Banc Ceannais na hÉireann
Central Bank of Ireland
Eurosystem

Special Purpose Entities

Registration Guidelines

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1 Overview

This document should be used by both new and existing Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVC) and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) reporting agents as a reference guide for understanding the registration process with the Central Bank of Ireland to fulfil the Special Purpose Entities (SPE) meta-data reporting requirement.

Section 2 provides an overview of registration requirements and details of the SPE reporting population. Sub-section 2.3 defines key concepts and provides instructions to follow when completing the form to prevent data quality validation failures.

Section 3 is a detailed guide to the registration process and technical instructions for completing a registration via Direct Entry on the Central Bank Portal.

Section 4 details the procedures for reporting metadata changes, including administrator changes, updates to SPE metadata, and de-registration. Section 5 provides frequently asked questions on various registration aspects. Section 6 contains supplementary information and examples.

Administrators should refer this guide for any clarification related to SPE registration process. However if there are any aspects not covered by this guidance notes, a query should be raised to spe-registration@centralbank.ie . For detailed information on how to compile SPE balance sheet information for quarterly returns, please refer to the Notes on Compilation document.

2 Registration Process

2.1 When to register?

Once an FVC or SPV registers with the Companies Registration Office, it should immediately begin the registration process with the Central Bank. The FVC/SPV (or its delegated reporting agent) should contact the Central Bank no later than 5 days after the FVC/SPV conducts its first financial transaction for initiating registration process (if first financial transaction is delayed after CRO registration). This is to allow for the entity to be registered on the Central Bank systems in a timely manner and for allowing the reporting agent to correctly submit the meta-data return before quarterly balance sheet reporting starts. Registrations must not be withheld until the approach of the first balance sheet report.

2.1.1 Getting started

Reporting agents for SPEs should contact spe-registration@centralbank.ie for getting started with the registration. Any correspondence about SPE registration should include following details.

- **Name of SPE**: Registered name of SPE as per Companies Registration Office (the name should match exactly with registered name at CRO)
- **Company type**: Details of company type as per CRO filing. For instance Limited Company, Private Limited Company, Designated Activity Company etc.
- **CRO Number**: CRO registration number of SPE
- **LEI number**: LEI code of SPE
- **Entity type**: FVC/SPV (refer sections 2.2.1 or 2.2.2)
- **Date of establishment**: Registered on date at CRO
- **Name of reporting agent and their C-code**: Name of reporting agent and the Central Bank registration number
- **First reporting quarter for SPE**: The date SPE will be submitting first quarterly balance sheet return.
- **SPE activity**: Specific business activity the SPE will be involved in. Refer guidelines on SPE activity types in section 6. If the chosen activity is "Other" please include a short description of assets acquired and business model as well.

On receiving the notification, a member of the SPE team will confirm that the SPE has been issued a C-code by the Central Bank (any incorrect information provided will significantly delay the registration process). If the reporting agent has not previously reported data to the Central Bank, guidelines for registering new reporting agents must be followed (refer section 5). After a C-code is issued the SPE should complete the SPE registration form on the "Special Purpose Entity" section of the Central Bank portal within 5 days of receipt of C-code (**consult Section 3 for a detailed guide on how to navigate the portal**). The registration guidelines provided in this document should be thoroughly consulted before completing the form on the Central Bank portal, as any incorrect or incomplete information will be rejected by the data quality checks conducted by the system.

2.2 Who should register?

Irish incorporated securitisation SPEs (FVC) and non-securitisation SPEs (SPVs) should register with the Central Bank and report quarterly balance sheet information.

2.2.1 Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVCs)

Irish incorporated securitisation vehicles (FVCs) are obliged to report quarterly data to the Central Bank under Regulation ECB/2013/40 and the Central Bank Acts 1942-2013. Article 1 of the ECB Regulation defines which entities qualify as securitisation vehicles for the purposes of quarterly balance sheet reporting requirement. The ECB provides the following definition of Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVC):

"An FVC is an entity whose principal activity meets both of the following criteria:

- it carries out securitisation transactions and its structure is intended to isolate the payment obligations of the undertaking from those of the originator, or the insurance or reinsurance undertaking (in the case of insurance-linked securitisations);
- it issues debt securities, other debt instruments, securitisation fund units, and/or financial derivatives and/or legally or economically owns assets underlying the issue of these financing instruments that are offered for sale to the public or sold on the basis of private placements."

The basis for data collection falls under following regulations:

- Regulation ECB/2013/40
- Regulation ECB/2013/33

- The Central Bank Acts 1942-2013
- Guideline ECB/2014/15
- Regulation (EU) 2017/2402

Additional ECB guidance is also available at ECB website.

"Securitisation" means a transaction or scheme whereby an entity that is separate from the originator, or insurance or reinsurance undertaking, and is created for or serves the purpose of the transaction or scheme, issues financing instruments to investors, and one or more of the following takes place:

- An asset or pool of assets, or part thereof, is transferred to an entity that is separate from the originator and is created for or serves the purpose of the transaction or scheme, either by the transfer of legal title or beneficial interest of those assets from the originator or through sub-participation;
- The credit risk of an asset or pool of assets, or part thereof, is transferred through the use of credit derivatives, guarantees or any similar mechanism to the investors in the financing instruments issued by an entity that is separate from the originator and is created for or serves the purpose of the transaction or scheme;
- Insurance risks are transferred from an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to a separate entity that is created for or serves the purpose of the transaction or scheme, whereby the entity fully funds its exposure to such risks through the issuance of financing instruments, and the repayment rights of the investors in those financing instruments are subordinated to the reinsurance obligations of the entity.

It should be noted that a vehicle which is solely funded by its sponsor or a related party of its sponsor does not meet the liability criteria of the definition, and therefore should not be considered an FVC. Furthermore, vehicles which are solely funded by a combination of sponsor, or related party, funding and loans are not considered to be FVCs. Exceptions to this are limited to three cases.

- Firstly, if the entity in question is in a warehousing stage and intends to issue debt securities to entities who are not the sponsor and are unrelated to the sponsor, then it qualifies as an FVC.
- Secondly, where the entity forms part of a multi-vehicle structure where at least one entity is issuing debt securities to entities who are not the sponsor and are unrelated to the sponsor, then it qualifies as an FVC.

- Thirdly, if the entity is engaged in retained securitisation i.e. a bank has set up an FVC to securitise a portfolio of their loans, and receives debt securities in return.

All Irish incorporated entities matching the definition of an FVC must register with the Central Bank. Irish incorporated entities which are primarily engaged in securitisation, that is to say that securitisation activities account for more than 50% of their balance sheet, and meet other criteria specified are required to report the quarterly FVC2 balance sheet return. The FVC2 quarterly return should be submitted and signed off on the the Central Bank Portal no later than 19 working days after the end of each reference quarter. A full schedule of reporting deadlines is available on the Central Bank website (at this link). Please refer sections 5, 5 and 6 if you are unsure if entity meets the definition of FVC.

2.2.2 Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

Irish incorporated Section 110 companies (SPVs) are obliged to report quarterly data to the Central Bank under Section 18 of the Central Bank Act 1971. All Irish incorporated companies availing of Section 110 tax status (Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997) are required to submit the SPV balance sheet return to the Central Bank on a quarterly basis, subject to the following exceptions:

- Non-Irish domiciled companies are not required to report (i.e. entities incorporated in another jurisdiction, but fulfil the tax residency test in Ireland, do not form part of the reporting population).
- Companies already reporting to the Central Bank as FVCs are not required to submit the SPV return.
- Companies which have already been liquidated (N.B. If an entity is currently reporting data and enters liquidation proceedings, a final return should be submitted showing the assets winding down).
- Companies which have disposed of all assets (save for cash holdings of less than €500,000) are not required to report the SPV return, so long as there are no future plans to acquire assets or undertake transactions above €500,000 in total.

The legal basis for data collection is as follows.

- Pursuant to Section 18 of the Central Bank Act 1971, the Central Bank considers it necessary, for the proper performance of its functions under the Central Bank Act 1942,

that SPVs provide it with quarterly balance sheet and annual profit and loss data. This information is necessary for the proper performance of the Central Bank's functions under financial services legislation, particularly those relating to the collection and study of data relating to the stability of the financial system. Contravention of an obligation imposed under Section 18 of the Central Bank Act 1971 is an offence under Section 58 of that Act and may result in the Central Bank applying to the High Court for an enforcement order pursuant to Section 52 of the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013.

SPVs are reported on a non-consolidated basis, so each constituent company of a group should register separately and submit individual returns. The SPV return should be submitted and signed off on the Central Bank's Portal no later than 29 working days after the end-reference quarter. The SPV should register with the Central Bank no later than 5 working days after it conducts its first financial transaction and should begin reporting from the first quarter end following registration.

2.3 What to report?

The details of how to fill each field in the SPE registration page is given below.

2.3.1 General Details

For fields where a drop-down of categories is available the option chosen should be within the set provided.

SPE - General details

- **Institution Name**: This is the full legal name of the company, as it appears on the CRO website and in official documentation. This should not be shortened or truncated in any way as it will be used to verify the identity of the entity. Mismatch in name will lead to rejection by Portal because of the name matching algorithm employed.
- **Legal Entity Type**: This is the type of entity being registered – Financial Vehicle Corporation (FVC), for entities that engage in securitisation, or Non-Securitisation SPV for all other SPEs. (refer section 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 for more details)
- **LEI Code**: Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) must be entered here. This is mandatory information and all entities should report this. This field should have 20 characters.
- **CRO**: The CRO number for the entity must be entered here. This is a mandatory field.

- **Company Type**: This is the full legal form of the company, as stated in the CRO website.
- **Registered Office**: This is the registered office of the entity which should appear in company accounts, on official documentation, and in CRO companies' database. Where the Country is Ireland, a County and and Eircode should be provided.

