

**LIQUIDITY STANDARDS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS)
INSTRUMENT 2010**

Powers exercised

- A. The Financial Services Authority makes this instrument in the exercise of the following powers and related provisions in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“the Act”):
- (1) section 138 (General rule-making power);
 - (2) section 156 (General supplementary powers); and
 - (3) section 157(1) (Guidance).
- B. The rule-making powers listed above are specified for the purpose of section 153(2) (Rule-making instruments) of the Act.

Commencement

- C. This instrument comes into force as follows:
- (1) Part 1 of Annex A, Annex B, Annex C and Part 1 of Annex D come into force on 1 October 2010;
 - (2) Part 2 of Annex A comes into force on 1 November 2010; and
 - (3) Part 2 of Annex D comes into force on 6 January 2011.

Amendments to the Handbook

- D. The modules of the FSA’s Handbook of rules and guidance listed in column (1) below are amended in accordance with the Annexes to this instrument listed in column (2).

(1)	(2)
Glossary of definitions	Annex A
Senior Management Arrangements, Systems and Controls (SYSC)	Annex B
Prudential sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms (BIPRU)	Annex C
Supervision manual (SUP)	Annex D

Notes

- E. In Annex C to this instrument, the “notes” (indicated by “**Note:**”) are included for the convenience of readers but do not form part of the legislative text.

Citation

- F. This instrument may be cited as the Liquidity Standards (Miscellaneous Amendments) Instrument 2010.

By order of the Board
23 September 2010

Annex A

Amendments to the Glossary of definitions

In this Annex, underlining indicates new text and striking through indicates deleted text.

Part 1: Comes into force on 1 October 2010

designated money market fund (in *BIPRU 12* and *BSOCS*) a *collective investment scheme* authorised under the *UCITS Directive* or which is subject to supervision and, if applicable, authorised by an authority under the national law of an *EEA State*, and which satisfies the following conditions:

...

- (e) it must provide liquidity through same day settlement in respect of any request for redemption made at or before ~~1500~~ 1200 hours GMT or, as the case may be, BST.

Part 2: Comes into force on 1 November 2010

DLG by default ...

The following provisions also apply for the purpose of this definition.

- (c) A *person* is not a member of a *firm's* DLG by default unless it also satisfies one of the following conditions:

...

- (iii) it is an *undertaking* whose main purpose is to raise funds for the *firm* or for a *group* to which that *firm* belongs.

(ca) In the case of a *group liquidity reporting firm* that is within paragraph (a) of the definition of *UK lead regulated firm* (it is not part of a group that is subject to consolidated supervision by the *FSA* or any other *regulatory body*), paragraph (c)(i) of the definition of *DLG by default* is amended so that it only includes a member of the *firm's group* that falls into one of the following categories:

- (i) it is a *credit institution*; or
- (ii) it is an *investment firm* or *third country investment firm* authorised to *deal on own account*.

For these purposes:

- (iii) credit institution has the meaning used in SUP 16 (Reporting requirements), namely either of the following:
- (A) a credit institution authorised under the *Banking Consolidation Directive*; or
 - (B) an institution which would satisfy the requirements for authorisation as a credit institution under the *Banking Consolidation Directive* if it had its registered office (or if it does not have a registered office, its head office) in an *EEA State*; and
- (iv) a person is authorised to deal on own account if:
- (A) it is a *firm* and its *permission* includes that activity; or
 - (B) it is an *EEA firm* and it is authorised by its *Home State regulator* to do that activity; or
 - (C) (if the carrying on of that activity is prohibited in a state or territory without an authorisation in that state or territory) that *person* has such an authorisation.

...

Annex B

Amendments to the Senior Management Arrangements, Systems and Controls (SYSC)

In this Annex, underlining indicates new text and striking through indicates deleted text.

