

NOTES FOR COMPLETION OF THE MORTGAGE LENDING & ADMINISTRATION RETURN ('MLAR')

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INTRODUCTION: GENERAL NOTES ON THE RETURN

1. Introduction

This section covers a number of points that have relevance across the return generally:

- Overview
- Purpose of reporting requirements
- Regulated mortgage contracts and the wider mortgage market
- *Home Reversion plans* and *Home Purchase plans*
- Accounting conventions
- Accuracy
- Time period
- Loans made before 31 October 2004
- Specific items:
 - (i) positions to be reported gross
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2. Overview of reporting requirements

The data requirements for *firms* carrying on the *regulated activities* of *home finance providing activity* and *administering a home finance transaction* consist of quarterly, half yearly and annual information. This *guidance* deals only with the quarterly requirements, however, which are referred to as the Mortgage Lending and Administration Return (*MLAR*). The remaining data requirements are applied to *firms* through existing rules within the following sections of the *Handbook*:

- the Dispute resolution: Complaints sourcebook for complaints reporting; and
- Chapter 16 of the Supervision manual for *controllers* reports (section 16.4), *close links* reports (section 16.5) and annual accounts (section 16.7).

Because the *MLAR* is activity based, it sets out the reporting requirements for a number of different *firm* types. We expect *firms* to complete the requirements as follows:

- a *firm* carrying on both *home finance providing activity* and *administering a home finance transaction* will need to complete the whole of the *MLAR*;
- a *firm* carrying on *home finance providing activity* but not also *administering a home finance transaction* will need to complete the whole of the *MLAR* except sections G and H;
- a *firm* carrying on *administering a home finance transaction* , but not also *home finance providing activity* , will need to complete sections A, B, C, G, H and J of the *MLAR*.

However, the above requirements are subject to the further details below, which are designed to avoid any duplication between *MLAR* reporting requirements and any other reporting requirements arising from the *firm's* other *regulated activities* (eg as a *bank, building society, securities and futures firm* etc). The rules in SUP 16 (section 16.7) provide full details of which sections of the *MLAR* do not apply for each *firm* type.

Firm	Sections of the <i>MLAR</i> not required
<i>Home finance provider/administrator</i> with no other activities (a)	No duplication, so complete all sections described above this table
<i>Home finance provider/administrator</i> that is also subject to the <i>RMAR</i> (a)	Duplication in <i>RMAR</i> , but complete all <i>MLAR</i> sections described above this table
<i>Securities & futures firm</i> or <i>investment management firm</i>	A1, A2 and B1
<i>Incoming EEA firm</i> (b)	A1, A2, B1 and C
<i>UK branch</i> of a <i>non-EEA bank</i>	No duplication, so complete all sections described above this table
<i>Members' adviser</i>	No duplication, so complete all sections described above this table
<i>Authorised professional firm</i>	No duplication, so complete all sections described above this table
Other <i>firm</i> types/ <i>regulated activities</i> (except above)	A1, A2, B1 and C

Key: **A1:** Assets **A2:** Liabilities **B1:** Profit & Loss **C:** Capital

Note (a): a *firm* which is a solo-consolidated *subsidiary* of an authorised credit institution is not required to complete section C of the *MLAR*.

Note (b): *Credit Institutions* passporting under *BCD* for *mortgage lending* (which also includes *mortgage administration*), or other *firms* passporting under another EU Directive for a non-mortgage activity and holding a *top-up permission* from the *FSA* for *mortgage lending* and/or *mortgage administration*. Also includes *firms* classed as "*Treaty firms*" under Schedule 4 of the *Act*. But any other *EEA firm* type should complete in full all sections of the *MLAR* described above this table, as it would not be eligible for any reduction in reporting requirements.

Commencement and transitional provisions

The *MLAR* sections on **Arrears** (tables F and H) are not required to be submitted as part of a *firm's* first *MLAR* submission if that first submission is in respect of the *firm's* first financial quarter starting on or after 1 April 2005; but this concession does not apply however to firms that are subject to delayed

implementation of MLAR in 2006. They should however be included in all subsequent quarterly submissions. A *firm* may of course submit these sections from the outset, but is not obliged to do so.

The position regarding **building society reporting** merits specific comment. Societies have previously reported a range of information on *mortgage lending* that has much in common with certain sections of the *MLAR*. Now mortgage reporting requirements have been finalised, societies' existing reporting will change from the implementation of the *MLAR* to avoid duplication. When societies begin to submit the *MLAR*, they will no longer be required to submit the following sections of the QFS1:

- QFS1 table G (1): All sections
- QFS1 table G (2): All sections
- QFS1 table J: Sections J2 and J3 only (Note (a))
- QFS1 table K (1): Sections K1 and K2 only
- QFS1 table K (2): Sections K4 and K5 only (Note (a))

Note (a): These sections should however continue to be completed in respect of *subsidiaries* that hold mortgages but which are not required to complete the *MLAR* (ie they are not authorised to undertake a *mortgage lending* activity).

NB: A society may however continue to submit these sections of the QFS1, if it so wishes (in addition to the *MLAR*). This option is intended to cater for those circumstances where a society has automated the production of its QFS1 and wishes to avoid additional work involved in cutting back on reporting as specified above.

3. Purpose of reporting requirements

The reasons why the *FSA* requires this data from *home finance providers* and *administrators* are as follows:

- to assess the probability of the failure of *firms* and the impact of failure on the ability of the *FSA* to meet its statutory objectives, including an assessment of compliance with the *threshold conditions*;
- to assist with prudential supervision of *firms*; and
- to help assess the risks in the home finance market as a whole to inform, for example, the *FSA*'s thematic work. By this we mean that we will use some of our supervisory resources to examine issues (known as 'themes') that affect a number of *firms* rather than *firms* individually. The data collected will be considered alongside other information we receive, to identify trends and issues that inform our supervision of *firms*.

The *MLAR* requires *home finance providers* and *administrators* to submit four types of data:

- financial data to assist in the prudential supervision of *home finance providers* and *administrators*. A quarterly financial return is required, including a balance sheet and profit and loss account;
- quarterly reporting of quantitative and qualitative data by all *home finance providers* and *administrators* to enable monitoring of compliance with the requirements of *MCOB*;
- quarterly provision of qualitative home finance information by all *home finance providers* and *administrators* to enable the *FSA* to understand developments in the home finance markets as a whole, and to inform future policy developments and prudential supervision; and
- quarterly information on fee tariff measures.

The reporting requirements set out in the *MLAR* will enable the *FSA* to realise these information needs. In particular:

Tables A to C: provide the framework for the *FSA*'s financial monitoring and prudential supervision of *home finance providers* and *administrators*;

Tables D to F: provide the framework for the provision of qualitative home finance information by *home finance providers*

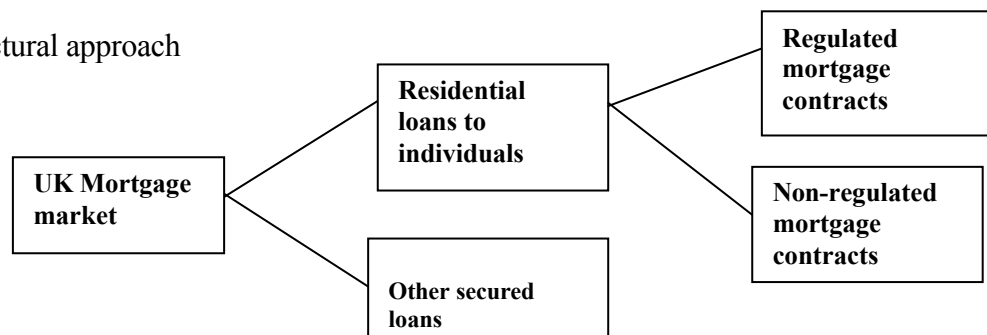
Table G, H: provides the framework for the *FSA*'s monitoring of *administering a home finance transaction activity*.

Table J provides information on fee tariff measures for *home finance providers* and *administrators*.

4. Regulated mortgage contracts and the wider mortgage market

Given this background to reporting requirements, the *FSA*'s approach to obtaining information on *mortgage lending* has been structured so that ***regulated mortgage contracts*** are seen within the wider context of the **UK mortgage market as a whole**. This approach can be illustrated as follows:

Structural approach



Each of these key terms is explained below:

(i) **UK Mortgage market**

This refers to all lending secured on land and buildings in the United Kingdom, whether to individuals, housing associations or corporates. However, given the importance of mortgages to individuals we have chosen to look at the market in terms of two components, namely 'residential lending to individuals' and 'other secured lending'.

(ii) **Residential loans to individuals**

This is a discrete category of the mortgage market, and has characteristics (e.g. in terms of products, lending criteria and methods of credit assessments) that are often markedly different from those applying to other types of secured lending (e.g. to corporates).

It is lending to individuals secured by mortgage on land and buildings where the lender has either a first or second (or subsequent) charge, where at least 40% of the land and buildings is used for residential purposes, and where the premises are for occupation by either the borrower (or dependant), or any other third party (e.g. it includes 'buy to let' lending to individuals).

Only loans where there is a one-to-one correspondence between the loan and a specific security should be included within 'residential loans to individuals'. Do not include here any residential loans to individuals that are part of a 'business loans' type package (involving multiple loans and multiple securities, where there is no one-to-one correspondence between a loan and a specific security), but report them under 'other secured lending'.

Regulated mortgage contracts are therefore a subset of this market category.

Examples of **non-regulated mortgage contracts** which fall under the wider category of residential loans to individuals include: buy-to-let loans and other types of loan where the property is not for use by the borrower (or qualifying dependants); and residential loans to individuals where the lender does not have a first charge. In the case where a lender takes a first and a second charge over the same residential property (for different purposes) we consider that generally the loan secured by the first charge will be a *regulated mortgage contract*, but that the loan secured by the second charge will invariably not and should be reported as non-regulated.

It is important, therefore, to separate this category from all other forms of secured lending.

(iii) **Other secured lending**

This covers all other forms of lending secured on land and buildings in the United Kingdom. Primarily it covers secured lending to corporate bodies (including to housing associations), but it also includes lending to individuals which, although being secured on land and buildings, is not deemed to be

residential (e.g. the residential element is less than 40%). A corporate body for this purpose is any entity other than an individual.

