Regulated Covered Bonds

Regulated Covered Bonds

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Regulated Covered Bonds

Chapter 1
Introduction



1.1 Introduction to sourcebook

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Application

1.1.1 G This sourcebook applies to issuers and owners in relation to regulated covered bonds.

- Purpose The general purpose of this sourcebook is to set out the guidance, directions 1.1.2 and rules made by the FCA under the RCB Regulations. Those regulations enable bonds to be issued which qualify under ■ COLL 5.2.11R(5A) and ■ 5.6.7R(3A) for a concession from the general spread of risk requirements in respect of transferable securities.
- G 1.1.3 This sourcebook should be read together with the RCB Regulations.

Other relevant provisions

- G 1.1.4 This section refers to some of the other parts of the FCA Handbook and PRA Handbook which may be relevant to regulated covered bonds.
- G 1.1.5 Investors in regulated covered bonds may be able to take advantage of different regulatory treatments depending on what type of investor they are.
- G 1.1.6 [deleted]
- 1.1.7 G An insurer (which is not a UK Solvency II firm or a non-directive friendly society) may benefit from increased counterparty limits under ■ INSPRU 2.1.22R (3)(b). An insurer which is a UK Solvency II firm is subject to the rules in the PRA Rulebook which transposed the Solvency II Directive and also to the Solvency II Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014.
- G 1.1.8 UCITS schemes and non-UCITS retail schemes may benefit from less onerous spread requirements and increased investment limits under ■ COLL 5.2.11 R and ■ COLL 5.6.7 R.

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1.1.9

- (1) Issuers which are subject to an obligation to publish a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation are required by Chapter II of the PR Regulation to disclose risk factors. These requirements are set out in PRR 2.3.1UK and PRR App 2.1.1UK, where there is a link to the relevant Annexes of the PR Regulation.
- (2) In complying with these obligations, issuers should consider disclosing the risk that actions by a regulatory authority in relation to the issuer may adversely affect the ability of the issuer to meet its obligations to investors or the ability of the owner to meet its guarantee obligations to investors. An example of such action may include restricting the issuer's ability to transfer further assets to the asset pool.

Regulated Covered Bonds

Chapter 2

Applications for registration



Application and purpose of chapter 2.1

Application

2.1.1 G This chapter applies to issuers.

Purpose

2.1.2 This chapter sets out the requirements that an issuer must follow to apply for registration as a regulated covered bond issuer and for registration of a regulated covered bond under Regulations 8(a) and 8(b) of the RCB Regulations (applications to the FCA for registration).

RCB 2/2



2.2 Applying for registration

Form, manner and verification of application

- 2.2.1 □ The *issuer* must apply for registration using the form at RCB 2 Annex 1D (application for registration).
- 2.2.3 Until the application has been determined by the FCA, the issuer must inform the FCA of any significant change to the information given in the application immediately it becomes aware of that change.
- 2.2.4 **G** The form and content of the application documentation is a matter for direction by the *FCA*, which will determine what additional information and documentation may be required on a case-by-case basis.
- 2.2.5 ☐ The FCA will not treat the application as having been received until it receives the registration fee (see FEES 3.2.7R(1)(zm)) and all relevant documentation requested by the FCA before its on-site review of the application.
- The issuer must ensure that a director or a senior manager of the issuer verifies the application by confirming on the FCA's form that the issuer has obtained the appropriate third party advice or reports as required by RCB 2.3.16 D and is satisfied that:
 - the information provided in the application is correct and complete;
 and
 - (2) the arrangements relating to the *covered bond* or *programme* will comply with the requirements in the *RCB Regulations* and in *RCB*.
- The FCA expects the *issuer* to be able to justify any reliance it places on advice or reports which are not reasonably contemporaneous with the confirmation the *senior manager* gives in relation to compliance with the requirements of the RCB Regulations and RCB.

2.2.8 The issuer must ensure that the senior manager, who verifies the application for registration under this section, gives their consent to the FCA displaying their confirmation of compliance with the relevant requirements on the FCA's website.



2.3 Determination of registration

- 2.3.1 G To enable the FCA to be satisfied that the *issuer* and the proposed owner will comply with requirements imposed on the *issuer* or *owner*, as the case may be, by or under the RCB Regulations, the applicant should use the application form to provide relevant details of the proposed *covered bond* or *programme* and demonstrate how each of the requirements will be complied with.
- 2.3.2 (1) The FCA's application form covers both issuer registration and covered bond registration as the FCA will not normally consider applications for issuer registration in isolation from the application for registration of the covered bond.
 - (2) An *issuer* which has been admitted to the register of *issuers* should use the same form to apply for registration of subsequent *covered* bonds or programmes.
 - (3) The *issuer* does not need to apply for registration of individual issuances from a *programme* which has already been registered, but does need to notify the *FCA* of the issuance under RCB 3.4.1 D.
- 2.3.3 In relation to registration of an *issuer* of *regulated covered bonds*, the *FCA* will need to be satisfied that the *issuer*'s compliance with the requirements of the *regulatory system* has been adequate and does not give rise to any material cause for concern over the *issuer*'s ability to issue *regulated covered bonds* in compliance with the *RCB Regulations*.
- 2.3.4 G To demonstrate that the *issuer* and the proposed owner will comply with Regulation 17, and Regulations 23 and 24 of the *RCB Regulations* (capability of the *asset pool* to cover claims), the *issuer* should set out what it considers to be the risks of the regulation not being complied with and show how those risks have been adequately mitigated by reference to the tests and provisions set out in the *covered bond* or *programme* documentation.