SPE Activity Information

- **Vehicle Revised Start Date**: N.B. If you are making a correction to previously submitted information, please leave the "Vehicle Revised Start Date" field blank. If you are reporting a genuine change to any of the fields, kindly ensure to fill the "Vehicle Revised Start Date" field with the date of the change before saving.
- **Please confirm if this company has undertaken or will undertake Schedule 2 business activities* as referenced in CJA 2010-2022.**: A confirmation of yes/no should be made for this question.
- **Has the company been registered with the Central Bank as a Schedule 2 firm?** A confirmation of yes/no should be made for this question.
- **Section 110 Declaration**: Please confirm that the entity is registered or intends to register under section 110 of Revenue guidelines.
- **MIV - Multi-Issuance Vehicle – Declaration**: There are several different types of transactions that would call for a multi-issuance structure, the most common of which would be a bond or loan "repackaging" transaction. A "repackaging" generally describes an issue of notes by a company established specifically for that purpose, where the notes are secured on assets of the Issuer. Such assets produce cash flows which can be used to generate the cash flows due on the notes, usually via a swap agreement with a Swap Counterparty.

  These vehicles may have a ring-fencing element to provide investors in the product the best possible legal protection against cross-collateralisation in a multi-issuance structure. Whereby the security is granted over each separate pool of assets in favour of the holders of the particular series of Notes.
- **Vehicle Activity Description**: Additional details about the type of assets held, details of financing, any relevant information about relationship of SPE with sponsor and/or originator etc. should be added here. Where an SPE is involved in more than one activity

types in Vehicle Activity field, please include the full list of activities here. For SPEs choosing "Other" Vehicle Activity the description should be as detailed as possible.

- **Expected number of Full Time Employees**: Number of full time (Full Time Equivalent) employees.
- **The currency used by the Vehicle**: This is the functional currency of the entity, i.e. the currency in which the annual accounts are prepared.
- **Orphan Structure - Yes or No**: If the shares of this vehicle are held in trust, select 'Yes' for this option. Otherwise select 'No'.
- **Multi-Vehicle Structure - Yes or No**: If the SPE is part of a multi vehicle structure, whereby one or more vehicles issue the debt securities and pass through the proceeds to one or more vehicles as loans, then select 'Yes' for this option. If the vehicle is standalone, in that it issues debt securities and purchases assets itself, select 'No'.
- **Originator of Assets - Single or Multiple**: Please select from the dropdown menu whether the entity has assets purchased from one source or multiple sources.
- **First Report Asset Size - reported in millions**: Please input a numeric value between 0 and 2,000.
- **Maximum Issuance Size - reported in millions**: Please input a numeric value between 0 and 2,000.
- **Does this SPE issue debt securities? - Yes or No**: Please indicate if the SPE issues debt securities.
- **Is this SPE-issued debt listed? - Yes or No**: Please indicate if the debt securities are listed on an exchange.
- **Location of Exchange where listed - Country**: If the entity issues debt securities listed on an exchange where is that exchange located. Multiple countries can be selected.
- **Consolidation - Yes or No**: Please indicate if SPE is consolidated.
- **The Accountancy Standard used for reporting**: Please select the accountancy standard from the drop down menu.
- **Non-Consolidated Interest Disclosure - Yes or No**: Please select from the drop down menu whether another entity has a non-consolidated interest in the entity under the IFRS 12 accounting standard.

- **Debt issuance currency details**: Choose Yes if SPE issues debt securities and add details of currency of issuance of debt securities in *DebtIssuanceCurrency* sheet.

Securitisation Securitisation data is required for Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVCs) only.

- **Securitisation Revised Start Date**: N.B. If you are making a correction to previously submitted information, please leave the "Securitisation Revised Start Date" field blank. If you are reporting a genuine change to any of the fields, kindly ensure to fill the "Securitisation Revised Start Date" field with the date of the change before saving.

- **Private or Public Securitisation**:All securitisations for which a prospectus must be published when securities are issued (under Regulation EU No 2017/1129) fall under the category of 'public securitisations'. All other securities that are not subject to this obligation to publish a prospectus are 'private securitisations'.

- **Nature of Securitisation**: FVCs acquire the credit risk of assets through a range of different methods. One of the following should be selected:

  - Traditional: The FVC takes the assets directly onto its balance sheet through direct purchase of the instruments from the asset originator or third party.
  - Synthetic: The FVC takes the credit risk of the assets, but not the assets themselves, onto its balance sheet through the use of derivatives such as credit default swaps or total return swaps.
  - Insurance-linked: The FVC is investing primarily in financial instruments such as catastrophe bonds whose values are driven by insurance loss events.
  - Other: Any FVC which does not meet the definition of the above three securitisation types. Details regarding *Nature of Securitisation - Description* should be supplied if this option is used. Hybrid securitisations whereby both traditional and synthetic methods are used to transfer credit risk fall under this category.

- **Nature of Securitisation - Description**: Provide additional details about the "nature of securitisation" chosen for example the details of assets being securitised. *If the entity has more than one existing securitisations subject to EU SECR Reg (2017/2402) please include the number of securitisations e.g. Number of existing securitisations subject to EU SECR 2017/2402 is #.*

- **Has Securitisation been reported to a Securitisation Repository (SR)?** Please confirm if the securitisation has been reported to a Securitisation Repository.
- **Name of Securitisation Repository**: Please provide the name of the Securitisation Repository.
- **Underlying Exposure Classification**: This refers to the underlying exposure class. Please select the most accurate classification based on the list provided.
- **Number of Tranches**: Please provide the number of tranches. Tranche refers to a contractually established segment of the credit risk associated with an exposure or a pool of exposures, where a position in the segment entails a risk of credit loss greater than or less than a position of the same amount in another segment, without taking account of credit protection provided by third parties directly to the holders of positions in the segment or in other segments.
- **Q.1 Subject to EU SECR Reg (2017/2402) - Yes or No**: Please confirm the entity is subject to Regulation (EU) 2017/2402. (Yes/No).
- **Q.2 Securitisation uses STS designation - Yes or No**: Please confirm whether the entity uses the designation 'STS' or 'simple, transparent and standardised' as referenced in Article 18. (Yes/No).
- **Name of Third-party STS Verification Agent**: The originator, sponsor or SSPE may use the service of a third party authorised under Article 28 to check whether a securitisation complies with Articles 19 to 22 or Articles 23 to 26. If applicable, please provide the name of the STS verification agent.
- **Q.3 Confirm transparency requirements as per Art 7**: Please confirm the transparency requirements outlined under Article 7 have been adhered to. (Yes/No).
- **Q.4 Confirm designated entity under Art 7(2)**: The originator, sponsor and SSPE of a securitisation shall designate amongst themselves one entity to fulfil the transparency requirements pursuant to Article 7. Please input the name of the entity.
- **Q.5 Confirm risk retention requirement as per Art 6 - Yes or No**: Please confirm the originator, sponsor or original lender of a securitisation shall retain on an ongoing basis a material net economic interest in the securitisation of not less than 5%. (Yes/No).
- **Q.5.1 Form of risk retention as per Art 6(3)**: Please select from the list the form of risk retention used.

- **Q.6 Compliant with ban on re-securitisation under Art 8 - Yes or No**: Compliant with ban on re-securitisation under Art 8. Please confirm the underlying exposures used in the securitisation comply with the requirements of Article 8 (Yes/No).
- **Q.7 Confirm same credit granting requirements - Yes or No**: Please confirm compliance with the requirements of Article 9. Originators, sponsors and original lenders shall apply to exposures to be securitised the same sound and well-defined criteria for credit-granting which they apply to non-securitised exposures. (Yes/No).
- **Q.8 Confirm credit granting req 3rd party Art 9(3) - Yes or No**: As per Article 9(3) please confirm, where applicable, that the credit granting requirements referred to in Article 9(1) are satisfied where an originator purchases a third party's exposures for its own account and then securitises them. If N/A please select 'No'. (Yes/No).

The Central Bank of Ireland in the course of its supervisory duties may request evidence to support any of the confirmations provided in respect of the above questions to ensure compliance with ECB Securitisation Regulation [2017/2042].

2.3.2 Institution Connections

Details of institutions which are connected to the SPE should be reported here.

- **SPE Sponsor(s)**: All SPEs should provide details of sponsor institution as per Guideline (EU) 2018/876 on the Register of Institutions and Affiliates Data (ECB/2019/17). Sponsor refers to the entity on whose behalf the entity was established. This can also be seen as that entity that made the decision to set up the SPE, which may not be the entity that actually set up the SPE, i.e. if an intermediary Y sets up an SPE on behalf of entity X, then X is the sponsor. Normally, the sponsor is the ultimate controlling party, i.e. if entity Y owns the shareholding in the SPE but this whole structure is set up by entity X for its own benefit, then entity X is the sponsor. All vehicles have sponsors. Please include the jurisdiction the sponsor as well as the appropriate sector. If unsure of the sector, please refer to the flowchart (available here) to assist determining the correct sector of the sponsor.

  - If the vehicle was set up by a financial company in order to hold assets on behalf of that company, this entity would be considered the sponsor.

  -Where an investment fund sets up a vehicle to hold assets, the investment manager would be considered the sponsor. This is an exception to the sponsor being the ultimate

controlling party as the investment manager made the decision to set up the SPE but did so on behalf of fund(s) that (s)he manages.

-In insurance-linked securitisations, the ceding re-insurer would be considered the sponsor.

Please note that the term 'Sponsor' does not refer to a charitable trust that owns shares of the FVC in an orphan vehicle structure. An LEI code or CRO number will be mandatory for this role.