It also includes any residential lending to an individual that forms part of a 'business loan' type package. These arrangements between a lender and a borrower are usually offered by a lender's specialist business or corporate lending departments. They typically involve a number of loans secured against a range of securities including the borrower's residential property, business premises and the business itself. Such packages involve no specific one-to-one correspondence between a single loan and a single security, and instead the lender assesses loan cover against the basket of securities in the package. Given the business nature of this type of lending, it would therefore be misleading to try and classify some or all of the loan elements in such cases to any part of 'residential lending to individuals', and hence all such lending should be reported under 'other secured lending'. This is for MLAR reporting purposes only; the actual categorisation or treatment for MCOB purposes remains unchanged.

(iv) **Regulated mortgage contract**

This is defined in the *Handbook* as follows:

- (a) (in relation to a contract) (in accordance with article 61(3) of the *Regulated Activities Order*) a contract which, at the time it was entered into, meets the following conditions:
- (i) a lender provides credit to an individual or to trustees (the 'borrower'); and
 - (ii) the obligation of the borrower to repay is secured by a first legal mortgage on land (other than timeshare accommodation) in the United Kingdom, at least 40% of which is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with a dwelling by the borrower or (in the case of credit provided to trustees) by an individual who is a beneficiary of the trust, or by a person who is in relation to the borrower or (in the case of credit provided to trustees) a beneficiary of the trust:
 - (A) that person's spouse; or
 - (B) a person (whether or not of the opposite sex) whose relationship with that person has the characteristics of the relationship between husband and wife; or
 - (C) that person's parent, brother, sister, child, grandparent or grandchild.
- (b) (in relation to a *specified investment*) the *investment*, specified in article 88 of the *Regulated Activities Order*, which is rights under a *regulated mortgage contract* in (a).

This means that in relation to a *regulated mortgage contract*, the following conditions must all be satisfied:

- the borrower must be an individual or trustee;

- the lender must take a first legal mortgage over *UK* property; and
- the property must be at least 40% occupied by the borrower or his immediate family.

The definition of a *regulated mortgage contract* means that many kinds of loan are caught by regulation, not just loans for house purchase. For example it includes a significant amount of short-term first charge lending. This includes lending for home improvements (including some in-store credit), lending for debt consolidation, lending to finance a business, and some specific banking products such as secured overdrafts, secured credit cards, bridging loans and loans secured by all monies charges.

4a. Home reversion and home purchase plans

Definitions

(1) Home reversion plan

This is defined in the *Handbook* as follows:

(in accordance with article 63B(3) of the *Regulated Activities Order*) an arrangement comprised in one or more instruments or agreements which meets the following conditions at the time it is entered into:

(a) the arrangement is one under which a *person* (the *reversion provider*) buys all or part of a *qualifying interest in land* from an individual or trustees (the *reversion occupier*);

(b) the *reversion occupier* (if he is an individual) or an individual who is a beneficiary of the trust (if the *reversion occupier* is a trustee), or a related person, is entitled under the arrangement to occupy at least 40% of the land in question as or in connection with a dwelling and intends to do so; and

(c) the arrangement specifies that the entitlement to occupy will end on the occurrence of one or more of:

(i) a *person* in (b) becoming a resident of a care home;

(ii) a *person* in (b) dying; or

(iii) the end of a specified period of at least twenty years from the date the *reversion occupier* entered into the arrangement;

in this definition "related person" means:

(A) that *person's* spouse or civil partner;

(B) a *person* (whether or not of the opposite sex) whose relationship with that

person has the characteristics of the relationship between husband and wife; or

(C) that *person's* parent, brother, sister, child, grandparent or grandchild.

Guidance to Home Reversion (HR) and Home Purchase Plan (HPP) firms on the completion of the MLAR

This section covers the **interim reporting** of HR and HPP products pending the outcome of the FSA's wholesale review of the MLAR under the FSA's agenda of Better Regulation.

It is recognised that HR and HPP products are not loans as such, being effectively sale and lease products. However, in order to use the MLAR as a vehicle for capturing some data on these products, they are to be treated for MLAR purposes as if they were loan products. This means that:

- (i) For a firm which is a **provider** of HR and/or HPP products:
 - HR and HPP products are to be included in the balance sheet within A1.6 "Loans to Customers". This may differ from the reporting of such products in a firm's published accounts.
 - Within section A3, which contains a further breakdown of "Loans to Customers", HR and HPP products are to be reported within the single category A3.5 "Other Loans".
 - As a consequence, FSA will be able to capture the key balances outstanding on these products (including any which may have been securitised) during the interim period.

- (ii) For a firm which is undertaking **administration** of HR and/or HPP products (and where that firm did not also act as provider of these products):
 - HR and HPP products being administered for third parties are to be reported in section G
 - Within G1 and G2 they are to be reported within the "Other firms" category. They should however be shown under "regulated loans" solely for the purposes of recording their administration in the MLAR.
 - In section G2.2, when entering the "name of firm" in column 2, add "HR" and/or "HPP" in brackets after the name, as appropriate.
 - However, for this interim period of reporting, FSA does not propose to seek information about any arrears on HR and/or HPP products and hence such information should be excluded from section H.

5. Accounting conventions

Unless the contrary is stated in these guidance notes, the return should be compiled using generally accepted accounting practice.

However, information in respect of lending (eg balances, advances, interest rates, arrears etc) to be reported in sections D, E, F, G, H and J of the return

should not be fair-valued but should report the contractual position (ie as between lender and borrower).

6. Accuracy

It is expected that entries on the return will be actual values, or in some cases close approximations established or drawn from the *firm's* systems and prepared on the basis of being the best information in the time available for their compilation.

If such 'close approximations' are considered by the *firm* as likely to be materially different from the underlying actual values, the *firm* should advise its supervisory team of data items affected.

7. Time periods

Where stock figures are required (e.g. balance sheet, capital position etc) the information is required as at the *firm's accounting reference date* and the three quarter ends following this date (see SUP 16.3.13R).

Where flow figures are required, these are either for **3 months only** (i.e. the latest quarter) as in for example lending figures in tables D and E, or **cumulative in the 'year to date'**, (e.g. profit and loss in table B etc), covering the period from the *firm's accounting reference date* to the end of the reporting quarter.

8. Loans made before 31 October 2004

(i) Classifying the 'back book'

Loans made before 31 Oct 2004 fall into the following categories:

- residential loans to individuals (see Introduction, section 4(ii)) which should be classified as non-regulated (eg as at A3.3, and D1.2 etc)
- other secured loans (see Introduction, section 4(iii)) and shown for example at A3.4, D1.3 etc
- other loans [see Guidance for A3.5]

The approach to classification for pre-31 Oct 2004 loans will, of necessity, need to be a pragmatic one. We do not for example envisage the need to look at individual paper loan files. Rather, we expect that a firm will apply its knowledge of its various loan books, products & their characteristics, to come up with some realistic allocation rules. This will then enable the firm to apply some automatic process to its computerised loan records, and thereby classify individual loans into each of the relevant categories used in the MLAR. Such a process may not be perfect, and it may result in a few loans being wrongly allocated, but it will be sufficient for the purpose. In many cases, there will be further transactions in relation to this type of loan in the period immediately following 31 October 2004, and this event will provide an opportunity for the loan classification to be re-assessed, and if necessary, revised.

(ii) Specific treatment of residential loans to individuals

Any loans made before 31 October 2004, that otherwise satisfy the specific requirements of a *regulated mortgage contract*, should be reported as **non-regulated loans** in the various parts of the *MLAR* (since only those loans advanced after this date are required to be treated as a *regulated mortgage contract* for the purposes of *MLAR* reporting).

This reporting basis for loans made before 31 October 2004 should continue until such time, if ever, that a subsequent transaction on the loan causes it to be formally treated as a regulated contract.

(iii) Further advances on loans made before 31 October 2004

We cannot be prescriptive about whether, after the onset of mortgage regulation, a further advance (or any other variation) to a pre-31 October 2004 mortgage will have the effect of creating a new *regulated mortgage contract*. Our perimeter guidance (at AUTH App 4.4.13G) considers the effect of variations to contracts entered into before the onset of mortgage regulation. Whether a variation amounts to creating a new contract will depend on each lender's individual mortgage documentation. This documentation will differ, possibly significantly, between firms. Each lender will need to review its existing documentation and take a view on the scope that this provides for making changes.

In practice this means that:

- if the lender can make a further advance without creating a new contract, then the further advance should be added to the original loan and the combined loan treated as a single loan for MLAR reporting. This combined loan should be reported as ‘non-regulated’;
- if making a further advance creates a new contract, (and this further advance is a *regulated mortgage contract*) then the correct reporting approach will be determined as follows:
 - (a) where the original loan was made before 31 October 2004, but would otherwise satisfy the specific requirements of a *regulated mortgage contract*, the original loan and further advance may be treated as one for MLAR reporting, being shown as "Regulated" under "Residential loans to individuals".
 - (b) where the original loan did not satisfy the defined conditions of a *regulated mortgage contract* at the time it was entered into, the old loan and further advance will be treated as two separate loans for most aspects of MLAR reporting, the former being ‘unregulated’ while the latter will be reported as ‘regulated’. However, for the LTV & Income Multiple analysis, while the firm should only show the amount of the further advance in the relevant "cell", the "cell"

should be determined by using the total amount of the loan (old loan + further advance) when deciding which LTV band and which Income Multiple band are applicable.

- (c) where the lender decides to combine the original loan and the further advance to create a single new contract that is a *regulated mortgage contract*, this should be reported as 'regulated'.

9. Specific items

9(i) Positions to be reported gross

In general, liabilities and assets should be shown gross, and not netted off (unless there is a legal right of set-off). Thus an account which moves from credit to debit will move from one side of the balance sheet to the other.

A notable exception to this however concerns the reporting of loan assets, which should follow *MIPRU 4.2.14R - MIPRU 4.2.16G*. Such assets should be shown in the balance sheet net of linked funding and also on this basis in other tables where balances are reported on the same basis. Only sections A3, D2, G and H require the reporting of such loan assets on a 'gross' basis.

The treatment of loan assets that are being operated as part of a current account **offset mortgage** product (or similar products where *deposit* funding is offset against loan balances in arriving at a net interest cost on the account) will depend on the conditions pertaining to the mortgage product. The balance outstanding on such loans will need to be reported on the basis of the contractually defined balance according to the terms of the mortgage product. This might be the amount of loan excluding any offsetting funds, or it might be the net amount.