Asset pool of sufficient quality

2.3.5 G Regulations 17(2)(d) (requirements on issuer relating to the asset pool) and 23(2) (requirements on owner relating to the asset pool) require the issuer of a regulated covered bond and the owner of the relevant asset pool to make arrangements so that the asset pool is of sufficient quality to give investors confidence that in the event of the failure of the issuer there will be a low

risk of default in the timely payment by the owner of claims attaching to a regulated covered bond.

2.3.6

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The FCA will:

- (1) expect the *issuer* to demonstrate that it has in place appropriate systems, controls, procedures and policies, including in relation to risk management, underwriting, arrears and valuation;
- (2) expect the *issuer* to demonstrate that the cash-flows generated by the assets would be sufficient to meet the payments due in a timely manner including under conditions of economic stress and in the event of the failure of the issuer:
- (3) take account of any over collateralisation used to mitigate these risks to achieve the desired outcome so that, for example, potential credit losses and mismatches are offset; and
- (4) not only consider the probability of default in timely payment of claims, but also the loss in the event of a default. This will include consideration of recovery assumptions, timing and costs.

2.3.7

The risk factors which the FCA will take into account in assessing the issuer's and owner's compliance with Regulations 17(2)(d) (general requirements on issuer in relation to the asset pool) and 23(2) (requirements on owner relating to the asset pool) will include credit risk of the assets, concentration risk, market risk and counterparty risk.

Credit risk

G 2.3.8

- (1) The credit risk of an asset is the risk of loss if another party fails to perform its obligations or fails to perform them in a timely fashion.
- (2) Where, for example, the asset pool includes residential mortgages the relevant factors which the FCA may consider include:
 - (a) whether the asset pool contains (or could contain) loans made to individuals who have been made bankrupt or have had court judgments made against them;
 - (b) the extent to which the asset pool contains (or could contain) loans made to individuals whose earnings have been self-certified rather than independently verified;
 - (c) whether the asset pool contains (or could contain) loans which have a higher credit risk in terms of individuals' willingness or ability to pay (for example, because they have high loan-to-value ratios, low debt service ratios or high income multipliers);
 - (d) the quantity and duration of mortgages which are in arrears;
 - (e) the length of time the loan has been in place; and
 - (f) the purpose and terms of the mortgage (for example, owner occupied, buy-to-let, interest only, repayment, fixed rate, variable rate, off-set or endowment).

RCB 2/6

- (3) Where, for example, the *asset pool* includes commercial mortgages, the relevant factors the *FCA* may consider in addition to any of the relevant residential mortgage factors described above, include:
 - (a) the type of property to which the mortgage relates (for example whether it is office, retail, industrial);
 - (b) the terms of the loans (including size, interest rate, maturity, options, representations and warranties); and
 - (c) occupation levels, rental income and terms of rental agreements of the property secured.

Concentration risk

2.3.9 G

Concentration risk is the risk of loss from exposures being limited in number or variety. The relevant factors the FCA may consider include:

- (1) the level of granularity of the *asset pool* (i.e. what is the number and size distribution of *assets* in the pool);
- (2) whether the borrowers or collateral is unduly concentrated in a particular industry, sector, or geographical region.

Market risk

2.3.10 G

Market risk is the risk that arises from fluctuations in the values of, or income from, assets or in interest or exchange rates. The relevant factors the FCA may consider include whether the hedging agreements (defined in Regulation 1(2) of the RCB Regulations as agreements entered into or assets held as protection against possible financial loss) adequately protect against any adverse mismatched cash-flows due to changes in market variables.

Counterparty risk

2.3.11 G

Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transactions cash flows. The relevant factors the FCA may consider include whether the:

- (1) counterparty has an appropriate credit rating;
- (2) counterparty can unilaterally terminate the hedging agreement, and if so under what circumstances:
- (3) contractual arrangements contain appropriate termination procedures (for example, what provisions apply in the event of default or in respect of the calculation of termination payments); and
- (4) contractual arrangements provide adequately for what is to happen in the event of *issuer* default.

Assessment of risk factors

2.3.12 G

(1) The FCA will assess each risk factor separately and then assess any inter-dependencies and correlations to form a judgment on the quality of the asset pool as a whole. For example, an asset pool which is of high credit quality and so low risk due to a combination of

- factors such as owner occupation, low income multiples, full valuation methodologies, and a strong payments track record, may permit another factor such as high loan-to-value ratios, that would otherwise be considered as inconsistent with high quality, to be included.
- (2) The more that an asset pool consists of loans involving risks such as high loan-to-value ratios, self-certification, borrowers with poor credit profiles, and low borrower affordability, the less likely it is, without other mitigating factors, to be of sufficiently high quality to meet the requirements in Regulations 17(2)(d) (general requirements on issuer in relation to the asset pool) and 23(2) (requirements on owner relating to the asset pool) of the RCB Regulations.

