

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

For the year ended 30 September 2021

Company number: 01855020

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

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Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Directors and Professional Advisers

For the year ended 30 September 2021

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Directors | Clifford Abrahams Hugh Chater |
| Company secretary | Lorna McMillan |
| Registered office | 20 Merrion Way Leeds LS2 8NZ |
| Auditor | Ernst & Young LLP Atria One 144 Morrison Street Edinburgh EH3 8EX |

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Strategic Report

The Directors of Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited ("the Company") present their Strategic Report for the year ended 30 September 2021.

The Strategic Report is a statutory requirement under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 and is intended to be fair and balanced, and to provide information that enables the Directors to be satisfied that they have complied with s172 of the Companies Act 2006 (which sets out the Directors' duty to promote the success of the Company).

Business structure

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom ("UK") under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clydesdale Bank PLC ("CB PLC"), and the ultimate parent undertaking, and controlling entity is Virgin Money UK PLC ("VMUK"). VMUK and its subsidiary undertakings comprise the Virgin Money UK PLC Group ("Group").

Principal activities

The Company provides mortgages and related services to customers who hold products with Yorkshire Bank. Mortgages and related services are also currently provided to new customers through digital channels.

Following the customer-facing rebrand of the retail business within the Group, Yorkshire Bank mortgages are no longer offered to new customers through the branch network.

The Company's overall strategic objective is aligned to the Group, which aims to be a strong, customer-centric bank that proactively responds to changes in its customers' needs and builds long-standing customer relationships. The Group is committed to delivering a strong banking proposition in the UK, ensuring customers are placed at the centre of how this is achieved.

Financial analysis

The Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year is set out on page 10. The Company made a profit before tax of £15.8m in the current year, compared to a profit before tax of £9.9m for the year ended 30 September 2020.

The Company's net interest income increased by £0.3m to £15.5m, when compared with the year ended 30 September 2020. The increase is as a result of a lower funding rate in the current period, despite a reduction in average loans and advances to customers' balances year on year. Contributing to the reduction in average loans was the sale of mortgages totalling £68.1m to CB PLC.

Other operating expenses reduced by £5.6m in the year ended 30 September 2021, primarily due to a reduction in the loan impairments of £4.1m driven by a release of impairment provisions following changes to the weighted economic scenarios and post model adjustments applied by the Group. Related entity recharges for administrative expenses reduced by £1.5m in the current period as a consequence of the reduced support that CB PLC provides to the Company following the rebrand.

The Company's Balance Sheet for the year is set out on page 11. The Company's total assets decreased by £28.6m and liabilities decreased by £41.4m as at 30 September 2021 when compared to total assets and liabilities at 30 September 2020. The decrease in total assets is driven by the sale of mortgages to CB PLC of £68.1m, partly offset by new loan completions. The decrease in total liabilities was driven by a £44.5m decrease in the overdraft with CB PLC, which reflects the Company's decreased funding requirements for mortgage loans.

Key performance indicators

The Directors do not rely on key performance indicators at the individual subsidiary level. The performance of the Company is included in the Annual Report and Accounts of VMUK. The business is managed within the Group and the results are consistent with the Company's status as a fully integrated and wholly owned subsidiary of the Group. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that providing further performance indicators for the Company itself would not enhance an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and mitigating actions

The Company is exposed to a variety of risks through its normal operations. The most significant risks are described below.

- **Credit risk:** the potential that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Company relies on the Group's credit risk policies, procedures and mitigation strategies to manage credit risk. These are regularly reviewed and updated where necessary.
- **Market risk:** includes liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The primary objective for the management and oversight of market risk is to maintain the risk profile within approved risk appetite and limits, while implementing strategies that optimise stable current and future earnings from the impact of market volatility.
 - **Liquidity risk:** the risk that the Company is unable to meet its current and future financial obligations as they fall due at acceptable cost. These obligations include the repayment of deposits on demand or at their contractual maturity dates, the repayment of borrowings and loan capital as they mature, the payment of operating expenses and tax, and the payment of dividends.
 - **Interest rate risk:** comprises the sensitivity of the Company's current and future net interest income and economic value to movements in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is principally managed at the Virgin Money UK PLC Group level.
- **Compliance risk:** the risk that the Company fails to comply with its regulatory requirements with the potential that the Company:
 - treats customers unfairly, potentially exposing them to financial or other detriment;
 - is subject to legal or regulatory sanction;
 - suffers reputational damage; or
 - is used for the purposes of financial crime.

The Group Risk function supports the Company to develop policies, deliver training and perform monitoring checks to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

- **Legal risk:** the risk of legal sanction, material financial loss or loss of reputation that the Company may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with the law, inadequately document its contractual arrangements or inadequately assess and implement changes required by forthcoming legislation or emerging case law. The Group Legal function supports the Company in meeting its contractual obligations and assessing legal developments.
- **Operational risk:** the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. A range of indicators covering the Company's operations is reviewed by the Group Board regularly throughout the year. All key business processes are subject to periodic reviews by the Group's Risk and Internal Audit teams to ensure that appropriate controls are in place and operating effectively.

Outlook

Over the next twelve months the Company will continue to support the Group, in delivering on its targets and executing its strategy.

As the Group continues on its rebrand journey, it is expected that within the next 12 months the Company's mortgage portfolio will be rebranded to Virgin Money. Following the full integration and rebrand of the Group's legacy mortgage portfolios it is expected that new lending within the Company will be restricted solely to existing customers.