9(ii) Foreign currencies

Amounts in foreign currencies, including also any loans denominated in foreign currencies, should be translated into their equivalent sterling value using an appropriate rate of exchange at the reporting date, or where appropriate, at the rates of exchange fixed under the terms of any relevant currency hedging transaction, and that value used in the return. Thus all entries in the form represent sterling amounts. *Firms* should apply the same accounting treatment as for their published accounts.

SECTION A: BALANCE SHEET

Balance sheet analysis

A1, A2 The balance sheet is intended to reflect the practices used in compiling published or other accounts, although its format in the *MLAR* (with 'total assets' and 'total liabilities') will not necessarily be the same as that used by *firms* in their regular accounts. However, the differences should only be presentational.

A1.6 **Loans to customers** may be a non-standard accounting sub-head for some *firms* whose business is not primarily mortgage related. But since this is an explicit *MLAR* data requirement, it should be split out from the sub-head under which it is routinely shown in the *firm's* other accounts.

A1.11 **Other current assets** should include all assets measured at fair value not included in any other asset category on the return.

A2.1 **Shareholders' funds** should include any unrealised gains or losses resulting from the fair valuation of available-for-sale financial assets, and any fair value gains or losses arising on cash flow hedges of financial instruments measured at cost or amortised cost.

A2.7 **Other liabilities** should include all liabilities measured at fair value not included in any other liability category on the return.

A3 Analysis of loans to customers

This section recognises that some lenders may have securitised loans on their balance sheet, and hence provides for unsecuritised/securitised loans to be shown separately.

Unsecuritised balances are analysed in terms of three elements: gross loan balances (before deduction of any provisions); provisions balances in respect of those balances; and the net balances after deduction of such provisions.

Securitised balances are analysed in a similar way, except that 'gross' also means before the deduction of any linked non-recourse funding, the amount of which is also to be shown separately.

A3.1-4 See Introduction (paragraphs 4 (i) to (iv)) for details of the coverage of these terms.

A3.5 **Other loans** refers to any lending secured on land and buildings outside of the UK, any loan for which security is provided other than by land and buildings, together with all unsecured loans (e.g. consumer credit, personal loans, or such loans to corporates).

A3.6

It is expected that net balances on unsecuritised loans plus net balances on securitised loans will equal the entry shown at A1.6 in the main balance sheet analysis of assets.

SECTION B: PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

B0 Financial year to date

In terms of **reporting period**, the analysis should be compiled on a 'year to date' basis, covering successively 3, 6, 9 or 12 months from the *firm's accounting reference date*.

B1 Profit & Loss Account

The P&L section is intended to reflect the practices used in compiling accounts prepared under the Companies Acts, although its format in the *MLAR* (with explicit focus on financial items such as interest, fees & commission etc) will not necessarily be the same as that used by *firms* in their regular accounts.

The reason for this approach is that most lenders to which this section is applicable are mortgage specialists, and as such it is considered desirable to put their P&L format onto a similar basis as that used for *banks* and *building societies*.

The analysis therefore requires the *firm's* profit & loss account to be re-structured in a way that makes a number of items explicit in the interests of achieving consistency with other reporting *firms*.

B1.1 Focuses on gross profit from non-financial activities.

B1.2-1.7 Covers a range of income elements which are more closely related to financial activities, including in particular those associated with mortgage lending. In particular B1.7 Other income should include unrealised gains in respect of assets and liabilities which have been measured on a fair value basis.

B1.9-1.13 Covers a range of expenditure elements, including those related to non-financial and also to financial (including mortgage related) activities. In particular B1.13 Other expenses should include unrealised losses in respect of assets and liabilities which have been measured on a fair value basis.

B1.15 Operating Profit is total income less total expenses.

B1.16 Provisions covers write-offs and provisions charges on bad and doubtful debts, (including for example on mortgage loans); any suspended interest (i.e. any interest included in Interest Receivable which, through loan default, impairment or otherwise, is deemed unlikely to be received); and any other provisions for contingent liabilities.

B2

Provisions analysis

This supplementary analysis draws together the key movements in provisions balances from the *firm*'s accounting reference date up to the reporting quarter end.

The two 'flow items', namely **write-offs** and **provisions charges**, are those relating to the period from the *firm*'s accounting reference date up to the reporting date.

The total of **provisions charges** in line B2.6 [column 3] will not necessarily be the same as the provisions charge in the Profit & Loss analysis at B1.16 (since this latter item may include further provisions against other asset items not included in B2.6, or provisions arising from other sources).

SECTION C: CAPITAL

INTRODUCTION

The *threshold conditions* state that the resources of a *firm* must be adequate in the opinion of the *FSA* in relation to the *regulated activities* that the *firm* seeks to carry on or carries on. In addition, a *firm* is required to maintain 'adequate financial resources'. A *mortgage lender/administrator* should have adequate capital and funding in order to be able to meet these requirements.

In addition, the *FSA* operating framework requires us to identify the main risks to our statutory objectives. In assessing *firm*-specific risks we are required to assess the risks arising from the financial failure of a *firm* (due to business risks from the external environment, or control risks arising from the *firm* itself) which might affect both the market and individual *customers*. The specific *FSA* objectives that are potentially impacted are those relating to market confidence and consumer protection.

Details provided in this Section on Capital are drawn from the appropriate provisions of *MIPRU 3* (Professional indemnity insurance)

C1-2 CAPITAL RESOURCES

C1 and C2 set out first the individual components of **eligible capital** and secondly the **separate deductions** that should be made to arrive at qualifying capital.

Components of eligible capital are:

(1) Share capital

Share capital must be fully paid (i.e. the *firm* is under no obligation to repay this capital unless and until the *firm* is wound up) and may include ordinary *share* capital or preference *share* capital (excluding preference *shares* redeemable by shareholders within two years).

(2) Partnership or sole trader capital

Partnership capital is capital made up of the *partners*' capital account. The capital account is an account into which capital contributed by the *partners* is paid and from which, under the terms of the *partnership* agreement, an amount representing capital may be withdrawn by a *partner* only if he ceases to be a *partner* and an equal amount is transferred to another such account by his former *partners* or any *person* replacing him as their *partner*, or the *partnership* is otherwise dissolved or wound up.

Sole trader capital is the net balance on the *firm's* capital account and current account.

(3) Reserves

Reserves are accumulated profits retained by the *firm* (after deduction of tax, dividends and proprietors' or *partners'* drawings) and other reserves created by appropriations of *share* premiums and similar realised appropriations. Reserves also include gifts of capital, for example, from a parent company. For *partnerships*, reserves include *partners'* current accounts according to the most recent financial statement. Reserves must be audited unless the *firm* is eligible to include unaudited reserves in its capital resources calculation under *PRU 9.3.52R*.

The reserves figure is subject to the following adjustments, where appropriate:

- (a) any unrealised gains must be deducted or, where applicable, any unrealised losses added back in on cash flow hedges of financial instruments measured at cost or amortised cost;
- (b) any unrealised gains must be deducted or, where applicable, any unrealised losses added back in on debt instruments held in the available-for-sale financial assets category. Any unrealised gains or losses on equities held in the available-for-sale financial assets category should be reported at C1.5;
- (c) in respect of a *defined benefit occupational pension scheme*, any *defined benefit asset* must be derecognised;

A *firm* may substitute for a *defined benefit liability* the *firm's deficit reduction amount* provided that that election is applied consistently in respect of any one financial year.

(4) Interim net profits and partners' interim current accounts

A *firm* is not required to take into account interim net profits. However, if it does, the profits have to be verified by the *firm's* external auditors, net of tax, anticipated dividends or proprietors' drawings and other appropriations unless the *firm* is eligible to include unverified interim net profits in its capital resources calculation under *PRU 9.3.52R*.

In terms of the verification for inclusion, for the first, second and third financial quarters *firms* may include interim profits in their *MLAR*, on the understanding that the *firm* will obtain the required verification from its external auditors within two months of the financial quarter end. (The *FSA* may ask for a copy of the verification statement.) For the fourth quarter the *FSA* will rely on the forthcoming audited

accounts as providing verification and accordingly the full year's profits should be included in the make-up of Eligible Capital under Interim Profits in the return.

(5) Revaluation reserve

Firms should report reserves relating to the revaluation of fixed assets.

(6) General /collective provisions

Firms should report general/collective provisions that are held against potential losses that have not yet been identified, but which experience indicates are present in the *firm's* portfolio of assets. Such provisions must be freely available to meet these unidentified losses wherever they arise. General/collective provisions must be verified by external auditors and disclosed in the *firm's* annual report and accounts unless the *firm* is eligible to include unaudited general and collective provisions in its capital resources calculation under *PRU 9.3.52R*.

(7) Subordinated loans

Subordinated debt (i.e. the amount of principal outstanding before amortisation) must not form part of the capital resources of a *firm* unless it meets the following conditions:

- (1) it has an original maturity of at least five years or is subject to five years' notice of repayment;
- (2) the claims of the subordinated creditors must rank behind those of all unsubordinated creditors;
- (3) the only events of default must be non-payment of any interest or principal under the debt agreement or the winding up of the *firm*;
- (4) the remedies available to the subordinated creditor in the event of non-payment or other default in respect of the subordinated debt must be limited to petitioning for the winding up of the *firm* or proving the debt and claiming in the liquidation of the *firm*;
- (5) the subordinated debt must not become due and payable before its stated final maturity date except on an event of default complying with (3);
- (6) the agreement and debt are governed by the law of England and Wales, or of Scotland, or of Northern Ireland;
- (7) to the fullest extent permitted under the rules of the relevant jurisdiction, creditors must waive their right to set off amounts

they owe the *firm* against subordinated amounts owed to them by the *firm*;

- (8) the terms of the subordinated debt must be set out in a written agreement or instrument that contains terms that provide for the conditions set out in (1) to (7); and
- (9) the debt must be unsecured and fully paid up.

Treatment of eligible capital items (listed above) in section C1:

C1.1 Reserves: include items

- reserves
- revaluation reserves

C1.2 Interim profits: include items

- interim net profits
- *partners'* interim current accounts

C1.3 Issued capital: include items

- *share* capital
- *partnership* or *sole trader* capital
- subordinated loans

C1.4 General/collective provisions

C1.5 Other eligible capital: includes

- any other item of eligible capital not required to be included in items C1.1 to C1.4, including any unrealised gains or losses on equities held in the available-for-sale financial assets portfolio.

C1.6 Total Eligible Capital

This is the sum of the components listed in C1.1 to C1.5.

C2 Deductions from capital

C2.1 Investments in own shares represents any investment in the *shares* of the company, quantified as fixed assets in the balance sheet.

