



**YORKSHIRE
BUILDING
SOCIETY**

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

ANNUAL 2025

CONTENTS

Contents

Introduction	4
Annex I : Key metrics and Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	5
UK OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	5
UK KM1 – Key metrics template	6
UK OVC – ICAAP information	8
Annex III : Risk management objectives and policies	9
UK OVA – Institution risk management approach	9
UK OVB – Disclosure on governance arrangements	13
Annex V : Scope of application	17
UK LI1 – Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	17
UK LI2 – Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	19
UK LI3 – Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)	20
UK LIA – Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts	21
UK LIB – Other qualitative information on the scope of application	21
Annex VII : Own funds	22
UK CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds	22
UK CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	26
UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – Tier 2	27
UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – SNP (Table 1 of 2)	29
UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – SNP (Table 2 of 2)	32
Annex IX : Countercyclical capital buffers	35
UK CCyB1 – Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	35
UK CCyB2 – Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	35
Annex XI : Leverage ratio	36
UK LR1 – LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures	36
UK LR2 – LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	37
UK LR3 – LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	39
UK LRA – Disclosure of LR qualitative information	39
Annex XIII : Liquidity requirements	40
UK LIQA – Liquidity risk management	40
UK LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR	42
UK LIQB – Qualitative information on LCR, which complements UK LIQ1	43
UK LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio	44
Annex XV : Risk management objectives and policies, exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	46
UK CRA – General qualitative information about credit risk	46
UK CRB – Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets	47
UK CR1 – Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	48
UK CR1-A – Maturity of exposures	49
UK CQ1 – Credit quality of forborne exposures	50
UK CQ3 – Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days	51
UK CQ5 – Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry	52

Annex XVII : Credit Risk Mitigation techniques	53
UK CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	53
UK CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	54
Annex XIX : Credit risk (standardised approach)	55
UK CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model	55
UK CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	56
UK CR5 – Standardised approach	57
Annex XXV : Counterparty credit risk	58
UK CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR	58
UK CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	59
UK CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	59
UK CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights	60
UK CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures	60
UK CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs	61
Annex XXVII : Securitisation positions	62
UK-SECA – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	62
UK-SEC1 – Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book	64
UK-SEC4 – Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements – institution acting as investor	65
UK-SEC5 – Exposures securitised by the institution – Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	66
Annex XXIX : Market risk	67
UK MRA – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk	67
Annex XXXI : Operational risk	68
UK ORA – Qualitative information on operational risk	68
UK OR1 – Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts	69
Annex XXXIII : Remuneration policy	70
UK REMA – Remuneration policy	70
UK REM1 – Remuneration awarded for the financial year	77
UK REM2 – Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions’ risk profile (identified staff)	78
UK REM3 – Deferred remuneration	79
UK REM4 – Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year	80
UK REM5 – Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions’ risk profile (identified staff)	81
Annex XXXV : Asset encumbrance	82
UK AE1 – Encumbered and unencumbered assets	82
UK AE2 – Collateral received and own debt securities issued	83
UK AE3 – Sources of encumbrance	83
UK AE4 – Accompanying narrative information	84
Annex XXXVII : Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book	85
UK IRRBBA – IRRBB risk management objectives and policies	85
UK IRRBB1 – Quantitative information on IRRBB	88
Glossary	89

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This document presents the Pillar 3 disclosures of Yorkshire Building Society ("the Society") for the year ended 31 December 2025. These disclosures are prepared in accordance with the UK Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), incorporating amendments from CRR II and Policy Statement PS22/21, as set out in the Disclosure (CRR) Part of the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) Rulebook. The objective of Pillar 3 is to promote market discipline through transparency of key information on the Society's risk exposures, and risk management practices.

BASIS AND FREQUENCY OF DISCLOSURE

The Society meets the definition of a 'Large institution' under CRR Article 4 (148) and is therefore subject to the disclosure requirements of UK CRR Article 433a. Disclosures are made on a quarterly basis, in line with regulatory expectations.

Disclosures are made at the prudential consolidation group level, which includes the Society and its subsidiaries. Entities not closely aligned with the Society's core business activities may be excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation, in line with PRA guidance. For further detail on consolidation differences, refer to the relevant section of the annual Pillar 3 disclosures. These disclosures may differ from financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) due to differences in scope, measurement, and rounding conventions.

TEMPLATES NOT INCLUDED

As permitted under Article 432a of the PRA Rulebook, several templates have been omitted on grounds of materiality, including UK CR2, UK CR2a, UK CQ2, UK CQ4, UK CQ6 and UK CQ8. No templates have been omitted on the basis of confidentiality or proprietary considerations.

The Society does not have approval to use internal models for the calculation of market risk or counterparty credit risk. Accordingly, templates UK MRB, UK MR2-A, UK MR2-B, UK MR3, UK MR4 and UK CCR7 are not presented. The Society is currently undergoing an application for the IRB approach to the calculation of capital requirements. As the Society is yet not IRB-accredited, templates UK CRE, UK CCR4, UK CR6, UK CR6-A, UK CR7, UK CR7-A, UK CR8, UK CR9 and UK CR9.1 are omitted.

Template UK PV1 is not included, as the Society does not apply the core approach for determining the additional valuation adjustment for prudent valuation in accordance with Chapter III of the PRA Rulebook.

Template UK SEC3 has not been presented because, although the Society is an originator of securitisations under the Brass, Tombac and White Rose Master Issuer programmes, none of these transactions achieve significant risk transfer.

Template UK SEC2 template is not shown, as the Society does not operate a trading book. For the same reason, the UK MR1 is omitted; currency positions are held solely for hedging purposes to mitigate the impact of exchange rate movements on regulatory ratios.

Template UK CR10 has not been presented because the Society does not undertake specialised lending. Template UK CCR6 is not disclosed as the Society does not use credit derivatives to mitigate credit risk.

Template UK CQ7 has not been presented because the Society does not derecognise financial assets relating to possessed properties and therefore does not recognise these properties on the balance sheet.

As the Society holds no instruments in any insurance undertaking, template UK INS1 has been excluded. Template UK INS2 is not presented because the Society is not considered to be a financial conglomerate.

LOCATION AND VERIFICATION

These disclosures have been verified internally, reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Society's Board and were published on the Society's website on 05 March 2026. The disclosures are not subject to external audit and do not form part of the Society's statutory financial statements.

ATTESTATION BY BOARD MEMBER

I confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, the Society's Pillar 3 disclosures for the quarter ended 31 December 2025 comply with the Disclosure CRR Part of the PRA Rulebook and have been prepared in accordance with the Society's internal control framework.

Tom Ranger

Chief Financial Officer

ANNEX I : KEY METRICS AND OVERVIEW OF RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS

UK OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

		a	b	c
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		31/12/2025	30/09/2025	31/12/2025
		£m	£m	£m
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	20,484.4	20,439.2	1,638.8
2	Of which the standardised approach	20,484.4	20,439.2	1,638.8
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach			
4	Of which slotting approach			
UK 4a	Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach			
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach			
6	Counterparty credit risk – CCR	115.7	129.0	9.3
7	Of which the standardised approach	33.3	34.4	2.7
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)			
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	1.5	1.7	0.1
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment – CVA	77.3	83.5	6.2
9	Of which other CCR	3.6	9.3	0.3
15	Settlement risk	–	–	–
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	91.5	87.8	7.3
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach			
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	91.5	87.8	7.3
19	Of which SEC-SA approach			
UK 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction			
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	–	–	–
21	Of which the standardised approach	–	–	–
22	Of which IMA	–	–	–
UK 22a	Large exposures	–	–	–
23	Operational risk	1,673.3	1,632.4	133.9
UK 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	–	–	–
UK 23b	Of which standardised approach	1,673.3	1,632.4	133.9
UK 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	–	–	–
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Total	22,365.0	22,288.3	1,789.2

Where values are not required to be reported, owing to the size of YBS or other reasons, cells have been left blank

Where reporting is required but there is nothing to report, cells show zero.

UK KM1 – Key metrics template

		a	b	c	d	e
		31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	4,195.7	4,054.6	4,058.5	3,919.7	3,913.0
2	Tier 1 capital	4,195.7	4,054.6	4,058.5	3,919.7	3,913.0
3	Total capital	4,337.5	4,209.6	4,226.7	4,100.9	4,108.5
Risk-weighted exposure amounts						
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	22,365.0	22,288.3	21,905.8	21,754.8	21,673.5
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.8%	18.2%	18.5%	18.0%	18.1%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.8%	18.2%	18.5%	18.0%	18.1%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	19.4%	18.9%	19.3%	18.9%	19.0%
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
UK 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
UK 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
UK 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
12 ^[1]	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.4%	10.9%	11.3%	10.9%	11.0%
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	60,060.8	60,151.4	58,724.6	58,941.4	59,035.1
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	7.0%	6.7%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements						
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)					
14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)					
14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)					
14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)					
14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)					

UK KM1 – Key metrics template (continued)

		a	b	c	d	e
		31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Liquidity Coverage Ratio						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value – average)	12,777.3	12,850.3	12,656.5	12,159.2	11,401.0
UK 16a	Cash outflows – Total weighted value	6,094.2	6,364.6	6,594.8	6,827.4	6,925.5
UK 16b	Cash inflows – Total weighted value	303.3	308.0	361.8	438.2	488.5
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	5,790.9	6,056.6	6,233.1	6,389.2	6,437.0
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	221.1%	212.9%	203.7%	190.8%	177.1%
Net Stable Funding Ratio						
18	Total available stable funding	60,169.3	59,540.6	58,712.8	58,118.2	57,233.3
19	Total required stable funding	39,083.0	38,943.2	38,589.2	38,536.4	38,275.3
20	NSFR ratio (%)	154.0%	152.9%	152.1%	150.8%	149.5%

Where values are not required to be reported, owing to the size of YBS or other reasons, cells have been left blank.

Where reporting is required but there is nothing to report, cells show zero.

^[1] Row 12 reflects the CET1 capital available to meet buffer requirements after deducting the minimum amount of CET1 capital required to meet Pillar 1 and Pillar 2A capital requirements. The minimum CET1 requirement is calculated as 56.25% of the 8% Pillar 1 requirement, adjusted for the extent to which Tier 2 capital is available to meet the total capital requirement. For the Society, the effective CET1 requirement is equivalent to the 8% Pillar 1 requirement less the recognised Tier 2 capital.

Liquidity values have been calculated as a simple average of the 12-month end observations preceding the end of each quarter.

Net stable funding values have been calculated based on a four-quarter rolling average of quarter end positions.

UK OVC – ICAAP information

(a) Approach to assessing the adequacy of the internal capital

The Society undertakes a review of its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) annually and produces a document to summarise the results of this review. This document informs the Board of the ongoing assessment of the risks faced by the Society, the steps in place to mitigate those risks, and the internal capital requirements of the Society now and in the future.