Comes into force on 1 October 2010

- 12.1.13 R If this *rule* applies under SYSC 12.1.14R to a *firm*, the *firm* must:
- (1) ...
 - (2) ensure that the risk management processes and internal control mechanisms at the level of any *UK consolidation group* or non-*EEA sub-group* of which it is a member comply with the obligations set out in the following provisions on a consolidated (or sub-consolidated) basis:
 - ...
 - (e) *BIPRU 12.3.4R, BIPRU 12.3.5R, BIPRU 12.3.8R(3), BIPRU 12.3.22AR, BIPRU 12.3.22BR, BIPRU 12.3.27R, BIPRU 12.4.-2R, BIPRU 12.4.-1R, BIPRU 12.4.5AR, and BIPRU 12.4.10R and BIPRU 12.4.11R;*
 - ...

Annex C

**Amendments to the Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and
Investment Firms (BIPRU)**

In this Annex, underlining indicates new text and striking through indicates deleted text.

Comes into force on 1 October 2010

- 12.3.4 R A *firm* must have in place robust strategies, policies, processes and systems that enable it to identify, measure, manage and monitor *liquidity risk*, ~~including those which enable it to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of liquidity resources that it considers adequate to cover:~~ over an appropriate set of time horizons, including intra-day, so as to ensure that it maintains adequate levels of liquidity buffers. These strategies, policies, processes and systems must be tailored to business lines, currencies and entities and must include adequate allocation mechanisms of liquidity costs, benefits and risks.

[**Note:** annex V paragraph 14 of the *Banking Consolidation Directive*]

(1 ~~the nature and level of the *liquidity risk* to which it is or might be exposed;~~
)

(2 ~~the risk that the *firm* cannot meet its liabilities as they fall due; and~~
)

(3 ~~in the case of an *ILAS BIPRU firm*, the risk that its liquidity resources might~~
) ~~in the future fall below the level, or differ from the quality and funding profile, of those resources advised as appropriate by the *FSA* in that *firm's individual liquidity guidance* or, as the case may, its *simplified buffer requirement*.~~

- 12.3.4 G The strategies, policies, processes and systems referred to in *BIPRU* 12.3.4R should include those which enable it to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of liquidity resources that it considers adequate to cover:

(1 the nature and level of the *liquidity risk* to which it is or might be exposed;
)

(2 the risk that the *firm* cannot meet its liabilities as they fall due; and
)

(3 in the case of an *ILAS BIPRU firm*, the risk that its liquidity resources might
) in the future fall below the level, or differ from the quality and funding profile, of those resources advised as appropriate by the *FSA* in that *firm's individual liquidity guidance* or, as the case may, its *simplified buffer requirement*.

- 12.3.5 R The strategies, policies, processes and systems ~~required by BIPRU 12.3.4R~~ must be comprehensive and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of a *firm's* activities referred to in *BIPRU 12.3.4R* must be proportionate to the complexity, risk profile and scope of operation of the *firm*, and the liquidity risk tolerance set by the *firm's governing body* in accordance with *BIPRU 12.3.8R*, and must reflect the *firm's* importance in each *EEA State*, in which it carries on business.

[**Note:** annex V paragraph 14a of the *Banking Consolidation Directive*]

- 12.3.6 E (1) ~~A *firm* should ensure that it has in place a robust framework to project fully over an appropriate set of time horizons cash flows arising from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items.~~ [deleted]
- (2) ~~A *firm* should ensure that its strategies, policies, processes and systems in relation to *liquidity risk* support the *liquidity risk* tolerance established by its governing body in accordance with *BIPRU 12.3.8R*.~~ [deleted]
- (3) A *firm* should ensure that its strategies, policies, processes and systems in relation to *liquidity risk* enable it to identify, measure, manage and monitor its *liquidity risk* positions for:
- (a) all sources of contingent liquidity demand (including those arising from off-balance sheet activities);
 - (b) all currencies in which that *firm* is active; and
 - (c) correspondent, custody and settlement activities.
- (4) ~~A *firm* should ensure that it sets limits to control its *liquidity risk* exposure within and across lines of business and legal entities.~~ [deleted]
- (5) A *firm* should ensure that it has in place early warning indicators to identify immediately the emergence of increased *liquidity risk* or vulnerabilities, including indicators that signal whether embedded triggers in funding or security arrangements such as warranties, covenants, events of default, conditions precedent or terms having similar effect are likely to, or will, be breached, occur or fail to be satisfied, or contingent risks will or are likely to crystallise, in either case with the result that access to liquidity resources may be impaired.
- (6) A *firm* should ensure that it has in place reliable management information systems to provide its *governing body*, *senior managers* and other appropriate personnel with timely and forward-looking information on the liquidity position of the *firm*.
- (7) Contravention of any of ~~(1) to (6)~~ (3), (5) and (6) may be relied upon as tending to establish contravention of *BIPRU 12.3.4R*.