- C2.2** **Intangible assets** are the full balance sheet value of goodwill, capitalised development costs, brand names, trademarks and similar rights and licences. However, the balance sheet value for goodwill does not have to be deducted here until 14 January 2008. See *MIPRU* 4.4.4R
- C2.3** **Interim net losses** refers to the cumulative amount covering the period from the *firm's accounting reference date* to the end of the current quarter. All the current year's losses should be reported. Unpublished losses from the previous accounting period should also be shown here.
- C2.4** **Other deductions from capital:** include
- **Excess of drawings over profits for partnerships or sole traders:** *firms* should report the difference between the personal drawings of a *partnership* or *sole trader* and the profit in the period, where the drawings exceed the profit for the period.
- C2.5** **Total Deductions**
- This is the sum of the components listed in C2.1 to C2.4.
- C3** **Total Capital Resources**
- This is total eligible capital less total deductions (C1.6 – C2.5).
- C4** **Capital requirements**
- C4.1** The capital requirement for *mortgage lenders* or *mortgage administrators* that have the *regulated mortgage contracts* that they administer on their balance sheet is asset-based, and the information required is detailed in C4.2 to C4.4.
- C4.2** **Total assets:** this is the total value of fixed and current assets.
- C4.3** **Undrawn commitments**
- Undrawn commitments means the total of those amounts which a borrower has the right to draw down from the *firm* but which have not yet been drawn down.
- However, undrawn commitments should not be included in the calculation of capital requirements if they have an original maturity of up to one year or if they can be unconditionally cancelled at any time by the lender.
- Similarly, existing mortgage offers should not be included in the calculations of capital requirements if the offer has an original maturity of up to one year or can be unconditionally cancelled at any time by the lender.
- C4.4** **Intangible assets:** this is the amount shown at C2.2.

C4.5 **Total adjusted assets:** this is the sum of C4.2 and C4.3, less C4.4

C5 **Capital requirements**

C5.1 This section sets out the income-based capital requirements applicable to *mortgage administrators* that have been appointed by *persons* that are not authorised to administer *regulated mortgage contracts* on their behalf, and which therefore do not have the assets that they administer on their balance sheet. The information requirements are detailed in C5.2 – 5.4.

C5.2 **Total income**

Firms should report the amount of total income in their most recent (or other) financial statements, and an estimate of income for the current reporting year.

Total income should include both revenue and gains arising in the course of the ordinary activities of a *firm*. Revenue consists of commissions, fees, net interest income, dividends, royalties and rent. Only gains that are recorded in the profit and loss account should be included in income. What is relevant for the calculation of income is the amount of actual income generated rather than the gross cash streams of any one transaction.

C5.3 **Relevant adjustments**

The following exceptional items must be deducted from the *firm's* total income:

- (1) profit on the sale or termination of an operation;
- (2) profit arising from a fundamental reorganisation or restructuring having a material effect on the nature and focus of the *firm's* operations; and
- (3) profits on the disposal of fixed assets, including *investments* held in long-term portfolio.

C5.4 **Total relevant income**

Is the sum of C5.2 minus C5.3.

SECTION D1: LENDING – BUSINESS FLOWS AND RATES

D1-D4 For details of the terms '**Residential lending** to individuals' (and regulated/unregulated) and '**other secured loans**', see Introduction, paragraphs 4 (i) – (iv).

D1 Loans: Advances/Repayments – Row & Column Analysis

For the two categories of loan assets, details are requested under various **transaction columns** that explain the transition from the previous quarter's balances to the current quarter's balances.

D1 Loans: Advances/Repayments – Transactions (columns)

Advances made in quarter should include:

- (a) instalments released in the quarter for instalment advances;
- (b) re-advances, i.e. where previous charge cancelled;
- (c) further advances;
- (d) in the case of loans that have a facility to draw down extra amounts over and above the sum originally advanced, the total of any further amounts drawn down in the quarter;
- (e) the deduction from advances made of advance cheques cancelled;

but should exclude:

- (f) the amount of any loan books acquired in the quarter (which should be reported in 'other debits/credits etc');
- (g) retentions imposed, which should be included as they are released;
- (h) sundry debits, i.e. any items not approved and not included in commitments, e.g. insurance debits, fines, insurance guarantees, valuation fees, arrangement fees etc. (unless formally treated as part of loan, that is where such amounts are repaid over the period of the loan);
- (i) any movements on overdrafts.

Repayment of principal should include:

- (a) repayment of principal including capital repayments, full or partial redemptions and the principal element of the normal monthly payment;
- (b) mortgage receipts temporarily posted to *investment* accounts;
- (c) transfers from *investment* accounts to mortgage accounts;

but should exclude:

- d) the amount of any loan book sold during the quarter (to be reported in 'other debits/credits etc');
- (e) sundry credits to accounts, such as insurance premiums, fines, fees, etc;
- (f) advance cheques cancelled;
- (g) *investment* receipts temporarily posted to mortgage accounts;
- (h) any movement in overdrafts.

In determining the amount shown under **repayment of principal**, it is recognised that *firms* may need to estimate the amount of interest repaid where amounts repaid include both interest and principal, and/or where the amount of interest repayable is not the same as the amount charged (e.g. annual review or deferred interest schemes, or where a loan is not being fully serviced).

Write offs in quarter

This is the amount written off mortgage balances in the quarter (and off provisions charged to the income and expenditure account) and is to be on a basis consistent with amounts shown in the *firm's* published accounts as 'written off' within the analysis of changes in loss provision usually appearing as Notes to the Accounts.

The amount written off may arise for example from:

- sale of a property in possession where there is a shortfall; or
- a decision to write down the mortgage debt on a loan still on the books. This may arise where the *firm* has taken the view that it is certain that a loss will arise and that it is prudent to write down the mortgage debt rather than carry the full debt and an offsetting provision. Examples might include certain fraud cases, or where

arrangements have been reached with the borrower to reduce the mortgage debt repayable.

Other debits/(credits) and transfers (net) include:

- (a) interest charged to the loan account in the period;
- (b) interest repaid during the period;
- (c) amounts charged to loan accounts and amounts received from borrowers in respect of such items as insurance premiums, valuation fees, and fines etc.;
- (d) mortgage balances acquired following takeover / merger;
- (e) loan books acquired from other lenders in the quarter;
- (f) loan books sold to other lenders in the quarter;
- (g) loan books securitised during the quarter;
- (h) the transfer of any securitised assets back onto the balance sheet (e.g. following the closure of a securitised pool of loans);
- (i) transfers (net) should include any reclassified loans (e.g. where there has been a change in the use of the land on which the loan is secured to/from residential; or change in status of loan from/to regulated/non-regulated etc);
- (j) all movements on overdrafts (that is, net change in overdraft balances), other than writeoffs.

NB Balances on loan books acquired/sold/securitised should be as at the date of the relevant event.

Overdraft analysis (final 3 columns of D1):

The term “overdraft” here and in other columns of D1, is used to cover two types of revolving credit facilities: overdrafts and credit cards.

The balance at end of quarter in column 6 is further analysed into loan balances excluding overdrafts and, separately, balances on overdrafts.

The final column in D1 represents the sum total, across all overdraft accounts included in the penultimate column, of the individual credit limits on each such overdraft.

D2

Loans: Book movements

The '**transactions in the quarter**' columns are analyses of amounts already included within the 'other debits/(credits) and transfers (net)' column of section D1.

- (i) '**loans acquired**' represents balances on any relevant loan books acquired during the quarter from other lenders;
- (ii) '**loans sold**' represents balances on any relevant loan book (i.e. parcel of loans) sold during the quarter to another lender;
- (iii) '**loans securitised**' represents balances on any loans that the *firm* has 'securitised' in the quarter. It includes balances on loans subject to securitisation transactions which should follow *MIPRU* 4.2.14R – *MIPRU* 4.2.16G;
- (iv) '**other**' represents the net amount of other transaction amounts included in 'other debits/(credits) and transfers (net)' in D1.

NB: As a result, D2 [item (i) – item (ii) – item (iii) + item (iv)] should equal D1 [item 'other debits/(credits) and transfers (net)].

The final column '**balance at end quarter on loan assets subject to non-recourse funding**' represents all such loan assets (and not just the amount treated as transactions in the quarter), and requires the 'gross amount' of such loan assets to be reported against relevant line item categories. The 'gross amount' is the amount of any such loan that would be shown in a *firm's* published or other balance sheet as X in the example below:

gross loan asset	=	X
less non-recourse funding	=	Y
net loan asset	=	X-Y

In the analysis here at D2, it is therefore the gross loan asset at the end of the reporting quarter that should be reported in the final column. Once securitised, it is recognised that end quarter gross balances will not necessarily remain constant (due either to borrower repayments, the possibility of any further advances, or other arrangement for 'topping up' a pool of securitised loans etc).

D3

Loans: Interest rates

Basis

Interest rates in this table are **nominal annual rates** charged to the *customer* on loan accounts excluding overdrafts (as defined in D1). They should ignore the effect of any interest rate swaps or other hedging contracts that might exist, and also ignore the effect of any offsetting deposit account (as for example in the case of an offset mortgage).

This provides an analysis of weighted average interest rates for the loan assets reported under 'Loans excluding overdrafts' in column 7 of D1 above. 'Interest rates at end of quarter' (columns 4, 5, and 6 of section D3) means rates applying at least throughout the last day of the quarter, so *firms* should not use rates which only come into operation at the beginning of the next quarter. Points to note on specific columns are:

(1) Balances at end quarter

Accrued interest should be included (even though it is excluded when computing the weighted average rate).

The first '**of which**' analysis is designed to obtain information on balances subject to **fixed rates** of interest and balances subject to **variable rates** of interest. (The two amounts should add to the balance in column 1). For these purposes:

'**fixed**' means the rate of interest is fixed for a stated period. It should also include any products with a 'capped rate' (i.e. subject to a guaranteed maximum rate) and any products that are 'collared loans' (i.e. subject to a minimum and a maximum rate). Annual review or stabilised payment loans should be excluded (since the purpose is merely to smooth cash flow on variable rate loans);

'**variable**' includes all other interest rate bases (i.e. other than those defined above as 'fixed') applying to particular products, including those at, or at a discount or premium to, one of the *firm's* administered lending rates; those linked to Libor (or other market rate); those linked to an index (e.g. FTSE) etc. However if any such loan products are subject to a 'capped rate', then treat as 'fixed'.

