Chapter 4

Periodic fees

■ Release 32 • Dec 2023 www.handbook.fca.org.uk **FEES 4/2** 

### FCA activity groups, tariff bases and valuation dates

#### Part 1

This table shows how the FCA links the regulated activities for which a firm has permission to activity groups (fee-blocks). A firm can use the table to identify which fee-blocks it falls into based on its permission.

	Activity group	Fee payer falls in the activity group if:
	A.1 Deposit acceptors	its permission includes accepting deposits or operating a dormant asset fund <b>BUT DOES NOT</b> include either of the following:
		effecting contracts of insurance;
		carrying out contracts of insurance.
	A.2 Home finance providers and administrators	its permission includes a regulated activity within one or more of the following:
		entering into a home finance transaction; or
		administering a home finance transaction; or agreeing to carry on a regulated activity which is within either of the above.
	A.3 Insurers	its permission includes one or more of the following:
	- general and UK	- effecting contracts of insurance;
	ISPVs	- carrying out contracts of insurance;
		in respect of specified investments that are:
		- general insurance contracts; or
		- long-term insurance contracts other than life policies
		OR
		it has permission to carry on insurance risk transformation.
	A.4 Insurers - life	its permission includes one or more of the following:
	- ште	- effecting contracts of insurance;
		- carrying out contracts of insurance;
		in respect of specified investments including life policies;
		- entering as provider into a funeral plan contract.
	A.5 Man- aging agents at Lloyd's	its permission includes managing the underwriting capacity of a Lloyd's syndicate as a managing agent at Lloyd's.
	A.6 The So- ciety of Lloyd's	it is the <i>Society</i> of Lloyd's
	Note for aut	horised professional firms:

Generally, for fee-blocks A.7 to A.19 below, only those regulated activities that are not limited to non-mainstream regulated activities should be taken into account in determining which fee-block(s) fee-payers belong to for the purpose of charging periodic fees. However, in the case that all the regulated activity within a firm permission are limited to non-mainstream regulated activities, then

that firms will be allocated to fee-block A.13 alone. This does not prevent a fee being payable by an authorised professional firm under FEES 3.2.7 R and/or FEES 3.2.7 A R(c) where it applies to vary its Part 4A permission such that it would normally be allocated to fee-block(s) other than A.13 if the variation was granted.

A.7 Portfolio managers

(1) its permission includes managing investments (a firm falling within this category is a class (1) firm);

OR

(2) its permission includes

ONLY either one or both of:

safeguarding and administering of investments (without arranging); and arranging safeguarding and administration of assets (a firm falling within this category is a class (2) firm);

OR

(3) the firm is a venture capital firm (a firm falling within this category is a class (3) firm if it is not a class (1) or (2) firm).

(4) its permission includes managing an AIF or managing a UK UCITS (a class 4 firm) Note:

Class (1) firms are subdivided into three classes:

- class (1)A, where the funds managed by the firm belong to one or more occupational pension schemes;
- class (1)B, where:
- (a) the firm is not a class (1)A firm; and
- (b) the *firm* permission includes **NEITHER** of the following:

safeguarding and administering investments (without arranging);

arranging safeguarding and administration of assets; and (c) the firm EITHER:

has a requirement that prohibits the firm from holding or controlling client money, or both: OR

if it does not have such a requirement, only holds or controls client money (or both), arising from an agreement under which commission is rebated to a client; and

- class (1)C, where the firm is not within class (1)A or class (1)B.

A.9 Managers and depositaries of investment funds, and operators of collective investment

schemes or

pension

schemes

(1) its permission:

(a) includes one or more of the following:

managing an AIF;

managing a UK UCITS

acting as trustee or depositary of an AIF;

acting as trustee or depositary of a UK UCITS establishing, operating or winding up a collective investment scheme;

establishing, operating or winding up a personal pension scheme or a stakeholder pension scheme (but only if the firm does not fall within activity group A1 or A4);

AND

(b) **PROVIDED** the *firm* is NOT one of the following:

OR

a corporate finance advisory firm;

FEES 4 Annex 1A/2

a firm in which the above activities are limited to carrying out corporate finance business;

a venture capital firm;

a firm which would be a venture capital firm but for the inclusion of managing an AIF on its permission; but only where the firm is managing an AIF exclusively in respect of AIFs which only invest in venture capital investments.