Covered bonds collateralised by real estate

2.3.13 G In assessing whether the asset pool is of sufficient quality, the FCA will have regard to the requirements in relation to the collateralisation of real estatereferred to in article 208 of the UK CRR and the valuation rules in article 229(1) of the UK CRR.

Rectifying non-compliance

2.3.14

The FCA expects the issuer to demonstrate that there are provisions in the covered bond or programme that adequately deal with:

- (1) the identification and rectification of any breach of Regulations 17(2) (general requirements on issuer in relation to the asset pool) and 24 (requirements on owner relating to the asset pool) of the RCB Regulations;
- (2) the appointment of replacements for parties, for example servicers, cash managers or paying agents; and
- (3) the orderly winding-up of the asset pool in the event that breaches of Regulations 17(2) and 24 are not rectified in a timely way.

Representation of bond investors' views and interests

G 2.3.15

The FCA expects the issuer to demonstrate, as part of showing that Regulations 17 (general requirements on issuer in relation to the asset pool) and 24 (requirements on owner relating to the asset pool) of the RCB Regulations will be complied with, that there are provisions in the covered bond or programme which enable the views and interests of investors in the regulated covered bond to be taken account of in an appropriate and timely way by a suitably qualified, adequately resourced, third party who acts independently, such as a bond trustee.

Third party advice and reports

2.3.16

The issuer must obtain written advice and reports regarding the compliance of the issuer and the relevant covered bond or programme with the requirements in the RCB Regulations and RCB from suitable independent third party advisers, such as lawyers and accountants, before making an application.

Legal advice

2.3.17 G

- (1) The FCA expects legal advice to deal adequately with at least the following matters in relation to the actual or proposed arrangements:
 - (a) whether the transfer of the *assets* to the owner would be upheld in the event of liquidation or administration, or similar collective insolvency proceedings, of the *issuer* or the transferor (if different from the *issuer*);

- (b) the risk of the transfer of an asset to the owner being recharacterised as the creation of a security interest;
- (c) the risk of an asset transferred to the owner being clawed back under insolvency law provisions (such as rules against preferences, or transactions at an undervalue);
- (d) whether the contractual arrangements limit eligible property to the items listed in Regulation 2(1) of the RCB Regulations (meaning of eligible property);
- (e) whether the contractual arrangements limit the situation of eligible property to locations permitted under Regulation 2(2) of the RCB Regulations (situation of eligible property);
- (f) whether the contractual arrangements limit the asset pool to items listed in Regulation 3 of the RCB Regulations (composition of asset pool);
- (g) if security is granted over the *asset pool* by the *owner*, the enforceability of that security and any relevant legal limitations;
- (h) whether the *owner* meets the requirements set out in Regulation 4 of the *RCB Regulations* (meaning of owner);
- (i) whether the *owner* is a company or limited liability partnership which has its registered office in the *United Kingdom* and whether the contractual arrangements support an analysis that the owner's "centre of main interests" (defined in Regulation 1(2) of the *RCB Regulations* as having the same meaning as in Article 3(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000 on insolvency proceedings) is also situated in the *United Kingdom*;
- (j) whether the contractual arrangements are consistent with the obligation of the *issuer* to lend sums derived from the issue of a regulated covered bond to the owner of the relevant asset pool under Regulation 16 of the RCB Regulations (sums derived from the issue of regulated covered bonds);
- (k) whether the contractual arrangements provide that if the *owner* is wound up, the *asset pool* will be used to reimburse the claims of investors in *regulated covered bonds* under the priority set out in Regulation 27 of the *RCB Regulations* (priority in a winding-up of an *owner*);
- (I) whether the contractual arrangements provide for the appointment of a person who will enable the views and interests of investors in the *regulated covered bond* to be taken account of in an appropriate and timely way as explained in RCB 2.3.15 G;
- (m) whether the contractual arrangements provide for the identification and rectification of breaches of Regulation 17 of the RCB Regulations (general requirements on issuer relating to the asset pool) and Regulations 23 and 24 of the RCB Regulations (requirements relating to the asset pool) and the orderly

- winding-up of the asset pool in the event that the breaches cannot be rectified; and
- (n) the enforceability of the contractual arrangements.
- (2) Where assets are situated outside England and Wales, the FCA expects the issuer to obtain advice on whether the law of those jurisdictions impacts on the enforceability of security and the availability of those assets. Relevant issues to consider may include true sale, perfection of security, priority and recognition of insolvency proceedings, and foreclosure rights.

Accountancy reports

G 2.3.18

- (1) The FCA expects the report from the accountants to address at least the following matters:
 - (a) that the level of over collateralisation meets the limits set out in the covered bond arrangements which are designed to ensure compliance with the requirement that the asset pool is capable of covering claims attaching to the bond in Regulation 17 (requirements on issuer in relation to the asset pool) of the RCB Regulations; and
 - (b) that appropriate due diligence procedures (which should include an analysis of a representative statistical sample at a 99% confidence level of the assets in the asset pool) have been carried out to check whether:
 - (i) the attributes of the asset pool correspond accurately to supporting information obtained from other sources (for example, in the case of mortgage pools, that information such as the mortgage amount, value, term, type and location correspond to land registry records, valuation reports and loan agreements);
 - (ii) the attributes of the asset pool are appropriately reflected on the records which are maintained in order to comply with the requirements of Regulations 17(2)(a) and 24(1)(a)(i) of the RCB Regulations (requirement to keep a record of each asset in the asset pool) and on the issuer's systems; and
 - (iii) the issuer's analysis of the assets provided to the FCA is accurate.