Within the ICAAP, the Society considers the key risks to which it is exposed, and the levels of capital and other financial resources that should be held to safeguard the interests of its members and depositors, particularly during times of stress.

The review process includes:

- Identification of the relevant risk categories for the Society.
- Establishment of separate work streams to consider each risk category in detail and to assess whether the ongoing management processes are adequate.
- Analysis of the risks within each work stream documented as updated individual risk assessments.
- Consideration of whether capital is an appropriate mitigant to the risk. Where this is deemed to be the case, capital requirements are calculated based on the results of stress testing for each risk category. Where capital is not deemed appropriate to mitigate a particular risk, alternative management actions are identified and described within the risk assessment.
- Approval of individual risk assessment documents by the relevant sponsor.
- Calculation of an appropriate PRA Buffer to absorb a “severe but plausible” economic stress event over the Society’s planning horizon, should such a scenario materialise; thereby ensuring minimum capital requirements are maintained.
- Documentation of the overall process and the associated governance.

The document is presented to Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Executive Risk Committee (ERC) before being presented to Board Risk Committee (BRC) (with whom ultimate responsibility lies) for their information, and challenge or approval.

(b) The result of the institution’s internal capital adequacy assessment process

The Society believes that it has adequate capital to remain above regulatory requirements after plausible stress with limited use of management actions.

The internal assessment is £0m; however, the Society utilises the credit risk IRB offset for Pillar 2A.

ANNEX III : RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

UK OVA – Institution risk management approach

(a) Risk statement approved by the management body

Risk is an inevitable part of business; it is inherent in everything we do. The role of management is to generate a positive return within the risk appetite set by the Board.

The Board sets and reviews annually a risk appetite consistent with achieving the Society's core purpose of providing Real Help with Real Life. The Board has policies and procedures in place to ensure the Society operates within the level of risk that has been set.

The Society manages risk through an Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF).

Our Enterprise Risk Management Framework ('ERMF')

We recognise that for the business to grow and achieve its commercial aspirations, effective risk management is essential. Our ERMF enables robust yet efficient risk management, which has an important and integral role in:

- Delivering our strategy within an appropriate culture
- Protecting against unplanned financial outcomes
- Being resilient to operational risks
- Protecting customers from poor outcomes and delivering good outcomes
- Demonstrating credibility to external stakeholders

The ERMF sets out the rules and approach to managing the Society's risk and supports a consistent and effective way of managing risk across the Group. The key elements of risk management cover the identification, assessment, management and monitoring of risk. The Board Risk Committee (BRC), a sub-committee of the Board, reviews and approves this annually, and it consists of:

- **The Risk Strategy** – supports the safe and sustainable delivery of the Society's strategy, with risk management integrated within the Society's Ambitious Culture
- **Risk Appetite** – set types and levels of risk the Society is willing to take to achieve its strategic objectives
- **Risk Methodology** – standardised processes to identify, assess, manage and monitor risks, including Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA)
- **Risk Reporting** – drives timely action, allows Executive and Board to focus on material risks, and enables better decisions
- **Risk Maturity Self-Assessment** – a structured and proportionate approach that drives continuous improvements in risk capabilities

These enterprise risk processes are supported by several key enablers and risk governance, including:

- **Risk Categorisation Model** – a comprehensive, efficient and effective risk categorisation model, which clearly captures the Society's principal risks
- **Risk Governance** – an efficient risk committee structure with clear accountabilities and alignment to the risk categorisation model, which drives effective decision making and appropriate focus on material risks
- **Risk Policy Framework** – ensures coverage for each risk and sets minimum standards and key controls for managing risks within both risk appetite and regulatory requirements
- **Compliance Framework** – ensures colleagues are clear who is accountable for identifying, implementing, advising and providing oversight of regulatory compliance
- **Three Lines of Defence Framework and Oversight Methodology** – clearly delineated accountabilities for day-to-day risk management, oversight and assurance to enable efficient organisational design and effective risk management

The Society operates a three lines of defence approach for managing risk, which seeks to differentiate between those:

- With direct responsibility for the management and control of risk
- With responsibility for defining the ERMF, communicating requirements and independently monitoring adherence through oversight activity on behalf of the Board
- Providing an independent and objective opinion to the Board on the adequacy and functioning of the system of internal control.

A summary of these respective responsibilities is set out below:

First Line of Defence

The first line of defence consists of all colleagues who are responsible for ensuring that risk is managed and monitored effectively. Many colleagues also have additional responsibilities to:

- Act as owners of the risks relevant to their business function
- Identify and articulate the risks they are responsible for and maintain these within a risk register
- Assess risks and controls and determine if further actions are required
- Design and operate applicable key controls and develop and operate supplementary controls as necessary
- Direct policy, which sets out what colleagues can and cannot do.

The first line of defence is supported by local Divisional Risk committees who oversee specific risk categories or risk management activities.

Second Line of Defence

The second line is fulfilled by our Risk division, which defines our approach toward risk management and supports, coaches, facilitates, independently monitors, challenges, assesses compliance, reports and can provide an opinion on risk related matters where required.

This independent second line risk management function is responsible for ensuring that appropriate risk management and measurement techniques are used that are commensurate with the Group’s strategic aims, its appetite for risk, and the risks it faces at any time. The Risk Division ensures that the BRC receives a comprehensive programme of decision papers and reviews to ensure that it is fully sighted on such matters.

The Chief Risk Officer provides a formal update to the Board and to the BRC, via the Executive Risk Committee (ERC) on a quarterly basis, covering all areas of risk management. This includes routine reporting, emerging risks, the results of the Risk division’s independent oversight and additional issues that merit escalation. The Risk division is responsible for managing our regulatory relationships and for providing independent briefings and insights to the Board.

Third Line of Defence

The third line is fulfilled through the Internal Audit function. It independently assesses whether risks are adequately controlled, challenging the Executive Team to improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal controls. Internal Audit reports directly to the Audit Committee which is a Board committee and will provide an objective opinion on the adequacy and functioning of internal controls.

(b) Information on the risk governance structure for each type of risk

During 2025, our risk agenda was shaped by an uncertain geopolitical and economic backdrop, with attention focused on maintaining strong capital and liquidity positions while strengthening our operational resilience. Our risk strategy delivered improvements to financial crime controls, enhanced cyber and technology safeguards in response to an elevated external threat environment and the continued embedding of the principles of Consumer Duty to ensure consistently good outcomes for customers. The Society’s Governance, Risk and Control programme also delivered several improvements to key Risk Management capabilities in 2025, and these actions collectively reinforced the Society’s resilience and risk management framework throughout the year.

Risk	Description	Risk Committee ¹
Strategic risk	The risk that the Society is unable to achieve its strategic objectives due to poor business decisions, improper execution of decisions, or external events.	Board Risk Committee (BRC)
Credit Risk	The risk that Retail or Commercial borrowers fail to meet their financial obligations to the Society as they fall due, resulting in higher-than-expected losses.	Retail Credit Risk Committee Commercial Lending Credit Risk Committee Executive Risk Committee (ERC)
Financial Risk	The risk of the Society having inadequate savings, cash flow or capital to meet current or future requirements as they fall due.	Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) Executive Committee
Model risk	The risk of adverse consequences arising from model errors and inappropriate use of model outputs to inform business decisions, resulting in losses, non-compliance and/or reputational damage	Model Risk Committee (MRC) Executive Risk Committee (ERC)
Operational risk	The risk of loss, damage, or disruption due to inadequate or failed internal processes, systems or people and external events. Operational risk includes cyber, people and third-party risk.	Operational Risk Committee (ORC) Executive Risk Committee (ERC)
Conduct risk	The risk that the Society fails to deliver good customer outcomes and/or negatively impacts market integrity. Resulting in customer harm, non-compliance, reputational damage and financial loss.	Conduct Risk Committee Executive Risk Committee (ERC)
Change risk	The risk that the Society mismanages strategic & operational change due to ineffective prioritisation, scoping, definition, implementation, or lack of business readiness. Resulting in failure to meet strategic objectives, regulatory requirements, or customer & employee needs; business disruption; and inefficient use of resources	Operational Risk Committee (ORC) Executive Risk Committee (ERC)
People risk	The risk that the Society fails to attract, manage, retain and motivate a diverse, inclusive and appropriately skilled workforce. Resulting in operational disruption, non-compliance with labour laws, lack of engagement, undue focus on short-term goals/ excessive risk taking and reputational damage.	People Risk Committee (PRC) Executive Risk Committee (ERC)

¹ Whilst individual risks are managed at management committees, the BRC provides oversight across all risks across the Society.

(c) Declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of the risk management arrangements

The Board monitors the Society’s risk management and internal control systems, the operation of which are delegated to the BRC, and carries out an annual review of their effectiveness. Liquidity and capital positions are sufficient and above regulatory requirements.

(d) The scope and nature of risk disclosure and/or measurement systems

Risk is overseen through structured measurement and monitoring processes, including the use of Board Limits, Key Risk Indicators, management information (MI), and the outcomes of essential annual activities such as Stress Testing. These tools help assess the Society’s current position relative to its risk appetites and indicate whether action is needed or where capacity exists to undertake further activity.

The consolidated risk position, derived from these measures, is reported to the Society’s key committees, enabling leaders to understand the overall risk profile and take appropriate decisions. The Society also reviews wider MI, including emerging risk updates, Internal Audit outputs, and reports on risk events. All risk events are logged and managed within the Society’s risk management system.

(e) The main features of risk disclosure and measurement systems

The Society’s ERMF is supported by structured and embedded risk reporting and measurement systems that enable robust yet efficient risk management across the organisation. The ERMF provides a consistent approach to identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing risk, ensuring colleagues understand their roles and responsibilities and enhancing the quality of decision making.

In 2025, the Society launched a new industry standard risk platform, progressively consolidating core enterprise risk processes and data into a single system. This platform strengthens the consistency and effectiveness of risk management and provides enhanced analysis and reporting capabilities across all material risk categories.