- **Issuer of debt securities held**: Please input the details of the entity that originally issued the debt security assets that are held by the SPE or are acquired by the SPE. It does not include an entity which purchases a third party's exposures on its own account. LEI code or CRO number will be mandatory for this role since it is one of the "Originator" roles.

- **Loan originator – as per Art 2(3a)**: Where applicable, please input the details of the originator that satisfies the definition outlined in Article 2 (3a) under Regulation (EU) 2017/2402. LEI code or CRO number will be mandatory for this role since it is one of the "Originator" roles.

- **Third party purchaser – as per Art 2(3b)**: Where applicable, please input the details of the originator that satisfies the definition outlined in Article 2 (3b) under Regulation (EU) 2017/2402. LEI code or CRO number will be mandatory for this role since it is one of the "Originator" roles.

- **Designated Originator as per SECR**: This role should only be used where 'Loan originator – as per Art 2(3a)' and 'Third party purchaser – as per Art 2(3b)' have both been reported. One of those entities must be assigned as the 'Designated Originator as per SECR'. LEI code or CRO number will be mandatory for this role since it is one of the "Originator" roles.

- **Other Asset Originator**: Please use this role if the Originator does not fall under any of the other originator definitions outlined above. LEI code or CRO number will be mandatory for this role since it is one of the "Originator" roles.

- **SPE Intermediaries**: The intermediary can be an entity through which,

  - Funds flow from the sponsor to the SPE (asset side)
  - Funds flow from the SPE to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the assets within the SPE (liability side)

For example, these can be

- An entity setting up a SPE on behalf of a sponsor
- An entity through which funds flow from SPE to investors in debt issued by the SPE
- An entity which is connected to the SPE in a multi-vehicle structure

It is mandatory to add one of the identifiers included in the exhaustive list of identifiers for this role (this includes company registration numbers in various countries, please refer Lists sheet in the template).

- **Consolidator**: Where an SPE is consolidated into the financial statements of another entity, please input the legal name, country and sector of this entity. If an entity is consolidated into a group, it should provide the name, country of residency and sector of the ultimate parent company here.

  It is mandatory to add one of the identifiers included in the exhaustive list of identifiers for this role (this includes company registration numbers in various countries, please refer to the list in the Appendix of this document).

- **Non-Consolidated Interest(s)**: Where an entity has a non-consolidated interest in an SPE, please input the legal name, country and sector of this entity. If a company has a non-consolidated interest disclosure in the entity under the IFRS12 accounting standard, details of this company should be provided here.

  It is mandatory to add one of the identifiers included in the exhaustive list of identifiers for this role (this includes company registration numbers in various countries, please refer to the list in the Appendix of this document).

- **Guarantor(s)**: A guarantor is an entity that undertakes to meet the financial obligations of an aspect of the SPE's business. Where an entity has a Guarantor, please input the legal name, country and sector of this entity. It is mandatory to add one of the identifiers included in the exhaustive list of identifiers for this role (this includes company registration numbers in various countries, please refer to the list in the Appendix of this document).

While reporting as per section 2.3.2 might prevent validation failures and allows a submission on the minimum details required basis, SPE team might get in touch with administrators about the quality of data submitted or missing details on Institution connections where required. For example, the balance sheet records debt securities held by the SPE, however an originator role corresponding to that (Issuer of debt securities held) did not record any values. This scenario

will result in a query from the SPE team. If administrators cannot overcome some validation failures even after best effort, when it comes to submitting details of an institution connection role, they should contact SPE team to discuss further (rather than avoiding the submission of that detail).

3 SPE Portal User Guide

3.1 Accessing the Special Purpose Entity Screen

Log in to the CBI Portal, navigate to the 'Special Purpose Entity' menu option, and click on 'Manage Special Purpose Entity' . Please note that to access the SPE screen, you must have appropriate privileges assigned by the Portal Administrator. The SPE screen will display a dropdown list of all SPEs you are authorised to maintain.

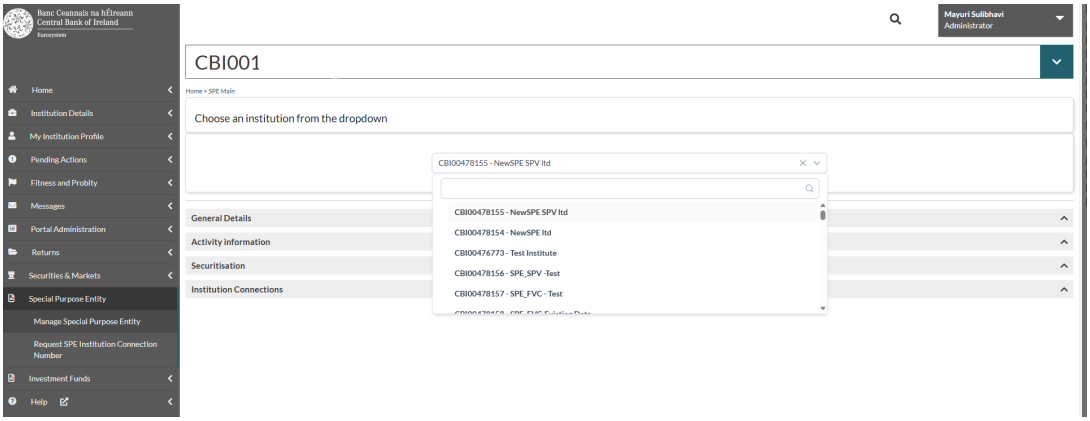


Figure 1: Navigating to the registration page

When you select an SPE from the dropdown list, the SPE details screen will display with the following four sections:

- **General Details** — Core information about the SPE
- **Connections** — Institution connections and relationships
- **Activity Information** — SPE activities and declarations
- **Special Purpose Entity Vehicles** — Vehicle-specific information

Each section can be expanded or collapsed to view and edit the relevant information.

3.2 General Details

The General Details section displays the core information for the Special Purpose Entity. You can view and update these fields as needed; click 'Save' to confirm any changes. Most fields can be amended without approval, but changes to the 'Legal Entity Type' require approval from the CBI SPE Team (see Section 4.1.2).

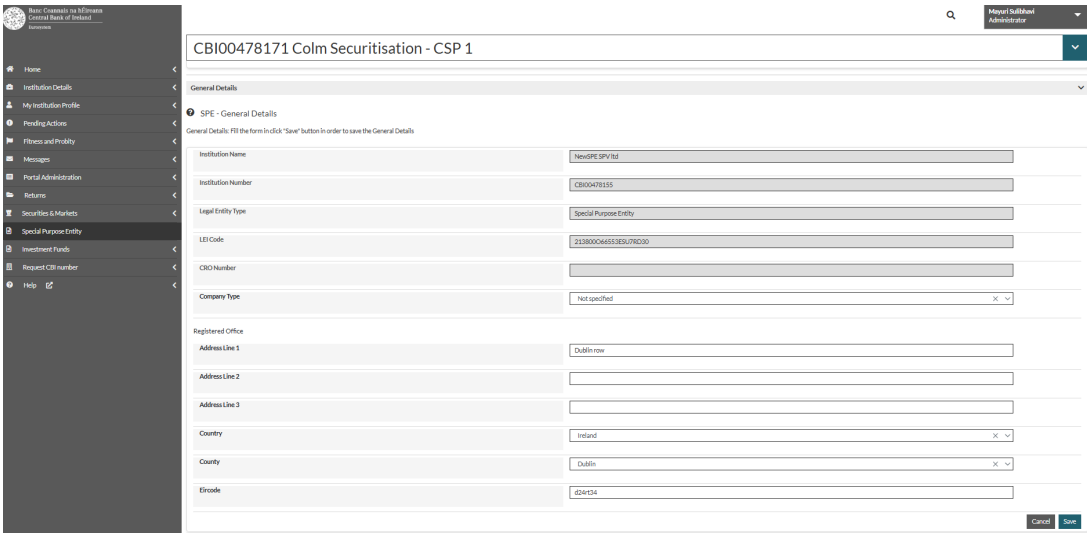


Figure 2: Expanding General Details Section

3.3 Activity Information

The Activity Information section contains details about the SPE's activities, declarations, and structure. The following fields require approval to change, except when the SPE has just been created:

- **Section 110 Declaration**
- **Vehicle Activity**
- **Vehicle Activity - Description**
- **Orphan Structure**
- **Nature of Securitisation**
- **Nature of Securitisation - Description**

3.4 Institution Connections

Reporting agents have the ability to add new Institution Connections for SPEs to SPL (Special Purpose Linked entities). For new registrations, the SPE Sponsor should be added first as well as AT LEAST one of the following roles: Issuer of Debt securities held is, OR Loan originator is, OR Third party purchaser is OR Other Asset Originator is. For sponsor and originator roles, CRO number or LEI code will be mandatory since it will be reported to ECB as per RIAD requirements (Guideline (EU) 2018/876 on the Register of Institutions and Affiliates Data (ECB/2019/17)).

The CBI Number and Institution Name must always be provided when adding new Institution Connections. If you do not know the CBI Number, you can search for the institution in the CBI database.

To search for an existing institution

1. Navigate to the Institution Connections section
2. Click 'Add New Connection'
3. Enter one or more of the following search criteria:
    - Institution Name
    - Institution C-Number
4. Click 'Search'

If an exact match is found, the CBI Number will be returned automatically. If no match is found, a message will be displayed advising that the institution cannot be found.