Providing advice and reports to the FCA

2.3.19

The FCA's use of its power under Regulation 12 of the RCB Regulations (requirement of further information to determine application) may include requiring the issuer to provide copies of the advice or reports referred to in ■ RCB 2.3.16 D to the *FCA*.

2.3.20

Assets which would be eligible for inclusion in a liquidity buffer under ■ BIPRU 12.7 as it applied on 31 December 2021 can be liquid assets for the purposes of limb (a) of the definition of liquid assets in Regulation 1(2) of the *RCB Regulations*. The *FCA* will also expect that liquid assets which consist of deposits should be held in the same currency or currencies as the *regulated covered bonds* issued by the *issuer*.

Application for the admission to the register of issuers and register of regulated covered bonds

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address:

Application for the admission to the register of issuers and register of regulated covered bonds - RCB_02_ann_01_20230630.pdf

Regulated Covered Bonds

Chapter 3

Notifications



3.1 **Application and Purpose**

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Application

3.1.1 G This chapter applies to issuers, asset pool monitors and owners.

Purpose

3.1.2 This chapter sets out the reporting and notifications requirements under Regulations 17A, 18, 20, 24 and 25 of the RCB Regulations.



3.2 Annual confirmations of compliance and asset pool monitor

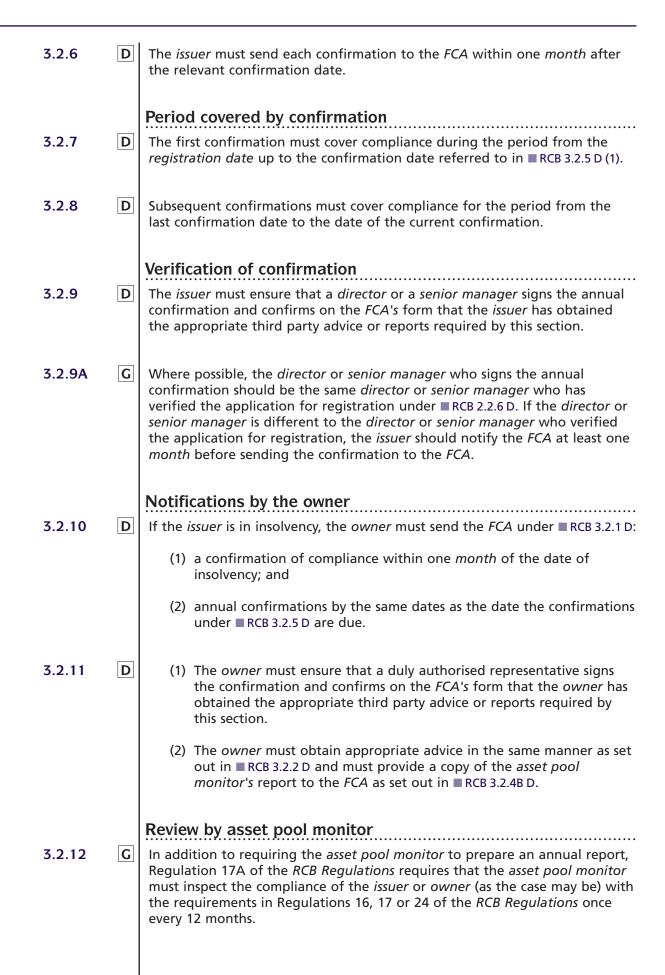
Form of confirmation and use of third party advisers and asset pool monitor's report

- The issuer must send to the FCA annual written confirmation of compliance with Regulations 16 (sums derived from the issue of regulated covered bonds) and 17 (general requirements on the issuer in relation to the asset pool) of the RCB Regulations in the form set out in RCB 3 Annex 1D (annual confirmation of compliance).
- Before providing the confirmation required by this section, the *issuer* must obtain and consider written advice or reports from suitable independent third parties such as the *asset pool monitor* and, where appropriate, lawyers.
- The FCA expects the *issuer* to be able to justify any reliance it places on advice or reports which are not reasonably contemporaneous with the confirmation.
- The FCA expects the asset pool monitor's report to address at least the matters to be checked and due diligence procedures set out in RCB 2.3.18 G.

 The FCA may also specify additional matters that the asset pool monitor's report should address in relation to a particular issuer.
- The FCA's use of its power under Regulation 18 of the RCB Regulations may include requiring the issuer to provide to the FCA copies of the advice or reports referred to in ■RCB 3.2.2 D.
- The *issuer* must provide a copy of the *asset pool monitor*'s report to the *FCA* when it sends the confirmation required by this section to the *FCA*.

Timing of confirmation date

- 3.2.5 (1) The first confirmation date in relation to the annual confirmation must be the earlier of any date the *issuer* selects, or the date 12 months from the registration date.
 - (2) Subsequent confirmations must be made:
 - (a) on the anniversary of the first confirmation date, or
 - (b) on a later date, where agreed by the FCA before that date.