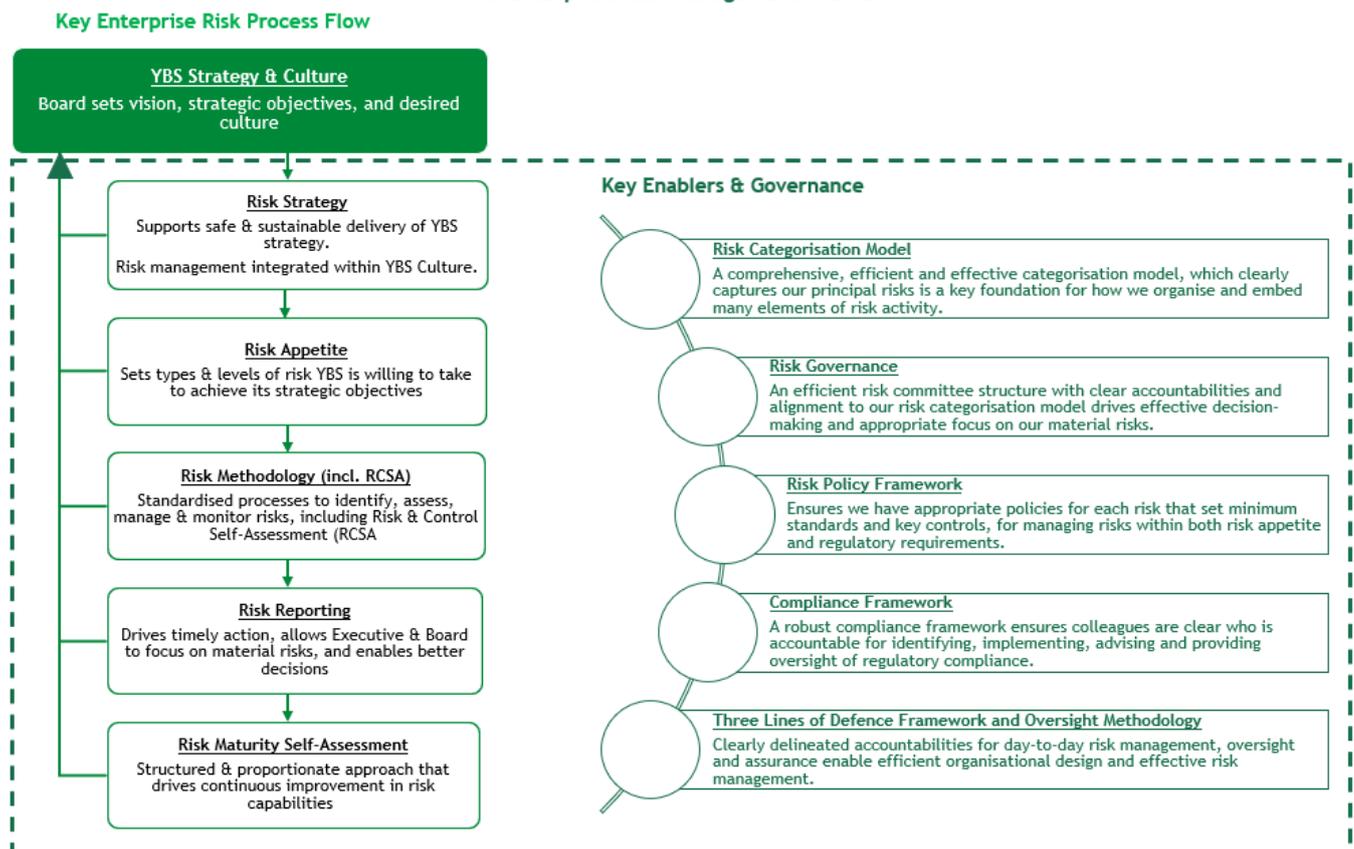
Risk reporting and measurement are further supported through the Society’s Three Lines of Defence model, as outlined in section (a) above.

These systems and structures ensure that risk information is timely, accurate and comprehensive, enabling effective oversight through the Society’s governance framework, including the Board, Board Risk Committee and Executive Risk Committee. This supports the Society in protecting against unplanned financial outcomes, delivering good outcomes for members and maintaining credibility with external stakeholders.

(f) Strategies and processes to manage risks for each separate category of risk

The ERMF supports a consistent approach to managing risk across the Society and helps ensure that everyone understands their role. A robust and embedded framework enhances decision making and leads to improved business performance. It provides an overview of how risk is to be managed and signposts where to find more detail in the underlying sub-frameworks and processes. It comprises:

The Enterprise Risk Management Framework



(g) Strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks, and monitor the effectiveness thereof

The Board has ultimate responsibility for establishing strategies and processes for the management of risk. It delegates much of the responsibility for implementation and monitoring to the BRC, whilst retaining oversight. The strategies are embedded into the operation of the functional areas of the business and are summarised below.

Risk	Description	Principal mitigation
Strategic risk	The risk that the Society is unable to achieve its strategic objectives due to poor business decisions, improper execution of decisions, or external events.	We mitigate risks relating to the business environment and our strategic choices through horizon scanning, corporate planning, scenario analysis and stress testing, and ongoing monitoring and reporting activity.
Credit Risk	The risk that Retail or Commercial borrowers fail to meet their financial obligations to the Society as they fall due, resulting in higher-than-expected losses.	We set a stress-tested risk appetite for retail and commercial lending activities which manages exposure to higher risk lending areas, and monitors adherence to this.
Financial risk	The risk of the Society having inadequate savings, cash flow or capital to meet current or future requirements as they fall due.	Financial risks are mitigated through a conservative treasury approach focused on maintaining strong liquidity and disciplined capital management, supported by robust oversight and controls.
Funding and liquidity risk	The risk of having inadequate cash flow to meet current or future requirements and expectations.	We set a stress-tested risk appetite and monitor our positions against this. We operate a diversified funding base, primarily through retail savings, supported by a strong wholesale funding franchise.
Market risk	The risk to the Society's earnings or the value of its assets and liabilities due to changes in external market rates.	We adopt a low-risk approach to market risk, and stress test all positions against a range of scenarios.
Capital risk	The risk that the Society is not able to meet regulatory capital requirements or deliver on its strategic plans due to insufficient capital resources.	We maintain a stress-tested capital risk appetite and regularly stress test its positions against severe scenarios.
Model risk	The risk of adverse consequences arising from model errors and inappropriate use of model outputs to inform business decisions, resulting in losses, non-compliance and/or reputational damage	We operate a Model Risk Management Maturity framework which includes monitoring of model suitability and performance within agreed risk appetite.
Operational risk	The risk of loss, damage, or disruption due to inadequate or failed internal processes, systems or people and external events. Operational risk includes cyber, people and third-party risk.	We operate an internal control framework in line with the Board risk appetite and monitor adherence through our three lines of defence model.
Conduct risk	The risk that the Society fails to deliver good customer outcomes and/or negatively impacts market integrity. Resulting in customer harm, non-compliance, reputational damage and financial loss.	We operate an internal control framework in line with the Board risk appetite and monitor adherence through our three lines of defence model.

UK OVB – Disclosure on governance arrangements

(a) The number of directorships held by members of the management body

The number of directorships held by Executive and Non-Executive Directors are shown below.

Name	Appointments	Type of Directorship	Article 91(3) and (4) of Directive (EU) 2013/36 1 (CRD)	Total Directorships
Annemarie Durbin (Board Chair)	Yorkshire Building Society	Chair of the Board	2 Non-Executive	2
	Persimmon Plc	Non-Executive Director		
Guy Bainbridge (stepped down from the Board 31.12.2025)	Yorkshire Building Society	Non-Executive Director	3 Non-Executive	5
	ICE Clear Europe Limited	Non-Executive Director		
	Manulife Financial Corporation	Non-Executive Director		
	The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company 71-72 Oakley Street Limited	Non-Executive Director Director		
Peter Bole	Yorkshire Building Society	Non-Executive Director	1 Non-Executive	1
Elaine Bucknor	Yorkshire Building Society	Non-Executive Director	4 Non-Executive	4
	Hoptroff London Limited	Non-Executive Director		
	Currys Plc Reed Global Limited	Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director		
Angela Darlington	Yorkshire Building Society	Non-Executive Director	2 Non-Executive	3
	Rothesay Life Plc	Non-Executive Director		
	Rothesay Limited	Non-Executive Director		
Debra Davies	Yorkshire Building Society	Non-Executive Director	4 Non-Executive	8
	AXA UK Plc	Non-Executive Director		
	AXA PPP Healthcare Limited	Non-Executive Director		
	AXA Insurance UK Plc	Non-Executive Director		
	Intruim AB (Sweden)	Non-Executive Director		
	Nomura International Plc	Non-Executive Director		
	Nomura Europe Holdings Nomura International Bank	Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director		
Mark Parsons	Yorkshire Building Society	Non-Executive Director	2 Non-Executive	3
	Fairstone Capital Group Limited (Registered in Jersey)	Non-Executive Director		
	Fairstone Private Wealth Limited	Non-Executive Director		
Janet Pope	Yorkshire Building Society	Non-Executive Director	2 Non-Executive	4
	CAF Bank Limited	Non-Executive Director		
	Foundation for Credit Counselling	Non-Executive Director		
	Department for Culture Media and Sport	Non-Executive Director		
Susan Allen	Yorkshire Building Society	Executive Director	1 Executive 1 Non-Executive	3
	Alzheimer's Society	Trustee		
	TheCityUK	Non-Executive Director		
Thomas Ranger	Yorkshire Building Society	Executive Director	1 Executive	3
	Accord Mortgages Ltd	Director		
	Norwich and Peterborough (LBS) Ltd	Director		

(b) The management body: recruitment policy, knowledge, skills and expertise

The Board is committed to maintaining the right composition now and in the future to provide effective oversight and support the delivery of our strategy and Purpose. The Board Governance and Nominations Committee works to ensure the Board and its Committees have the appropriate composition, diversity and skills mix.

The Committee ensures that effective succession plans are in place to manage Board continuity during periods of transition, especially for key roles. This includes planning for future Non-Executive Director recruitment to meet the Board’s ongoing and future skills needs.

The Committee uses a range of information sources to support its succession planning work, including:

- Directors complete a self-evaluation of their skills and experience for the Board Skills Matrix. The Committee uses this information to plan for succession and recruitment, ensuring the Board and its Committees have the necessary skills.
- The Board and Committee Membership and Key Non-Executive Director Roles document lists current Board Committee membership, outlines composition, and identifies any future needs.
- The Board Diversity Statement and Diversity Data demonstrate the Board’s commitments to inclusion and diversity.
- The Non-Executive Director Succession Timeline details appointment dates, terms of office and expected retirement dates for Non-Executive Directors, including succession plans for key roles.
- The Contingency Planning Procedure ensures the Committee has plans for unexpected circumstances outside normal succession planning.
- The Chief Officer and Critical Director Succession Plans give the Committee oversight of the senior talent pipeline and helps identify opportunities or risks.

The Board Governance and Nominations Committee leads the recruitment of new Non-Executive and Executive Directors on behalf of the Board ensuring robust recruitment and appointment processes are followed. All recruitment is undertaken taking account of succession plans and the current and future composition requirements of the Board and its Committees.

For each appointment, the Committee agrees a person specification setting out the key requirements for the role and a comprehensive recruitment process is completed, including formal interviews and meetings with key Board stakeholders as appropriate.