The second '**of which**' analysis is designed to obtain information on loan balances according to whether the nominal annual interest rate charged to the customer at the quarter-end is higher than the prevailing Bank of England Base (or repo) Rate (BBR). For these purposes the BBR is that applying on the last day of the reporting quarter. The analysis is subdivided into four categories:

- (i) loan balances where the rate charged is **less than 2% above BBR**. Include here also all loan balances where the rate charged is less than BBR (as a result the sum of these four columns will equal the figure in the TOTAL column);
- (ii) loan balances where the rate charged is **2% or up to 3% above BBR**;
- (iii) loan balances where the rate charged is **3% or up to 4% above BBR**;
- (iv) loan balances where the rate charged is **4% or more above BBR**.

(2) **Weighted average nominal annual rates**

- (a) Interest rates reported in Table D3 provide a broad indication of **market rates**. **They should ignore the effect of any interest rate swap or hedging**. For each line item the weighted average rate should be derived as follows:
 - (i) identify the various nominal/quoted interest rates that apply to elements of this line item; then
 - (ii) for each separate nominal/quoted rate, multiply that rate by the amount of end quarter balances (excluding accrued interest) for which that rate applies; and
 - (iii) add up the results of (ii) for all the different rates for this line item; and
 - (iv) divide the total calculated in (iii) by the corresponding end quarter balance in column 1, 2 or 3 less accrued interest (against the line item concerned).

NB: in the 'of which' analysis that requires separate reporting of weighted 'fixed' and 'variable' rates, **a cross check for each row** is that the weighted average nominal rate on all balances is equal to the weighted average of the reported fixed and variable rates in the subsequent two columns.

D3.1 –3.8 Other Points

The interest rate to be used is the rate charged to the loan account, which in certain circumstances will differ from the interest rate 'payable' by a borrower. These circumstances include deferred interest loans, interest roll-up loans, annual review schemes or where the loan is not performing.

Advances in quarter refers to the same amount as covered under 'advances in quarter' in the Loans: Advances/Repayments analysis in Section D1 above.

D4 Loans: Commitments (columns)

Commitments made since end of previous quarter

should include:

- (a) the aggregate of formally agreed advances (whether or not the mortgage offer has been accepted by the prospective borrower), including amounts recommended for retention, all instalment elements, and further advances;

but should exclude:

- (b) commitments from previous quarters that have been cancelled in the current quarter;
- (c) retentions imposed and subsequently not released;
- (d) instalment commitments that have not been taken up;
- (e) advance cancellations that are not re-issued;
- (f) sundry debits, e.g. insurance debits, fines, insurance guarantees, valuation fees, arrangement fees etc (unless formally treated as part of the loan, that is where such amounts are repaid over the period of the loan).

Cancellations in quarter

Includes (b), (c), (d) and (e) above.

Advances made in quarter

This refers to the same amount as covered under 'advances in quarter' in section D1 above.

Other debits/(credits) and transfers (net)

This is unlikely to be needed on a routine basis. It is intended to cover less frequent events such as loan commitments acquired on merger with another firm or acquisition of a loan book; or transferred on sale of a package of loans; or where 'commitments outstanding' need adjusting for reasons not attributable to other columns.

SECTION E: RESIDENTIAL LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS - New business profile

E1-6 Gross advances in quarter

Covers actual advances made in the quarter. For these purposes separate advances (e.g. stage payments) made in the period on the same mortgage should count as a single advance for the 'number' column in sections E3, E4, E5 and E6.

NB: 'gross advances' should be compiled on the same basis as in section D1 above and therefore relevant totals for each section in E1 to E6 should also agree with the amount of gross advances reported in D1.

E3-6 Balances outstanding

Covers balances at end of the quarter. Relevant sub-totals should agree with corresponding balances shown under 'Loans excluding overdrafts' in column 7 of D1.

E1/2 By Income Multiple and LTV (Loan to Valuation ratio)

The amount to be included in the table is the **gross advance**, but its allocation to a specific cell is determined according to income multiple and LTV which are both defined using the size of the loan (as defined below).

E1/2 By Income Multiple and LTV

Income multiple based on single or joint incomes

For this analysis, '**income**' should be taken as **gross annual income** before tax or any other deductions.

The loan should first of all be categorised to 'single' or 'joint' income basis, and the income multiple calculated as described below:

- (i) **Single income basis.** This means only one person's income was taken into account when making the lending assessment/decision.

The income multiple here is the total loan amount divided by the borrower's total income (total of the borrower's main income and any other reckonable income e.g. overtime etc, to the extent that the *firm* takes such additional income into account in whole or in part).

- (ii) **Joint income basis.** This means that two or more persons' incomes were used in the lending assessment/decision.

The income multiple here is the total loan amount divided by the aggregate income of the two or more borrowers.

- (iii) **Other.** This category is to be used when the loan assessment is based, only partly or not at all, on one or more persons' incomes. Thus include here:

Under Single Income section (E1.6/E1.13)

- **Buy to let** loans where the loan assessment is based on the rental yield of the property (but not buy to let loans based solely on one or more persons' incomes which should be shown against the relevant income multiple category);
- **Lifetime mortgages** since in most if not all instances, the concept of a supporting income is not applicable;
- **Other products** (no current examples)

Under Joint Income Section (E2.6/E2.13)

- **Business loans**, where typically the loan assessment will be based on mixed sources of business/personal income or perhaps just on the capacity of a person's business to support the loan;
- **Other products** that have similar characteristics, that is where the loan assessment is based on either mixed income sources or non-personal incomes.

- (iv) **Not evidenced.** This 'of which' analysis applies to loans made on the basis of one or more persons' incomes, and therefore should exclude any loans reported in "Other" (defined in (iii) above).

It covers loans where: the lender has no independent documentary evidence to verify income (e.g. as provided by an employer's reference, a bank statement, a salary slip, a P60, or audited/certified accounts)

For the purpose of **income multiples**, the multiple is of **loan** to income where **loan** is as defined below.

Loan to valuation ratio LTV

Should be based on the following:

- (i) **loan** is defined for:
- (a) **new borrowers** - as the amount of actual advance or, in the case of loans where the amount advanced in the period is less than the total amount of the loan to which the *firm* has agreed to lend (for example loans with additional drawing facilities or loans involving instalments/stage payments/retentions), is the amount of

committed advance (including any committed drawing facilities);

- (b) **existing borrowers** - as the total amount of debt outstanding including the further advance plus any committed drawing facilities at the time of the further advance;

and will include MIG ("mortgage indemnity guarantee"), building and other insurance premiums and other sundry items **if** these are included in the amount advanced;

- (ii) **valuation** is to be taken as the most recent valuation of the property which is subject to the mortgage (the existence of additional collateral on any other property should be ignored when calculating LTV). For these purposes, "recent valuation" can either be based on an actual valuation, or an estimated valuation using indexed valuation methodology applied to an original actual valuation. In the case of staged construction or self-build schemes, valuation means 'expected final value of the property' at the time the *firm* is committed to making the loan (i.e. takes the lending decision).

E3

Credit History

This seeks to categorise lending in terms of a borrower's previous credit history, as measured at the point when the new advance is made. For these purposes, it is only necessary to establish a borrower's credit history at a single point in time, i.e. at the time of making the loan. In practice this will usually be done at the 'offer' stage of making a loan. It is not intended that credit history should be reassessed after the loan has been made. However, if a further advance is made, then it will be necessary to re-assess.

In particular the aim is to separately identify under the heading 'Impaired credit history', those loans where it appears that the borrower has some form of adverse credit history:

- (i) at the point when the new advance is made and the loan is reported under 'Gross advances';
- (ii) subsequently for reporting under 'Balances outstanding', the amount of the loan at the quarter end to such a borrower (who at the point when the present loan was advanced, was deemed to have had an adverse credit history).

However, if there is subsequently a further advance on the loan (and which will be reported under 'Gross advances' in E3), this is an occasion to re-assess the borrower's credit history. At that stage, the total amount of the loan (including further advance) should be classified under 'Balances outstanding' on the basis of the credit history as determined at the time of making the further advance. This

means that the further advance and total loan amount will be reported on a consistent basis.

E3.1 Impaired credit history

If any of the following conditions are met at the time of making the loan, the borrower should be reported as having **an impaired credit history**:

- (i) arrears on a previous (or current) mortgage or other secured loan within the last two years, where the cumulative amount overdue at any point reached three or more monthly payments;
- (ii) arrears on a previous (or current) unsecured loan within the last two years, where the cumulative amount overdue at any point reached three or more monthly payments;
- (iii) one or more county court judgements (CCJs), with a total value greater than £500, within the last three years;
- (iv) being subject to an Individual voluntary arrangement (IVA) at any time within the last three years;
- (v) being subject to a bankruptcy order at any time within the last three years;

but *firms* should not include technical arrears as part of the above definition. Technical arrears means circumstances where the borrower has been the victim of a banking error giving rise to late payment.

NB In (i) to (v), *firms* should ignore whether the borrower has subsequently paid off arrears, or has satisfied/discharged a CCJ or IVA or bankruptcy.

In the case of loans involving **two or more borrowers**, the impaired credit test is whether any one of the borrowers individually meets any of the five listed impaired credit conditions.

E4 Payment type

This section analyses loans in terms of how the borrower is contractually expected to service the loan, and is split into four categories:

- repayment;
- interest only;
- combined; and
- other.

E4.1 Repayment (capital & interest)

This is the traditional payment option available to borrowers. Such loans involve regular periodic payments covering interest for the period and some repayment of capital.

E4.2 Interest only

This is the type of loan which requires the borrower to make regular payments of interest only (i.e. without any obligation to make periodic payments of capital). It includes 'endowment' type loans, others having an independent ultimate repayment vehicle (e.g. PEP, ISA or pension mortgages), as well as other interest only loans where there is either no specific ultimate repayment vehicle in place or where the lender does not formally require one to be in place.

E4.3 Combined

This section is for loans where both of the above payment types are in place (i.e. part of the loan is 'repayment', and part is 'interest only').

E4.4 Other

This category will contain loans where no regular periodic payment obligation is in place, for example secured overdraft facilities or secured credit cards, and *lifetime mortgages*.

E5 By drawing facility

These are loans which include an option to draw down further amounts (i.e. where, at the outset of the loan, extra drawing rights exist over and above the original amount advanced, **but not** those arising only in relation to previous overpayments).