The Strategic report was approved by the Board of Directors on 14 December 2021 and was signed on its behalf by:



Clifford Abrahams

Director

14 December 2021

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Directors' Report

The Directors present their Annual Report and audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Corporate governance

Details of the corporate governance framework applying to the Company, are set out in the Corporate Governance Report within the Virgin Money UK PLC Annual Report and Accounts.

Profits and appropriations

The profit attributable to the shareholders for the year ended 30 September 2021 amounted to £12.9m (2020: £8.0m). The results of the Company are analysed further in the Strategic Report.

No dividends were declared or paid during the year ended 30 September 2021 (2020: £Nil). The Directors recommend a final dividend totalling £30.0m for the year ended 30 September 2021 (2020: £Nil).

Future developments and financial risk management objectives and policies

Information regarding future developments and financial risk management policies of the Company, in relation to the use of financial instruments that would otherwise be required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report, has been included in the Strategic Report and is discussed in further detail in note 17 to the financial statements.

Directors and Directors' interests

The current Directors are shown on page 1. Under the terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, no Directors are required to retire by rotation.

Appointments

Clifford Abrahams was appointed as a Director of the Company on 8 March 2021.

Resignations

Ian Smith resigned as a Director of the Company on 14 October 2020.

Mark Thundercliffe resigned as a Director of the Company on 7 March 2021.

Directors' interests

No Director had any interest in the shares of the Company at any time during the year.

Directors' liabilities

During the year, Virgin Money UK PLC paid a premium for a contract insuring the Directors and Officers of Virgin Money UK PLC, its subsidiaries and controlled entities against personal liabilities which may arise in the course of the performance of their duties, as well as protecting the Group itself to the extent that it is obligated to indemnify Directors and Officers for such liability.

Directors' remuneration

The Directors of the Company are remunerated as employees of CB PLC, and do not receive incremental remuneration in respect of their duties as Directors of the Company. Due to the activity of the Company, the Directors believe it would be appropriate to reasonably apportion part of their remuneration as being in respect of their duties to the Company. The aggregate emoluments of the Directors of the Company were allocated as £4,000 (2020: £4,000) as part of the intercompany recharge.

Employees

The Company does not have any employees as it is serviced by the Virgin Money UK Group and its subsidiary undertakings.

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Directors' Report (continued)

Section 172 (1) Statement

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') (as amended by the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018), the Directors provide this statement describing how they have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) of the Act, when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company, under section 172.

In accordance with the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (as amended by the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018), this statement also provides details of how the Directors have engaged with and had regard to the interest of key stakeholders. . In accordance with section 426B of the Companies Act 2006, this statement is also available at <https://www.virginmoneyukplc.com/investor-relations>.

The Company is a subsidiary of Virgin Money UK PLC (VMUK), and as such follows many of the processes and practices of this company, which can be found in the VMUK Annual Report and Accounts, a copy of which can be found online at VMUK's website: www.virginmoneyukplc.com/investor-relations/results-and-reporting/annual-reports.

The Board is responsible for leading stakeholder engagement, ensuring that the Company fulfils its obligations to those impacted by the business. Any decisions made by the Board are considered for their impact on stakeholders and the impact on the Company's success in the long term. The Board has considered key stakeholders in terms of section 172 as follows:

The Company has no employees and management of customers, Government and regulators, investors, society and environmental stakeholders is managed by the VMUK Board. As a result, the matters set out in section 172(1) regarding stakeholder engagement with employees, suppliers, customers and communities is not relevant to the Company.

Political donations

No political donations were made throughout the year (2020: £Nil).

Significant contracts

Details of related party transactions are set out in note 15 to the financial statements.

Share capital

Information about share capital is shown in note 11 to the financial statements.

Going concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. This assessment has taken into account of the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's current financial position and results and the potential impact in future financial periods.

The Company's use of the going concern basis for the preparation of the accounts is discussed in note 1 to the financial statements.

Events after the balance sheet date

There were no events after the balance sheet date.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, Directors' report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, they are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IASs) in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing these financial statements the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with International Accounting Standard 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;

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Directors' Report (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities (continued)

- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IASs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the financial performance;
- state that the Company has complied with IASs, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, as amended, the Company has dispensed with the laying of financial statements before a general meeting, the holding of annual general meetings and the obligation to appoint auditors annually.

The Directors who were members of the Board at the time of signing the report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and of the Company's auditors, each of these Directors confirms that:

- (i) to the best of each Director's knowledge and belief, there is no information relevant to the preparation of their report of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- (ii) each Director has taken all the steps a Director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

The Directors' Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 14 December 2021 and was signed on its behalf by:



Clifford Abrahams

Director

14 December 2021

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the related notes 1 to 18, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- We obtained management's going concern assessment for the company, including forecasts for the going concern period covering a minimum of 12 months from the approval of the financial statements.
- We evaluated the company's forecasts and challenged key assumptions in the context for company historical records.
- We compared previous periods' budgeted financial information with historical actual results, in order to form a view on the reliability of management's forecasting process.
- We considered whether there were other events subsequent to the balance sheet date which could have a bearing on the going concern conclusion.
- We reviewed regulatory correspondence and board meeting minutes to identify events or conditions that may impact the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited (continued)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK Tax Legislation as enforced by HM Revenue and Customs and International Accounting Standards.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, and through discussions with those charged with governance. We also reviewed minutes of the Board and gained an understanding of the company's approach to governance, demonstrated by the Board's approval of the company's governance framework.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by obtaining an understanding of the company's fraud risk assessment process, inspecting the company's fraud prevention policies and inquiring with appropriate levels of management and other personnel.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved testing key entity-level controls, inquiring with Legal Counsel and the Head of Fraud Strategy Integration regarding their knowledge of any actual or suspected fraud or non-compliance, reviewing legal and regulatory correspondence, the litigation register and Board minutes.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Blake Adlem (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP,
Statutory Auditor, Edinburgh
15 December 2021