Details of the current membership of the management body (The Board) can be viewed on the Society’s website and in the Annual Report and Accounts of the year ending 31 December 2025.

(c) Diversity policy relating to the management body

We place great importance on having an inclusive and diverse Board and workforce generally. Our Board has agreed a Diversity Statement to support this ambition, which is reviewed by the Board Governance and Nominations Committee and approved by the Board each year. A summary of progress against the key aspects of the Statement is set out below:

Only candidate search and specialist recruitment agencies that have signed up to the Standard Voluntary Code of Conduct for Executive Search Firms will be used for the appointment of Directors, and we prefer to use those signed up to the Enhanced Code.

Korn Ferry was appointed to lead the search process for a Non-Executive Director in 2025. Korn Ferry has signed up to the Voluntary Code of Conduct for Executive Search Firms.

Nurole was appointed to lead a new search process in November 2025. Nurole has signed up to the Voluntary Code of Conduct for Executive Search Firms.

At least 40% of the Board should be women.

The percentage of women on the Board as at 31 December 2025 was 60% and exceeded the target.

Following Guy Bainbridge’s departure from the Board on 31 December 2025, the percentage of women on the Board as at 25 February 2026 is 67%.

At least one of the senior Board positions (Chair, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) or Senior Independent Director (SID) should be a woman.

As at 31 December 2025 (and as at 25 February 2026) both the Board Chair and Chief Executive positions were held by women and as such the target was met.

At least one member of the Board should be from an ethnic minority background excluding white ethnic groups (as set out in categories used by the Office for National Statistics).

There was one member of the Board from an ethnic minority background as at 31 December 2025 (and as at 25 February 2026) and, as such, the target is being met.

We will continue to work to further increase Board diversity in order to enhance our effectiveness. We want to embrace the talents of people from all backgrounds including those with differing characteristics, for example those who identify as LGBTQIA+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (or Questioning), Intersex and Asexual+), those with a disability, be that physical or hidden, and those from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

Our Board places great emphasis on ensuring its membership reflects diversity in its broadest sense. We consider demographics, skills, experience, race, age, gender, disability, educational and professional background, and other relevant personal attributes. An initial assessment of social mobility and our Board’s composition aligned broadly with the broader colleague base of our Society. It is also recognised that there are various other aspects of non-visible diversity on our Board.

By maintaining a balance of these factors, the Board can provide the range of perspectives, insights and challenge needed to support good decision making.

The Board Governance and Nominations Committee regularly reviews the composition of the Board to ensure that it has the balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge through its diverse composition to remain effective.

Diverse talent pipelines

As part of its role, the Committee oversees senior leadership succession plans and the diversity of the talent pool for future vacancies. Strong progress has been made in relation to gender, however, more work is needed in relation to ethnic diversity which will remain a focus going forward.

We have signed the HM Treasury’s Women in Finance Charter and are committed to improving gender balance, particularly at senior levels in our organisation. For further information, we had the following percentages of women colleagues at 31 December 2025 (and for comparison 2024):

Name	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Executive Committee The Leadership Team immediately below our Board (as set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code)	37.5%	28.6%
Senior Managers Our colleagues in roles Grade E and above (excluding G) (in accordance with our commitments under the Women in Finance Charter)	48.1%	47.3%
All Colleagues	59.1%	59.7%

(d) Existence of separate risk committee and frequency of meetings

The Board delegates certain matters to Committees, to assist them in delivering against their responsibilities in key areas, bringing a greater focus and making recommendations on those areas assigned to them. The Board Risk Committee (BRC) oversees the Society’s risk management framework and assists the Board by providing an enterprise-wide perspective on all risk matters. It usually meets four times a year but will meet more frequently when the need arises.

The BRC met seven times in 2025 and considered all the matters relating to its responsibilities, as summarised in its terms of reference. A key development during the year has been that in addition to the formal meetings of the Committee, each quarter the BRC reconvenes during the wider Board meeting, so that oversight of key risk items can be considered by the full Board.

A wide range of topics were considered throughout the year, including:

- Approved the Society’s enterprise risk management framework.
- Reviewed and recommended the Board approve the ‘tier 1’ risk appetite exposure limits for 2026 and oversaw compliance with those agreed previously for 2025.*
- Received the Chief Risk Officer’s quarterly report and view of the Society’s principal risks.
- Monitored the progress of the second line of defence’s oversight plan including its key findings.
- Reviewed and recommended the Board approve the scenarios and results of the 2025 internal liquidity adequacy assessment (ILAAP) and internal capital adequacy assessment processes (ICAAP).*
- Reviewed the scenarios for, and results of, the Society’s reverse stress tests.*
- Considered the Society’s approach to the 2025 Recovery Plan.
- Monitored the Society’s compliance with the resolvability assessment framework.
- Reviewed and recommended the Board approve the Society’s annual operational resilience self-assessment, and monitored progress of the work to comply with the operational resilience rules.
- Reviewed the annual report from the Society’s Money Laundering Reporting Officer.
- Monitored progress of the Society’s Governance, Risk and Control transformation programme.

* denotes items considered by the full Board during the Reconvened BRC.

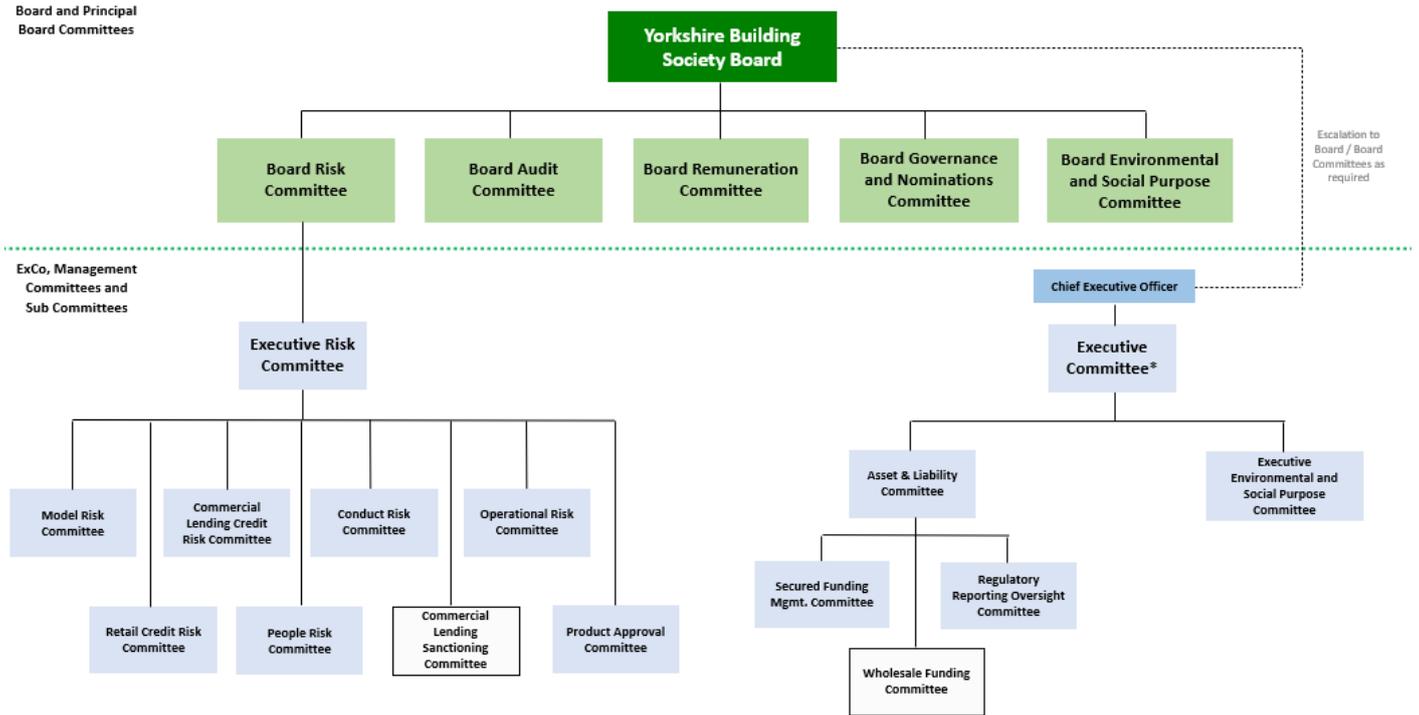
More detail can be found in the Society’s Annual Report and Accounts for the year ending 31 December 2025.

(e) The flow of risk information to the management body

The Board is ultimately responsible for the effective management of risk. The approval of risk appetite and certain risk management policies are amongst a number of specific areas which are matters reserved for the Board. The BRC is a Board Committee that oversees, on behalf of the Board, the key risks inherent in the business and the system of internal control necessary to manage such risks, presenting its findings to the Board.

At its regular meetings, the BRC considers the Chief Risk Officer’s report. This draws attention to the principal and emerging risk facing the Society. When considered appropriate, certain members of the Leadership Team are invited to attend, where their specialist knowledge will assist the Committee in discharging its duties. Following each meeting, the Chair of the BRC provides regular updates to the Board on matters considered by the Committee.

The Group’s Board and senior management committee structure is illustrated below, with the committees most directly involved with risk management governance highlighted. This gives a clear representation of the flow of risk information through the Society to the Board.