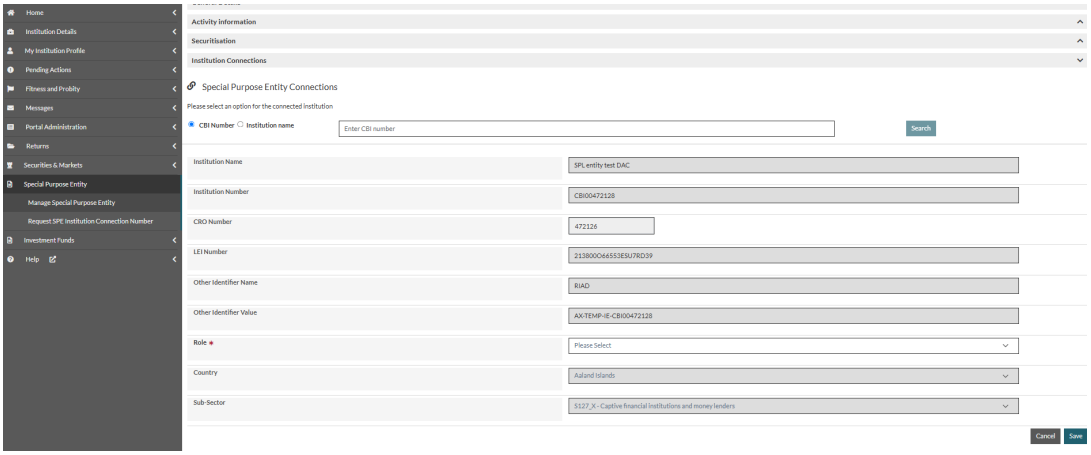


Figure 3: Adding Institution Connections

Note

If the institution cannot be found in the CBI database, you will need to request a new CBI Number (see Section 3.4.1).

Then choose an appropriate relationship role. Country of domicile and sector should be provided for each role. All details provided will be cross-checked to external data sources, hence administrators should ensure accuracy of details added.

3.4.1 Request SPE Institution Connection Number

If an institution cannot be found in the CBI database,you can request a new CBI Number through the portal in the 'Request SPE Institution Connection Number' , provided you have been granted permission by the portal admin.

The following details must be provided when requesting a new CBI Number:

- **Institution Name**
- **Purpose of new CBI Number Request**: Select "Special Purpose Linked Entity (SPL)" from the dropdown menu
- **One of the following identifiers**
  - CRO, OR
  - LEI, OR
  - Other Identifier Name and Other Identifier Value (An exhaustive list of Other applicable identifiers can be found in section 6)

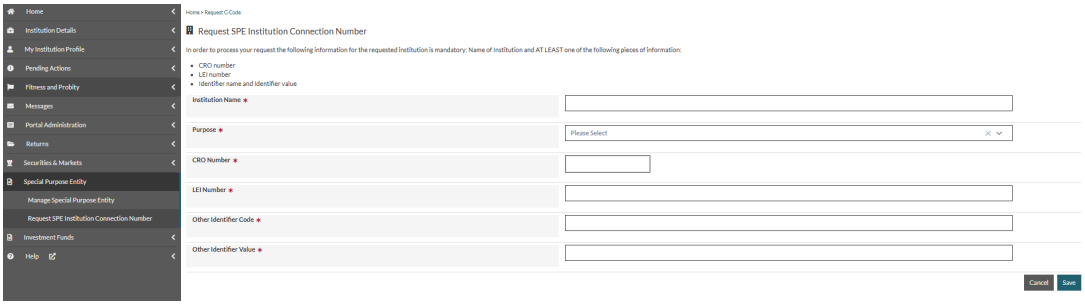


Figure 4: Submitting a CBI Number Request

When you select 'Save', the following process occurs:

1. **Validation**: The portal validates the request by cross-checking the CRO/LEI code provided

2. **Submission**: If the request is validated successfully, it is automatically routed to the CBI SPE Team for review and approval. The Request Status is set to 'Submitted'

3. **Notification**: Once approved and actioned, a CBI Number will be returned to you

You can track all CBI Number Requests that you have submitted, including request details, current status, date submitted, and CBI Number (once assigned). Current Status can have the following values: Submitted, Withdrawn, Rejected, Approved, Completed.

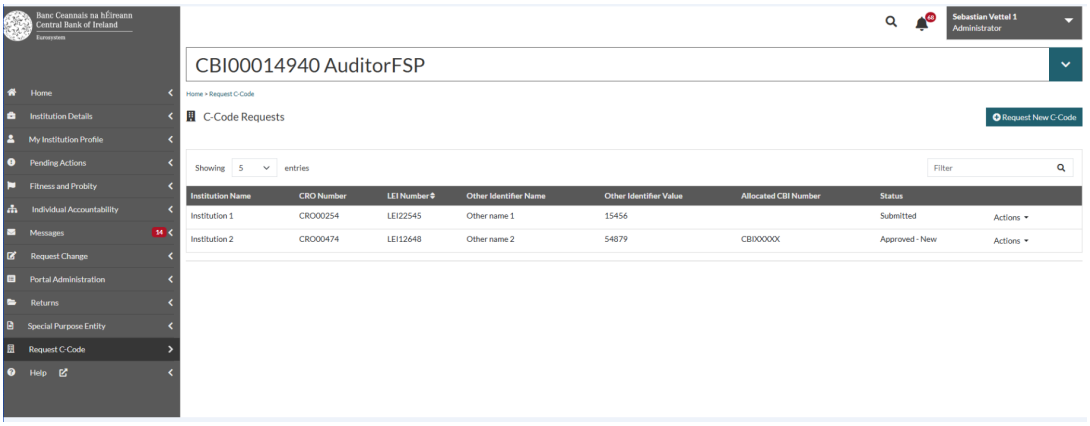


Figure 5: Tracking Your Requests

Note

Once you receive the CBI Number, you can return to the Institution Connections section to complete the Institution Connection Role.

4 Change in registration details and de-registration

4.1 Change in details

Most registration details can be changed in the Central Bank portal without the approval of the Central Bank. Reporting agents should make sure the registration information supplied is as up-to-date as possible, should the information change at any point in the future.

4.1.1 Fields where No Approval is Required

Most registration details can be changed directly in the Central Bank Portal simply by navigating to the Special Purpose Entity page, changing the relevant fields, and saving your changes. If you are making a correction to previously submitted information, please leave the "Revised Start Date" field blank. If you are reporting a genuine change to any of the fields, kindly ensure to fill the "Revised Start Date" field with the date of the change before saving. Please note the "Revised Start date" must always be a start of quarter

4.1.2 Fields where Approval is Required

Some field changes require approval from the Central Bank. Reporting agents should make the Central Bank aware of any changes to the information supplied in the registration as soon as possible, should they change at any point in the future. An email should be sent to spe-registration@centralbank.ie specifying following details.

- SPE C-Code
- Administrator C-Code
- SPE name
- Attribute which changed
- Detailed reasoning, if the nature of change is substantive

Items which require approval from the Central Bank include:

- The Legal Entity Type - FVC or SPV
- Nature of Securitisation
- Nature of Securitisation - Description
- Section 110 Declaration

- Type of Vehicle Activity
- Vehicle Activity Description
- Orphan Structure - Yes or No
- The Institution Connection Role being reported
- The CRO Number issued for the associated Institution
- The LEI Code issued for the associated Institution
- The name of the another Identifier used by the associated Institution
- The value of the another Identifier used by the associated Institution
- The CBI Institution Number of the associated institution
- The registered name/legal Name of the associated institution
- The country of location for the associated Institution
- The sector for the associated Institution
- The Sub Sector code for the associated Institution as on MDM

4.2 Administrator change

The new reporting agent should send the SPE team an email to spe-registration@centralbank.ie with a representative from the old reporting agent CC'd (or old reporting agent can initiate this process). The email should contain:

- SPE C-Code
- Old reporting agent name and C-Code
- New reporting agent name and C-Code
- First reporting quarter under the new reporting agent

The new reporting agent should review the data submitted by old reporting agent and notify SPE team about any change in details.

4.3 De-registration

When the last return for a vehicle reports assets below €500,000 and the vehicle does not intend to remain active in future, it can be de-registered. For this de-registration to be processed, we require a notification email to be sent to spe-registration@centralbank.ie. The details to be included are as follows:

- SPE C-Code
- SPE name
- Administrator C-code
- Last reporting quarter
- Total A/L position for last reporting quarter
- De-registration/revocation type: Please indicate Voluntary or Involuntary
- De-registration/revocation reason: Please indicate one of these reasons.
  - Liquidated
  - Voluntary withdrawal/Revocation
  - Transfer of engagements
  - Matured or redeemed
  - No securitisation activity
  - Liquidating
  - Section 110 Status Revoked
  - Reclassification from FVC to SPV
  - Reclassification from SPV to FVC
  - Not renewed
  - Other/Not specified

5 Frequently Asked Questions

Is the SPE I am registering an FVC or SPV?

This section was written to assist reporting agents in making the distinction between securitisation (FVC) and non-securitisation (SPV) special purpose entities (SPEs).

The key features of an FVC are as follows:

- The vehicle undertakes some transformation of financial assets into securities, transferring risk in the process.
- The financial assets being transformed are not created by the vehicle which is transforming them – i.e. they are securitised.
- The vehicle receives external funding which is independent from the Sponsor or a related party of the Sponsor.
- The assets in the vehicle do not form part of the estate of its Sponsor in the event of Sponsor bankruptcy.

If a vehicle does not meet all of the above criteria, it is unlikely to be an FVC. These key features lead to a number of criteria on which a vehicle can be excluded from being an FVC:

Origination: If a vehicle is mainly engaged in the creation, or origination, of the assets that it holds on its balance sheet, it is not an FVC. Examples include vehicles that are set up to lend money on to other entities. If a vehicle is engaged in a mixture of securitisation and origination, then it will be an FVC only if securitisation forms 50% or more of its activity.

Exceptions: If a vehicle is part of a *multi-vehicle securitisation structure* but principally originates assets, it should be classified as an FVC. If a vehicle's main asset is *derivative exposing it to credit risk*, it is transferring credit risk, and therefore should be considered an FVC.