(2) if the fee-payer has none of the regulated activities above within its permission, but ALL the remaining regulated activities in its permission are limited to carrying out trustee activities.

#### A.10 Firms dealing as principal

its permission includes

- (a) dealing in investments as principal; and/or
- (b) bidding in emissions auctions;

**BUT NOT** if one or more of the following apply:

the firm is acting exclusively as a matched principal broker;

the above activity is limited either toestablishing, operating or winding up a collective investment scheme, establishing, operating or winding up a personal pension scheme or a stakeholder pension scheme, or to carrying out depositary activities;

the firm is a corporate finance advisory firm;

the above activity is otherwise limited to carrying out corporate finance business;

the firm is subject to a limitation to the effect that the firm, in carrying on this requlated activity, is limited to entering into transactions in a manner which, if the firm was an unauthorised person, would come within article 16 of the Regulated Activities Order (Dealing in contractually based investments);

the above activity is limited to not acting as a market maker;

the firm is an oil market participant, energy market participant or a local (except where the firm is bidding in emissions auctions);

the firm would be an oil market participant or energy market participant if it were not a MiFID investment firm (except where the firm is bidding in emissions auctions);

its permission includes either:

- effecting contracts of insurance; or
- carrying out contracts of insurance.

### A.13 Advisors, arrangers, dealers or brokers

(1) it is an authorised professional firm and ALL the regulated activities in its permission are limited to non-mainstream regulated activities (a firm falling within this category is a class (1) firm);

#### OR

- (2) its permission:
- (a) includes one or more of the following:
- (i)in relation to one or more designated investments:

dealing in investments as agent;

arranging (bringing about) deals in investments;

making arrangements with a view to transactions in investments;

dealing as principal in investments where the activity is carried on as a matched principal broker, oil market participant, energy market participant or local;

dealing as principal in investments where the activity is carried on by a firm that would be an oil market participant or energy market participant if it were not a MiFID investment firm;

advising on investments (except P2P agreements)

(except pension transfers and pension opt-outs);

giving basic advice on a stakeholder product;

advising on pension transfers and pension opt-outs;

advising on syndicate participation at Lloyd's;

(ii)advising on P2P agreements;

(iii) in relation to a structured deposit:

dealing in investments as agent; or

arranging (bringing about deals) in investments;

or making arrangements with a view to transactions in investments; or

advising on investments (except P2P agreements); or

advising on investments (except pension transfers and pension opt-outs);

(b) **BUT NONE** of the following:

effecting contracts of insurance; or

carrying out contracts of insurance;

#### **AND**

- (c) **PROVIDED** the fee-payer is **NOT** any of the following:
- a corporate finance advisory firm;
- a firm for whom all of the applicable activities above are otherwise limited to carrying out corporate finance business;
- a firm for whom all the applicable activities above are limited to carrying out venture capital business;
- a firm for whom all the applicable activities above are limited to acting as a residual CIS operator;
- a firm for whom all the applicable activities above are limited to acting as trustee or depositary of an AIF and/or acting as trustee or depositary of a UK UCITS a service company.

A firm falling within (2) and not (1) is a class 2 firm.

A.14 Corporate finance advisers

the firm is carrying on corporate finance business PROVIDED the fee-payer is NOT a venture capital firm.

A.18 Home finance providers, advisers and arrangers

its permission includes a regulated activity within one or more of the following:

entering into a home finance transaction; or

arranging (bringing about) a home finance transaction; or

making arrangements with a view to a home finance transaction; or

advising on a home finance transaction; or

agreeing to carry on a regulated activity which is within any of the above.