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September 2021

| | Note | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|---|------|---------------|---------------|
| Interest income and similar income | | 24,482 | 27,731 |
| Interest expense and similar charges | | (8,957) | (12,482) |
| Net Interest Income | | 15,525 | 15,249 |
| Fee and Commission income | | 351 | 278 |
| Other operating expenses | 4 | (31) | (5,667) |
| Profit on ordinary activities before tax | | 15,845 | 9,860 |
| Tax Charge | 5 | (2,993) | (1,864) |
| Profit for the year attributable to equity holders | | 12,852 | 7,996 |
| Total Comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders | | 12,852 | 7,996 |

The Company has no recognised gains or losses other than those disclosed above.

All material items dealt with in arriving at the profit before tax for 2021 and 2020 relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 30 September 2021

| | Note | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | 6 | 872,264 | 900,834 |
| Deferred tax asset | 7 | 91 | 84 |
| Total Assets | | 872,355 | 900,918 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Overdraft due to related party | 8 | 824,446 | 868,969 |
| Trade and other payables | 9 | 3,000 | 1,629 |
| Other liabilities | 10 | 2,223 | 486 |
| Total Liabilities | | 829,669 | 871,084 |
| Shareholders' Equity | | | |
| Share Capital | 11 | - | - |
| Retained earnings | | 42,686 | 29,834 |
| Total Shareholders' equity | | 42,686 | 29,834 |
| Total Liabilities and Equity | | 872,355 | 900,918 |

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 14 December 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



Clifford Abrahams

Director

14 December 2021

Company No: 01855020

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended 30 September 2021

| | Notes | Share Capital £'000 | Retained Earnings £'000 | Total £'000 |
|---|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance at 1 October 2019 | | - | 21,838 | 21,838 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | - | 7,996 | 7,996 |
| Dividends paid | 12 | - | - | - |
| Balance at 30 September 2020 | | - | 29,834 | 29,834 |
| Balance at 1 October 2020 | | - | 29,834 | 29,834 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | - | 12,852 | 12,852 |
| Dividends paid | 12 | - | - | - |
| Balance at 30 September 2021 | | - | 42,686 | 42,686 |

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 September 2021

| | Note | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|--|------|---------------|---------------|
| Operating activities | | | |
| Profit on ordinary activities before tax | | 15,845 | 9,860 |
| Adjustments for non-cash movements: | | | |
| Non-cash movements included in profit before tax | | (15,525) | (15,249) |
| Changes in operating assets | 13 | 27,666 | 165,114 |
| Changes in operating liabilities | 13 | 1,737 | (996) |
| Interest received | | 25,386 | 27,427 |
| Group relief paid | | (1,629) | (3,072) |
| Tax paid | | - | - |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | | 53,480 | 183,084 |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | | - | - |
| Financing Activities | | | |
| Interest paid | | (8,957) | (12,482) |
| Dividends paid | | - | - |
| Net cash used in financing activities | | (8,957) | (12,482) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | | 44,523 | 170,602 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | (868,969) | (1,039,571) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | 8 | (824,446) | (868,969) |

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

1. Basis of preparation

Reporting entity

The Company is incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clydesdale Bank PLC ("CB PLC") a company incorporated in the UK and registered in Scotland. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Virgin Money UK PLC ("VMUK"), a company incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales.

The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by CB PLC. VMUK and its subsidiary undertakings comprise the Virgin Money UK PLC Group ("the Group"), the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated.

The consolidated financial statements of Virgin Money UK PLC may be obtained from the registered office at Jubilee House, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 4PL.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements, which should be read in conjunction with the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IASs) in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006¹.

Basis of measurement

The financial information has been prepared under the historical cost convention. A summary of key accounting policies is set out in note 2.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the Strategic report. In addition, note 17 to the financial statements includes the Company's risk and capital management objectives.

In assessing the Company's going concern position as at 30 September 2021, the Directors have considered a number of factors, including the current balance sheet position and the Company's ongoing income and expenditure, taking account of possible changes in trading performance. As a consequence, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements, and therefore believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully in line with its business model and strategic aims. This includes the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's current financial position and results and the potential impact in future financial periods. Accordingly, the Directors adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

¹ As the Company's accounting year straddles 31 December 2020, the date the UK ceased to be subject to EU law, the 2021 published financial reports are required to follow EU adopted international accounting standards. From 1 October 2021, the Company will follow and refer only to UK adopted international accounting standards, with the UK Endorsement Board being the body responsible for providing authorisation for the use of new IASB standards, amendments or interpretations in the UK from 1 January 2021. As at 30 September 2021, there were no material endorsement disparities between the UK and EU.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Accounting policies

New accounting standards and interpretations

The Company has adopted a number of International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) pronouncements in the current financial year, none of which have had a material impact on the financial statements:

- amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' issued October 2018 and effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This amendment revises the definition of a business and will assist in clarifying whether a transaction is an asset acquisition or a business combination; and
- amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8 'Definition of Material' issued in October 2018 and effective prospectively for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The amendments are intended to make the definition of material easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IASs. The concept of obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition.