...

12.3.8 R A *firm* must ensure that:

- (1) its *governing body* establishes that *firm's liquidity risk* tolerance and that this is appropriately documented; ~~and~~
- (2) its *liquidity risk* tolerance is appropriate for its business strategy and reflects its financial condition and funding capacity; and
- (3) its *liquidity risk* tolerance is communicated to all relevant business lines.

[Note: annex V paragraph 14a of the *Banking Consolidation Directive*]

...

12.3.22A R A *firm* must distinguish between pledged and unencumbered assets that are available at all times, in particular during emergency situations. A *firm* must also take into account the legal entity in which assets reside, the country where assets are legally recorded either in a register or in an account as well as their eligibility and must monitor how assets can be mobilised in a timely manner.

[Note: annex V paragraph 16 of the *Banking Consolidation Directive*]

12.3.22B R A *firm* must also have regard to existing legal, regulatory and operational limitations to potential transfers of liquidity and unencumbered assets amongst entities, both within and outside the *EEA*.

[Note: annex V paragraph 17 of the *Banking Consolidation Directive*]

...

12.3.27 R ~~A *firm* must have policies and processes for the measurement and management of its net funding position and requirements on an ongoing and forward looking basis. Alternative scenarios must be considered and the assumptions underpinning decisions concerning the net funding position must be reviewed regularly~~ develop methodologies for the identification, measurement, management and monitoring of funding positions. Those methodologies must include the current and projected material cash-flows in and arising from assets, liabilities, off-balance-sheet items, including contingent liabilities and the possible impact of reputational risk.

[Note: annex V paragraph 44 15 of the *Banking Consolidation Directive*]

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12.4 Stress testing and contingency funding

12.4.-2 R A *firm* must consider different liquidity risk mitigation tools, including a system of limits and liquidity buffers in order to be able to withstand a range of different stress events and an adequately diversified funding structure and access to funding sources. Those arrangements must be reviewed regularly.

[Note: annex V paragraph 18 of the *Banking Consolidation Directive*]

Stress testing

- 12.4.-1 R A firm must consider alternative scenarios on liquidity positions and on risk mitigants and must review regularly the assumptions underlying decisions concerning the funding position. For these purposes, alternative scenarios must address, in particular, off-balance sheet items and other contingent liabilities, including those of securitisation special purpose entities (SSPEs) or other special purpose entities, in relation to which the firm acts as sponsor or provides material liquidity support.

[Note: annex V paragraph 19 of the *Banking Consolidation Directive*]

- 12.4.1 R In order to ensure compliance with the *overall liquidity adequacy rule* and with *BIPRU 12.3.4R* and *BIPRU 12.4.-1R*, a firm must:
- (1) conduct on a regular basis appropriate stress tests so as to:
 - (a) identify sources of potential liquidity strain;
 - (b) ensure that current liquidity exposures continue to conform to the *liquidity risk tolerance* established by that *firm's governing body*; and
 - (c) identify the effects on that *firm's* assumptions about pricing; and
 - (2) analyse the separate and combined impact of possible future liquidity stresses on its:
 - (a) cash flows;
 - (b) liquidity position;
 - (c) profitability; and
 - (d) solvency.
- 12.4.2 R In accordance with *BIPRU 12.3.11R*, *BIPRU 12.4.-2R* and *BIPRU 12.4.-1R*, a firm must ensure that its *governing body* reviews regularly the stresses and scenarios tested to ensure that their nature and severity remain appropriate and relevant to that *firm*.
- ...
- 12.4.5 E (1) ~~In designing its stress tests, a firm should in particular ensure that it considers:~~
- ~~(a) short term and protracted stress scenarios;~~
 - ~~(b) institution specific and market wide stress scenarios; and~~

(e) ~~combinations of (a) and (b).~~ [deleted]

(2) ~~Contravention of any of (1)(a) to (c) may be relied upon as tending to establish contravention of BIPRU 12.4.1R.~~ [deleted]

12.4.5A R A firm must consider the potential impact of institution-specific, market-wide and combined alternative scenarios. Different time horizons and varying degrees of stressed conditions must be considered.