A.19 General insurance distribution

its *permission* includes one or more of the following in relation to a *non-investment insurance contract*:

dealing in investments as agent; or

arranging (bringing about) deals in investments; or

making arrangements with a view to transactions in investments; or

assisting in the administration and performance of a contract of insurance; or

advising on investments; or

agreeing to carry on a regulated activity which is within any of the above. (1) It is a firm carrying on a regulated activity defined in fee-block A.13;

A.21 Firms holding client money or assets, or

both

### AND EITHER OR BOTH:

(2A) It is a firm to which the client money rules apply

#### AND/OR

(2B) Its permissions includes safeguarding and administration of assets (without arranging)

#### **UNLESS**

CASS does not apply to that firm in accordance with CASS 1.2

A.22 Principal firms - appointed representatives

it is a *firm* that has *permission* to undertake any *regulated activity* and has appointed one or more *appointed representatives*.

A.23 Funeral plan intermediaries and Its permission includes one or more of the permissions referred to in FEES 3.2.7R Part 1

(zzh):

aries and funeral plan

providers

(1) carrying on funeral plan distribution;

(2) carrying out a funeral plan contract as provider; or

(3) carrying out a funeral plan contract as provider and entering as provider into a funeral plan contract.

B. Service companies

it is a service company.

B. MTF and OTF operatorso-perators

its permission includes operating a multilateral trading facility or operating an organised trading facility.

B. Regulated benchmark administrators

it has a Part 4A permission to carry on the regulated activity of administering a benchmark.

B. Recognised investment exchanges

it is a recognised investment exchange.

B. Recognised auction platforms

it is a recognised auction platform.

B. Recognised overseas

it is a recognised overseas investment exchange.

investment exchanges CC1. Creditit carries on credit-related regulated activities; and related regulated it has a limited permission; and activities with limit is not a not-for-profit debt advice body; and ited permission it is not a credit union or community finance organisation. CC2. Creditit carries on credit-related regulated activities; and related regulated it does not have a limited permission; and activities it is not a not-for-profit debt advice body; and it is not a credit union or community finance organisation. CMC. it is a claims management company.

#### Part 2

This table sets out the activity groups (fee blocks) in relation to (i) the minimum feespayable to the FCA and (ii) the prudential fee payable to the FCA.

Activity group	Fee payer falls into the fee-block if
A.0 FCA minimum fee	(1) it is in at least one of the fee blocks under Part 1; and
	(2) it is not:
	(a) a UK ISPV; or
	(b) a firm whose only permission is operating a dormant asset fund; or
	(c) a firm exclusively carrying on credit-related regulated activities.
AP.0 <i>FCA</i> prudential fee	(1) it is an FCA authorised person other than an FCA authorised person carrying on credit-related regulated activities with limited permission; and
	(2) the periodic fee it pays to the FCA is not limited to the A.0 FCA minimum fee.

### Part 3

This table indicates the tariff base for each fee-block set out in Part 1.

The tariff base in this Part is the means by which the FCA measures the amount of business conducted by a firm for the purposes of calculating the annual periodic fees payable to the FCA by that firm.

Activity group	Tariff base
A.1	MODIFIED ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES
	For banks and building societies:
	Item B of Form ELS (Note (1)):
	(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 0.6*5 + 6 - 8 - 9A - 9B - 10A - 10B - 10C - 11A - 11B - 0.6*12) + (1/3)*(F1 + F2 + F3 + F4 + 0.6*F5 + F6 - F8 - F9A - F9B - F10A - F10B - F10C - F11A - F11B - 0.6*F12)
	- 13M
	Notes:

- (1) All references in the above formula are to entries on Form ELS (that is, the Eligible Liabilities Return completed to provide information by *banks* and *building societies* to the Bank of England as required by the Bank of England Act 1998).
- (2) The figures reported on the Form ELS relate to business conducted out of offices in the *United Kingdom*.

For credit unions:

Deposits with the credit union (share capital)

#### LESS

the *credit union*'s bank deposits (investments + cash at bank)

#### Note:

Only *United Kingdom* business is relevant for calculating *credit unions*' MELs.

#### Note:

For a dormant asset fund operator the tariff base is not relevant and the flat fee in FEES 4 Annex 2A R is payable.

A.2 NUMBER OF HOME FINANCE TRANSACTIONS ENTERED INTO AND ADMINISTERED

The number of newhome finance transactions entered into;

#### AND

The number of home finance transactions being administered:

- (a) multiplied by 0.05 for firms with permission for administering a home finance transaction but not permission for entering into a home finance transaction; or
- (b) by 0.5 for all other firms.