New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The IASB has issued a number of minor amendments to IASs that are not mandatory for 30 September 2021 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact for the Company and have therefore not been listed.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (GBP), which is also the Company's presentation currency, rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) unless otherwise stated.

Revenue recognition

Net interest income

Interest income is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating amortisation using the effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the cash flows are estimated considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (e.g. prepayment, call and similar options) excluding future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. Where it is not possible to estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments) are used.

Interest income on financial assets in impairment Stages 1 and 2 is recognised on the unwind of the discount from the initial recognition of the expected credit loss (ECL) using the original effective rate of interest. Once a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been categorised as credit-impaired (Stage 3), interest income is recognised on the net carrying value (after the ECL allowance) using the asset's original effective interest rate. The interest income for purchase or originated credit impaired financial assets is calculated using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

Loan origination and commitment fees are recognised as revenue within the effective interest rate calculation. When the non-utilisation of a commitment fee occurs, this is taken as revenue upon expiry of the agreed commitment period. Loan related administration and service fees are recognised as revenue over the period of service.

Direct loan origination costs are netted against loan origination fees and the net amount recognised as revenue over the life of the loan as an adjustment of yield. All other loan related costs are expensed as incurred.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions not integral to the effective interest rate arising from services provided to customers and third parties are recognised once performance obligations have been satisfied.

Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it is related to items recognised in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in equity.

Income tax expense or revenue is the tax payable or receivable on the current year's taxable income based on the applicable tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised for temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits if it is probable that future taxable amounts will arise to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the right to receive contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company has discharged its obligation to the contract, or the contract is cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement

The Company measures a financial asset or liability on initial recognition at its fair value, plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or the financial liability (with the exception of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, where transaction costs are recognised directly in the income statement as they are incurred).

Financial assets

Subsequent accounting for a financial asset is determined by the classification of the asset depending on the underlying business model and contractual cash flow characteristics. This results in classification within one of the following categories i) amortised cost; ii) fair value through other comprehensive income; or iii) fair value through profit or loss. The Company does not hold any financial assets classified at fair value/financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income/financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost when (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The amortised cost classification applies to the Company's loans and advances to customers balance.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Loans and advances to customers

The loans and advances to customers held by the Company are mortgages and are accounted for including direct and incremental transaction costs, using the effective interest method, and adjusted for expected credit losses and unearned income. They are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses financial assets measured at amortised cost for impairment and calculates the resultant impairment loss allowance using an expected credit loss (ECL) methodology.

The impairment loss allowance calculation reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount; (ii) the time value of money which discounts the impairment loss; and (iii) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The impairment loss allowance is calculated as either a 12-month or lifetime ECL depending on whether the financial asset has exhibited a significant increase in credit risk since origination or otherwise becomes credit-impaired as at the reporting date. A low credit risk option is available which, when exercised, allows entities to not assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition where the financial asset is deemed as being of low credit risk at the reporting date. This option has not been exercised in the Company.

The impairment loss allowance falls into the following three categories:

Stage 1

Where there are no indicators at the reporting date of a significant increase in credit risk since origination, a 12-month impairment loss allowance will be calculated.

Stage 2

Where a significant increase in credit risk since origination has been identified at the reporting date (but the financial asset is not credit-impaired) a lifetime impairment loss allowance will be calculated. Indicators of a significant increase in credit risk include a number of qualitative and quantitative triggers. The Company adopts the backstop position that a significant increase in credit risk will have taken place when the financial asset reaches 30 days past due.

Stage 3

Where the financial asset is assessed as being credit-impaired at the reporting date, a lifetime impairment loss allowance will be calculated. This is the case where the customer has an individually assessed provision in place. The Company adopts the backstop position that a financial asset becomes credit-impaired when it reaches 90 days past due.

Financial assets can move between stages when the relevant staging criteria are no longer satisfied. If the level of impairment loss reduces in a subsequent period, the previously recognised impairment loss allowance is reversed by adjusting the impairment loss provision. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

When there is no reasonable expectation of recovery for a loan, it is written off against the related provision. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset, and the net amount presented on the balance sheet if, and only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Where no such active market exists for the particular asset or liability, the Company uses a valuation technique to arrive at the fair value, including the use of transaction prices obtained in recent arm's length transactions where possible, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. In doing so, fair value is estimated using a valuation technique that makes maximum possible use of market inputs and that places minimal possible reliance upon entity-specific inputs.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When such evidence exists, the Company recognises profits or losses on the transaction date.

Other assets and other liabilities

Other assets and other liabilities consist of amounts in the course of clearing at the year end. The balances will be recorded as other assets or other liabilities dependent on the aggregate position.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank carried at amortised cost. For the purposes of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's Directors. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the balance sheet date are disclosed as an event after the balance sheet date.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IAS requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses reported in these financial statements. Assumptions made at each balance sheet date are based on best estimates at that date and are reviewed by the Directors at each reporting date. Although the Company has internal control systems in place to ensure that estimates can be reliably measured, actual amounts may differ from those estimates. The most significant use of judgements and estimates relate to the following:

Impairment provisions on credit exposures

The use of an ECL methodology under IFRS 9 requires the Group to apply estimates and exercise judgement when calculating an impairment allowance for credit exposures. The most significant of these relate to the use of economic scenarios and weightings, the judgement required in determining a significant increase in credit risk, and post model adjustments.