- The FCA expects the inspection by the asset pool monitor of the compliance of the issuer or owner (as the case may be) with the relevant requirements in the RCB Regulations to address at least the matters to be checked and due diligence procedures set out in RCB 2.3.18 G. The FCA expects that the inspection will be conducted on an agreed-upon-procedures basis.
- As required under Regulation 17A of the *RCB Regulations*, if it appears to the *asset pool monitor* that the *issuer* or *owner* (as the case may be) has failed to comply with the requirements set out in Regulations 17 or 24 of the *RCB Regulations*, or has not provided all relevant information or explanations, the *asset pool monitor* must report that to the *FCA* in writing as soon as possible.

Change of asset pool monitor

3.2.15 G If the asset pool monitor is changed, the issuer (or owner, as the case may be) should notify the FCA when the new asset pool monitor is appointed, giving the name of the new asset pool monitor and details of the reason for the change.

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3.3 **Asset pool notifications**

Form of notifications

- 3.3.1 D The issuer must send to the FCA, information relating to the asset pool, in the form set out in ■RCB 3 Annex 2D (asset notification form), and information relating to the regulated covered bonds issued under the programme, in the form set out in ■ RCB 3 Annex 3 D (asset and liability profile form).
- 3.3.2 The issuer must send the asset notification form to the FCA each month following the registration date, and the asset and liability profile form to the FCA within one month of the end of each quarter following the registration date.
- The issuer must send to the FCA loan-by-loan level data relating to the asset 3.3.2A pool in the form set out in ■ RCB 3 Annex 7A D within one month of the end of each guarter following any issuance of regulated covered bonds after 1 January 2013. Guidance on how to complete this form is set out in RCB 3 Annex 7B G.

Notifications by the owner

3.3.3 If the issuer is in insolvency, the owner must send to the FCA the notifications set out at ■ RCB 3.3.1 D and ■ RCB 3.3.2A D by the same dates as the dates the notifications under those directions are due.

Due diligence

3.3.4 The issuer or the owner, as the case may be, should carry out, or make arrangements to carry out, appropriate due diligence to check that the analysis in the information provided to the FCA is correct.

Addition or removal of assets from the asset pool

D 3.3.5 If the issuer or the owner (as the case may be) proposes to add or remove assets to or from the asset pool which change the level of over collateralisation by 5% or more, it must notify the FCA using the form set out in ■ RCB 3 Annex 2 D (asset notification form) at least 5 business days prior to the proposed transfer, giving expected details of the size and composition of the transfer.



3.4 Covered Bond issuance notifications

- The *issuer* must inform the *FCA* of the information relating to bond issuances from a *regulated covered bond* in the form set out in ■RCB 3 Annex 4 D (indicative terms form) at least 3 business days before the date of issuance.
- 3.4.2 D On the date of issuance, the issuer must send to the FCA:
 - (1) the information in the form set out in RCB 3 Annex 5 D (issuance form);
 - (2) the information in the form set out in RCB 3 Annex 3 D (asset and liability profile form); and
 - (3) the final terms of the *regulated covered bonds* or equivalent issuance documents setting out the terms of the *regulated covered bonds* and signed copies of swap documents.



3.5 Other notifications

Notifications of change of owner

- 3.5.1 G Regulation 25 of the RCB Regulations (change of owner) sets out the procedures which apply where a regulated covered bond has been issued and the owner of the relevant asset pool proposes to transfer ownership to another person.
- 3.5.2 D If an owner proposes to transfer the asset pool to a new owner it must provide the FCA as a minimum with the following information in writing at least three months before the proposed transfer date:
 - (1) name, address and contact details of the proposed new owner;
 - (2) proposed transfer date and reasons for the transfer;
 - (3) an explanation of how the proposed new owner will comply with the requirements imposed on it by the RCB Regulations and RCB; and
 - (4) confirmation that the existing owner and the proposed new owner have obtained appropriate advice in relation to the proposed transfer, and details of such advice.

Notifications of material changes

- 3.5.3 Regulation 20 of the RCB Regulations (material changes to the regulated covered bond) sets out the procedures which apply where an issuer proposes to make a material change to the contractual terms of the bond.
- 3.5.4 If an issuer proposes to make a material change to the contractual terms of a regulated covered bond, it must inform the FCA of the following information to the FCA at least 3 months before the proposed date of the change:
 - (1) details of the proposed change including proposed date of change and the reasons for it;
 - (2) an assessment of the impact of the change on the ability of the issuer and owner to continue to comply with their requirements under the RCB Regulations and RCB; and
 - (3) confirmation that the *issuer* has obtained appropriate advice in relation to the proposed change and details of such advice.