#### Notes:

- (1)[deleted]
- (2) For the measure of the number of contracts being administered, each charge counts as one contract, irrespective of the number of loans involved.
- (3) Home finance transactions administered include those that the firm administers on behalf of other firms.

## A.3 GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM FOR FEES PURPOSES AND BEST ESTIMATE LIABILITIES FOR FEES PURPOSES

Gross written premium for fees purposes means:

- (1) for UK Solvency II firms, a *firm's* gross written premium as reported to the *PRA*, being the total of items entered under row codes R0110, R0120 and R0130, as expressed in column code C0200 where this column is completed for those row codes of the annual quantitative reporting template S.05.01.01; and
- (2) [deleted]
- (3) for non-directive firms, a firm's gross premium written as reported to the PRA under item 11 of form 11, or where this is not reported because the firm is a Swiss general insurer or holds a relevant waiver given by the PRA under the PRA Rulebook, the entry at sheet 1, line 1, column 1, of form 20A, or where the firm is a friendly society, the income and expenditure account entry for gross premium written or contributions as income receivable, as appropriate under the Friendly Societies (Accounts and Related Provisions) Regulation 1994 (SI 1994/1983).

#### **AND**

Best estimate liabilities for fees purposes means:

(1) for UK Solvency II firms, a *firm's* best estimate liabilities as reported to the *PRA*, being the sum of items entered under row codes R0010, R0370, R0380, R0410 and R0420, column code C0180, of the annual quantitative reporting template S17.01.01; plus the

sum of items entered under row codes R0010, R0030, column codes C0090, C0140 and C0190, of the annual quantitative reporting template \$12.01.01; and

- (2) [deleted] for incoming EEA firms or incoming Treaty firms, a firm's best estimate liabilities as reported to their Home State regulator, being the sum of items entered under row codes R0010, R0370, R0380, R0410 and R0420, column code C0180, of the annual quantitative reporting template \$17.01.01; plus the sum of items entered under row codes R0010, R0030, column codes C0090, C0140 and C0190, of the annual quantitative reporting template \$12.01.01 but only in relation to the regulated activities of the firm which are carried on in the United Kingdom, except those provided on a cross border services basis; and
- (3) for non-directive firms, a firm's total gross technical provisions as reported to the PRA under item 19 of form 15, or where this is not reported because the firm is a marine mutual, item 29 of form M2, or where the firm is a friendly society, the balance sheet entry C3 'claims outstanding' where this entry is required under the Friendly Societies (Accounts and Related Provisions) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994/1983); and otherwise zero.

'Annual quantitative reporting template' has the meaning given in Fees Chapter 1 Application and Definitions of the PRA Rulebook.

'Corporate pension business' has the meaning given in Fees Chapter 1 Application and Definitions of the PRA Rulebook.

'UK Solvency II firm' has the meaning given in Insurance General Application 2 of the PRA Rulebook.

#### Notes:

- (1) The recovery of the FCA's annual funding requirement allocated to the A.3 feeblock will be weighted:
- (a) 90% from gross written premium for fees purposes; and
- (b) 10% from best estimate liabilities for fees purposes.
- (2) This tariff base (A.3 fee-block) does not include gross written premium for fees purposes and best estimate liabilities for fees purposes on which a composite firm reports data relevant for fee-block A.4.
- (3) Where any figure used in the calculation of this tariff base is a negative number, it shall instead be deemed to be zero.
- (4) For UK ISPVs this tariff base is not relevant and a flat fee set out in FEES 4 Annex 2AR is payable.

#### GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM FOR FEES PURPOSES AND BEST ESTIMATE LIABILITIES FOR **A.4** FEES PURPOSES (see FEES 4 Annex 12 G)

Gross written premium for fees purposes means:

for UK Solvency II firms, a firm's gross written premium as reported to the PRA, being the item entered under row code R1410, column code C0300 of the annual quantitative reporting template \$05.01.01 minus corporate pension business as reported to the PRA under the annual quantitative reporting template \$14.01.01.