These are not calculated at an individual entity level within the Group. Further detail on the effect and impact of these can be found in the Virgin Money UK PLC Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Effective Interest Rate (EIR)

The EIR is determined at initial recognition based upon management's best estimate of the future cash flows of the financial instrument. In the event these estimates are revised at a later date, a present value adjustment of the carrying value of the EIR asset may be recognised in profit or loss. Such adjustments can introduce income statement volatility and consequently the EIR method introduces a source of estimation uncertainty. Management considers that material risk of adjustments exists in relation to the application of EIR to the Group's mortgage portfolios.

The main accounting judgement when assessing the cash flows within the Group's secured lending EIR model is the product life (including assumptions based on observed historic customer behaviour when in a standard variable rate (SVR) period) and the early repayment charge income receivable. If customer repayments, redemptions or product transfers were to take place one month earlier, the loans and advances to customers balance would reduce by £0.2m with the adjustment recognised in net interest income.

4. Other operating expenses

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Loan impairment (credit) / charge (note 14) | (1,561) | 2,518 |
| Related entity recharges for administrative expenses | 1,583 | 3,141 |
| Other operating expenses | <u>9</u> | <u>8</u> |
| | <u>31</u> | <u>5,667</u> |

Included within related entity recharges for administration expenses, are audit fees of £12,000 in relation to the current year (2020: £9,250).

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5. Taxation

| | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Current tax | | |
| UK Corporation tax at 19% (2020: 19%) | | |
| Current year | 3,000 | 1,863 |
| Adjustment in respect of prior years | - | - |
| | <u>3,000</u> | <u>1,863</u> |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Current year | (7) | 1 |
| | <u>2,993</u> | <u>1,864</u> |
| Tax charge reported in Income Statement | | |
| | <u>2,993</u> | <u>1,864</u> |
| | | |
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Profit on ordinary activities before tax | <u>15,845</u> | <u>9,860</u> |
| Tax charge based on standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%) | 3,010 | 1,873 |
| Effects of: | | |
| Change in tax rate | (17) | (9) |
| Actual tax charge for the year | <u>2,993</u> | <u>1,864</u> |

Since 1 April 2017, the statutory rate of UK corporation tax has been 19%. The previously enacted corporation tax reduction to 17% on 1 April 2020 was cancelled in the Budget of 11 March 2020, and a resolution effecting this passed by Parliament on 17 March 2020. An increase in the UK corporation rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset as at the balance sheet date has been measured using the enacted tax rates and is reflected in these financial statements.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

6. Loans and advances to customers

| | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Gross loans and advances to customers | 875,702 | 906,395 |
| Provision for expected credit losses (note 14) | <u>(3,438)</u> | <u>(5,561)</u> |
| | <u>872,264</u> | <u>900,834</u> |
| Remaining maturity of total loans and advances | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
| Current loans and advances to customers | | |
| 1 year or less | <u>10,583</u> | <u>11,713</u> |
| Non-current loans and advances to customers | | |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 42,882 | 41,676 |
| Over 5 years | <u>818,799</u> | <u>847,445</u> |
| | <u>861,681</u> | <u>889,121</u> |
| Total loans and advances to customers | <u>872,264</u> | <u>900,834</u> |

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is disclosed in note 17.

Credit quality of loans and advances

The loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio of retail mortgage lending coupled with the relationship of the debt to customers' income is key to the credit quality of these loans. The table below sets out the indexed loan-to-value analysis of the Company's retail mortgages:

| | 2021 % | 2020 % |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| LTV⁽¹⁾ | | |
| Less than 50% | 38 | 32 |
| 50% to 75% | 47 | 40 |
| 76% to 80% | 9 | 9 |
| 81% to 85% | 5 | 8 |
| 86% to 90% | 1 | 7 |
| 91% to 95% | - | 3 |
| 96% to 100% | - | - |
| Greater than 100% | - | 1 |
| Unknown | - | - |
| | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |

⁽¹⁾ LTV of the mortgage portfolio is defined as mortgage portfolio weighted by balance and indexed using the MIAC Acadametrics indices at a given date. Unknown represents loans where data is not currently available due to front book data matching still to be completed and a de minimis amount due to weaknesses in historic data capture processes.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7. Deferred Tax Asset

| | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Deferred Tax Asset: | | |
| Opening balance | 84 | 85 |
| Recognised in income statement | 7 | (1) |
| Closing balance | <u>91</u> | <u>84</u> |

8. Overdraft due to related party

| | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Overdrafts | <u>824,446</u> | <u>868,969</u> |

The Company holds an overdraft facility with its parent, CB PLC, the Company's funding provider.

9. Trade and other payables

| | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Group relief payable | <u>3,000</u> | <u>1,629</u> |

10. Other liabilities

| | 2021 £'000 | 2020 £'000 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Settlement clearing | <u>2,223</u> | <u>486</u> |

11. Share capital

| | Number | £ |
|--|------------|------------|
| Allotted, called up and fully paid: | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | | |
| At 30 September 2021 and 2020 | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

12. Dividends paid

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|----------------------|--------------|----------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Total dividends paid | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Dividend per share | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of £30.0m in respect of this financial year (2020: £Nil).