*Supports the CEO in the day-to-day management of the Society

ANNEX V : SCOPE OF APPLICATION

UK LI1 – Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

	a	b	Carrying values of items					g
			c	d	e	f	g	
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds	
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Breakdown by asset class according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements								
1	Cash and balances with the Bank of England	6,043.6	6,043.6	6,043.6	–	–	–	
2	Loans and advances to credit institutions	363.7	363.7	363.7	–	–	–	
3	Debt securities	7,136.9	7,136.9	6,221.6	–	915.3	–	
4	Loans and advances to customers	51,893.8	51,893.8	51,893.8	–	–	–	
5	Fair value adjustment for hedged risk on loans and advances to customers	22.1	22.1	22.1	–	–	–	
6	Derivative financial instruments	678.9	678.9	–	678.9	–	–	
7	Investments	0.8	0.8	0.8	–	–	–	
8	Intangible assets	15.0	15.0	–	–	–	15.0	
9	Investment properties	11.9	11.9	11.9	–	–	–	
10	Property held for sale	1.4	1.4	1.4	–	–	–	
11	Property, plant and equipment	89.7	89.7	89.7	–	–	–	
12	Current tax assets	5.7	5.7	5.7	–	–	–	
13	Deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	
14	Retirement benefit surplus	28.2	28.2	–	–	–	28.2	
15	Other assets	38.6	32.9	32.9	–	–	–	
13	Total assets	66,330.3	66,324.6	64,687.2	678.9	915.3	43.2	
Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements								

UK LI1 – Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories (continued)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items				
				Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Shares	52,913.7	52,913.7	–	–	–	–	52,913.7
2	Amounts owed to credit institutions	336.9	336.9	–	–	–	–	336.9
3	Other deposits	1,508.7	1,508.7	–	–	–	–	1,508.7
4	Debt securities in issue	5,425.2	5,425.2	–	–	–	–	5,425.2
5	Derivative financial instruments	286.0	286.0	–	286.0	–	–	–
6	Current tax liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Deferred tax liabilities	22.7	22.7	–	–	–	–	22.7
8	Other liabilities	86.2	86.2	–	–	–	–	86.2
9	Retirement benefit obligations	7.5	7.5	–	–	–	–	7.5
10	Provisions	2.4	2.4	–	–	–	–	2.4
11	Subordinated liabilities	1,472.4	1,472.4	–	–	–	–	1,472.4
12	Fair value adjustment for hedged risk on shares	27.3	27.3	–	–	–	–	27.3
13	Total liabilities	62,089.0	62,089.0	–	286.0	–	–	61,803.0

UK LI2 – Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

		a	b	c	d	e
		Total	Items subject to			
			Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Assets carrying value amount under the scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	66,281.4	64,687.2	915.3	678.9	–
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	286.0	–	–	286.0	–
3	Total net amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation	65,995.4	64,687.2	915.3	392.9	–
4	Off-balance-sheet amounts	2,886.1	2,886.1	–	–	
5	Differences in valuations	–	–	–	–	
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	–	–	–	–	
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	–	–	–	–	
8	Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)	(360.0)	(360.0)	–	–	
9	Differences due to credit conversion factors	(2,329.4)	(2,329.4)	–	–	
10	Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer	–	–	–	–	
11	Other differences	(95.9)	(669.6)	–	573.7	
12	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	66,096.2	64,214.3	915.3	966.6	–

UK LI3 – Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Equity method	Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	
Accord Mortgages Limited	Full consolidation	X					Mortgage lending
BCS Loans & Mortgages Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Brass No.8 Mortgage Holdings Limited*	Full consolidation	X					Holding Co. for SPV
Brass No.8 PLC*	Full consolidation	X					SPV
Brass No.9 Mortgage Holdings Limited	Full consolidation	X					Holding Co. for SPV
Brass No.9 PLC	Full consolidation	X					SPV
Brass No.10 Mortgage Holdings Limited	Full consolidation	X					Holding Co. for SPV
Brass No.10 PLC	Full consolidation	X					SPV
Brass No.11 Mortgage Holdings Limited	Full consolidation	X					Holding Co. for SPV
Brass No.11 PLC	Full consolidation	X					SPV
White Rose Master Issuer PLC	Full consolidation	X					Holding Co. for SPV
White Rose Master Holdings Limited	Full consolidation	X					SPV
Chelsea Mortgage Services Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Norwich and Peterborough (LBS) Limited	Full consolidation	X					Mortgage finance
Tombac No.3 Mortgage Holdings Limited	Full consolidation	X					Holding Co. for SPV
Tombac No.3 PLC	Full consolidation	X					SPV
YBS Covered Bonds Finance (Holdings) Limited	Full consolidation	X					Holding Co. for SPV
YBS Covered Bonds Finance Limited	Full consolidation	X					Liquidation vehicle for SPV
YBS Group Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
YBS Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
YBS Pension Trustees Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Building Society	Full consolidation	X					Credit Institution
Yorkshire Building Society Covered Bonds LLP	Full consolidation	X					SPV
Yorkshire Direct Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Group Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Insurance Services Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Key Services Limited	Full consolidation				X		Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Life Assurance Services Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Mortgage Services Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Personal Financial Services Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Property Services Limited	Full consolidation	X					Small and Dormant
Yorkshire Services Limited	Full consolidation				X		Small and Dormant

* in liquidation

** incorporated during the year

Dissolved during the year:

Norwich and Peterborough Insurance Brokers Limited

UK LIA – Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

(a) Differences between columns (a) and (b) in template UK LI1

The difference between columns (a) and (b) in template UK LI1 relates to the subsidiaries Yorkshire Key Services Limited and Yorkshire Services Limited which are not included within the regulatory scope of consolidation.

(b) Main sources of differences between accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation in template UK LI2

The amounts considered for regulatory purposes shown in template UK LI2 differ from the carrying values under the regulatory scope of consolidation for the following key reasons:

- Off-balance sheet amounts have been included in line with CRR article 111, as shown in row 4 of UK LI2, utilising applicable credit conversion factors, which are shown in row 9;
- Differences due to the application of Credit Risk Mitigation techniques are shown in row 8;
- Other differences, shown in row 11, are relatively small and relate primarily to regulatory add-ons to carrying values, in line with the UK CRR.

UK LIB – Other qualitative information on the scope of application

(a) Impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or to the repayment of liabilities within the group

With the exception of the Group's Securitisation vehicles (including the Group's Covered Bond vehicles), whose assets and liabilities are not immediately available to other Group members, there are no known or anticipated material impediments, either legal or practical, to the transfer of own funds or repayment of liabilities within the Group.

(b) Subsidiaries not included in the consolidation with own funds less than required

Two small dormant companies (Yorkshire Key Services Limited and Yorkshire Services Ltd) fall outside the regulatory scope of consolidation, as shown in UK LI3. Neither of these has any requirement for own funds.

(c) Use of derogation referred to in Article 7 CRR or individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9 CRR

The Society applied for, and was granted, permission to use the Individual Consolidation Method in accordance with Article 9 (CRR), in respect of:

- (1) Norwich and Peterborough (LBS) Limited
- (2) Accord Mortgages Limited

(d) Amount by which actual own funds are less than required in all subsidiaries not included in consolidation

Not applicable.

ANNEX VII : OWN FUNDS

UK CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		£m	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	–	
	of which: Instrument type 1		
	of which: Instrument type 2		
	of which: Instrument type 3		
2	Retained earnings	4,011.7	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(51.6)	
UK-3a	Funds for general banking risk	–	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	–	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	–	
UK-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	275.5	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	4,235.6	(d)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(7.6)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(15.0)	(a)
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	–	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	3.0	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	–	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	–	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	–	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(20.3)	(b)
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	–	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	–	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	–	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	–	
UK-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	–	
UK-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	–	
UK-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	–	
UK-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	–	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	–	

UK CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		£m	
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (negative amount)	–	
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	–	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	–	
UK-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	–	
UK-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	–	
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	–	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)	–	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(39.9)	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	4,195.7	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	–	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	–	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	–	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1 as described in Article 486(3) CRR	–	
UK-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	–	
UK-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	–	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	–	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	–	
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	–	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	–	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	–	
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	–	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	–	
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	–	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	–	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	–	
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	–	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	4,195.7	

UK CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		£m	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	141.8	(c)
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR	–	
UK-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
UK-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	–	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	–	
50	Credit risk adjustments	–	
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	141.8	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	–	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	–	
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	–	
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	–	
UK-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	–	
UK-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	–	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	–	
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	141.8	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	4,337.5	
60	Total Risk exposure amount	22,365.0	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	18.8%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	18.8%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	19.4%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	9.0%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	2.0%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.0%	
UK-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	0.0%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)"	11.4%	

UK CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds (continued)

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		£m	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	–	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	–	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	–	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	–	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	–	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach		

(b) Defined-benefit pension asset equals the retirement benefit assets on the balance sheet net of associated deferred tax liabilities.

(c) Includes subordinated notes eligible as Tier 2 capital.

All capital ratios are calculated in a manner consistent with the basis laid down in CRR.

UK CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		As at period end	As at period end	
		£m	£m	
Assets – Breakdown by asset class according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Cash and balances with the Bank of England	6,043.6	6,043.6	
2	Loans and advances to credit institutions	363.7	363.7	
3	Debt securities	7,136.9	7,136.9	
4	Loans and advances to customers	51,893.8	51,893.8	
5	Fair value adjustment for hedged risk on loans and advances to customers	22.1	22.1	
6	Derivative financial instruments	678.9	678.9	
7	Investments	0.8	0.8	
8	Intangible assets	15.0	15.0	(a)
9	Investment properties	11.9	11.9	
10	Property held for sale	1.4	1.4	
11	Property, plant and equipment	89.7	89.7	
12	Current tax assets	5.7	5.7	
13	Deferred tax assets	–	–	
14	Retirement benefit surplus	28.2	28.2	(b)
15	Other assets	38.6	32.9	
16	Total assets	66,330.3	66,324.6	
Liabilities – Breakdown by liability class according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Shares	52,913.7	52,913.7	
2	Amounts owed to credit institutions	336.9	336.9	
3	Other deposits	1,508.7	1,508.7	
4	Debt securities in issue	5,425.2	5,425.2	
5	Derivative financial instruments	286.0	286.0	
6	Current tax liabilities	–	–	
7	Deferred tax liabilities	22.7	22.7	(b)
8	Other liabilities	86.2	86.2	
9	Retirement benefit obligations	7.5	7.5	
10	Provisions	2.4	2.4	
11	Subordinated liabilities	1,472.4	1,472.4	(c)
12	Fair value adjustment for hedged risk on shares	27.3	27.3	
13	Total liabilities	62,089.0	62,089.0	
Shareholders' Equity				
1	Member's interest and equity	4,241.3	4,235.6	
2	Total shareholders' equity	4,241.3	4,235.6	(d)

UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – Tier 2

		Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
1	Issuer	Yorkshire Building Society (WXDOEHQRPI7HKN315T57)
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS1681849300
2a	Public or private placement	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
Regulatory treatment		
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	£262.4m
8a	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	£141.8m
8b	Amount recognised in MREL but not eligible for regulatory capital	£120.6m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	£300.0m
UK-9a	Issue price	99.389
UK-9b	Redemption price	100
10	Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	13-Sep-17
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	13-Sep-28
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	13/09/2027, no contingent call dates and redemption amount in full at par
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
Coupons / dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	3.375%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
UK-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory
UK-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory

UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – Tier 2 (continued)

		Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Yes
32	If write-down, full or partial	Under the UK Banking Act 2009 (the “Banking Act”), substantial powers are granted to HM Treasury, the PRA, the FCA and the Bank of England (together, the “Authorities”) as part of a special resolution regime (the “SRR”). The Banking Act contains a capital write-down tool which enables (and, if the institution enters into resolution, requires) the relevant Authorities permanently to write-down, or convert into common equity tier 1 instruments (which, in the case of the Issuer, could be core capital deferred shares), any Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments (including Subordinated Notes issued under the Programme) at the point of non-viability of the relevant entity and before or together with the exercise of any stabilisation power
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanently
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory
UK-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	The Subordinated Notes rank junior to the Senior Non-Preferred Notes which rank Junior to the Senior Preferred Notes, which, in turn, rank junior to those of the Issuer’s obligations which are by law given priority over its Senior Preferred Notes, including its retail member deposits
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior Non-Preferred
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	https://www.ybs.co.uk/your-society/treasury/funding-programmes# Medium term notes > Final Terms > Final Terms 2028 Tier 2 – (XS1681849300)

UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – SNP (Table 1 of 2)

		Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format	Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
1	Issuer	Yorkshire Building Society (WXDOEHQRPI7HKN315T57)	Yorkshire Building Society (WXDOEHQRPI7HKN315T57)
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS2385755835	XS2467494774
2a	Public or private placement	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English	English
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes
Regulatory treatment			
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	£229.3m	£285.2m
8a	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	–	–
8b	Amount recognised in MREL but not eligible for regulatory capital	£229.3m	£285.2m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	£250.0m	£300.0m
UK-9a	Issue price	99.186	100
UK-9b	Redemption price	100	100
10	Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	15-Sep-21	11-Apr-22
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	15-Sep-29	11-Oct-30
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A	N/A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	15/09/2028, no contingent call dates and redemption amount in full at par	11/10/2029, no contingent call dates and redemption amount in full at par
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A
Coupons / dividends			
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	1.500%	3.511%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No

UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – SNP (Table 1 of 2 continued)

		Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format	Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
UK-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
UK-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	Yes	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Yes	Yes
32	If write-down, full or partial	<p>Under the UK Banking Act 2009 (the “Banking Act”), substantial powers are granted to HM Treasury, the PRA, the FCA and the Bank of England (together, the “Authorities”) as part of a special resolution regime (the “SRR”).</p> <p>The Banking Act contains a capital write-down tool which enables (and, if the institution enters into resolution, requires) the relevant Authorities permanently to write-down, or convert into common equity tier 1 instruments (which, in the case of the Issuer, could be core capital deferred shares), any Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments (including Subordinated Notes issued under the Programme) at the point of non-viability of the relevant entity and before or together with the exercise of any stabilisation power. Senior Non-Preferred Notes issued under the Programme may similarly be subject to the capital write-down tool, if used in combination with a resolution tool.</p>	<p>Under the UK Banking Act 2009 (the “Banking Act”), substantial powers are granted to HM Treasury, the PRA, the FCA and the Bank of England (together, the “Authorities”) as part of a special resolution regime (the “SRR”).</p> <p>The Banking Act contains a capital write-down tool which enables (and, if the institution enters into resolution, requires) the relevant Authorities permanently to write-down, or convert into common equity tier 1 instruments (which, in the case of the Issuer, could be core capital deferred shares), any Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments (including Subordinated Notes issued under the Programme) at the point of non-viability of the relevant entity and before or together with the exercise of any stabilisation power. Senior Non-Preferred Notes issued under the Programme may similarly be subject to the capital write-down tool, if used in combination with a resolution tool.</p>

UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – SNP (Table 1 of 2 continued)

		Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format	Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory	Statutory
UK-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	The Senior Non-Preferred notes rank junior to the Senior Preferred Notes, which, in turn, rank junior to those of the Issuer's obligations which are by law given priority over its Senior Preferred Notes, including its retail member deposits.	The Senior Non-Preferred notes rank junior to the Senior Preferred Notes, which, in turn, rank junior to those of the Issuer's obligations which are by law given priority over its Senior Preferred Notes, including its retail member deposits.
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior Preferred	Senior Preferred
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	https://www.ybs.co.uk/your-society/treasury/funding-programmes# Medium term notes > Final Terms > Final Terms – 1.50% 2028 – (XS2385755835)	https://www.ybs.co.uk/your-society/treasury/funding-programmes# Medium term notes > Final Terms > Final Terms – 3.511% 2029 – (XS2467494774)

UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – SNP (Table 2 of 2)

		Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format	Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
1	Issuer	Yorkshire Building Society (WXDOEHQRPI7HKN315T57)	Yorkshire Building Society (WXDOEHQRPI7HKN315T57)
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS2675692664	XS2619295202
2a	Public or private placement	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English	English
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes
Regulatory treatment			
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	£309.6m	£357.2m
8a	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	–	–
8b	Amount recognised in MREL but not eligible for regulatory capital	£309.6m	£357.2m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	£300.0m	£350.0m
UK-9a	Issue price	99.733	99.799
UK-9b	Redemption price	100	100
10	Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	12-Sep-23	15-May-23
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	12-Sep-27	15-Nov-28
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A	N/A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	12/09/2026, no contingent call dates and redemption amount in full at par	15/11/2027, no contingent call dates and redemption amount in full at par
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A
Coupons / dividends			
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	7.375%	6.375%

UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – SNP (Table 2 of 2 continued)

		Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format	Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
UK-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
UK-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	Yes	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Yes	Yes
32	If write-down, full or partial	<p>Under the UK Banking Act 2009 (the "Banking Act"), substantial powers are granted to HM Treasury, the PRA, the FCA and the Bank of England (together, the "Authorities") as part of a special resolution regime (the "SRR").</p> <p>The Banking Act contains a capital write-down tool which enables (and, if the institution enters into resolution, requires) the relevant Authorities permanently to write-down, or convert into common equity tier 1 instruments (which, in the case of the Issuer, could be core capital deferred shares), any Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments (including Subordinated Notes issued under the Programme) at the point of non-viability of the relevant entity and before or together with the exercise of any stabilisation power. Senior Non-Preferred Notes issued under the Programme may similarly be subject to the capital write-down tool, if used in combination with a resolution tool.</p>	<p>Under the UK Banking Act 2009 (the "Banking Act"), substantial powers are granted to HM Treasury, the PRA, the FCA and the Bank of England (together, the "Authorities") as part of a special resolution regime (the "SRR").</p> <p>The Banking Act contains a capital write-down tool which enables (and, if the institution enters into resolution, requires) the relevant Authorities permanently to write-down, or convert into common equity tier 1 instruments (which, in the case of the Issuer, could be core capital deferred shares), any Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments (including Subordinated Notes issued under the Programme) at the point of non-viability of the relevant entity and before or together with the exercise of any stabilisation power. Senior Non-Preferred Notes issued under the Programme may similarly be subject to the capital write-down tool, if used in combination with a resolution tool.</p>

UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments – SNP (Table 2 of 2 continued)

		Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format	Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory	Statutory
UK-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	The Senior Non-Preferred notes rank junior to the Senior Preferred Notes, which, in turn, rank junior to those of the Issuer's obligations which are by law given priority over its Senior Preferred Notes, including its retail member deposits.	The Senior Non-Preferred notes rank junior to the Senior Preferred Notes, which, in turn, rank junior to those of the Issuer's obligations which are by law given priority over its Senior Preferred Notes, including its retail member deposits.
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior Preferred	Senior Preferred
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	https://www.ybs.co.uk/your-society/treasury/funding-programmes# Medium term notes > Final Terms > Final Terms – 7.375% 2026 – (XS2675692664)	https://www.ybs.co.uk/your-society/treasury/funding-programmes# Medium term notes > Final Terms > Final Terms – 6.375% 2028 – (XS2619295202)

ANNEX IX : COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFERS

UK CCyB1 – Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

	a	b	c		d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate	
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk				Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total				
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	%
010	Breakdown by country:													
	United Kingdom	54,487.8	–	–	–	915.3	55,403.1	1,618.8	–	7.3	1,626.1	20,326.5	100.00	2.00
020	Total	54,487.8	–	–	–	915.3	55,403.1	1,618.8	–	7.3	1,626.1	20,326.5	100.00	

Non UK exposures constitute less than 2% of total credit exposures and are not material in the context of the countercyclical buffer requirement. Accordingly, they are reported within the UK total.

UK CCyB2 – Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

		a
		£m
1	Total risk exposure amount	22,365.0
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	2.00%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	447.3

ANNEX XI : LEVERAGE RATIO

UK LR1 – LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		^a Applicable amount
		£m
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	66,330.3
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(5.5)
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	–
4	(Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks)	(6,035.4)
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	–
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	–
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	–
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(175.0)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	(132.8)
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	567.0
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced tier 1 capital (leverage))	–
UK-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	–
UK-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	–
12	Other adjustments	(487.7)
13	Total exposure measure	60,060.8

UK LR2 – LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		a	b
		Leverage ratio exposures	
		31/12/2025	30/06/2025
		£m	£m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	65,415.0	64,613.6
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	–	–
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(164.5)	(159.1)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	–	–
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	–	–
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage))	(39.9)	(41.4)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	65,210.6	64,413.2
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	102.5	46.3
UK-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	–	–
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	115.4	122.1
UK-9a	Derogation for derivatives: potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	–	–
UK-9b	Exposure determined under the original exposure method	–	–
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	–	–
UK-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	–	–
UK-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original exposure method)	–	–
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	–	–
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	–	–
13	Total derivatives exposures	217.9	168.4
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	233.5	534.8
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(133.1)	(534.8)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	0.3	2.7
UK-16a	Derogation for SFTs: counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 of the CRR	–	–
17	Agent transaction exposures	–	–
UK-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposures)	–	–
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures	100.7	2.7
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	2,886.1	2,839.0
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(2,319.2)	(2,288.7)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage) and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	–	–
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	567.0	550.2
Excluded exposures			
UK-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	–	–
UK-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR (on- and off- balance sheet))	–	–
UK-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	–	–
UK-22k	(Total exempted exposures)	–	–

UK LR2 – LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure (continued)

		a	b
		Leverage ratio exposures	
		31/12/2025	30/06/2025
		£m	£m
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital (leverage)	4,195.7	4,058.5
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	66,096.2	65,134.5
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	(6,035.4)	(6,410.0)
UK-24b	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	60,060.8	58,724.6
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	7.0%	6.9%
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	7.0%	6.9%
UK-25b	Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%)	7.0%	6.9%
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	6.3%	6.2%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.25%	3.25%
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements – leverage ratio buffers			
27	Leverage ratio buffer (%)		
UK-27a	Of which: G-SII or O-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (%)		
UK-27b	Of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)		
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements – disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable		
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables		
UK-31	Average total exposure measure including claims on central banks		
UK-32	Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks		
UK-33	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks		
UK-34	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks		

Where values are not required to be reported, owing to the size of YBS or other reasons, cells have been left blank.