Best estimate liabilities for fees purposes means:

for UK Solvency II firms, a firm's best estimate liabilities as reported to the PRA, being the sum of items entered under row codes R0010 and R0030, column codes C0150 and C0210 minus the sum of items entered under row codes R0010 and R0030, column codes C0090, C0140 and C0190 of the annual quantitative reporting template S12.01.01; minus corporate pension business reported under the annual quantitative reporting template \$14.01.01.

[deleted]

'Annual quantitative reporting template' has the meaning given in Fees Chapter 1 Application and Definitions of the *PRA Rulebook*.

'Corporate pension business' has the meaning given in Fees Chapter 1 Application and Definitions of the *PRA Rulebook*.

'UK Solvency II firm' has the meaning given in Insurance General Application 2 of the *PRA Rulebook*.

#### Notes:

- (1) The recovery of the FCA's annual funding requirement allocated to the A.4 fee-block will be weighted:
- (a) 60% from gross written premium for fees purposes; and
- (b) 40% from best estimate liabilities for fees purposes.
- (2) For non-directive firms, including non-directive composite firms to the extent that they come within the A.4 fee block, the tariff base is not relevant to the level of fees due and only the minimum fee as specified in Part 2(b) of FEES 4 Annex 2AR is payable.
- (3) Where any figure used in the calculation of this tariff base is a negative number, it shall instead be deemed to be zero.

#### A.5 ACTIVE CAPACITY

The capacity of the *syndicate(s)* under management in the year in question. This includes the capacity for *syndicate(s)* that are not writing new business, but have not been closed off in the year in question.

### A.6 Not applicable.

#### A.7 FUNDS UNDER MANAGEMENT (FuM)

The total value, in pounds sterling, of all assets (see note (a) below) in portfolios which the *firm* manages, on a discretionary basis (see note (b) below), in accordance with its terms of business, less:

- a) funds covered by the exclusion contained in article 38 (Attorneys) of the *Regulated Activities Order*;
- (b) funds covered by the exclusion contained in article 66(3) (Trustees, nominees and personal representatives) of the *Regulated Activities Order*;
- (c) funds covered by the exclusion contained in article 68(6) (Sale of goods or supply of services) of the *Regulated Activities Order*;
- (d) funds covered by the exclusion contained in article 69(5) (Groups and joint enterprises) of the *Regulated Activities Order*; and
- (e) the value of those parts of the managed portfolios in respect of which the responsibility for the discretionary management has been formally delegated to another *firm* (and which *firm* will include the value of the assets in question in its own FuM total); any such deduction should identify the *firm* to which management responsibility has been delegated.

#### Notes on FuM

- (a) Except for funds under management where the *fund* is an *AIF*, for the purposes of calculating the value of funds under management, assets means all assets that consist of or include any *investment* which is a *designated investment* or those assets in respect of which the arrangements for their management are such that the assets may consist of or include such *investments*, and either the assets have at any time since 29 April 1988 done so or the arrangements have at any time (whether before or after that date) been held out as arrangements under which the assets would do so.
- (aa) for funds under management, where the *fund* is an *AIF*, assets means all assets or property of any description of the *fund*.

**A.9** 

- (b) Assets managed by the firm on a discretionary basis exclude the firm's own assets. Assets managed on a non-discretionary basis, being assets that the firm has a contractual duty to keep under continuous review but in respect of which prior specific consent of the client must be obtained for proposed transactions, are also excluded as this activity is covered in those charged to fees in activity group A.13.
- (c) In respect of collective investment schemes, assets means the total value of the assets of the scheme.
- (d) For an OPS firm, the FuM should also be reduced by the value of the assets held as a result of a decision taken in accordance with article 4(6) of The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Carrying on Regulated Activities by Way of Business) Order 2001 (investments in collective investment scheme or bodies corporate which have as their primary purpose the acquisition, directly, or indirectly, of relevant investments, as defined in that article).
- (e) Only assets that are managed from an establishment maintained by the firm in the United Kingdom are relevant.
- (f) If the firm is managing an overlay portfolio of derivative instruments and the underlying assets are managed by itself or a firm within the same group that has not reported them separately to the FCA, or by a firm outside its group, then it should calculate the value of the derivatives and other assets as prescribed in the quidance in FSA038 in SUP 16 Annex 25.