3.5.5	G	The FCA will regard as material any change that may affect the ability of the issuer or the owner to continue to comply with the requirements made on them under the RCB Regulations and RCB.
3.5.6	D	Notifications to the FCA if asset pool is not capable or not likely to be capable of covering claims and of other matters The issuer or the owner, as the case may be, must notify the FCA immediately, in writing by e-mail or hand-delivered letter, if Regulation 18(2), or 24(1)(c) of the RCB Regulations (obligation to inform FCA if asset pool not capable, or not likely to be capable of covering claims) is triggered.
3.5.7	D	The <i>issuer</i> or the <i>owner</i> , as the case may be, must notify the <i>FCA</i> immediately in writing by e-mail, or hand-delivered letter, if requirements relating to the relevant <i>regulated covered bond</i> under the <i>RCB Regulations</i> or <i>RCB</i> are, or are likely to be, materially breached, or of any other matter which the <i>FCA</i> should be made aware of.
3.5.8	G	The <i>issuer</i> or the <i>owner</i> , as the case may be, should include details of proposals to rectify the breach at the time they notify, or as soon as practicable after that time.
3.5.9	D	Notification of cancellation The issuer must notify the FCA if it proposes to cancel in full or in part a regulated covered bond or programme at least 3 business days before the cancellation will take effect.
3.5.10	D	The issuer must send to the FCA the information in the form set out in ■ RCB 3 Annex 6 D and an updated asset and liability profile form (■ RCB 3 Annex 3 D) on the date of cancellation of the regulated covered bond or programme.
		Publication of asset pool information and transaction documents
3.5.11	D	The <i>issuer</i> must publish the asset notification form sent to the <i>FCA</i> under RCB 3.3.1 D.
3.5.12	D	The <i>issuer</i> must publish the information relating to the individual loan <i>assets</i> in the <i>asset pool</i> in the form set out in ■ RCB 3 Annex 7A D (loan level disclosure) within one <i>month</i> of the end of each quarter following any issuance of <i>regulated covered bonds</i> after 1 January 2013.
3.5.13	D	The <i>issuer</i> must publish the transaction documents (excluding legal opinions) relating to the <i>regulated covered bond</i> or <i>programme</i> .
3.5.14	G	The publication of the information and documents required under ■ RCB 3.5.11 D, ■ RCB 3.5.12 D and ■ RCB 3.5.13 D should be made on a subscription-only, secure, password-protected website. This website should

also contain a link to the latest published prospectus relating to the relevant regulated covered bond or programme.

G 3.5.15

- (1) The transaction documents published under RCB 3.5.13 D should include the asset sale agreement, the servicing agreements, the administration and cash management agreements, the trust deed, the security deed, the agency agreements, the account bank agreement, the guaranteed investment contract, the master definitions agreement, intercompany loan agreements, the LLP deed, the asset monitor agreement, the swap documentation, the final terms of the regulated covered bonds or equivalent issuance documents setting out the terms of the regulated covered bonds and, if applicable, liquidity facility agreements.
- (2) Where the transaction documents contain sensitive commercial terms (such as the up-front costs associated with a swap), the issuer may redact these terms for the purposes of publication, provided the relevant transaction documents are non-public and the relevant redacted terms refer to sunk costs which do not impact the transaction cash flows.

D 3.5.16

If the issuer is in insolvency, the owner must publish the information set out at ■ RCB 3.5.11 D and ■ RCB 3.5.12 D in accordance with those directions.



3.6 Fees and other matters

Administrative fee

3.6.1 R

If an *issuer* or *owner* does not provide the notifications to the *FCA* required by directions made under this chapter by the date specified, then that *issuer* or *owner* must pay to the *FCA* an administrative fee of £250.

Further information and direction

3.6.2 G

The FCA's exercise of its powers under Part 1 paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the RCB Regulations (power to require information) may include requesting information on the reviews undertaken or advice given by accountants and where appropriate lawyers.

3.6.3 G

The form and content of the notifications in this chapter are a matter for direction by the *FCA* which will determine any additional information and documentation required on a case-by-case basis.

Review of legal advice

3.6.4 G

The *issuer* or the *owner*, as the case may be, should review legal advice as necessary. For example, advice should be reviewed if a relevant statutory provision is amended or where a new decision or judgment of a court might have a bearing on the conclusions reached which is material to the *issuer's* or *owner's* compliance with the requirements of the *RCB Regulations* or the *RCB*.

Method of sending forms and information to FCA

3.6.5 D

Unless otherwise stated, the *issuer* or the *owner*, as the case may be, must send the relevant forms and information to the *FCA* marked for the attention of the "Regulated Covered Bonds Team" by email to rcb@fca.org.uk:

- (1) [deleted]
- (2) [deleted]
- (3) [deleted]

Annual confirmation of compliance with the RCB Regulations and the RCB Sourcebook

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address:

Annual confirmation of compliance with the RCB Regulations and the RCB Sourcebook - RCB_03_ann_01_20230630.pdf

Asset pool notification form

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address:

Asset pool notification form - RCB_03_ann_02_20230630.xlsx

Asset and liability profile form

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address: Asset and liability profile form- RCB_03_ann_03_20230630.xlsx

Indicative terms form

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address: Indicative terms form- Forms/rcb/RCB_03_ann_04_20230630.xls

Issuance form

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address: *Issuance form- Forms/rcb/RCB_03_ann_05_20230630.xls*

Cancellation form

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address:

Cancellation form- RCB_03_ann_06_20230630.xls

Loan level disclosure form

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address: Loan level disclosure form- RCB_03_ann_07A_20230630.xls

Guidance on loan level disclosure form

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address:

Guidance on loan level disclosure form- rcb_chapter3_annex7bg_20130101.xls

Chapter 4

Enforcement powers

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4.1 **Application and purpose**

Application

4.1.1 G This chapter contains guidance for issuers, and owners and other persons subject to the RCB Regulations.

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to give guidance on the FCA's approach to the 4.1.2 use of its enforcement powers under the RCB Regulations and to set out the FCA's policy on the imposition and amount of financial penalties.