UK LR3 – LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		a
		Leverage ratio exposures
		£m
UK-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	65,250.5
UK-2	Trading book exposures	
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	65,250.5
UK-4	Covered bonds	1,851.0
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	9,210.6
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	595.7
UK-7	Institutions	607.1
UK-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	51,301.2
UK-9	Retail exposures	–
UK-10	Corporates	–
UK-11	Exposures in default	602.0
UK-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	1,082.9

UK LRA – Disclosure of LR qualitative information

(a) Processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage

The nature of the Society's business leads to a relatively stable leverage ratio. The balance sheet is predominantly composed of prime residential mortgage lending, which tends to remain stable over the medium to long term and therefore reduces the likelihood of significant fluctuations in leverage exposure. While the leverage ratio is primarily driven by the size and composition of total exposures, it is also influenced by movements in capital resources. Continued profitability and the associated accumulation of retained earnings support the stability of the leverage ratio; however, a sustained reduction in profitability could moderate the pace of capital generation and, in turn, place downward pressure on the ratio even if balance sheet growth remained unchanged.

Monitoring of the leverage ratio forms an integral part of the Society's capital planning and its risk management processes. Monthly review meetings, consider movements in leverage ratio by assessing underlying drivers of tier 1 capital (numerator) and leverage exposures alongside a comparison of actual values projections. ALCO and the Board ensure that the Society's activities would not cause the leverage ratio to move outside pre-approved limits and triggers set by the Board.

The ICAAP also ensures a close monitoring of leverage, and an assessment against the risk of excessive leverage, as set out in the respective documentation. Within the ICAAP, frequent forecasting and stress testing allows for different scenarios to be anticipated and examined. Corrective actions will be taken if appropriate.

(b) Factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period

The leverage ratio (excluding claims on central banks) saw a slight increase from 6.9% at June 2025 to 7.0% at December 2025.

Year-on-year the leverage ratio increased from 6.6% at December 2024 to 7.0% at December 2025. This improvement was primarily driven by an increase in CET1 resources over the year, reflecting continued capital generation. Although the leverage exposure measure (LEM) also grew year-on-year, consistent with modest balance sheet growth, the rate of CET1 growth outpaced the increase in exposures. As a result, the overall leverage ratio strengthened despite the higher LEM.

ANNEX XIII : LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS

UK LIQA – Liquidity risk management

(a) Strategies and processes used in the management of the liquidity risk

The Society's management of liquidity risk is based on a number of key principles:

- The Society will always maintain liquidity resources which are adequate, both as to amount and quality, to ensure that there is no significant risk that its liabilities cannot be met as they fall due, even under stressed conditions;
- The Society will ensure the maintenance of adequate investments in liquid assets to cover the Society's statutory, regulatory and operational requirement in normal and stressed conditions, including the maintenance of liquidity levels in line with the prevailing risk appetite;
- The Society will have in place robust strategies, policies, processes and systems that enable it to identify, measure, manage and monitor liquidity risk over a set of time horizons, including intra-day, to ensure that it maintains adequate levels of liquidity buffers. These strategies, policies, processes and systems, will be tailored to business lines and will include adequate allocation mechanisms of liquidity costs, benefits, and risks, and ensure that the risks associated with collateral management and asset encumbrance are adequately identified, monitored, and managed;
- The Society will adequately stress test its liquidity requirements with contingency funding arrangements in place; and
- The Society will maintain a diverse funding base to underpin its liquidity position, with risk appetite limits in place around both the diversity (by funding type and currency) and maturity profile of its wholesale funding base. In addition to this, the Society has limits in place to ensure that an appropriate minimum proportion of the Society's funding from retail sources, with the maturity profile and product concentration of these deposits monitored within the Society's risk appetite statement.

(b) Structure and organisation of the liquidity risk management function

The Society's Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is responsible for the overall management of liquidity & funding risks within the prevailing risk appetites and policies. The liquidity & funding risk appetite statement is approved by the Society's Board and the liquidity & funding policy is approved at ALCO, both on an annual basis.

Liquidity risk is managed centrally for the Group, and is monitored and reported upon by the Liquidity Management (LM) team, within the Treasury function. The Society operates a Three Lines of Defence model with challenge and oversight on all elements of prudential risk management provided by the prudential risk oversight (second line) and internal audit (third line) functions.

(c) Degree of centralisation of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units

Liquidity risk is monitored on a Group Consolidated basis with various subsidiaries which could impact the Society's liquidity position (e.g. Accord, securitisation SPEs and the Covered Bond LLP) incorporated into the liquidity risk management process.

(d) Scope and nature of liquidity risk reporting and measurement systems

Liquidity Risk is monitored regularly based on retail data from the Society's core processing systems and treasury output from the Society's Treasury Management System. Specialist ALM software is deployed in the production of both internal and regulatory reporting. Meaningful analysis is conducted on results prior to internal or regulatory submission, with controls in place around both data quality and processing accuracy.

(e) Policies for hedging and mitigating liquidity risk; and strategies and processes for monitoring their continuing effectiveness

The Society mitigates its liquidity and funding risks by ensuring that a stock of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) equivalent to at least 100% of net stressed outflows is maintained for the regulatory Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The Society also holds sufficient liquidity to withstand its own internally derived stress tests, modelled to reflect severe but plausible stress scenarios. These metrics are monitored daily, with a weekly liquidity forecast performed to identify any low points in the forecast horizon.

Furthermore, the Society monitors the regulatory Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) monthly. In addition to these core liquidity metrics, a suite of complementary metrics are monitored as part of the Society's Risk Appetite Statements. These govern items such as, but not limited to, encumbrance levels, funding concentration by product type, and currency.

(f) The Society's liquidity contingency plan

The Society maintains a Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP), embedded within the wider Recovery Plan Framework. The LCP outlines requirements for identifying and responding to potential liquidity stresses, including early warning indicators and a range of potential management actions. The LCP is reviewed regularly to ensure it remains effective, and the Recovery Plan outlines further actions that may be deployed under more severe stress conditions.

(g) How stress testing is used

Stress testing underpins much of the Society's liquidity risk management framework. The Society's core liquidity metrics are the regulatory LCR (covering a 30-day stress horizon but focused largely on contractual flows and with regulatory prescribed outflow and inflow rates), as well the internal 1 and 3 month stress tests. The internal scenarios are updated through the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) and approved by the Board each year.

(h) Declaration on the adequacy of liquidity risk management arrangements

The Society takes a prudent approach to liquidity risk management, with internal risk appetites set at a surplus to regulatory minimums for all core liquidity metrics. The overall rigour and prudence of the embedded liquidity risk management framework is deemed appropriate for the Society's overall business model and risk profile.

(i) Liquidity risk statement

The Society's Liquidity risk management framework aims to ensure that the Society, at all times, maintains an adequate buffer of highly liquid assets in such quantity that it can meet its obligations as and when they fall due; both under 'business as usual' and stressed conditions.

Throughout 2025, all core liquidity metrics have been maintained more than both internal and regulatory minimums, with an average LCR ratio of 221.11% across the year. As well as maintaining a comfortable excess to requirement on the LCR ratio, the Society has also maintained adequate headroom over requirement in relation to its internally developed liquidity stress tests. In the same vein, the average NSFR across 2025 submissions was 153.95%.

In addition to these core liquidity metrics, a suite of complementary metrics are also included within the Society's Risk Appetite, these govern items such as, but not limited to: encumbrance levels, funding concentration by product type, business unit (i.e. Wholesale v Retail in line with the Building Societies Act funding limit) and currency, as well as a suite of limits monitoring the diversification and volume of HQLA investments.

UK LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
UK 1a	Quarter ending on	31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025	31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025
UK 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					12,777.3	12,850.3	12,656.5	12,159.2
Cash – outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	53,128.6	52,798.1	52,331.1	51,586.2	3,649.5	3,831.8	3,949.7	3,917.0
3	Stable deposits	30,765.1	26,656.4	22,897.0	21,185.0	1,538.3	1,332.8	1,144.8	1,059.3
4	Less stable deposits	18,990.5	22,760.6	25,880.0	26,532.4	2,106.6	2,492.7	2,796.6	2,848.3
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	501.4	512.0	470.4	488.6	464.7	475.5	436.6	457.1
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	418.7	410.2	404.4	390.4	382.0	373.7	370.6	358.9
8	Unsecured debt	82.7	101.8	66.0	98.2	82.7	101.8	66.0	98.2
9	Secured wholesale funding					7.8	5.8	3.2	3.1
10	Additional requirements	1,287.3	1,408.3	1,611.6	1,871.6	1,193.8	1,314.1	1,516.4	1,768.4
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	1,183.4	1,303.6	1,505.8	1,757.0	1,183.4	1,303.6	1,505.8	1,757.0
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	104.0	104.6	105.8	114.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.5
14	Other contractual funding obligations	51.1	51.2	49.2	46.7	–	0.1	0.1	0.1
15	Other contingent funding obligations	2,486.9	2,372.4	2,216.1	2,193.1	778.4	737.3	688.8	681.6
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					6,094.2	6,364.6	6,594.8	6,827.4
Cash – inflows									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	391.7	363.1	339.7	290.1	–	–	–	–
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	337.4	369.5	405.0	439.2	236.5	234.7	233.2	230.3
19	Other cash inflows	66.8	73.2	128.5	207.9	66.8	73.2	128.5	207.9
UK-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					–	–	–	–
UK-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					–	–	–	–
20	Total cash inflows	796.0	805.8	873.2	937.2	303.3	308.0	361.8	438.2
UK-20a	Fully exempt inflows	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UK-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UK-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	796.0	805.8	873.2	937.2	303.3	308.0	361.8	438.2
Total adjusted value									
UK-21	Liquidity buffer					12,777.3	12,850.3	12,656.5	12,159.2
22	Total net cash outflows					5,790.9	6,056.6	6,233.1	6,389.2
23	Liquidity coverage ratio					221.1%	212.9%	203.7%	190.8%

Liquidity values have been calculated as a simple average of the 12-month end observations preceding the end of each quarter.

UK LIQB – Qualitative information on LCR, which complements UK LIQ1 in accordance with Article 451a(2) CRR

(a) Explanations on the main drivers of LCR results

The LCR aims to ensure that the Society holds sufficient HQLA to survive a period of liquidity stress lasting 30 calendar days.

The Society's LCR is driven by a combination of the size of its HQLA, modelled stressed retail net outflows, wholesale funding requirements from upcoming maturities and collateral outflows that could arise in a stress. The Society is predominantly retail funded therefore, retail deposit outflows continue to be the largest contributor to net outflows in the LCR.

(b) Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time

The Society's 12-month average LCR (calculated using 12 previous month end points) as at 31 December 2025 was 221.1%, this represents an 8.3% increase on the average of the 12-month end points leading up to 30 September 2025. The increase in the LCR metric is due to a combination of factors, including a reduction in the liquidity requirement the Society holds against adverse market conditions. This is driven by the fact that the period of market volatility in 2023 Q4 has now fallen outside of the required 2-year look-back window.