If the underlying assets are managed by another firm within the same group who has reported their value separately to the FCA, then to avoid double-counting within the group, the calculation must be restricted to the exposure of the overlay.

GROSS INCOME(1) For AIFMs (excluding internally managed AIFs), management companies, operators (including ACDs and authorised fund managers of unit trusts or authorised contractual schemes but excluding operators of a personal pension scheme or a stakeholder pension scheme) and residual CIS operators gross income from the activity relating to fee-block A.9 is defined as:

the amount of the annual charge on investments in the fund received or receivable in the latest accounting period (this is calculated as a % of funds invested, typically 1% p.a., excluding any additional ad hoc charges such as performance fees);

#### PLUS(a)

the front-end or exit charge levied on sales or redemptions of collective investment schemes (typically 4-5% of sales/redemptions) in that same accounting period; and

(b) any amount the firm would have levied as such a charge but for a business decision to waive, discount or rebate etc. that charge;

any additional initial or management charges levied through a product wrapper such as an ISA;

**BUT EXCLUDING** box management profits.

(2)For depositaries (including trustees of collective investment schemes and ICVC or ACS depositaries):

The amount of the annual charge levied on investments in funds for which they act as depositary (typically a % of the total funds for which they act as depositary).(3)

For operators of a personal pension scheme or a stakeholder pension schemegross income from the activity relating to fee block A.9 is defined as:

The amount of the charges levied on the personal pension scheme or stakeholder pension scheme for which they act as operator:

including up-front charges, fund related charges, transaction related charges and periodic charges; but

excluding charges made to an investor in respect of third party suppliers; for example, charges for stock broking, borrowing, banking services and charges for arranging third party legal services, surveys or environmental screening in connection with property.

#### Note:

Only the gross income corresponding to *United Kingdom* business is relevant.

(4) Internally managed AIFs must use a proxy for gross income for the activities relating to fee block A.9. This is the total value of funds under management (as defined in fee block A.7) multiplied by 0.01.

## A.10 NUMBER OF TRADERS

Any *employee* or agent, who:

ordinarily acts within the *United Kingdom* on behalf of an *authorised person* liable to pay fees to the *FCA* in its fee-block A.10 (firms dealing as principal); and who,

as part of their duties in relation to those activities of the *authorised person*, commits the *firm* in market dealings or in transactions in *securities* or in other *specified investments* in the course of *regulated activities*.

But not any employees or agents who work solely in the firm's MTF operation.

A firm may, as an option, report employees or agents as full-time equivalents (FTE), taking account of any part-time staff. In calculating the FTE, firms must take into account the total hours employees or agents have contracted to work for the firm and not the time employees or agents devote to the dealing in investments as principal and bidding in emissions auctions functions set out in fee-block A.10. Any figures using the FTE calculation to be recorded to one decimal place, rounded down to the nearest decimal place.

#### A.13 ANNUAL INCOME

Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11A R

#### A.14 ANNUAL INCOME

Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11A R.

#### A.18 Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11A

#### A.19 Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11A

#### A.21 CLIENT MONEY/ASSETS HELD:

A value in pound sterling equal to:

Highest total amount of *client money* held by the *firm* during the 12 months ending 31 December before the relevant *fee year* 

#### PLUS

Highest total value of *safe custody assets* held by the *firm* during the 12 months ending 31 December before the relevant *fee year* 

### A.22 Number of appointed representatives appointed by the firm.

**Note:** appointed representatives include introducer appointed representatives.

#### A.23 ANNUAL INCOME

Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11AR.

## B. Service companies

#### **ANNUAL INCOME**

Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11AR.

# B. MTF and OTF operators

Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11AR.

B. Regu- Annual income as d lated benchmark

Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11AR.

administrators B. Reco-Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11AR. gnised investment exchanges Not applicable. B. Recognised auction platforms B. Reco-Not applicable. gnised overseas investment exchanges CC1. Credit-Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11B R. related regulated activities with limited permission Annual income as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11B R. CC2. Creditrelated regulated activities CMC. Annual turnover as defined in FEES 4 Annex 11AR.