4.2 Enforcement powers and penalties

The FCA's enforcement powers

- 4.2.1 G The FCA's approach to the exercise of its enforcement powers will be consistent with its approach in DEPP and ENFG so far as appropriate.
- 4.2.2 The FCA's exercise of its powers under the RCB Regulations is without prejudice to the use of its powers under the Act or under other legislation.
- 4.2.3 (1) When deciding whether to take enforcement action under Part 7 of the *RCB Regulations*, and what form that enforcement action should take, the *FCA* will consider all relevant factors, including:
 - (a) the relevant factors on decisions to take action set out in DEPP 6.2.1 G:
 - (b) whether any contractual or other arrangements agreed between the parties can be used effectively to address any perceived failure under the RCB Regulations; and
 - (c) the interests of investors in the relevant regulated covered bond.

(2) The FCA does not normally expect to use its enforcement powers where the *issuer* or the *owner* are in the process of rectifying noncompliance and where they have taken account of the views and interests of investors in the *regulated covered bond*. This is without prejudice to the FCA's use of its enforcement powers as a result of its consideration of all relevant factors, as set out in ■RCB 4.2.3 G (1).

Financial penalties

- The FCA's policy on imposing financial penalties (including the amount of any such penalties) under the RCB Regulations will be consistent with the policy as set out in DEPP with appropriate modifications.
- When considering whether to impose a financial penalty, the amount of penalty, and whether to impose the penalty on the *issuer* or the *owner*, the *FCA* will have regard, where relevant, to:
 - (1) the statement on determining the appropriate level of a financial penalty set out in DEPP 6.5 to DEPP 6.5D;
 - (2) the particular arrangements between the issuer and the owner;

- (3) the likely impact of the penalty on the interests of investors in a regulated covered bond; and
- (4) the conduct of the issuer or the owner.

Chapter 6

Warning and decision notices

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6.1 **Application and purpose**

Application

6.1.1 G This chapter contains guidance for issuers and owners and other persons subject to the RCB Regulations.

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to set out the FCA's statement of the 6.1.2 procedure which it proposes to follow on giving warning notices and decision notices in relation to regulated covered bonds.



6.2 Policy on decision and warning notices

Decision and warning notices

- 6.2.1 G
- When making a decision on an application for registration under the *RCB Regulations*, or in relation to material changes to the contractual terms of the *regulated covered bond*, or in relation to a change of *owner*, or when seeking to use direction, revocation or penalty powers, the *RCB Regulations* require the *FCA* to give the subject of the intended action a *warning notice* and a *decision notice*. The recipient of a *warning notice* has the right to make representations to the decision maker, and may refer the decision to give a *decision notice* to the *Tribunal*.
- Regulation 44 of the RCB Regulations (Warning notices and decision notices) applies Part XXVI of the Act (Notices) in respect of notices that we give under the RCB Regulations. This means that the provisions of section 393 of the Act (Third party rights) and section 394 of the Act (Access to Authority material) apply to penalty procedures under the RCB Regulations and that, if the matter is not referred to the Tribunal, then upon taking the action to which a decision notice relates, the FCA will issue the subject of the decision notice a final notice. The FCA is required to publish such details about the matter to which a final notice relates as it considers appropriate.

FCA decision maker

- 6.2.3 G
- DEPP 2 Annex 1 G identifies the relevant decision maker in relation to warning notices and decision notices issued by the FCA under the RCB Regulations.
- 6.2.4 G
- Decisions on applications for registration, in relation to material changes to contractual terms of the *regulated covered bond*, or in relation to a change of owner, or decisions to issue a direction under the *RCB Regulations* or to revoke an *issuer*'s registration, will be taken under *executive procedures* following the process set out in DEPP 4.
- 6.2.5 **G**
- Decisions to impose a financial penalty under regulation 34 of the *RCB Regulations* will be taken by the *RDC* under the procedure set out in DEPP 3.2 or, where relevant, DEPP 3.3.

Schedule 1 Record keeping requirements

Sch 1 G

- (1) The aim of the guidance in the following table is to give the reader a quick overall view of the relevant record keeping requirements in this sourcebook.
- (2) Regulation 17(2)(a) (general requirements on *issuer* in relation to the *asset pool*) and Regulation 24(1)(a)(i) (requirements on *owner* in relation to the *asset pool*) require a record to be kept of each asset in the asset pool.
- (3) It is not a complete statement of those requirements and should not be relied on as if it were.
- (4) There are no other record-keeping requirements in RCB.
- (5) Table

Handbook reference	Subject of record	Contents of record	When record must be made	Retention period
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Schedule 2 Notification requirements

Sch 2 G

- (1) The aim of the guidance in the following table is to give the reader a quick overall view of the relevant notification and reporting requirements
- (2) It is not a complete statement of those requirements and should not be relied on as if it were.