[Note: annex V paragraph 20 of the Banking Consolidation Directive]

...

12.4.10 R ~~A firm must have an adequate contingency funding plan in place to deal with liquidity crises~~ adjust its strategies, internal policies and limits on liquidity risk and develop an effective contingency funding plan, taking into account the outcome of the alternative scenarios referred to in BIPRU 12.4.-1R.

[Note: annex V paragraph 15 21 of the Banking Consolidation Directive]

12.4.11 R ~~In complying with BIPRU 12.4.10R, a firm must ensure that its contingency funding plan has been approved by its governing body.~~ In order to deal with liquidity crises, a firm must have in place contingency plans setting out adequate strategies and proper implementation measures in order to address possible liquidity shortfalls. Those plans must be regularly tested, updated on the basis of the outcome of the alternative scenarios set out in BIPRU 12.4.-1R, and be reported to and approved by the firm's governing body, so that internal policies and processes can be adjusted accordingly.

[Note: annex V paragraph 22 of the Banking Consolidation Directive]

...

12.6.7 R ~~In this section, a “retail deposit” is a deposit accepted from a consumer:~~

(1) ~~[deleted]~~ a “retail deposit” is a deposit accepted from a consumer; and

(2) ~~[deleted]~~ “SME deposits” are deposits accepted from, and account balances where the account holders are, small and medium-sized enterprises (or partnerships or sole traders which would be small and medium-sized enterprises if they were companies).

...

Size of the simplified buffer requirement

12.6.9 R (1) A simplified ILAS BIPRU firm must ensure that the size of its liquid assets buffer is at all times greater than or equal to the amount produced by adding:

(a) the wholesale net cash outflow component;

- (b) the retail ~~deposit~~ and SME deposit component; and
 - (c) the credit pipeline component.
- (2) This is the *simplified buffer requirement*.

The wholesale net cash outflow component

- 12.6.10 R (1) The wholesale net cash outflow component is a *firm's* peak cumulative wholesale net cash outflow over the next three *months* where the peak is established by:
- (a) calculating the daily wholesale net cash flow by reference to a *firm's* wholesale assets maturing that day and its wholesale liabilities falling due on that day;
 - (b) for each of the *business days* in the next three *months*, calculating the cumulative total of such daily net cash flows as at the *business day* in question; and
 - (c) identifying the minimum cumulative total figure out of all of the cumulative total figures calculated in accordance with (b).
- (2) The figure identified in (1)(c) is the peak cumulative wholesale net cash outflow.
- (3) For the purpose of calculating the peak cumulative wholesale net cash outflow, a *firm* must:
- (a) exclude from the calculation in (1)(a) cash flows attributable to *repo* and reverse *repo*, forward sales, forward purchases, redemptions and any other transactions entered into by the *firm* where the security leg of the transaction in question is in respect of securities of the type described in *BIPRU* 12.7.2R(1) and (2);
 - (b) include wholesale cash outflows in that calculation according to their earliest contractual maturity; ~~and~~
 - (c) exclude wholesale cash flows attributable to reserves in the form of sight deposits with a central bank and *designated money market funds* that it includes in its liquid assets buffer in accordance with the *rules* on asset eligibility in *BIPRU* 12.7; and
 - (d) exclude any retail deposits or SME deposits.

The retail ~~deposit~~ and SME deposit component

- 12.6.11 R (1) The retail ~~deposit~~ and SME deposit component is the sum represented by:
- (a) 20% of a *firm's* Type A retail *deposits*; ~~and~~

(b) 10% of a *firm's* Type B retail *deposits*; and

(c) 20% of a *firm's* SME *deposits*.