13. Notes to the statement of cash flows

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Changes in operating assets | | |
| Net decrease in: | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | <u>27,666</u> | <u>165,114</u> |
| | <u>27,666</u> | <u>165,114</u> |
| Changes in operating liabilities | | |
| Net increase/(decrease) in: | | |
| Other liabilities | <u>1,737</u> | <u>(996)</u> |
| | <u>1,737</u> | <u>(996)</u> |

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

14. Provision for expected credit losses

| | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | | Total Gross Loans £000s | Total Provision £000s |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Gross Loans £000s | ECL £000s | Gross Loans £000s | ECL £000s | Gross Loans £000s | ECL £000s | | |
| Opening balance at 1 October 2020 | 712,527 | 631 | 165,216 | 2,430 | 28,652 | 2,500 | 906,395 | 5,561 |
| Loan originations | (65,600) | (39) | (19,362) | (188) | (6,173) | (178) | (91,135) | (405) |
| Sale of loans to CB PLC | (36,006) | (382) | (4,840) | 123 | (895) | (87) | (41,741) | (346) |
| Transfers between stages, repayments and other re-measurements | 36,542 | (52) | 57,969 | (602) | 7,672 | (718) | 102,183 | (1,372) |
| Closing balance at 30 September 2021 | 647,463 | 158 | 198,983 | 1,763 | 29,256 | 1,517 | 875,702 | 3,438 |

| | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | | Total Gross Loans £000s | Total Provision £000s |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Gross Loans £000s | ECL £000s | Gross Loans £000s | ECL £000s | Gross Loans £000s | ECL £000s | | |
| Opening balance at 1 October 2019 | 982,744 | 204 | 57,067 | 388 | 28,944 | 2,519 | 1,068,755 | 3,111 |
| Loan originations | 230,178 | 83 | 1,573 | 24 | 486 | 7 | 232,237 | 114 |
| Sale of loans to CB PLC | (240,967) | (67) | (9,910) | (44) | (688) | (8) | (251,565) | (119) |
| Transfers between stages, repayments and other re-measurements | (259,428) | 411 | 116,496 | 2,062 | (90) | (18) | (143,032) | 2,455 |
| Closing balance at 30 September 2020 | 712,527 | 631 | 165,216 | 2,430 | 28,652 | 2,500 | 906,395 | 5,561 |

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15. Related party transactions

The Company receives a range of services from its parent and related parties, including funding and various administrative services. At 30 September 2021, there was a group relief balance of £3,008,400 (2020: £1,628,958) to be settled with Group companies in due course. Other transactions with related parties are disclosed below:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Transactions during the year | | |
| <i>CB PLC</i> | | |
| Sale of loans and advances to customers | <u>68,142</u> | <u>251,565</u> |
| Interest paid | <u>8,957</u> | <u>12,482</u> |
| Related entity recharges for various administrative expenses | <u>1,583</u> | <u>3,141</u> |
| Balances at year end | | |
| <i>CB PLC</i> | | |
| Overdraft due to related party | <u>824,446</u> | <u>868,969</u> |

Transactions with Directors, key management and their close family members

There were no amounts outstanding at 30 September 2021 (2020: £Nil) for transactions, arrangements between the Company and its Directors, key management and their close family members during the year.

Compensation of key management personnel

All compensation received by key management personnel relates to their duties on behalf of other Group companies. Thus, no disclosure is presented in these financial statements.

Directors' emoluments

The Directors are employed as executives of other Virgin Money UK PLC Group companies and do not receive incremental remuneration in respect of their duties as Directors of the Company. The Directors believe it would be appropriate to apportion £4,000 (2020: £4,000) of their remuneration as being in respect of their duties to the Company. These costs were recharged to the Company from CB PLC.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

16. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the valuation date.

Analysis of the fair value disclosures uses a hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which a fair value measurement is categorised is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for an identical financial asset or liability;
- Level 2 fair value measurements - inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the financial asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements - inputs for the financial asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For the purposes of reporting movements between levels of the fair value hierarchy, transfers are recognised at the beginning of the reporting period in which they occur.

Fair value of financial instruments held at amortised cost

There are various limitations inherent in this fair value disclosure particularly where prices are derived from unobservable inputs due to some financial instruments not being traded in an active market. The methodologies and assumptions used in the fair value estimates are therefore described in the notes to the tables. The difference between carrying value and fair value is relevant in a trading environment but is not relevant to assets such as loans and advances to customers.

The tables below show a comparison of the carrying amounts, as reported on the Balance Sheet, and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities where the carrying values are not approximately equal to their fair value.

| | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Carrying Value | Fair Value | Carrying Value | Fair Value |
| Financial assets | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 872,264 | 880,012 | 900,834 | 900,680 |

Loans and advances to customers are categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's fair values disclosed for financial instruments at amortised cost are based on the following methodologies and assumptions:

Loans and advances to customers - the fair value of loans and advances are determined by firstly segregating them into portfolios of similar characteristics. Contractual cashflows are then adjusted for expected credit losses and expectations of customer behaviour based on observed historic data. The cashflows are then discounted using current market rates for instruments of similar terms and maturity to arrive at an estimate of their fair value.

There were no transfers between levels during the year (2020: none).

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

17. Management of risk and capital

Management of risk

The Company's operations expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and interest rate risk. Responsibility for the control of overall risk lies with the Directors, operating within a management framework that aligns to that of its immediate parent, CB PLC, and of its ultimate parent entity Virgin Money UK PLC.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Company relies on the Group's credit risk policies, procedures and mitigation strategies to manage credit risk. These are regularly reviewed and updated where necessary.

No significant transactions occur outside of the UK and the Company has no material credit concentration risk exposure.