The drawing facility category is also meant to indicate a facility that is only exercisable by the borrower (e.g. via a cheque book, on line transaction or on demand). It would therefore not apply to situations where a loan is merely subject to retentions or stage payments, since the borrower does not have a draw-down option that he can exercise.

E5.1 Extra drawing facility

These are loans which in general are structured as follows:

Example structure when flexible loan contract agreed

Amount of loan advanced	£65,000
Amount of extra drawing facility agreed to (but not advanced at outset of loan)	£15,000
Total loan facility up to	£80,000

E5.1 a) Loans including unused facility

This means the total loan facility i.e. the sum of the amount of loan advanced and the amount of extra drawing facility agreed (but not advanced at the outset of the loan):

- (i) **gross advances in quarter** should detail those loans that include an extra drawing facility: show the number and amount of such loans;
- (ii) **loans outstanding** means the end quarter balances (on original advance plus any subsequent draw downs) plus the residual amount of any unused drawing facility that remains available to the borrower: show the number and amount of such loans.

E5.1 b) Unused facility

This is the amount of the extra drawing facility that has not been drawn down by the borrower:

- (i) **gross advances in quarter** should detail the unused facility element of such loans: show the amount;
- (ii) **loans outstanding** means the end quarter balances of any unused extra drawing facility that remains available to the borrower: show the amount.

E5.1 c) Net loans

This can be calculated by subtracting the entry in row b) from the entry in row a).

E5.2 Loans with no extra drawing facility

Firms should report all other loans here.

E5.3 TOTAL

This figure should be calculated as follows:

- (i) for '**Number**' by adding E5.1(a) and E5.2, and
- (ii) for '**Amount**' by adding E5.1(c) and E5.2.

E6 By Purpose

This analysis is to identify the principal purpose of the loan, which should be available from the application form. A loan should therefore

only be classified to one category of E6.1 – E6.7. A stage advance should be classified for the same purpose as the main advance.

E6.1/2 House purchase

Loans where the borrower is purchasing a house (or flat etc). *Firms* should include stage payments on such transactions here and not in 'further advances'. A distinction is drawn between loans for house purchase where the purpose is for owner occupation, or for buying with a view to letting ('buy to let').

Loans for owner occupation are required to be sub divided into those to first time buyers (FTBs, that is where the tenure of the main borrower immediately before this advance was not owner-occupier) and those to other buyers.

E6.2 Buy to let (BTL)

Such loans typically involve the borrower purchasing a residential property with the intention of letting it out on a rental basis.

The majority of BTL loans will be those used by the borrower to acquire a property with the intention of letting it on a commercial basis to unrelated third parties. That is to persons, who in relation to the borrower, are not '*related persons*' (where '*related persons*' are those set out in subsections (A), (B) and (C) of section 4 (iv) of the Introduction). These BTL loans are not *regulated mortgage contracts* and hence should be shown in columns 5 to 8 of E6.2 under 'Non regulated loans'.

However, where a BTL loan is used by the borrower to acquire a residential property that will be occupied by a *related person*, such a loan will normally be a *regulated mortgage contract* (providing it satisfies the other requirements of a *regulated mortgage contract*) and should therefore be shown in columns 1 to 4 of E6.2 under 'Regulated loans'. An example of such a loan is where a parent buys a house or flat for use by a student son or daughter, with a plan to take in other students on a rental basis.

Further advances and remortgages on any BTL loans should be included within E6.2

E6.3 Further advance

A further loan (either as a normal further advance, or as a second charge loan where the *firm* has the first charge) to an existing borrower of the *firm*, secured on the same property.

The underlying purpose of the further advance is not relevant and could include e.g. purchasing freehold interest in a currently owned leasehold

property; buying a second property on the security of the first; as a consumer loan fully secured on residential property; or as a 'drawdown' on a flexible mortgage.

However, further advances on existing buy to let loans, and on *lifetime mortgage* loans should instead be reported against E6.2 and E6.6 respectively.

E6.4/5 Re-mortgage

Loans where the borrower is not moving house but is refinancing an existing loan, either one already with the *firm* or one from another lender. The whole amount of the new advance should be classified as 're-mortgage' even if it is larger than the existing loan.

Re-mortgages from another lender are well understood, and need no further comment.

But a '**re-mortgage**' by one of a firm's existing borrowers (i.e. 'own borrower' in E6.4) will not always be transacted in exactly the same way by different lenders. The following comments are designed to provide some illustrative examples, and indicate how the actual transaction between lender and borrower should be reported:

- **Example 1:** borrower changes from variable rate to fixed rate, with loan amount unchanged, at say £100k. Some lenders' systems formally treat this as a redemption and a new loan advance which is reportable under "advances" in D1 (in which case report as "re-mortgage" under this analysis of advances in E6), but other lenders treat it as an interest variation and not as a new advance (so not included in advances in D1 or E)
- **Example 2:** borrower changes from variable rate to fixed rate and takes out additional loan at the same time, say extra £25k on top of existing £100k. Some lenders will treat as a redemption of £100k and a new advance of £125k (in which case the £125k is a re-mortgage), but others may treat as two loans (with first loan regarded as just subject to an interest rate variation, and the extra loan as a "further advance")
- It is recognised that practices vary among lenders when it comes to further advances or re-mortgages. What is important is that the actual transaction between the lender and the borrower is reflected in the MLAR.

- Thus if a firm genuinely treats the advance of new money as a further advance (perhaps setting up a second sub account), then that should be reported as such (e.g. at E6.3)
- However if the old loan is formally replaced with a new loan (at the same or increased size) and this is reported in "advances" in D1, then the new loan should similarly be reported in E, and in E6.4 shown as "re-mortgage".

NB However, re-mortgages on existing buy to let loans, and on *lifetime mortgage* loans, should instead be reported against E6.2 and E6.6 respectively.

E6.6 Lifetime mortgages

(i) Regulated loans: Lifetime mortgages (columns 1 to 4)

This is a specific type of *regulated mortgage contract*, which is defined in the *Handbook* as follows:

A regulated mortgage contract under which:

- (a) entry into the mortgage is restricted to borrowers of a specified age; and
- (b) the *mortgage lender* does not generally specify a period at the end of which the amount borrowed (plus interest, if any, outstanding) must be repaid, and while the *customer* continues to occupy the mortgaged land as his main residence:
 - (i) no instalment repayments of the capital and no payment of interest on the capital (other than interest charged when all or part of the capital is repaid voluntarily by the *customer*), are due or capable of becoming due; or
 - (ii) although interest payments may become due, no full or partial repayment of the capital is due or capable of becoming due; or
 - (iii) although interest payments and partial repayment of the capital may become due, no full repayment of the capital is due or capable of becoming due; and
- (c) the loan made to the *customer* is repayable in one or more of the following circumstances:
 - (i) the death of the *customer*; or

- (ii) the *customer* enters into long term care; or
- (iii) the *customer* moves into sheltered accommodation or residential care; or
- (iv) the *customer* acquires another dwelling for use as his main residence; or
- (v) the *customer* chooses to repay all or part of the loan; or
- (vi) the *mortgage lender* exercises its legal right to take possession of the mortgaged land under the terms of the contract.

(ii) Non-regulated loans: ‘Lifetime mortgage’ (columns 5 to 8)

Loans to be included under these columns include:

- loans having broadly similar characteristics to those set out in (i)(a), (b) and (c) above, but which were advanced before 31 October 2004. Such loans will usually have been known as ‘equity release loans’.
- loans made after 31 October 2004, which whilst not satisfying the full criteria needed to be classed as a *regulated mortgage contract* (e.g. since a second but not a first charge is taken), nonetheless match the characteristics set out in (i)(a), (b) and (c) above.

(iii) Further advances and re-mortgages on any of the loans described in (i) and (ii) above, should be included within E6.6

E6.7 Other

Would include for example where a borrower is not moving house but takes a loan on the security of his previously unmortgaged property.

SECTION F: LENDING - ARREARS ANALYSIS

Introduction

The guidance notes in this section serve two purposes: they provide guidance for

- (i) items **F1 to F5** shown in *MLAR* table F.

For these sections, the analysis of lending refers to on-balance sheet loan assets only, but excluding overdrafts (ie as included under 'Loans excluding overdrafts' in column 7_of section D1 of table D)

The responsibility for completing table F lies with the authorised lender, irrespective of whether the lender administers the loans itself or out-sources the administration elsewhere. The information should therefore appear as part of the lender's *MLAR*.

- (ii) items **H1 to H5** shown in *MLAR* table H.

For these sections, which cover reporting of arrears by *firms* with a *mortgage administrator's* activity, the analysis should include arrears in respect of the types of residential loans to individuals set out in the guidance notes for table G, but only where the firm is acting as 'principal administrator'. For *guidance* on items H1 to H5 see corresponding guidance against items F1 to F5. Similarly references in the *guidance* notes to any items F1 to F5, should also be read as referring to items H1 to H5 when completing table H.

F1 to F4 Arrears categorisation by type of loan

For these sections, the analysis of lending is divided into two main types:

- (i) residential loans to individuals (split between regulated and non regulated business);
- (ii) all other secured loans.

The analysis is based on expressing **the amount of arrears** on each loan as a percentage of the **balance outstanding** on the loan, allocating cases to relevant arrears bands, providing details of cases moving up into more serious arrears bands in the quarter, and giving information on loan performance during the quarter. (In cases where there is more than one loan secured on a single property, these should be amalgamated, where possible, in reporting details of arrears cases.)

Definitions of terms used above, and those related to them, are given below in sections having side headings numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

F1.6/F2.6 & F3.6/F4.6 **In possession:** cases should be included here where the property is taken in possession (through any method e.g. voluntary surrender, court order etc). For development loans in particular, cases should also be included where the appointment of a receiver and/or a manager has been made, or where the security is being enforced in other ways (which may or may not also involve the existence of arrears e.g. building finance case with interest roll up, no arrears, but a current valuation is less than the outstanding debt).

1. Balance outstanding (columns 3 and 6)

1.1 This is the amount of total debt at the reporting date, and should comprise the total amount outstanding (after deducting any write-offs but without deduction for any provisions) in respect of:

- (i) the principal of the advance (including any further advances made);
- (ii) interest accrued on the advance (but only up to the reporting date), including any interest suspended;
- (iii) any other sum which the borrower is obliged to pay the *firm* and which is due from the borrower, e.g. fees, fines, administration charges, default interest and insurance premiums;

and is intended to be consistent with the basis used for presentation of gross balances outstanding shown in the balance sheet section of the return (i.e. at A3 Column 1 for on-balance sheet or unsecuritised balances, and at A3 column 4 for securitised balances), with the addition for tables F and H of any interest suspended not included in the balance sheet.