Majority funded by Sponsor: If a vehicle is majority (greater than 50%) funded by its Sponsor, or a related party of its Sponsor, it is not an FVC.

Exceptions: If a vehicle is part of a *multi-vehicle securitisation structure* but is majority funded by its Sponsor or a related party, it should be classified as an FVC. If a vehicle is in a warehousing stage, and intends to issue securities to unrelated investors in the immediate-near future, it is an FVC. If a vehicle is a retained securitisation vehicle, it is an FVC.

Wholly funded by Sponsor and loans: If a vehicle receives some combination of funding from its Sponsor and a loan, it satisfies the third key feature but not the first. A vehicle receiving a loan from a bank cannot be said to be transforming financial assets into a bank loan.

Exceptions: If a vehicle is part of a multi-vehicle securitisation structure but is majority funded by its Sponsor or a related party, it should be classified as an FVC. If a vehicle is in a warehousing stage, and intends to issue securities to unrelated investors in the immediate-near future, it is an FVC. If a vehicle is a retained securitisation vehicle, it is an FVC.

An SPE is not deemed to be an FVC solely on the basis that:

- It has issued a listed, trade-able security: there are potential tax and regulatory benefits, which may influence entities to list their debt even if it's only ever held by the Sponsor.
- The Sponsor might sell on the securities issued by the SPE at some point in the future. An example is a profit participation note (PPN) designed to pass on gains/losses to the Sponsor. This is the purpose of the PPN even if it could possibly be sold in the future.

ECB Guidance The ECB definition of securitisation vehicles comprises two components, an asset side definition and a liability side definition. The asset side definition states:

- "for a vehicle to be considered an FVC it must be the case that it is primarily engaged in securitisation. By this, it means that a vehicle must be purchasing assets which have been created or issued by another party. For example, if an entity purchases a portfolio of consumer loans from a bank, it has securitised those consumer loans (and the bank has originated them)." In contrast, if an entity is mainly engaged in lending to other entities then it is not engaged in securitisation, but rather loan origination.
- Regardless of an entities funding, if it is primarily involved in the origination of assets then it is an SPV. The exception to this would be if it were an immediate or ultimate parent in a multi-vehicle securitisation structure. This is because multi-vehicle structures need to be judged collectively, so that all vehicles within the same structure have the same vehicle type according to whether they meet the key criteria of an FVC.

The liability side definition is fairly extensive, but does not cover all possible funding arrangements. Specifically, it states:

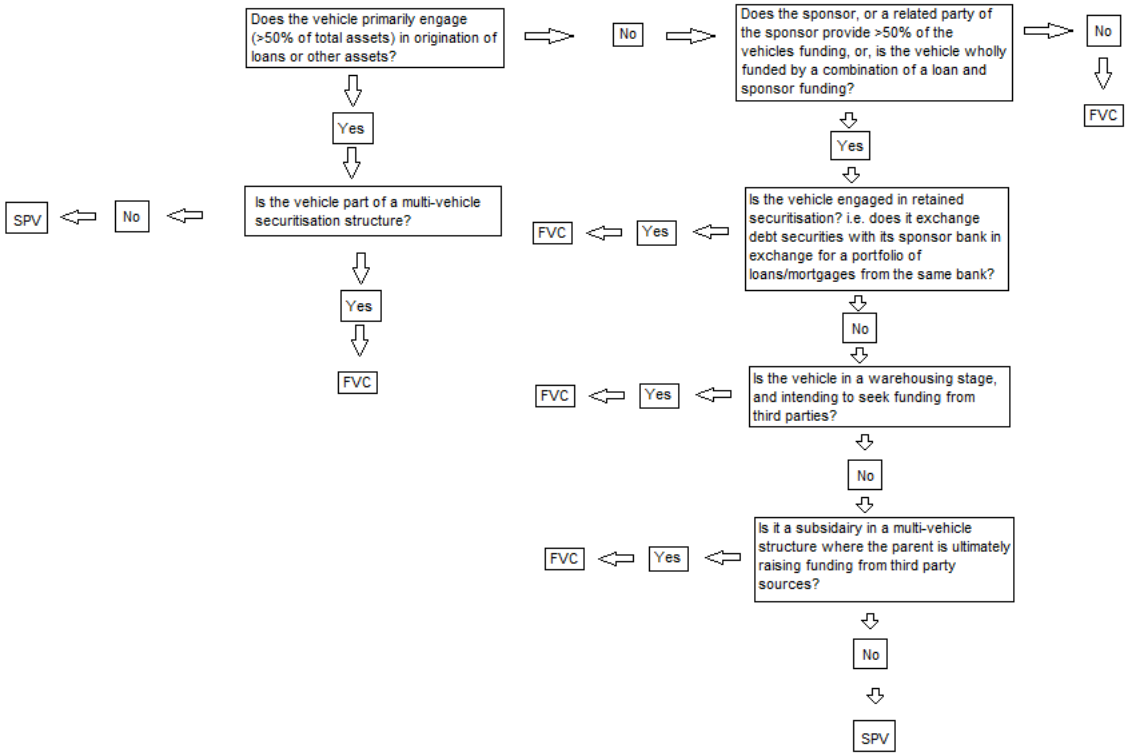
- "[The vehicle] issues, or intends to issue, debt securities, other debt instruments, securitisation fund units, and/or financial derivatives (hereinafter the 'financing instruments') and/or legally or economically owns, or may own, assets underlying the issue of financing

instruments that are offered for sale to the public or sold on the basis of private placements." Key to this definition is the idea that the vehicle must be issuing some form of security which is sold publicly or via private placement. This aligns with the principle that FVCs must be funded by unrelated parties.

- To be considered an FVC a vehicle must be transferring the credit risk of a portfolio of assets to an entity that is not a related party of the Sponsor. If no transfer of risk takes place, then the vehicle is not engaged in intermediation, and is rather an investment vehicle for its Sponsor (i.e. an SPV).

*Working examples can be found in the appendix section 6.

Decision Tree



How do I change the entity type of a registered vehicle from FVC to SPV or vice versa?

Please contact spe-registration@centralbank.ie with a detailed explanation of the change requested. This should include a clarification of the specific nature of the change requested, as well as the reason for this request and a clear and detailed justification. If this is happening together with a change of reporting agent, and if the different opinions on vehicle types cannot be reconciled, we will require the reporting agent to send us via email both interpretations (the

old reporting agent's and the new reporting agent's interpretations, both properly justified). If the change involves a vehicle changing its behaviour, this should be made clear and a detailed reasoning is required. This also applies to cases in which the reporting agent remains the same. Changes of this nature are disruptive and we will consider such requests only after thorough scrutiny. Switching vehicle type has a direct impact on official statistics. For example, FVC statistics have to be sent to the ECB, hence the implications of such changes are serious.

How do I register as a new reporting agent?

Please contact spe-registration@centralbank.ie and provide the C-Code of the SPE you intend to start reporting for and the first quarter in which you will file a return. To register a company as a reporting agent with the Central Bank of Ireland, we require the following details

- Full legal name of the reporting agent company: The name should match exactly with their registered name at the companies registration office of domiciled country.
- Reporting agents registered address: Please include address registered at CRO for instance.
- LEI Code, CRO code or any other unique identifier of reporting agent: The company's registration number with the relevant authority in their country of domicile (for example a CRO number for an Irish entity)
- Start date of reporting agent: Registration date with a relevant authority

Once the reporting agent is registered with the Central Bank, you will receive its C-Code and you will be required to provide the contact details of at least two employees who will be filing balance sheet returns and responding to validation queries for quarterly returns. For getting setup in the Central Bank portal (available here) users should register with portal first. After the user is registered they should contact onlinereturns@centralbank.ie with the C-Code of administrator (not the SPE) to get linked to correct profile. The Central Bank portal webpage includes detailed guidelines and FAQ information for managing portal account with the Central Bank.

What is the difference between Sponsors and Originators? **Sponsor definition**: This refers to the entity that initiated the setup of an SPE or the structure the SPE is a part of. This may not be the entity that actually sets up the SPE, i.e. if an intermediary sets up an SPE on behalf of entity X, then X is the Sponsor. Sponsors or their clients are generally the economic beneficiaries of SPEs or their structures. All SPEs have Sponsors. Examples of Sponsor:

1. If an SPE was setup by a bank in order to hold assets/loans, the bank would be considered the Sponsor.

2. In insurance-linked securitisations, the ceding reinsurer would be considered the Sponsor.

3. Where an investment fund/investment firm sets up an SPE, the investment manager would be considered the Sponsor of that SPE and any additional SPE's funded by/linked to this entity.

4. If an SPE was setup by company X who then transfers assets to the SPE in order to invest/borrow against these assets, company X would be considered the Sponsor, unless company X is an entity setup by an investment fund/investment firm. In this case the investment manager would be considered the Sponsor.

5. The term 'Sponsor' does not refer to a charitable trust that owns shares of the SPE in an orphan vehicle structure.

Originator definition: This refers to the entity that originally issued the assets that have been acquired by the SPE. It does not include an entity which purchases a third party's exposures on its own account.

Examples of Originators:

1. If an SPE purchases a portfolio of bank loans from fund Y, which were originally issued by bank X, then bank X is the originator.

2. If the SPE purchases trade receivables from company X, which consist of obligations owed to it by company Y, company X is the originator.

6 Appendix

SPE activity detailed explanation

FVC Activity Types

ABCP Asset-Backed Commercial Paper are transactions of short term receivables pooled into a Vehicle. The Vehicle in turn issues ABCP (normally 90 to 180 days maturity).

Consumer ABS Consumer Asset Backed Securities are securities backed by secured or unsecured consumer loans. Examples of such loans include, but are not limited to, auto loans, personal loans, credit cards.