The Company's financial assets held at amortised cost are assessed regularly for recoverability, and an expected credit loss allowance calculated and provided for were material.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Assets | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | <u>872,264</u> | <u>900,834</u> |
| Total credit risk exposure | <u>872,264</u> | <u>900,834</u> |

At 30 September 2021 there were £59.6m of undrawn commitments (2020: £61.5m).

Forbearance

Identification and classification

Forbearance is considered to take place when the Company grants concessions to assist customers who are experiencing, or who are about to experience, difficulties in meeting their financial commitments to the Company. The Company's forbearance policies and definitions comply with the guidance established by the European Banking Authority (EBA) for FINREP reporting. Forbearance concessions will include the granting of more favourable terms and conditions than those provided either at drawdown of the facility or which would not ordinarily be available to others with a similar risk profile. Forbearance parameters are regularly reviewed and refined as necessary to ensure they are consistent with the latest industry guidance and prevailing practice as well as ensuring that they adequately capture and reflect the most recent customer behaviours and market conditions. The Company makes every effort to treat customers fairly and aligns its forbearance practices to that principle.

While forbearance alone is not necessarily an indicator of impaired status, it is a trigger for the review of the customer's credit profile and is granted when there is a realistic prospect of the customer repaying all facilities in full. If there is any concern over future cash flows and the Company incurring a loss, then forborne loans will also be classified as impaired in accordance with the Company's impairment policy.

Exposures classified as forborne and performing at the date forbearance measures are granted, continue to be reported as subject to forbearance for a minimum period of two years from that date (the 'probation period'). Exposures classified as forborne and which are non-performing when customers were granted forbearance cannot exit non-performing status for a minimum of 12 months from the date forbearance was granted and cannot exit forbearance status for a further two years from the date of returning to performing status (three years in total). Forbearance activity is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure the operational processes remain appropriate and, where required, system changes are made to enhance forbearance data capture.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

17. Management of risk and capital (continued)

The Company has identified a number of situations that in isolation are not considered to be forbearance:

- Facilities that have been temporarily extended pending review and no concession has been granted for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial stress of a customer.
- A reduction in asset quality to a level where actual, or apparent, financial stress is not evident.
- Where changes are made to the terms of a borrower's interest structure or repayment arrangement on a commercial basis.
- Late provision of financial information, in the absence of other indicators of financial difficulty, is not in all cases considered a 'non-commercial' breach of non-financial covenants.

Where the Company has made a demand for repayment, the customer's facilities have been withdrawn or where a debt repayment process has been initiated, the exposure is classified as forbore if the debt is subject to any of the forbearance concessions above.

Customers who requested COVID-19 related support, including payment holidays; and who were not the subject of any wider SICR triggers or who were otherwise assessed as having the ability in the medium term to be viable and meet our risk appetite criteria, were not considered to have been granted forbearance.

Where the Company has identified customers for whom additional borrowing would require remedial action to return them to be within our risk appetite over the medium-term, or customers who were showing signs of financial stress before the COVID-19 crisis; such customers are considered to have been granted forbearance with exposures categorised as Stage 2 and subject to a lifetime ECL assessment.

The Company utilises various forbearance measures for mortgage customers, specific to the individual customer and their circumstances. Customers may potentially be subject to more than one forbearance strategy at any one time where this is considered to be the most appropriate course of action.

Debt management for mortgage customers in financial difficulty

To support customers who are encountering financial difficulties, cases are managed on an individual basis, with the circumstances of each customer considered separately and the action taken judged as being affordable and sustainable for the customer. Operationally, the provision and review of such assistance is controlled by various methods. These include the application of an appropriate policy framework, controls around the execution of policy, regular review of the different treatments to confirm that they remain appropriate, monitoring of customers' performance including the level of payments received, and management visibility of the nature and extent of assistance provided and the associated risk.

Help is provided through specialist teams such as the Financial Care Team where tailored repayment programmes can be agreed. Customers are actively supported and referred to free money advice agencies when they have multiple credit facilities, including those at other lenders that require restructuring.

One component of the Group's approach is to contact customers showing signs of financial difficulty to discuss their circumstances and offer solutions to prevent their accounts falling into arrears.

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

17. Management of risk and capital (continued)

Mortgage forbearance

The tables below summarise the number of arrangements in place and the loan balances and impairment provisions associated with those arrangements. The Company reports retail forbearance at the exposure level. Where a customer is subject to more than one forbearance measure, they have been categorised into the primary method of forbearance. All balances subject to forbearance are classed as either Stage 2 or Stage 3 for ECL purposes:

| 2021 | Total loans and advances subject to forbearance measures | | | Impairment allowance on loans and advances subject to forbearance measures | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------|
| | Number of loans | Gross carrying amount £'000 | % of total portfolio | Impairment allowance £'000 | Coverage % |
| Formal arrangements | 121 | 9,187 | 1.06% | 283 | 3.08% |
| Temporary arrangements | 60 | 4,903 | 0.56% | 246 | 5.01% |
| Interest only conversion | 64 | 8,779 | 1.01% | 47 | 0.53% |
| Term extension | 38 | 2,545 | 0.29% | 24 | 0.95% |
| Legal | 6 | 410 | 0.05% | 4 | 0.96% |
| Other | 34 | 1,969 | 0.23% | 49 | 2.48% |
| | 323 | 27,793 | 3.20% | 653 | |

| 2020 | Total loans and advances subject to forbearance measures | | | Impairment allowance on loans and advances subject to forbearance measures | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------|
| | Number of loans | Gross carrying amount £'000 | % of total portfolio | Impairment allowance £'000 | Coverage % |
| Formal arrangements | 132 | 10,327 | 1.15% | 393 | 3.81% |
| Temporary arrangements | 78 | 6,210 | 0.69% | 298 | 4.80% |
| Interest only conversion | 23 | 3,643 | 0.40% | 30 | 0.82% |
| Term extension | 61 | 4,313 | 0.48% | 47 | 1.09% |
| Legal | 9 | 625 | 0.06% | 17 | 2.72% |
| Other | 41 | 2,781 | 0.31% | 688 | 24.74% |
| | 344 | 27,899 | 3.09% | 1,473 | |