(3) Table

Handbook reference	Matter to be notified	Contents of noti- fication	Trigger event	Time allowed
RCB 3.2.1 D	Confirmation of compliance by issuer.	Senior manager to confirm compliance with Regulations 16 and 17 of the RCB Re- gulations. Use Form RCB 2 Ann 1D.	The earlier of a date which the issuer selects, or 12 months from the registration date, then annually after that.	One month after the relevant confirmation date.
RCB 3.3.1 D and RCB 3.3.3 D	Information relating to the asset pool and information relating to the regulated covered bonds issued under the programme	Information on various attributes of the asset pool and issued regulated covered bonds. Use Forms RCB 3 Ann 2D and RCB 3 Annex 3 D.	Monthly (in relation to the information in Form RCB 3 Annex 2 D) or quarterly (in relation to the information in Form RCB 3 Annex 3 D) following registration date.	One month after the end of the relevant month or quarter.
RCB 3.2.10 D	Confirmation of compliance by owner	Owner to confirm compliance with Regulations 16 and 17 of the <i>RCB Regulations</i> Use Form RCB 2 Ann 1D.	(1) when the issuer goes into insolvency(2) the anniversary date of the date the issuer sent annual confirmations	(1) Within one month of issuer's insolvency.(2) One month after the relevant confirmation date.
RCB 3.3.2A D	Information about loans re- lating to the asset pool	Loan-by-loan level data relating to the asset pool. Use Form RCB 3 Annex 7A D.	End of each quarter following registration date following any issuance of regulated covered bonds	One month after the end of the relevant quarter.

Handbook	Matter to be	Contents of noti-		
reference	notified	fication	Trigger event	Time allowed
			after 1 January 2013.	
RCB 3.3.5 D	Addition or removal of assets to or from the asset pool	Details of the size and composition of the transfer. Use Form RCB 3 Annex 2 D.	Addition or removal of assets from the asset pool which change the overcollateralisation level by 5% or more.	5 business days before the pro- posed transfer.
RCB 3.4.1 D	Covered bond issuance	Information on the covered bond issuance.	Issuance of a regulated covered bond	3 business days before date of issuance
		Use Form RCB 3 Annex 4 D.		
RCB 3.4.2 D	Covered bond issuance	Information on the covered bond issuance. Use Form RCB 3 Annex 6 D, RCB 3 Annex 3 D and the final terms of the regulated covered bonds and signed copies of swap documents.	Issuance of a regulated co- vered bond	On date of issuance
RCB 3.5.2 D	Change of owner	At least:	Proposal to change owner	At least 3 months before proposed date of transfer
		(1) name, address and contact details of proposed new <i>owner</i> .		
		(2) proposed transfer date and reasons for transfer		
		(3) explanation of how proposed new owner will comply with requirements in RCB Regulations and in RCB.		
		(4) confirmation that existing <i>owner</i> and proposed new <i>owner</i> have obtained appropriate advice		
RCB 3.5.4 D	Material changes being any change that may affect the ability of the issuer or the owner to continue to comply with the requirements made on them under	At least:	Proposal to make material change	At least 3 months before proposed date of change
		(1) details of the pro- posed change includ- ing proposed date of change and the reasons for it		
		(2) an assessment of the impact of the change on the ability of the <i>issuer</i> and <i>owner</i> to continue to		

Handbook reference	Matter to be notified	Contents of noti- fication	Trigger event	Time allowed
	the <i>RCB Regu-</i> <i>lations</i> and <i>RCB</i>	comply with the requirements in RCB Regulations and in RCB.		
		(3) confirmation that issuer has obtained appropriate advice		
RCB 3.5.6 D	Capability of asset pool to meet bondholder claims	(1) fact that the asset pool is not capable or not likely to be capable of covering claims.(2) proposals to rectify the breach	(1) and (2) As soon as Regula- tions 18(2) or 24(1)(c) of the RCB Regulations is triggered	(1) Immediately(2) upon notification of breach or as soon as practicable after that time.
RCB 3.5.7 D	(1) That the requirements in the RCB Regulations and RCB are, or are likely to be materially breached, or	(1) fact of breach or likely breach(2) details of matter	Material breach, or likely material breach. As soon as issuer or owner becomes aware of matter.	Immediately
	(2) of any other matter which the FCA should be made aware of.			
RCB 3.5.9 D	Cancellation	Notice of cancellation of a regulated co- vered bond or programme	Proposal to cancel a regulated covered bond or programme in part or in full.	3 business days before can- cellation will take effect.
RCB 3.5.10 D	Cancellation	Information on the cancellation of a regulated covered bond or programme and updated asset and liability profile form. Use Forms RCB 3 Annex 6 D and RCB 3 Annex 3 D.	Cancellation of a regulated covered bond or programme.	On date of cancellation of the a regulated covered bond or programme.

RCB Sch 2/4

Schedule 3 Fees and other requirement payments

Sch 3

The provisions relating to fees are set out in ■ FEES 3.2.7 R(zm) (application fee), ■ FEES 3.2.7 R(zn) (material change fee) and in ■ RCB 3.6.1 R (administrative fee).

Schedule 4 Powers exercised

Sch 4.1 G [deleted]

Sch 4.2 G [deleted]

Sch 4.3 G [deleted]

Schedule 5 Rights of action for damages

Sch 5 G Not applicable

Schedule 6 Rules that can be waived

Sch 6 G Not applicable