(2) A *firm* must:

(a) assess the likelihood that retail *deposits* that it holds will be withdrawn in response to actual or perceived changes in the *firm's* credit-worthiness;

(b) calculate the amount of retail *deposits* that it assesses as having a higher than average likelihood of withdrawal in the circumstances described in (a) (“Type A” retail *deposits*); and

(c) class all other of its retail *deposits* as “Type B” retail *deposits*.

...

Buffer securities restriction

- 12.6.16 R (1) A *simplified ILAS BIPRU firm* may only include in its liquid assets buffer eligible government and *designated multilateral development bank* debt securities up to the value of the *buffer securities restriction*.
- (2) For the purpose of calculating the *buffer securities restriction*, a *firm* must:
- (a) calculate its daily net flow in government and *designated multilateral development bank* debt securities eligible as classes of assets for inclusion in the *firm's* liquid assets buffer;
- (b) for each of the *business days* in the next three *months* calculate the cumulative total of such daily securities flows, including the opening balance, as at the *business day* in question; and
- (c) identify the minimum cumulative total figure out of all of the cumulative total figures calculated in accordance with (b).
- (3) For the purpose of (2)(a), a *firm* must include:
- (a) all contractual inflows and outflows of eligible debt securities arising from *repo*, reverse *repo*, forward sales, forward purchases, redemptions and any other transactions involving those securities; and
- (b) those cash flows excluded under BIPRU 12.6.10R(3)(a).
- 12.6.17 G In mathematical terms the calculation in *BIPRU 12.6.9R* and *BIPRU 12.6.16R* may be represented as follows:

$\text{Liquidity Buffer} \geq \text{Wholesale net cash outflow component} + \text{Retail deposit component} + \text{Credit pipeline component}$	
<p>Liquidity buffer</p>	$FSA048_{18,1} + FSA048_{19,1} + FSA048_{6,1} + FSA048_{6,2} + \inf_{x=1,2,3..y} f(x)$ <p>where:</p> $f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^x FSA047_{6,m}$
<p>Retail component</p>	$\left(0.2 \times \sum_{m=1}^{10} FSA048_{54,m} \right) + \left(0.1 \times \sum_{m=1}^{10} FSA048_{55,m} \right)$
<p>Credit component</p>	$0.25 \times \left(\sum_{n=59}^{69} FSA048_{11,1} \right)$
<p>Wholesale net cash outflow component</p>	$\min \left(0, \left(\sum_{n=44}^{51} FSA048_{n,1} \right) + \left(\sum_{n=52}^{53} \sum_{m=1}^5 FSA048_{n,m} \right) + FSA048_{56,1} + \inf_{x=1,2,3..y} g(x) \right)$ <p>where:</p> $g(x) = \sum_{m=1}^y \left[\left(\sum_{n=20}^{22} FSA047_{n,m} \right) + \left(\sum_{n=26}^{30} FSA047_{n,m} \right) + \left(\sum_{n=35}^{51} FSA047_{n,m} \right) + FSA047_{57,m} \right]$
<p>Where:</p> <p>y = number of business days in three months</p> <p>$FSA_{xxx}_{i,j}$ = The entry in FSAXXX row i column j</p> <p>$\inf_{x=1,2,3} f(x)$ represents the greatest lower bound of the function f(x) over the range x = 1,2,3</p>	