2. Amount of arrears (columns 2 and 4)

2.1 Arrears will arise through the borrower failing to service any element of his debt obligation to the *firm*, including capital, interest, or fees, fines, administrative charges, default interest or insurance premiums.

2.2 At the reporting date, the **amount of arrears** is the difference between:

- (i) the accumulated total amounts of (monthly or other periodic) **payments due** to be received from the borrower; and
- (ii) the accumulated total amount of **payments actually made** by the borrower.

- 2.3** Only amounts which are **contractually due** at the reporting date should be included in 2.2(i) above. That is:
- (i) include accrued interest only up to the reporting date but not beyond;
 - (ii) and, only include a proportion of any annual insurance premium if the *firm* permits such amounts to be paid in periodic instalments. However if the terms of the loan or the lender's practice are such as to permit insurance premiums to be added to the loan principal then do not treat such amounts as contractually due;
 - (iii) similarly, where 'any other sum' has been added to the loan (see 1.1 (iii) above), only include such proportions as are contractually due (e.g. if it is the practice in particular circumstances to add the sum/charge to the loan and require repayment over the residual term of the loan);
 - (iv) in assessing 'payments due' when a borrower has a **flexible loan**, it is important to apply the contractual terms of the loan: for example, payment holidays which satisfy the terms of the loan should not be treated as giving rise to an arrears position;
 - (v) do not however include 'Deeds Store' loans in the arrears figures (that is, loans where the debt is de minimis e.g. £100, but the borrower still has insurance premiums to pay and perhaps some instalments are overdue).
- 2.4** In the case of **annual review schemes** the 'payment due to be received' under 2.2(i) is that calculated under the scheme. This may well differ from the amount charged to the account but should not of itself give rise to any arrears, providing the borrower is making the level of payments advised by the *firm*. The same principles apply to deferred interest products - if the borrower is making the payments that are required under the loan arrangements then he is not in arrears, even though the debt outstanding is increasing.
- 2.5** Where a *firm* makes a **temporary 'concession'** to a borrower (i.e., an agreement with the borrower whereby monthly payments are either suspended or less than they would be on a fully commercial basis) for a period, the amounts included in 2.2(i) are those contractually due (and at commercial rates of interest). Hence the borrower will continue to be in arrears and the level of arrears will in fact continue to increase until such time as he is able fully to service the debt outstanding.
- 2.6** Where the terms of the loan do not require payment of interest (or capital) until a stated date or until redemption or until certain conditions are triggered, as for example in the case of certain building finance loans, then the loan is not in arrears until such time as contractual repayments

are overdue. There may be circumstances however where, even though the loan is not in arrears, it falls to be reported under F1.6, F2.6, F3.6 or F4.6. (See notes on F1.6/F2.6/F3.6/F4.6 at beginning of Section F.)

- 2.7 The reporting treatment of cases where arrears have been capitalised is dealt with in section 3 below.
- 2.8 Where a '**capitalisation**' case that has at one time been correctly removed as fully performing (see section 3) but at some later time defaults, then this should be treated as a new default and the amount of arrears taken as that arising from this new default. That is, the previously capitalised arrears should not be reinstated as current arrears.

3. **Capitalisation of arrears and reporting criteria**

3.1 By '**capitalisation**' we mean a formal arrangement agreed with the borrower to add all or part of a borrower's arrears to the amount of outstanding principal (i.e. advance of principal including further advances less capital repayments received during the period of the loan) and then treating that amount of overall debt as the enlarged principal. This enlarged principal is then used as the basis for calculating future monthly payments over the remaining term of the loan. Where less than the full amount of arrears is capitalised (or indeed where none of the arrears is capitalised) then, providing there are arrangements made for the borrower to repay the non-capitalised arrears over a shorter period ranging for example from 3 to 18 months, this type of arrangement should also be regarded as an equivalent of 'capitalisation'.

3.2 The decision to 'capitalise' (or treat as if capitalised) is a business decision between the *firm* and the borrower. However for the purposes of consistency in reporting arrears cases in table F (and reporting capitalisations in section F5) the following **reporting criteria** should be used where a *firm* has capitalised the loan (or treated as if capitalised) and reset the monthly payment:

- (i) such an arrears case should continue to be included in sections F1 – F4 as an arrears case until the loan has been '**fully performing**' (see (ii) below) for a period of six consecutive months (any temporary increase in arrears during this qualifying period has the effect of requiring six consecutive months of fully performing **after** such an event). Until that time it should be included in table F, and be allocated to the arrears band applicable at each reporting date as if 'capitalisation' had not taken place;
- (ii) for these purposes a loan is considered to be 'fully performing' only where the borrower has been meeting all obligations on the loan with regard to repayments of principal, interest (at a normal mortgage rate on the full balance outstanding, including as appropriate any relevant past arrears), any payment towards clearing past arrears as agreed with the *firm* and any default

payments due levied in respect of previous missed repayments. That is, amounts may be either added to the principal of the loan or otherwise repaid over a shorter period than the residual term of the mortgage, as agreed between *firm* and borrower. But then this revised payment schedule must be fully maintained for a six month period before the arrears can qualify to be treated as capitalised for reporting purposes and hence removed from the arrears cases in table F;

- (iii) arrears cases qualifying as 'fully performing' under (ii) **should then be omitted from sections F1-F4**, and should then be reported in section F5 for the same reporting period during which the removal occurs.

4. Cases entering higher (i.e. more serious) arrears band in quarter (columns 1 to 3)

This refers to those cases now included in a particular arrears banding which may have been classified in a **less severe (i.e. lower numerical) band** at the end of the previous quarter, but which have deteriorated sufficiently during the quarter to move to a more severe arrears band. This would mean, for example, that cases that were previously excluded from the arrears table being less than 1.5% in arrears would now be entered in the '1.5 < 2.5%' arrears band (i.e. 1.5% or less than 2.5%) in F1.1, and F1.6 (and F2.6/F3.6/F4.6) will show details of those cases taken into possession during the quarter which were previously classified as in arrears under any of F1.1-1.5 (or F 2.1-2.5/3.1-3.5/4.1-4.5, as the case may be). Cases which have improved during the quarter and which could now be classified in a less severe arrears band should not be included in these 3 columns.

5. Number (of cases) (Columns 1 and 4)

5.1 In cases where there is more than one loan secured on a single property, these should be amalgamated, where possible, in reporting details of arrears cases.

5.2 In cases involving, for example, arrears on loans to property developers (which would come under F4), the loan should count as a single case in the number column irrespective of the number of properties on the development itself.

6. Performance of current arrears cases (column 7)

6.1 This analyses all those arrears cases included in columns 4 to 6 and gives a measure of performance covering all of the loans in a particular arrears band at the end of the quarter. The measure, which compares 'actual' with 'expected' payments, is required to be calculated for a single time period: the 3 months covered by the firm's latest financial quarter. For this time period, the performance measure should be calculated as a percentage as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total of 'payments received' from borrowers}}{\text{total of 'payments due' from borrowers}} \times 100$$

where:

- (i) 'payments due' means amounts due under normal commercial terms (and not the lesser amounts which may have been agreed as part of any temporary arrangement) fully to service the loans: that is the balances outstanding including those elements referred to in 1.1 above such as insurance, fees and fines etc. (If for some reason this is not readily available then a suitable approximation can be derived for each relevant quarter by applying one quarter of the annual interest rate to the appropriate balance outstanding, and adding in other payments due for example insurance, fees and fines etc); and
- (ii) 'payments received' should be limited to regular repayment of interest, capital and other sundry charges to the loan account, and should exclude abnormal repayments (e.g. sale proceeds of property in possession, and large lump sum repayment of part or all of the outstanding balance). The reasoning behind this is that excess payments on one or more arrears cases would otherwise have the effect of compensating for underpayment on other arrears cases and, as a result, give an overstated performance measure. Therefore, in compiling aggregate payment received figures (as part of the payment performance ratio) the contribution from an individual loan in arrears should be limited to no more than the 'payment due' amount.

6.2 The amount to be entered on the return is a percentage to 2 decimal places. Given the limitation described in 6.1 (ii), it cannot exceed 100%.

6.3 In calculating the performance measure on possession cases (F1.6, F2.6, F3.6 and F4.6), the following points are relevant:

- (i) 'payments received': in many cases these may be nil, but not always since the property in possession may be let out and a rental income received. In each case the payment received should be included for the purposes of calculating the performance measure;
- (ii) 'payments due': in recognition of the fact that amounts of interest will still be charged to the borrower's account, then the 'payments due' should be calculated as three months' interest at normal commercial rates of interest;
- (iii) however, in F1.6, F2.6, F3.6 and F4.6, it is likely that the performance measure will in most instances be zero;

- (iv) the relevance of the above however, is that 'payments due' on possession cases need to be computed in order to feed into the overall performance measure at F1.6, F2.6, F3.6 and F4.6.

6.4 The overall measure of performance at F1.7 (and similarly at F2.7, F3.7 and F4.7) includes possessions, and is the ratio of:

- (i) 'payments received' on all cases in F1.1 to F1.6
- (ii) 'payments due' on all cases in F1.1 to F1.6

The same approach should be used for F2.7, F3.7 and F4.7.

F5 Arrears management

Number of Sales/Number of (arrears) cases

In cases where there is more than one loan secured on a single property, these should be amalgamated where possible in reporting details of possession cases sold during the period in F5 (column 1), and details of arrears cases in F5 (columns 3 & 4).

Balance outstanding

In F5 (columns 2 and 5) this is as defined in section F/1 paragraph 1.1 (including in the case of properties sold the costs of sale where these have been debited to the borrower's account), and should be the balance at the end of the quarter.

Possession sales during quarter

Firms should include in F5 (columns 1 and 2) **all** properties sold in the quarter irrespective of whether losses have occurred.

Capitalisation of arrears cases in quarter

Details should be given in respect of those cases which, having previously been in the reported figures in table F on arrears, have now been capitalised (or treated as if capitalised), have satisfied certain performance criteria for six months, and have been **removed** during the latest quarter from the arrears figures which now appear in sections F1 – F4. Sees paragraph 3 of section F of the *guidance* notes.

Cases involving temporary concession or arrangement

In respect of the number of cases in arrears at the end of the quarter (i.e. reported in F1 to F4.7), details should be given of those cases for which the lender has taken steps to assist the borrower in some way.

