

## FORM CC

### COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF UK EXTERNAL CLAIMS

#### General

This form analyses certain of the reporting institution's claims on non-residents by country and by currency. The General Notes and Definitions apply to Form CC.

For notes on valuing currencies other than sterling, please refer to the General Notes and Definitions Section 7(b) (i).

For the definitions of non-residents see the Classification of Accounts Guide Section III.10.

A list of countries including the corresponding two letter and four letter codes is shown in the Classification of Accounts Guide Section V.2.

#### Who should report?

All deposit-taking corporations with offices in the UK that break the threshold should complete a return. The threshold is:

- the equivalent of £300 million of external claims in all currencies

#### Analysis by country

For notes on the classification by country of business with non-residents see the Classification of Accounts Guide Section III.10.

Claims under sale and repurchase agreements should be reported against the country of the **counterparty** and not the country of the issuer of the security.

Investments should be classified according to the country of residence of the **immediate borrower**. For example, an investment in a security where the borrower is a company registered in the Cayman Islands should be reported under the Cayman Islands. Where the borrowing company is a subsidiary with a parent company in another country, the investment should be classified according to the country of residence of the **subsidiary** company. Therefore, there is **no risk transfer** in Form CC.

"Brass-plate" companies do not have an operational presence within a country, but merely have an address there. Business with such entities should be reported on an immediate borrower basis against the country where the underlying business is operating, and not the country in which the brass-plate it based. For example, if a French company sets up a brass-plate in the Cayman Islands, business with this brass-plate should be recorded against France and not the Cayman Islands.

### **Classification of investments in securities**

Do **not** include investments in the equity capital of subsidiaries and associates, as these should be reported on Form FO. However, investment in the debt of the reporting institution's own subsidiaries and associates outside the UK should be included.

### **Types of assets to be included**

The types of asset to be included are listed below:

- loans and advances to non-residents;
- balances with non-residents;
- amounts receivable under finance leases to non-residents;
- claims under sale and repurchase agreements with non-residents;
- commercial bills drawn on non-residents;
- certificates of deposit issued by non-residents;
- promissory notes and other negotiable paper issued by non-residents;
- lending under ECGD guarantee;
- portfolio investments (including dealing portfolios) in securities issued by foreign governments, foreign institutions (e.g. the IBRD) and corporate bodies registered outside the UK (other than investments in the equity capital of the reporting institution's own subsidiaries and associates outside the UK). However, investment in the debt of the reporting institution's own subsidiaries and associates outside the UK should be included; and
- sterling and other currency acceptances given under facilities opened on behalf of non-residents.

### **Valuation**

Assets contained within the reporting institution's trading book should be reported at **market value**.

It is desirable for assets within the banking book to be reported at market value as well. However, where this is impractical the Bank will accept such assets being reported at book value (i.e. the value standing in the institution's own books).

Loans should always be reported at the value recorded in the **institution's books** (gross of provisions).

In the case of asset-backed securities, reporting institutions should be aware of the possibility of early partial redemption of principal and therefore the market value **may** not be the same as the original face value revalued at end period market prices.

### **Non-resident deposit-taking corporations (including central monetary institutions)**

Include all deposit-taking corporations, to include a further sector breakdown into the following: intra-group (non-resident deposit taking corporations of the same group); central monetary institutions; other deposit-taking corporation.

Lists of central monetary institutions are given in the Classification of Accounts Guide Section III.10 (c) and (d)

For further information on the sector breakdown please refer to the Classification of Accounts Guide Section III.10.

### **Other non-residents**

Include all non-deposit-taking corporations, to include a further sector breakdown into the following: other financial corporations; general government; non-financial corporations; households including NPISH.

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Notice  
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Non-deposit-taking corporations, includes international organisations. Financial international organisations should be reported under 'other financial corporations'. Non-banking international organisations should be reported under '~~unallocated~~' 'non-financial corporations'.

A list of international organisations and reporting guidance can be found in the Classification of Accounts Guide Section III.10, Appendix 4.

Amounts that cannot easily be allocated to a specific sector should be included within unallocated.

For further information on the sector breakdown please refer to the Classification of Accounts Guide Section III.10.

### **Loans and advances and claims under sale and repurchase agreements (column 1)**

For the definition of loans and advances see notes to Form BT Items 23 and 29.

For the purpose of this return, holdings of certificates of deposit and commercial paper issued by non-resident deposit-taking corporations should be reported in **column 4**.

Amounts receivable under finance leases are included within the definition of loans and advances (see notes to Form BT Items 23 and 29). Finance leases should be classified by the sector and country of residence of the lessee. Exclude assets leased out under operating leases.

For syndicated loans, include only the reporting institution's participation for its own account (see notes to Form BT Item 29).

Exclude lending covered by ECGD guarantees (see notes to Form BT Item 27). This should be included in **column 3**.

For the definition of claims under sale and repurchase agreements see notes to Form BT Item 30

### **Bills (column 2)**

Enter all bills drawn on, or accepted by, non-residents (including non-resident deposit-taking corporations), promissory notes and other negotiable paper (including a forfait paper) issued by non-residents other than deposit-taking corporations and beneficially owned by the reporting institution (see notes to Form BT Item 26G).

Bills and notes should be classified according to the currency in which they are drawn or issued.

Exclude lending covered by ECGD bank guarantees (Form BT Item 27). This should be included in **column 3**.

### **Lending under ECGD bank guarantee (column 3)**

Enter all lending covered by ECGD bank guarantees, including lending under supplier credit (see notes to Form BT Item 27).

The country analysis of such lending should normally be made according to the destination of the exports. However, where payment is due from a resident of a third country, the lending should be entered against the third country.

Lending under ECGD guarantee should be classified according to the currency of the lending.

### **Certificates of deposit and commercial paper (column 4)**

Enter holdings of certificates of deposit of any maturity and commercial paper issued by non-residents (see notes to Form BT Items 23L and 26G).

**Portfolio investments (columns 5 and 6)**

Include dealing portfolios but exclude investments by the reporting institution in the equity capital of its own non-resident subsidiaries and associates. However, investment in the debt of the reporting institution's own subsidiaries and associates outside the UK should be included.

Please see the General Notes and Definitions 4(a) for a definition of subsidiary.

For any particular box under these columns, long and short positions in investments should be offset and the **net long or short position reported**. Net short positions should be reported as negative.

Holdings of stock regarded as irredeemable (e.g. perpetual floating rate notes) should be reported in column 6.

**Acceptances given under credit facilities opened on behalf of non-residents (columns 16-18)**

Include all bills accepted by the reporting institution on behalf of non-residents which are still outstanding, but exclude any which the reporting institution has itself discounted (see notes to Form BT Item 41).

**Further analysis of investment**

Include here total investment in collective investment funds (see notes to BN item 32KBF) with a breakdown of investment (where identifiable) into money market funds (see notes to BN item 32KBFM) and non-money market funds (see notes to BN item 32KBFN).

For further information on this breakdown please refer to the Classification of Accounts Guide Section III.10.