Liquidity Buffer ≥ Wholesale net cash outflow component + Retail and SME deposit component + Credit pipeline component	
<u>Liquidity buffer</u>	$FSA048_{18,1} + FSA048_{19,1} + FSA048_{6,1} + FSA048_{6,2} + FSA048_{25,2} + FSA048_{34,2}$ $+ \inf_{f(x)} \{x = 1,2,3..y\}$ <p>where:</p> $f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^x FSA047_{6,m} + \sum_{m=1}^x FSA047_{25,m} + \sum_{m=1}^x FSA047_{34,m}$
<u>Retail and SME deposit component</u>	$\left(0.2 \times \sum_{n=53}^{54} \sum_{m=1}^{10} FSA048_{n,m} \right) + \left(0.1 \times \sum_{m=1}^{10} FSA048_{55,m} \right)$
<u>Credit pipeline component</u>	$0.25 \times \left(\sum_{n=59}^{69} FSA048_{n,1} \right)$
<u>Wholesale net cash outflow component</u>	$\min \left(0, \left(\sum_{n=44}^{51} FSA048_{n,1} \right) + \left(\sum_{m=1}^5 FSA048_{52,m} \right) + FSA048_{56,1} + \inf_{g(x)} \{x = 1,2,3..y\} \right)$ <p>where:</p> $g(x) = \sum_{m=1}^y \left[\left(\sum_{n=20}^{23} FSA047_{n,m} \right) + \left(\sum_{n=26}^{30} FSA047_{n,m} \right) + \left(\sum_{n=35}^{51} FSA047_{n,m} \right) + FSA047_{57,m} \right]$
<p>Where:</p> <p>y = number of business days in three months</p> <p>$FSA_{xxx}_{i,j}$ = The entry in FSAXXX row i column j</p> <p>$\inf_{f(x)} \{x = 1,2,3\}$ represents the greatest lower bound of the function f(x) over the range x = 1,2,3</p>	

...

TP 30 Liquidity floor for certain banks

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- 30.5 G (1) BIPRU TP 30.3R deals with the overall amount of liquidity resources a firm is required to hold. It does not specify the proportion of those liquidity resources that a firm must hold in a liquid assets buffer that meets the liquid asset buffer requirements (BIPRU 12.2.8R(1) and BIPRU 12.7).
- (2) The FSA recognises that it may take time for a firm to build a buffer which is of a

sufficient size and quality and that the transition from the FSA's liquidity regime in force immediately prior to the BIPRU 12 regime is likely to be a gradual one (see BIPRU 12.2.10G).

- (3) In carrying out its ILAA, a firm must record the evidence which supports its assessment of the adequacy of its liquid assets buffer (see BIPRU 12.5.13R(3)). While a firm is building up its liquid assets buffer, its assessment of the adequacy of that buffer should include an analysis of its ability to satisfy its liquidity needs with liquidity resources that are not eligible to be included in the liquid assets buffer.

Annex D

Amendments to the Supervision manual (SUP)

In this Annex, underlining indicates new text and striking through indicates deleted text, unless otherwise stated.

Part 1: Comes into force on 1 October 2010

16 Annex 25G Guidance notes for data items in SUP 16 Annex 24R

...

FSA048 Enhanced Mismatch Report

...

Part 3 Wholesale asset cash flows

In this Part of the *data item*, a *firm* should report the principal cash flows associated with its wholesale assets. Transactions which do not have a specific contractual maturity date should be entered in column A for rows 18 to 22 and column B for rows 25 to 30. Cash flows from outright sales, purchases and maturities associated with securities reported on line 6 may, at the *firm's* election, be reported either on line 25 or on line 23.

...

23 Own account security cash flows

A *firm* should report here the cash flows, based on the contractual principal inflows, resulting from the maturity, forward sale or purchase of own account securities reportable in rows 6 to 8 & 10 to 17. Cash flows from outright sales, purchases and maturities associated with securities reported on line 6 may, at the *firm's* election, be reported here or on line 25.

Where a *firm* has written down the principal of a security it should report this written-down principal as the cash inflow.

A *firm* should report cash flows based on their latest contractual maturity date.

...

25 Reverse Repo (items reported in line 6)

A *firm* should report here all cash flows resulting from secured lending transactions where the flow of securities arising from the transactions is reported in line 6.

Cash flows from outright sales, purchases and maturities associated with securities reported on line 6 may, at the *firm's* election, be reported here or

on line 23.

A *firm* should only report in this row any secured lending transactions where securities flows are reported in row 6.

...

Part 2: Comes into force on 6 January 2011

16 Reporting requirements

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16.12 Integrated Regulatory Reporting

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16.12.3A G The following is designed to assist *firms* to understand how the reporting requirements set out in this chapter operate when the circumstances set out in *SUP* 16.12.3R(1)(a)(ii) apply.

