification is noted in brackets after each item. The main changes between the 2011 and the previous version of Form AD (the 2007 version) are noted in point 5 of Statistical Notice 2009/09 which can be viewed at:

Amended
o/a Stats
Notice
2009/09

www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/reporters/snotice/sn200908/sn200909.htm

In the case of a subsidiary whose prime function is to raise finance on behalf of other group companies, the treatment will depend on the nationality of the parent company and on the existence of any affiliates operating alongside the financing subsidiary in the UK. Any financing subsidiary of a parent group incorporated in the UK should be classified to the main activity of the parent (except where the main activity of the group concerned is banking, when the deposit should be recorded as being from a financial intermediary). If the financing subsidiary is the sole UK subsidiary of a non-resident parent corporation, it should be classified to "other financial intermediaries not elsewhere covered". A financing subsidiary of a non-resident parent group, but with affiliates in the UK, should be classified to the main activity of those other UK companies.

Funds received from UK monetary financial institutions (banks and building societies) or non-residents should not be included in this return.

Where fund managers place deposits on behalf of a client, the reporting institution should classify these according to the main activity of the client (if known). If the main activity of the client is not known the deposit should be classified as coming from the fund manager itself. On this form, all deposits that are made by fund managers are gathered together under item 17 - activities auxiliary to financial intermediation (items 17AA to 17AG). Those made on behalf of identifiable clients should be included in the appropriate sub-categories of item 17; they should not be included with deposits directly placed by such counterparties.

Non-profit institutions serving households and unincorporated businesses (e.g. sole traders and partnerships) should be classified according to the main activity of the institution or business, unless the proprietor or a partner has borrowed on personal account, in which case any deposit should be treated as being from individuals.

Further guidance about the classification of accounts may be found within the Classification of Accounts guide. Guidance may also be obtained from the Monetary Statistics Group of the Monetary and Financial Statistics Division using the usual Helpdesk number (Tel 020 7601 5360).