#### Part 4

This table indicates the tariff base for each fee block set out in Part 2.

The tariff base in this Part is the means by which the FCA measures the amount of business conducted by a firm for the purposes of calculating the annual periodic fees payable to the FCA by that firm.

Activity Group	Tariff base
A.0	Not applicable because the minimum fee is a specified amount.
AP.0	The total periodic fees payable as a result of fee blocks A.2 and A.7 to A.19 and A.23 in Part 1 of FEES 4 Annex 2A R excluding any periodic fee for <i>operating a dormant asset fund</i> .

#### Part 5

This table indicates the valuation date for each fee-block. A firm can calculate its tariff data in respect of fees payable to the FCA by applying the tariff bases set out in Part 3 with reference to the valuation dates shown in this table.

Activity	Valuation	date
group		

IN THIS TABLE, REFERENCES TO SPECIFIC DATES OR MONTHS ARE REFERENCES TO THE LATEST ONE OCCURRING BEFORE THE START OF THE PERIOD TO WHICH THE FEE APPLIES, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPE-CIFIED - E.G. FOR 2013/14 FEES (1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014), A REFERENCE TO DECEMBER ME-ANS DECEMBER 2012.

Where a firm's tariff data is in a currency other than sterling, it should be converted into sterling at the exchange rate prevailing on the relevant valuation date.

#### **A.1** For banks:

Modified eligible liabilities (MELs), valued at:

for a *firm* which reports monthly, the average of the MELs for October, November and December:

for a firm which reports quarterly, the MELs for December. For credit unions:

**For** *credit unions*:

MELs, valued at December or as disclosed by the most recent annual return made prior to that date.

**For** building societies:

MELs, valued at the average of the MELs for October, November and December.

A.2 Number of mortgages, home purchase plans, home reversion plans and regulated sale and rent back agreements entered into in the twelve months ending 31 December.

#### **AND**

Number of mortgages, home purchase plans, home reversion plans and regulated sale and rent back agreements being administered on 31 December.

- A.3 The *firm's* gross written premium for fees purposes and its best estimate liabilities for fees purposes for the *firm's* financial year which ends in the calendar year to 31 December prior to commencement of the *fee year*.
- A.4 For UK Solvency II firms, including *composite* UK Solvency II *firms* to the extent that they are required to report data used for this tariff base, the *firm's* gross written premium for fees purposes and its best estimate liabilities for fees purposes, for the *firm's* financial year which ends in the calendar year to 31 December prior to commencement of the *fee year*.
- A.5 Active capacity (AC), in respect of the Underwriting Year (as reported to the *Society* of Lloyd's) which is current at the beginning of the period to which the fee relates.

[Note: this is the Underwriting Year which is already in progress at the start of the fee period - e.g. for 2013/14 fees, the fee period will begin on 1 April 2013, which is in the 2013 Underwriting Year, so the AC for that Underwriting Year is the relevant measure.]

- A.6 Not applicable.
- A,7 Funds under management (FuM), valued at 31 December.
- A.9 Annual gross income (GI) for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
- **A.10** Number of traders as at 31 December.
- **A.13** Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
- **A.14** Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
- A.18 Annual income (AI) for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
- A.19 Annual income (AI) for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
- A.21 In respect of *client money*, the highest amount of *client money* held over the 12 months ending 31 December before the relevant *fee year*.

In respect of *safe custody assets*, the highest amount of *safe custody assets* held over the 12 months ending 31 December before the relevant *fee year*.

- A.22 Number of appointed representatives included in the Financial Services Register on the first day of a fee year.
- A.23 Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
- **B. Service** Annual income for the financial y companies

Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.

B. MTF and OTF operators	Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December .
B. Regu- lated benchmark admin- istrators	Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
B. Reco- gnised in- vestment exchanges	Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
B. Recognised auction platforms	Not applicable.
B. Recognised overseas investment exchanges	Not applicable.
CC1. Credit- related regulated activities with lim- ited permission	Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
CC2. Credit- related regulated activities	Annual income for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.
	Annual turnover for the financial year ended in the calendar year ending 31 December.