...

(2) Example 2

A *UK bank* in *RAG* 1 that also carries on activities in *RAG* 5

Again, overlaying the *RAG* 1 reporting requirements with the requirements for a *RAG* 5 *firm* gives the following :

<i>RAG</i> 1 requirements (<i>SUP</i> 16.12.5R)	<i>RAG</i> 5 requirements (<i>SUP</i> 16.12.18AR)
...	
Sectoral information, including arrears and impairment	
Maturity analysis of assets and deposits	
...	

...

Regulated Activity Group 1

16.12.5 R The applicable *data items* and forms or reports referred to in SUP 16.12.4R are set out according to *firm* type in the table below:

Description of <i>data item</i>	Prudential category of <i>firm</i> , applicable <i>data items</i> and reporting format (Note 1)							
	<i>UK bank</i>	<i>Building society</i>	<i>Non-EEA bank</i>	<i>EEA bank that has permission to accept deposits, other than one with permission for cross border services only</i>	<i>EEA bank that does not have permission to accept deposits, other than one with permission for cross border services only</i>	Electronic money institutions	<i>Credit union</i>	<i>Dormant account fund operator</i> (note 15)
...								
Maturity analysis of assets and deposits	FSA044 (note 11)	FSA044 (note 11)	FSA044 (note 11)	FSA044 (note 11)				
...								
Note 11	Members of a UK consolidation group should only submit this <i>data item</i> at the UK consolidation group level. [deleted]							
...								

16.12.6 R The applicable reporting frequencies for submission of *data items* and periods referred to in SUP 16.12.5R are set out in the table below according to *firm* type. Reporting frequencies are calculated from a *firm's accounting reference date*, unless indicated otherwise.

<i>Data item</i>	Unconsolidated <i>UK banks</i> and <i>building societies</i>	Solo consolidated <i>UK banks</i> and <i>building societies</i>	Report on a <i>UK consolidation group</i> or, as applicable, <i>defined liquidity group</i> basis by <i>UK banks</i> and <i>building societies</i>	Other members of <i>RAG 1</i>

...			
FSA044	Quarterly	Half yearly	Quarterly
...			

16.12.7 R The applicable due dates for submission referred to in SUP 16.12.4R are set out in the table below. The due dates are the last day of the periods given in the table below following the relevant reporting frequency period set out in SUP 16.12.6R, unless indicated otherwise.

<i>Data item</i>	Daily	Weekly	Monthly submission	Quarterly submission	Half yearly submission	Annual submission
...						
FSA044				<i>25 business days</i>	<i>25 business days</i>	
...						

...

Data item FSA044 is deleted from SUP 16 Annex 24R (Data items for SUP 16.12) in its entirety, except that the heading for that item is amended as follows.

FSA044 Analysis of assets and deposits by maturity band

[deleted]

...

The guidance notes for data item FSA044 (including the validations) are deleted from SUP 16 Annex 25G (Guidance notes for data items in SUP 16 Annex 24R) in their entirety, except that the heading for that item is amended as follows.

FSA044 Maturity analysis of assets and deposits

[deleted]

...

...

SUP TP 1 Transitional provisions

...

SUP TP
1.2

...

(1)	(2) Material to which the transitional provision applies	(3)	(4) Transitional provision	(5) Transitional provision: dates in force	(6) Handbook provision: coming into force
...					
12 W	...				
12 X	<u>SUP 16.12.5R to SUP 16.12.7R</u>	R	<p>(1) <u>This rule deals with the effect of the abolition of data item FSA044 by the Liquidity Standards (Miscellaneous Amendments) Instrument 2010 and of changes to the definition of DLG by default made by that instrument.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>The abolition of that data item does not have effect in relation to a firm's reporting period for that data item that has begun but not ended as at 1 January 2011.</u></p> <p>(3) <u>The changes to the definition of DLG by default do not have effect in relation to the reporting period of a firm that has begun but not ended as at 1 November 2010.</u></p>	<u>See column 4</u>	<u>See column 4</u>
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