Corporate ABS Corporate Asset Backed Securities are securities backed by secured or unsecured corporate loans. Examples of such loans include, but are not limited to, auto loans, business loans, credit cards.

Aircraft ABS The securitisation Vehicle purchases aircraft (normally sold to it by an aircraft leasing company known as an operating lessor) and financed through the issuance of debt instruments to the market. Returns to investors are primarily based on rentals of aircraft to airlines, and subsequent disposals of aircraft.

RMBS Residential Mortgage Backed Securities are securities backed by cash flow resulting from mortgage loans that have been secured on residential properties.

CMBS Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities are securities backed by cash flow resulting from mortgage loans that have been secured by commercial properties, such as multi-family dwelling, malls, offices, shops, restaurants, etc.

CBO Collateralised Bond Obligations are obligations which are collateralised by a portfolio of bonds, transferred by an originator or purchased from the market with the intention to securitise them. The investor receives scheduled debt payments from the underlying bonds.

CLO Collateral Loan Obligations are obligations which are collateralised by a portfolio of business loans (usually syndicated loans, although not exclusively so), transferred by an originator or purchased from the market with the intention to securitise them. The investor receives scheduled debt payments from the underlying loans.

CMO Collateralized Mortgage Obligation is a type of debt security that repackages and directs the payments of principal and interest from a collateral pool of mortgage-back bonds to different types and maturities of securities.

Other CDO Remaining CDO obligations, other than CLO, CBO and CMO, on the balance sheet of the Vehicle as part of a securitisation from real cash flow generating assets.

Aircraft Lease Portfolio Securitisation A portfolio securitization relies on a diversified portfolio of aircraft on operating leases to a number of airlines, based on the existence of a worldwide aircraft leasing market, and the projected residual values of the aircraft in the portfolio.

Aircraft Enhanced Equipment Trust Certification An EETC securitization enhances the creditworthiness of traditional equipment trust certificates ("ETCs") secured by lease receivables and the leased aircraft.

Other Lease Securitisation Remaining lease securitisation, other than Aircraft Lease and EETC, where the primary assets are lease agreements, typically equipment, auto leases, heavy machinery or other operating equipment.

Trade Receivables Trade receivables are commercial debts generated by the sale of goods and services between businesses. The Vehicle engages in trade receivables securitisation of a company's trade debts.

Other Any Vehicles which does not fit within one of the above vehicle types. Details of Activities should be supplied if this option is used.

Non-Securitisation SPE (SPV) Activity Types

External Financing Where a vehicle raises funding from external sources, and lends the proceeds to its parent or a related party. This does not include financing raised and furthered onto an investment fund or platform.

Investment Fund-Linked Investments Funding provided by an investment fund(s) to an SPE either directly or via another SPE. Please include information on the investment fund(s) linked to the SPE as either the consolidated interest role or non-consolidated interest role.

Insurance-Linked Investments Primarily hold insurance-linked securities such as catastrophe bonds, or investments in life settlement policies either directly or indirectly.

Loan Origination Funding obtained from the parent or other sources and furthered onto non-related parties.

Intra-Group Financing Where a vehicle receives loan funding from intra-group companies and makes loans to other intra-group companies.

Holding Company A vehicle set up to hold the equity of a company, or group of companies.

Operational Leasing The vehicle leases, or sub-leases, an asset on terms by which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of that asset which do not transfer to the lessee. Examples include wet leases, dry leases and head lease structures.

Financial Leasing The vehicle leases, or sub-leases, an asset on terms by which the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are borne by the lessee. Examples include mortgage financing arrangements, finance/capital leases, and synthetic leases.

Receivables Financing Funding secured by trade/other receivables, furthered to the parent/external sources. Where this option is chosen, please provide details of the companies which originated the receivables in question on the originator tab.

Bank-Linked Investments Vehicles linked to deposit taking corporations; which hold debt, equity, loans, or other financial assets with the goal of capital appreciation or dividend income.

Repackaging The proceeds and/or capital gains/losses from the Vehicle's financial assets are structured so that investors obtain different exposure than had they simply purchased the assets.

Client Managed Account Set up by financial institutions on behalf of clients which hold debt, equity, loans, or other financial assets with the goal of capital appreciation or dividend income.

Resolution Vehicle Setup to resolve insolvent or distressed institutions, either by holding assets on behalf of the institution or by supplying funding or other financial supports to the institution.

Exchange Traded Products Invests in a portfolio of assets, or gains exposure to a portfolio of assets through use of derivatives, and issues securities via authorised participants which are listed on an exchange. This definition includes exchange traded products, exchange traded notes, exchange traded commodities and any other such security (excluding exchange traded funds). This definition also includes any vehicle which is part of such a structure.

Non-Performing Loans Invests in a portfolio of loans which are experiencing delayed repayment or which are unlikely to be repaid. Non-performance or expectation of non-performance must be present at time of purchase. Where this option is chosen, please provide details of the institution which first originated the loans in question on the originator tab.

Other Any SPV which does not fit within one of the above vehicle types. Vehicle activity description should be supplied if this option is used.

FVC or SPV? Working Examples

So, how does this translate into actionable decisions on whether a vehicle is an FVC or SPV? The following examples show how various liability and asset side combinations are classified.

Example 1 (most SPV): Loan Origination. Description: S110 LoanCo DAC has been set up by JuicyLoans SARL. JuicyLoans SARL intends to 100% fund S110 LoanCo DAC with a profit participating loan. S110 LoanCo DAC will use the proceeds of this loan to originate car loans to Irish consumers. Categoristion: SPV Reason(s): The vehicle is originating its assets. The vehicle is 100% funded by it Sponsor.

Example 2: Loan Participation Note Transaction Description: NEA Bank LLC has set up ROL DAC to access funding external to its domestic market. NEA Bank has set up ROL DAC to issue loan participation notes on the ISE. ROL DAC will then use the proceeds of the sales of the notes to originate a loan to NEA Bank. Categorisation: SPV Reason(s): The vehicle is engaged in loan-origination, not securitisation.

Example 3: Investment Fund Linked Entity Description: Failinis Capital Partners LTD have set up the High Yield Credit Fund. They also set up a company, High Yield Credit S110 DAC, which will be the funds subsidiary. On behalf of its parent, High Yield Credit S110 DAC will invest in senior secured syndicated loans. High Yield Credit S110 DAC is wholly funded by a profit participating note with the High Yield Credit Fund. Categorisation: SPV Reason(s): The vehicle is 100% funded by a related party of its Sponsor. This would still be an

SPV if there were multiple funds set up by Failinis that were funding High Yield Credit S110 DAC.

Example 4: Investment in Distressed Credit Description: Failinis Capital Partners LTD have set up the Distressed Credit Fund. They also set up a company, Distressed Credit S110 DAC, which will be the funds subsidiary. On behalf of its parent, Distressed Credit S110 DAC will invest in a portfolio of non-performing loans. Distressed Credit S110 DAC is x% funded by a profit participating note with the Distressed Credit Fund and makes up its remaining funding with a term loan from Coinchenn Bank. Categorisation: SPV Reason(s): The vehicle is receiving a mix of funding from a related party of the Sponsor and external funding. However, the external funding is in the form of a loan. Distressed Credit S110 DAC cannot be said to have issued the loan from Coinchenn Bank, nor can the loan be viewed as a transformation of the underlying assets. Therefore, it does not meet the liability criteria of an FVC.

Example 5: Securitisation of a portfolio of consumer loans Description: Briccne Finance Group set up Consumer ABS DAC to securitise a portfolio of consumer loans. To fund the purchase of these loans, Consumer ABS DAC issues two notes, note A and note 1, each worth the same amount. Briccne Finance Group purchases note 1, while note A is sold via private placement to T-REX holdings. T-REX and Briccne are not related parties. Categorisation: FVC Reason(s): The vehicle is receiving a mix of funding from a related party of the Sponsor and external funding. The external funding meets the criteria of being an FVC as it is issued by Consumer ABS DAC, is not majority funded by a related party or its Sponsor, and is a transformation of the underlying assets. If T-REX and Briccne were related parties, then this would be an SPV as it would be 100% Sponsor funded. Equally, if Briccne's note was greater than 50% of the value of the vehicles liabilities, then the vehicle would be an SPV as it would be majority funded by a related party.

Example 6 (Most FVC): Collateralised Loan Obligation Transaction Description: CLOKing Advisors GmBH set up Brickfield Pits CLO DAC to securitise a portfolio of syndicated corporate loans. To fund the purchase of these loans, Brickfield Pits issues 6 tranches of notes listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. CLOKing Advisors GmBH purchases the subordinated note, while JPNBank, Burgundian Credit Fund, Monarchy Investments SARL, Dacian Teachers Pension Fund, Nubian Investment Authority purchase the other tranches. None of these entities are related parties with CLOKing Advisors. Categorisation: FVC Reason(s): The vehicle meets

the asset and liability definitions of an FVC. It has purchased a portfolio of assets from arranging banks, etc. It has funded this purchase by issuing debt securities.

Example of exceptions The below provide further detail on the exceptions highlighted at the start of the document.

Retained Securitisation: When a bank sets up a vehicle to purchase loans from itself, and receives securities from the vehicle in return.

Multi-Vehicle Securitisation Structure: Where a multi vehicle structure as a whole meets the four key features of an FVC, then all vehicles in the structure should be classified as FVCs. An example of such a structure would be as follows:

- There are two companies, TopCo and BottomCo, who have been set up by a Sponsor.
- BottomCo holds loans purchased from a bank. It is funded by a profit participating note with TopCo.
- The only asset TopCo holds is the profit participating note, which it has originated. TopCo is funded by debt securities it has issued.