Specifically, *firms* should state in how many cases a **temporary concession** has been made (see paragraph 2.5 in Section F), and in how many cases a formal **arrangement** to capitalise has been made (see paragraph 3.1 in section F, which also includes within the term 'arrangement' the example of a borrower making increased monthly payments to reduce some or all existing arrears). The balancing number should be shown in the next column 'No concession/arrangement'.

SECTION G: MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATION – BUSINESS PROFILE

Introduction

Article 61 of the Regulated Activities Order establishes *administering a regulated mortgage contract* as a *regulated activity*. This applies equally to those *firms* that are lenders, and those whose principal business is to undertake mortgage administration on behalf of third parties.

For *firms* that are authorised as *mortgage administrators* only, the information sought in this section will enable the *FSA* to establish the extent and nature of the *firm's* mortgage administration business. The *FSA* will be able to assess the potential risks posed by the *firm's* business activities and tailor its regulatory response accordingly.

A *mortgage administrator* is a *firm* with *permission* (or which ought to have *permission*) for administering a *regulated mortgage contract* and where, as defined in article 61(3)(b) of the *Regulated Activities Order*, *administering a regulated mortgage contract* consists of either or both of:

- notifying the borrower of changes in interest rates or payments due under the contract, or of other matters of which the contract requires him to be notified; and
- taking any necessary steps for the purposes of collecting or recovering payments due under the contract from the borrower;

but does not consist merely of having or exercising a right to take action to enforce the *regulated mortgage contract*, or to require that action is or is not taken.

You should note that this section applies to *firms* with just a *mortgage administrator's* activity and those with both a *mortgage lender's* and *mortgage administrator's* activity.

You should also note, however, that if you have both a *mortgage lender's* activity and a *mortgage administrator's* activity to administer your own book and do not have any off-balance sheet loans to administer, then you should not complete this section of the *MLAR*.

'Principal' and 'Other' Administrators

Because of the extent of specialisation and separation of activities in the provision of mortgage lending and administration services, we need to identify whether a firm that is authorised as a *mortgage administrator* is acting for *MLAR* purposes as a 'principal administrator' or as an 'other administrator':

- **Principal administrator:** this is where your firm is authorised to undertake a *mortgage administrator's* activity, and is exercising that activity on behalf of either a lender or other firm that is not itself authorised to undertake a *mortgage administrator's* activity;
- **Other administrator:** this is where your firm (although authorised to undertake a *mortgage administrator's* activity) is undertaking loan administration for either a lender or other firm which itself is also authorised to undertake a *mortgage administrator's* activity. In this situation, your firm is not regarded as the 'principal administrator', and you are merely acting on behalf of an authorised *mortgage administrator*.

G1 Mortgage contracts administered at end quarter

Where your firm is acting as Principal administrator (columns 1-3)

Collects data on mortgage contracts administered as at the end of the quarter, but only where you are formally acting as principal in exercising a *mortgage administrator's* activity. It therefore excludes the reporting of:

- any loan administration where you, being a firm without a *mortgage administrator's* activity, are merely providing an outsourced service for a third party which does have a *mortgage administrator's* activity and which is exercising it in respect of those loans; and
- any loan administration where you, a firm having a *mortgage administrator's* activity, are acting as agent and providing an outsourced service for a third party which itself has a *mortgage administrator's* activity and which is exercising it in respect of those loans.

If you also have a *mortgage lender's* activity, then you should treat your own on and off-balance sheet loans as follows:

- (i) your *firm's* on-balance sheet loans should be excluded from G1.1 a) and G1.2 a). These items will therefore only include loans administered for third party lenders who do not themselves have a *mortgage administrator's* activity;
- ii) your *firm's* off-balance sheet loans should be included in G1.1 c) and G1.2 c). These will be the loans you have shown in section A3 "Securitised balances" under "gross balances". (These items G1.1 c) and G1.2 c) will also include loans you administer for other *special purpose vehicles* where you are formally exercising your *mortgage administrator's* activity).

Where your firm is acting as Other administrator (columns 4-6)

Record under these columns all of the mortgage contracts administered at the end of the quarter where you are not acting as a principal administrator.

G1.1 Number of loans

You should detail the number of *regulated mortgage contracts* administered as at the end of the quarter for *firms* with a *mortgage lender's* activity, for other *firms* (i.e. lenders for which you administer mortgages but they themselves do not have a *mortgage lender's* activity) and for *special purpose vehicles* ('SPVs') (i.e. *firms* that fall within the *Handbook* definition of a *special purpose vehicle*).

You should also detail the number of non regulated loans administered as at the end of the quarter for *firms* with a *mortgage lender's* activity, for other firms (i.e. lenders for which you administer mortgages but they themselves do not have a *mortgage lender's* activity) and for SPVs.

The total (all loans) is the sum of *regulated mortgage contracts* and non-regulated loans.

G1.2 Balance outstanding on loans

You should detail the balances outstanding on all *regulated mortgage contracts* that you administer as at the end of the quarter for *firms* with a *mortgage lender's* activity, for other firms (i.e. lenders for which you administer mortgages but they themselves do not have a *mortgage lender's* activity) and for SPVs.

You should detail the balances outstanding on all non regulated loans that you administer as at the end of the quarter for *firms* with a *mortgage lender's* activity, for other firms (i.e. lenders for which you administer mortgages but they themselves do not have a *mortgage lender's* activity) and for SPVs.

The total (all loans) is the sum of *regulated mortgage contracts* and non-regulated loans.

G2 Lenders for whom mortgage administration was being carried out at quarter end

Collects data only on the top five lenders for each category by value (i.e. the largest five *firms* by value, based on balances outstanding on regulated loans) for whom mortgage administration was being carried out at the quarter end. (Details on other lenders are not required to be shown, over and above the top five listed in each category.)

The analysis required in G2 covers all *mortgage administration* activity undertaken by your firm, irrespective of whether your firm is acting as a 'principal' or 'other' administrator. The final column of the analysis, however, asks you to indicate your status for each firm listed, namely whether acting as 'Principal' or as 'Other' administrator.

G2.1 Firms with a mortgage lender's activity

Please detail the top five *firms* (by value) for whom *mortgage administration* was being carried out at the quarter end.

You should include the *firm's* FSA reference number in addition to the name of the *firm*.

You should indicate the value of *regulated mortgage contracts* and non-regulated loans for each of the top five *firms* for whom you administer such contracts.

The total (all loans) for each firm listed is the sum of *regulated mortgage contracts* and non-regulated loans.

G2.2 Other firms

Please detail the top five other *firms* (by value) for whom *mortgage administration* was being carried out at the quarter end (but who themselves do not have a *mortgage lender's* activity).

You should indicate the value of *regulated mortgage contracts* and non-regulated loans for each of the top five other firms for whom you administer.

The total (all loans) for each *firm* listed is the sum of *regulated mortgage contracts* and non-regulated loans.

G2.3 SPVs

Please detail the top five SPVs (by value) for whom *mortgage administration* was being carried out at the quarter end. If your *firm* has off-balance sheet loans (which it has reported in G1.1 c) and G1.2 c)) then please show your *firm* as one of these five SPVs as follows:

- group together all SPVs for which your *firm* is the originator and show the aggregated amounts on a single line (irrespective of whether the total of regulated loans for all such SPVs would rank within the top five);
- under "FSA firm reference" column, put your *firm's* FSA reference number;
- under "Name of firm" column, put your *firm's* name followed by "own SPVs" in brackets, for example XYZ firm name (own SPVs).

You should indicate the value of *regulated mortgage contracts* and non-regulated loans for each of the top five SPVs for whom you administer.

The total (all loans) for each SPV listed is the sum of *regulated mortgage contracts* and non-regulated loans.

SECTION H: MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATION – Arrears Analysis

Type of loans to be reported

This arrears analysis should cover only those types of loan listed below, in respect of which your *firm* is formally acting as principal in exercising a *mortgage administrator's* activity. Thus, irrespective of whether your *firm* has a *mortgage administrator's* activity, if you are merely acting as an administrator for a third party that itself has, and is exercising, a *mortgage administrator's* activity, then you should not include any such loans in this analysis.

The types of loans to be included in the analysis are:

- (i) loans administered for *firms* which do not themselves have a *mortgage lender's* activity. These are the loans reported at G1.2 b) in table G.
- (ii) loans administered for third party SPVs.
- (iii) where your *firm* has a *mortgage lender's* activity, loans that represent your firm's off-balance sheet loans and which you have reported in section A3 of table A as "gross balances" under "Securitised balances".

NB loans in (ii) and (iii) are all those shown in G1.2c of table G.

The information presented in table H should represent the total of all such loan types listed above, in a single version of the table.

H1-H5 Guidance on arrears items

The *guidance* for these items is provided in section F of these guidance notes, where items H1 to H5 correspond to items F1 to F5.

The arrears analysis is of loan balances excluding overdrafts, as is the case in section F.

SECTION J: FEE TARIFF MEASURES

J1 Introduction

The purpose of this section is to enable the *firm* to provide data on the current **fee tariff measures** that apply to each of the regulated activities of *home finance providing activity* and *administering a home finance transaction*.

This section also distinguishes between the fee tariff measures that apply to the *FSA* (Financial Services Authority) and *FOS* (Financial Ombudsman Service).

Since the relevant fee tariff measures may change from time to time, these *guidance* notes merely define **where** the current definitions of fee tariff measures are to be found. Accordingly the following is a reference to the relevant part of the *FSA's* website where such details can be found:

* Refer to *FEES 4* Annex 1R of the *FSA Handbook* for the *FSA* fee tariff*

*Refer to *FEES 5* Annex 1R of the *FSA Handbook* for the *FOS* fee tariff*

To the extent that the *FOS* fee tariff measure requires other relevant activities that the *firm* carries out to be taken into account, these should be included in J1.3.

In relation to section J of the *MLAR*, *firms* must report the information required by this section solely in their year end *MLAR*. *Firms* with an *accounting reference date* of between 31 December and 31 March (inclusive) must report the information required by this section as at 31 December of the calendar year immediately before the relevant fee period. All other *firms* must report the information required by this section as at 31 December of the previous calendar year. For example, for 2006/07 fees, for *firms* with an *accounting reference date* of between 31 December 2005 and 31 March 2006 (inclusive) the information required by section J is that calculated as at 31 December 2005. For all other *firms* the information required by section J is that calculated as at 31 December 2004.