The Company also has a number of customers with interest only mortgages past maturity, not subject to forbearance. The Company has formal processes embedded to pro-actively track and facilitate pre-maturity customer engagement to bring the cases to a formal conclusion which is generally aimed to be achieved within six months after the loan has reached maturity. Complex cases can take longer than this to reach conclusion. At 30 September 2021, the Company had 6 (2020: 10) customers with interest only mortgages not subject to forbearance and which were post six month maturity with a total value of £0.9m (2020: £1.2m).

When all other avenues of resolution including forbearance have been explored the Company will take steps to repossess and sell underlying collateral. In the year to 30 September 2021 there were 9 repossessions of which 2 were voluntary (2020: 15 including 7 voluntary).

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

17. Management of risk and capital (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its current and future financial obligations as they fall due at acceptable cost. These obligations include the repayment of deposits on demand or at their contractual maturity dates, the repayment of borrowings and loan capital as they mature, the payment of operating expenses and tax, and the payment of dividends.

CB PLC provides the Company with its funding requirements via an overdraft facility. This funding requirement is monitored by both CB PLC Treasury and Company management and, when required, additional funding is provided to meet the Company's lending volumes and financial obligations.

The Directors do not believe there is a significant exposure to liquidity risk due to the related party nature of funding and liability exposures with fellow Group companies.

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The following tables represent a breakdown of the Company's Balance Sheet according to the assets and liabilities contractual maturity:

| 2021 | At call £'000 | 3 months or less £'000 | 3 to 12 months £'000 | 1 to 5 years £'000 | Over 5 years £'000 | No specific maturity £'000 | Total £'000 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Assets | | | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | - | 6,258 | 4,325 | 42,882 | 818,799 | - | 872,264 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Overdraft due to related party | 824,446 | - | - | - | - | - | 824,446 |
| Trade and other payables | - | - | 3,000 | - | - | - | 3,000 |
| Other liabilities | - | 2,223 | - | - | - | - | 2,223 |
| | 824,446 | 2,223 | 3,000 | - | - | - | 829,669 |
| 2020 | | | | | | | |
| | At call £'000 | 3 months or less £'000 | 3 to 12 months £'000 | 1 to 5 years £'000 | Over 5 years £'000 | No specific maturity £'000 | Total £'000 |
| Assets | | | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | - | 7,105 | 4,608 | 41,676 | 847,445 | - | 900,834 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Overdraft due to related party | 868,969 | - | - | - | - | - | 868,969 |
| Trade and other payables | - | - | 1,629 | - | - | - | 1,629 |
| Other liabilities | - | 486 | - | - | - | - | 486 |
| | 868,969 | 486 | 1,629 | - | - | - | 871,084 |

Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

17. Management of risk and capital (continued)

Cash flows payable under financial liabilities by contractual maturity:

| 2021 | At call | 3 months or less | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | Over 5 years | No specific maturity | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Overdraft due to related party | 824,446 | - | - | - | - | - | 824,446 |
| Trade and other payables | - | - | 3,000 | - | - | - | 3,000 |
| Other liabilities | - | 2,223 | - | - | - | - | 2,223 |
| | 824,446 | 2,223 | 3,000 | - | - | - | 829,669 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | At call | 3 months or less | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | Over 5 years | No specific maturity | Total |
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Overdraft due to related party | 868,969 | - | - | - | - | - | 868,969 |
| Trade and other payables | - | - | 1,629 | - | - | - | 1,629 |
| Other liabilities | - | 486 | - | - | - | - | 486 |
| | 868,969 | 486 | 1,629 | - | - | - | 871,084 |

Market risk

Market risk for the Company includes liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The primary objective for the management and oversight of market risk is to maintain the risk profile within approved risk appetite and limits, while implementing strategies that optimise stable current and future earnings from the impact of market volatility.

Policies relating to market risks are approved by the Board of the Virgin Money UK PLC Group. The consistent application of suitable policies across the Group is the responsibility of the Group's Board with the support of executive management governance committees.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk comprises the sensitivity of the Company's current and future net interest income and economic value to movements in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is principally managed at the Virgin Money UK PLC Group level.

Management of capital

The Company is governed by the Group's Capital Management Policy. The objectives of this are to efficiently manage the capital base to optimise shareholder returns whilst maintaining robust capital adequacy, meeting Regulators' requirements and managing the rating agencies assessment of the Group.

The Company was not subject to externally imposed capital requirements; however, its capital was managed as part of the Group.

Further detail on the wider risks the Group is exposed to, the mitigations in place to manage those risks and how the Group's liquidity and capital are managed can be found in the Risk Report within the Virgin Money UK PLC Annual Report and Accounts.

18. Events after the balance sheet date

There were no further events after the balance sheet date.