Warehousing Stage: In a warehousing stage a vehicle uses short term funding to purchase a pool of assets before issuing debt securities to unrelated third parties. Where a vehicle is using short term funding from its Sponsor or related parties of its Sponsor we look past the vehicles initial funding circumstances and categorise it as an FVC.

Other identifiers applicable for institution connection reporting

Other identifier name	**Applicable to counterparties resident in**	**Identifier name** (in the relevant country, if applicable)	**Description**
AE_BL_CD	United Arab Emirates	Business License (BL) Number	Registration Number
AR_CUIT_CD	Argentina	Argentina Unique Tax Identification Key (CUIT/CUIL)	Tax Identification Number
AT_FB_CD	Austria	Firmenbuchnummer	National business register identifier
AT_GEM_CD	Austria	Gemeindenummer	Municipality ID, ID of the administrative municipality
AT_IDENT_CD	Austria	Identnummer	Reporting ID assigned by the OeNB
AT_LAE_CD	Austria	Ländernummer	Federal State ID, ID of the administrative region
AT_NOTAP_CD	Austria	Not applicable	Counterparties not registered in the business register or in the register of Associations
AT_ZVR_CD	Austria	Vereinsregisternummer	Register of Associations
AU_ABN_CD	Australia	Australia Business Number	Business Registration Number
AU_ACN_CD	Australia	Australia Company Number	Business Registration Number
BA_JIB_CD	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jedinstveni identifikacioni broj (JIB)	Unique identification number
BA_MBS_CD	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Matični broj subjekta - MBS	Entity registration number
BA_PIB_CD	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poreski identifikacioni broj (PIB)	Tax identification number
BE_OND_CD	Belgium	Numéro d'entreprise / Ondernemingsnummer / Unternehmensnummer	Unique identification number assigned to all legal entities, institutional units and self-employed persons in Belgium which is used to identify them for all possible transactions, applications, administrative formalities (including taxation), exchanges of information among administration units, ...
BG_BULSTAT_CD	Bulgaria	Единен идентификационен код (по БУЛСТАТ)	BULSTAT register number
BG_UIC_CD	Bulgaria	Единен (Персонален) идентификационен код	Unified Identification Code (Commercial register code)
BG_VAT_CD	Bulgaria	Идентификационен номер по ДДС	VAT identification code given according to art. 94 of Value Added Tax Act.
BM_RN_CD	Bermuda	Bermuda Registration Number	Registration number

BR_CNPJ_CD	Brazil	Cadastro Nacional da Pessoa Jurídica	Identification number. The "Cadastro Nacional da Pessoa Jurídica (CNPJ) – National Registry of Legal Entities – is an identification number issued to entities (including companies, partnerships and foundations) of relevance for the tax administration.
BS_NBR_CD	Bahamas	Bahamas national business registern number	National business or tin number
BY_NBR_CD	Belarus	Registration number (Регистрационный номер)	Registration Number
BZ_TIN_CD	Belize	TIN (Tax ID Number)	Tax Identification Number
CA_BN_CD	Canada	Business Number / Federal Tax ID	Tax code
CA_REG_ID_CD	Canada	Registration Number	Registration Number
CH_ID_CD	Switzerland	Business register number	Business register number
CH_NUMMER	Switzerland	Business register number	Business register number
CH_UID_CD	Switzerland	Unternehmens-Identifikationsnummer	Tax code
CL_RUT_CD	Chile	Rol Único Tributario	Tax Identification Number
CN_CC_CD	China	Credibility Code, or USCN code	Tax identification number
CO_NIT_CD	Colombia	Número De Identificación Tributaria (NIT)	Tax Identification Number
CY_CBCID_CD	Cyprus	CBC internal code	Reporting ID assigned by the CBC
CY_DRCOR_CD	Cyprus	Αριθμός Εγγραφής στο Τμήμα Εφόρου Εταιρειών και Επίσημου Παραλήπτη	Registration number given by the Department of Registrar of Companies and Official Receiver
CY_GG_CD	Cyprus	Αριθμός μονάδων γενικής κυβέρνησης	General Government Unit identifier allocated by the Central Bank of Cyprus
CY_IF_CD	Cyprus	Investment Fund identifier	List of Investment Funds of the Central Bank of Cyprus
CY_OTHER_CD	Cyprus	Other national identifier	National identifier uniquely assigned to a CY legal entity and not included in the list. To be used only if no other identifier listed in the table is available for the counterparty.
CY_PF_CD	Cyprus	Pension Fund code	CY Pension Fund code allocated by the Registrar of Occupational Retirement Benefit Funds of the Social Insurance Services

CY_TIC_CD	Cyprus	Αριθμός φορολογικής ταυτότητας	Tax Identification Code
CY_VAT_CD	Cyprus	Αριθμός Εγγραφής Φ.Π.Α.	VAT / Tax Number
CZ_ICO_CD	Czech Republic	Identifikační číslo osoby	CZ Business register code
CZ_NID_CD	Czech Republic	Náhradní identifikační číslo	Alternative Identification Number
DE_NOTAP_CD	Germany	Kein Registereintrag (Not applicable)	Counterparty not registered in any of the registers listed above
DE_TAX_CD	Germany	Steuernummer	All entities subject to taxation
DE_TRD_RGSTR_CD	Germany	- Genossenschaftsregister, - Handelsregister Abteilung A, - Handelsregister Abteilung B, - Partnerschaftsregister, - Vereinsregister	- Cooperative register number - Register number for cooperatives, - Trade register number A - Trade register number for specific business partnerships ("Personenhandelsgesellschaften"), - Trade register number B - Trade register number for capital companies, - Partnership register number - Register number for partnerships, - Association register number - Register number for associations
DE_VAT_CD	Germany	Umsatzsteuer-Identifikationsnummer	All VAT-registered entities
DE_PS_CD	Germany	Identifikator für den öffentlichen Sektor	All entities of the public sector
DK_CVR_CD	Denmark	CVR-nummer	ID used for identification of legal entities in the Danish Central business register.
DK_FT_CD	Denmark	FT-nummer	ID assigned by the Danish Financial supervisory authority for supervised entities or companies related to supervised entities.
DK_NOTAP_CD	Denmark	Not applicable	The counterparty does not have any national identifier
DK_SE_CD	Denmark	SE-nummer	ID used for identification of administrative units of a legal entity by the tax authorities. The ID is only used for VAT settlement, when a legal unit has more than one VAT account.
EC_RUC_CD	Ecuador	Número de Registro Unico de Contribuyentes (RUC)	Tax Identification Number
EE_FON_CD	Estonia	Aruandja kood	Unique identifier for investment and pension funds issued by the central bank and used in the reporting.

EE_RG_CD	Estonia	Äriregistri kood	Commercial registry code for state and local government agencies, NFCs, ICs, Investment Funds Founded as Public Limited Company, OFIs (Fund Management Companies, Leasing Companies etc) and non-profit institutions serving households.
ES_NIF_CD	Spain	Código de Identificación Fiscal	Fiscal Identification Number
FI_ALV_CD	Finland	Arvonlisäverotunniste	The VAT number indicates that a business is VAT liable and is essential for the functioning and controlling of the intra-Community trade. VAT-liable businesses that are engaged in intra-Community trade form their VAT number themselves.
FI_NOTAP_CD	Finland	Not applicable	The counterparty does not have any national identifier
FI_SIRA_CD	Finland	Rahastotunnus	Identifier to identify the investment fund or the money market fund in the authority reporting (NCB/NCA). Normally given by the NCA - in some cases by NCB.
FI_Y_CD	Finland	Yritys- ja yhteisötunnus / Y-tunnus	The Business ID (Business Identity Code) is a code given to businesses and organisations by the PRH (Finnish Patent and Registration Office) or the Tax Administration.
FR_CIB	France	Code interbancaire	Unique code assigned to financial institutions allowed to perform banking activities in France and Monaco
FR_IF_CD	France	Investment Fund identifier	ID indicated in the list of Investment funds published by the ECB
FR_RNA_CD	France	Numéro RNA	Association register number - Register number for associations
FR_SIREN_CD	France	Code SIREN	Identification number assigned by INSEE to every company with activities in French territory. It can be checked with an algorithm. The SIREN number is also part of the intracommunity VAT code which is composed of: FR (for France) + 99 (a validation key, calculated with an algorithm) + 9-digit SIREN Code
GB_CRN_CD	United Kingdom	Company Registration Number	Business register number

GB_FSR_CD	United Kingdom	Financial Services Register code	Entity identifier assigned to firms, individuals and other bodies that are, or have been, regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and / or the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)
GB_UTR_CD	United Kingdom	Unique taxpayer reference	Tax code
GB_VAT_CD	United Kingdom	VAT number	Value added tax identifier
GEN_IPF_CD	Extra-EU	Investment/Pension fund identifier	Entity identifier assigned to investment funds or pension funds
GEN_NBR_ENTTY_CD	Extra-EU	Business register number	National business register identifier of an entity
GEN_NCB_ENTTY_CD	Extra-EU	National Central Bank identifier	Entity identifier assigned by the resident national central bank (NCB)
GEN_NOTAP_CD	Extra-EU	Not applicable	The counterparty does not have any national identifier
GEN_NSA_ENTTY_CD	Extra-EU	National supervisory authority code	Entity identifier assigned by the national supervisory authority
GEN_NSI_ENTTY_CD	Extra-EU	National Statistical Institute number	Entity identifier assigned by the national statistical institute (NSI)
GEN_OTHER_CD	Extra-EU	Other (please specify)	Any entity code (not in the above list) uniquely assigned to the counterparty in its country of residence. In this case, please provide a short description of such identifier.
GEN_PS_CD	Extra-EU	Public sector entity identifier	Entity identifier assigned to entities/units belonging to the general government sector
GEN_TAX_CD	Extra-EU	Tax code	Tax code of an entity
GEN_TRD_RGSTR_ENTTY_CD	Extra-EU	Trade register number	National trade register identifier of an entity
GEN_VAT_CD	Extra-EU	VAT number	Value-added tax identifier
GG_RN_CD	Bailiwick of Guernsey	Entity Reg Number	Business Number
GR_AFM_CD	Greece	Arithmós Forologikou Mitroou A-Fi-Mi Αριθμός Φορολογικού Μητρώου Α.Φ.Μ.	Tax Registration number
GR_IMO_CD	Greece	International Maritime Organisation number	International Maritime Organisation number
HK_CR_CD	Hong Kong	Corporate Registry Number	Corporate Registry Number
HR_MB_CD	Croatia	Matični broj poslovnog subjekta	Business register number
HR_MBS_CD	Croatia	Matični broj subjekta trgovačkog suda	Trade register number

HR_OIB_CD	Croatia	Osobni identifikacijski broj	Tax number
HU_CEG_CD	Hungary	Cégjegyzékszám	Trade register number
HU_FB_CD	Hungary	FB kód	FB code - Special identification code of investment funds, which are issued by the central securities depository (KELER Central Depository Ltd.)
HU_KOZ_CD	Hungary	Közösségi adószám	VAT identification number structure
HU_TOR_CD	Hungary	Törzsszám	National identification number - All enterprises and other legal units are required to register at the Tax Authority, who issues the individual tax number. The tax number consists of three parts; the first eight-digit part is used for the unique identification of companies.
ID_NPWP_CD	Indonesia	Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak (NPWP)	Tax Identification Number
IE_CRO_CD	Ireland	Company Registration Office number	Company registration number
IE_GOV_CD	Ireland	Government bodies identifier	Register of government bodies, as specificied by the Central Bank of Ireland
IE_NOTAP_CD	Ireland	Not applicable	The counterparty does not have any national identifier
IE_VAT_CD	Ireland	VAT number	Value added tax identifier
IL_TAX_CD	Israel	Israeli Tax Identification Number	Tax Identification Number
IM_RN_CD	Isle of Man	Isel of Man Registration Number	Registration Number
IM_TAX_CD	Isle of Man	Tax Reference Number	Tax Identification Number
IN_CIN_CD	India	Corporate identity number	Identification number
IN_PAN_CD	India	Permanent Account Number	Tax code
IT_CCIAA_CD	Italy	Numero d'iscrizione camerale	Trade register number
IT_CF_CD	Italy	Codice fiscale	Tax code number
IT_UCITS_CD	Italy	Codice OICR	UCITS code
JE_TAX_CD	Jersey	Tax reference number	Tax Identification Number
JP_CN_CD	Japan	Corporate Number	Identification number
KR_TIN_CD	South Korea	Business registration number (TIN)	Business Registration Number
LI_FL_CD	Liechtenstein	FL nummer - Registration number	Registration Number
LT_INV_CD	Lithuania	Investicinio/ pensijų fondo kodas	Unique identifier assigned by the central bank to supervised investment and pension funds

LT_JAR_CD	Lithuania	Juridinių asmenų registro kodas	Unique national business register identifier assigned to all legal entities registered in Lithuania
LU_IF_CD	Luxembourg	Investment Fund identifier	Fund and Subfund ID attributed by the CSSF and indicated on the list of the ECB
LU_NOTAP_CD	Luxembourg	Not applicable	The counterparty does not have any national identifier
LU_RCS_CD	Luxembourg	Numéro registre de commerce et des sociétés (RCS)	Trade and Companies Register number
LU_VAT_CD	Luxembourg	Public sector entity identifier	VAT number
LV_FON_CD	Latvia	Ieguldījumu fondu /pensiju fondu kods	Unique identifier for investment and pension funds issued by the central bank
LV_NBR_CD	Latvia	Komersanta reģistrācijas numurs Latvijas Republikas Uzņēmumu reģistra komercreģistrā	A unique registration number is assigned by the Enterprise Register of The Republic of Latvia
LV_VAT_CD	Latvia	Pievienotās vērtības nodokļa (PVN) maksātāja kods	VAT / Tax number
MC_CIB	Monaco	Code interbancaire	Unique code assigned to financial institutions allowed to perform banking activities in France and Monaco
MC_NIS_CD	Monaco	Numéro d'Identification Statistique	Statistical Identification number assigned by IMSEE for every entity with an economic activity in Monaco
MC_RCI_CD	Monaco	Numéro RCI	Trade register number assigned for companies with activities in Monaco
MH_NBR_CD	Marshall Islands	Business register number	Number provided by International Registries inc on behalf of Marshall Islands Maritime and Corporate Registries to all corporates resident in Marshall Islands
MT_CNUM_CD	Malta	Malta Business Registry company registration number	Company registration number assigned by the Malta Business Registry
MT_OLE_CD	Malta	Other Legal Entities code	Other legal entities code. This includes (but is not limited to) the following type of entities: government, voluntary organisations, foundations, sports associations and NCB internal codes not assigned by the Malta Business Registry

MT_VAT_CD	Malta	VAT number	VAT registration number
MX_RFC_CD	Mexico	Clave en el Registro Federal de Contribuyentes	Tax code
MY_CRN_CD	Malaysia	Company Registration Number Old	Registration Number
NC_NBR_CD	New Caledonia	Business register number (RID7)	Business register number
NL_KVK_CD	Netherlands	Kamer van Koophandel nummer	A unique identification number issued by the Chamber of Commerce for every business activity or social activity. One Chamber of Commerce number is connected to one legal person and partnership number.
NL_RSIN_CD	Netherlands	Rechtspersonen Samenwerkingsverband en Informatie nummer	Legal person and partnership number - A unique identification number issued by the Chamber of Commerce for every non-natural person, being a legal person or a partnership. One legal person and partnership number has only one Chamber of Commerce number.
NO_NBR_CD	Norway	Organization number, Brønnøysund Register	National business register identifier of an entity
PA_RUC_CD	Panama	Single Taxpayer Registry (Registro Único de Contribuyente RUC)	Tax Identification Number
PE_RUC_CD	Peru	Registro Único de Contribuyente (RUC)	Tax Identification Number
PL_KRS_CD	Poland	Numer w Krajowym Rejesrze Sądowym (KRS)	Unique national business register identifier assigned to all legal entities registered in Poland
PL_NIP_CD	Poland	Numer Identyfikacji Podatkowej	Tax identification number
PL_REGON_CD	Poland	Numer identyfikacyjny REGON	Unique national register of entities which can conduct business, but that do not necessarily take the form of legal entities.
PL_VAT_CD	Poland	Numer Identyfikacji Podatkowej NIP z prefixem PL	National tax identification number proceeded by prefix PL
PT_ASF_CD	Portugal	Código da Autoridade de Supervisão de Seguros e Fundos de Pensões	Supervisory Authority code for Insurance Companies and Pension Funds
PT_FSA_CD	Portugal	Código de Agente Financeiro	Financial Supervisory Authority (NCB) code

PT_IF_CD	Portugal	Código da Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários	Supervisory Authority code for Investment Funds
PT_NIF_CD	Portugal	Número de Identificação de Pessoa Coletiva	Fiscal Authority VAT / Tax Identification Number
RO_CUI_CD	Romania	Codul unic de identificare fiscală	Unique registration fiscal code
RO_TAX_CD	Romania	Identificatorul aferent taxei pe valoarea adaugata	Value-added tax identifier
RO_TRN_CD	Romania	Numarul de inregistrare la registrul comertului	Trade register number
RS_MB_CD	Republic of Serbia	Matični broj	Registration Number
RS_PIB_CD	Republic of Serbia	Poreski identifikacioni broj PIB	Tax Identification Number
RU_INN_CD	Russian Federation	Taxpayer Personal Identification Number	Tax code
RU_OGRN_CD	Russian Federation	Основной государственный регистрационный номер	Major State Registration Number
SE_FIN_CD	Sweden	Finansinspektionens institutnummer	ID code that is assigned to all entites supervised by the Financial Supervisory Authority
SE_MOM_CD	Sweden	Momsregistreringsnummer	Value-added tax identification number
SE_NOTAP_CD	Sweden	Not applicable	The counterparty does not have any national identifier
SE_ORG_CD	Sweden	Organisationsnummer	Business register number that is assigned to the entity by the authorities responsible for the registration of entities
SG_ROB_CD	Singapore	UEN – Business (ROB)	Tax Identification Number
SI_DAV_CD	Slovenia	Davčna številka	TAX Code
SI_DDV_CD	Slovenia	ID za DDV	Value-added tax identifier
SI_MAT_CD	Slovenia	Matična številka	National business register identifier
SK_ICO_CD	Slovakia	Identifikačné číslo organizácie	Identification number
SK_IF_CD	Slovakia	Kód investičného fondu	Identification code of investment funds
SK_IBD_CD	Slovakia	Identifikačné číslo bytového domu	Identification number of apartment building
SM_COE_CD	San Marino	Codice operatore economico (C.O.E.)	Tax Identification Number
TH_NBR_CD	Thailand	Thailand Business register number	Business register number
TR_VKN_CD	Turkey	Vergi Kimlik Numarası	Tax identification number

TW_TAX_CD	Taiwan	統一編號 (Tax number)	Tax Identification Number
US_CIK_CD	United States of America	Central Index Key	Number given to an individual, company, or foreign government by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission
US_DSFN_CD	United States of America	Delaware State File Number	Delaware business register identifier
US_EIN_CD	United States of America	Employer Identification Number	Tax code
UY_RUT_CD	Uruguay	Registro Único Tributario (RUT)	Tax Identification Number

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