Another key factor contributing to the improved LCR is a reduction in the liquidity requirement for retail savings. In Q4 2025, the Society's portion of stable balances increased following the implementation of the new, higher FSCS limit in December 2025. The Society's efforts to strengthen its capabilities in liquidity regulatory reporting contributed to an increase in the LCR in Q2 2025, the benefit of which continues to crystallise in the 12-month average reported within the LIQ1 template.

(c) Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources

The Society remains committed to maintaining a diverse funding base to underpin its liquidity position, with risk appetite limits in place around the diversity (by funding type, source, and currency) and maturity profile of its wholesale funding base. Furthermore, there are limits in place to ensure that an appropriate minimum proportion of the Society's lending activity is funded through retail deposits.

(d) High-level description of the composition of the institution's liquidity buffer

The Society maintains a diverse profile of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), with diversification, SMF eligibility and minimum reserve amounts, and regulatory requirements on the composition of the liquidity buffer all core considerations of the Society's investment strategy. The bulk of the Society's HQLA is classified as Level 1, with smaller portfolios of Level 2A and Level 2B.

(e) Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

The Society's derivative requirements can be mainly summarised as those arising from a material (3 notch) deterioration in the Society's own credit rating, as well as outflows relating to the impact of adverse rate scenarios upon the Society's collateralised derivative contracts. As part of the latter, the Society calculates an excess collateral requirement against plausible upcoming calls based on the most recent value of its collateralised derivative positions.

(f) Currency mismatch in the LCR

The Society's core operations are transacted in GBP, with any funding accessed in other currencies hedged back to GBP at execution.

(g) Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template

At present, all relevant items for the Society are populated within the disclosure template.

UK LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	3,986.3	–	–	161.6	4,147.8
2	Own funds	3,986.3	–	–	–	3,986.3
3	Other capital instruments		–	–	161.6	161.6
4	Retail deposits		51,127.8	1,373.9	736.1	49,660.0
5	Stable deposits		33,447.1	–	–	31,774.7
6	Less stable deposits		17,680.7	1,373.9	736.1	17,885.2
7	Wholesale funding:		1,141.8	386.5	5,947.2	6,361.5
8	Operational deposits		–	–	–	–
9	Other wholesale funding		1,141.8	386.5	5,947.2	6,361.5
10	Interdependent liabilities		–	–	–	–
11	Other liabilities:	829.0	–	–	–	–
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	11.8				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		–	–	–	–
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					60,169.3
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					567.2
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		0.5	0.8	1,251.7	1,065.1
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		219.4	–	–	109.7
17	Performing loans and securities:		468.4	91.4	49,285.1	35,808.1
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		387.1	–	–	–
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		–	–	–	–
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		8.3	8.1	1,399.2	1,197.5
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		–	–	–	–
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		20.1	48.5	47,803.3	34,490.2
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		20.1	48.3	39,105.0	27,044.3
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		52.8	34.8	82.7	120.4
25	Interdependent assets		–	–	–	–

UK LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
26	Other assets:	–	426.2	5.3	1,083.8	1,403.4
27	Physical traded commodities				–	–
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		357.6			303.9
29	NSFR derivative assets		4.5			4.5
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		61.3			3.1
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		2.8	5.3	1,083.8	1,091.8
32	Off-balance sheet items		2,590.0	–	–	129.5
33	Total RSF					39,083.0
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					154.0%

NSFR values have been calculated on a four quarter rolling average of quarter-end positions.

ANNEX XV : RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES, EXPOSURES TO CREDIT RISK, DILUTION RISK AND CREDIT QUALITY

UK CRA – General qualitative information about credit risk

(a) How the business model translates into the components of the Society's credit risk profile

The Society places great emphasis on the effective management of risk, ensuring the viability and long-term stability of its business for the benefit of its members. As explained more fully in the UK OVA, risk is managed within an Enterprise Risk Management Framework, with the Board being responsible for determining the level of risk it is prepared to accept, in line with its strategic objectives.

The majority of the Society's lending is to mortgage customers for the purchase of housing in the UK. For this group in particular, good credit risk management is not only of benefit to the Society, but to the borrowers also. It therefore supports the key objective to offer Real Help with Real Life.

The Society also has a Commercial Lending portfolio providing mortgage services to both trading businesses and property investors who are based in the UK.

(b) Criteria and approach used for defining credit risk management policy, and for setting limits

The Retail and Commercial Lending Policy ensures that all lending undertaken by the Society is aligned to the Board approved Risk Appetite, which sets out the amount of risk the Society is prepared to take or retain in pursuit of value.

A robust credit risk framework ensures that lending remains within risk appetite limits, and appropriate remedial action is taken if a breach occurs. Adherence is monitored regularly through governance committees.

In undertaking all lending activity, the Society ensures the following:

- The Society acts in accordance with all required regulations;
- Lending remains within the approved Risk Appetite;
- The Society adopts a structured design, review and approval process to ensure that all product launches, changes, and withdrawals deliver appropriate customer outcomes;
- The Society ensures all lending is responsible, sustainable and delivers the right customer outcomes by ensuring customers have the ability and willingness to satisfactorily service repayments and repay the debt on a sustainable basis by undertaking robust affordability assessments and credit history checks;
- The Society ensures increased consideration of risk will include climate considerations and particularly the matter of financial risks arising from climate change; and
- The Society acts in accordance with the Vulnerable Customer Policy when considering financial risks for all customers.

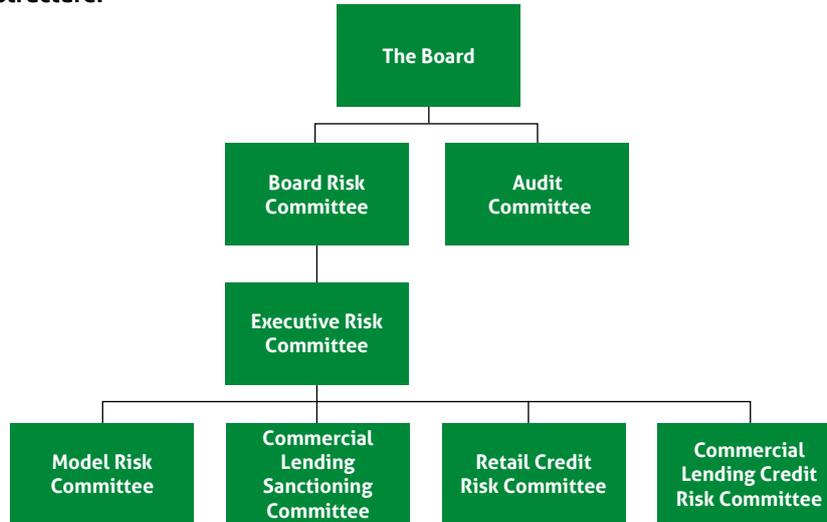
Financial performance and member value is additionally protected by the following:

- Retail and commercial credit risk is constrained by a risk appetite, which is approved by Board and further governed through the Retail and Commercial Lending Policy;
- A robust credit risk framework ensures that lending remains within risk appetite limits and appropriate remedial action is taken if a breach occurs. Adherence is monitored regularly through governance committees;
- Stress testing confirms portfolio resilience; and
- A model governance framework ensures that credit risk models are operating as intended.

(c) Structure and organisation of the credit risk management and control function

The Board is accountable for ensuring the Society remains a sustainable mutual organisation. The Board has delegated authority for credit and commercial risk management to the Board Risk Committee (BRC), Executive Risk Committee (ERC), the Retail Credit Risk Committee (RCRC) and the Commercial Credit Risk Committee (CCRC), which have authority to make credit risk decisions on behalf of Board.

Overview of Governance structure:



(d) Relationships between credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions

The Society operates a “three lines of defence” model, which is embedded within the Society’s approach to credit risk management. This approach differentiates between those with direct responsibility for management/control of risk, those with responsibility for monitoring credit risk management effectiveness and adherence, and those providing independent and objective opinion to the Board on the adequacy and functioning of the system of internal control.

An overview of these responsibilities can be found in UK OVA, section (a) ‘Risk statement approved by the management body’.

UK CRB – Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

(a) Differences in scope and definitions of ‘past-due’ and ‘impaired’ for accounting and regulatory purposes

For accounting purposes, exposures are classified as credit-impaired (Stage 3) when there is objective evidence of impairment, including being more than 90 days past due on a material credit obligation, having been renegotiated for credit-risk reasons, or otherwise meeting default criteria such as possession, insolvency, or term-expiry. For regulatory purposes, exposures are treated as in default when they are 90 days past due on a material credit obligation, or when the borrower is considered unlikely to pay, consistent with CRR default definitions.

(b) Past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired

All assets more than 90 days past due are treated as impaired.

(c) Methods used for determining general and specific credit risk adjustments

Under IFRS 9, all provisions are classed as specific credit risk adjustments. The Group does not recognise any general credit risk adjustments.

(d) The Society’s definition of a restructured exposure

The Society’s definition of a restructured exposure has been established in accordance with EBA and PRA guidance, including the EBA Guidelines on the Application of the Definition of Default. It captures forbearance measures that result in a distressed restructuring of the loan, where the terms give rise to a diminished financial obligation for the Society, including material forgiveness or the postponement of principal, interest or fees.

UK CR1 – Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	6,398.6	6,398.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	51,134.7	46,033.0	5,101.7	824.3	-	824.3	(37.1)	(10.0)	(27.1)	(28.1)	-	(28.1)	(3.5)	51,097.6	795.9
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	2,515.8	2,362.5	153.3	8.1	-	8.1	(6.6)	(1.7)	(4.9)	(0.3)	-	(0.3)	-	2,509.3	7.8
070	Of which SMEs	28.3	26.5	1.7	1.4	-	1.4	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)	-	28.2	1.3
080	Households	48,618.9	43,670.4	4,948.4	816.2	-	816.2	(30.5)	(8.3)	(22.2)	(27.8)	-	(27.8)	(3.5)	48,588.3	788.1
090	Debt securities	7,137.6	7,108.8	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	3,231.2	3,202.4	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	2,749.5	2,749.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	1,156.9	1,156.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	2,773.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	476.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210	Households	2,297.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220	Total	67,444.6	59,540.4	5,101.7	824.3	-	824.3	(37.2)	(10.1)	(27.1)	(28.1)	-	(28.1)	(3.5)	51,097.6	795.9

UK CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Loans and advances	–	36.2	1,007.8	50,861.0	–	51,905.0
2	Debt securities	–	2,055.3	2,922.1	2,166.3	–	7,143.7
3	Total	–	2,091.5	3,929.9	53,027.4	–	59,048.7

UK CQ1 – Credit quality of forborne exposures

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne		Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
	Of which defaulted								
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
010	Loans and advances	128.5	352.2	352.2	352.2	(0.5)	(11.7)	456.5	–
020	Central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
030	General governments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
040	Credit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
050	Other financial corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
060	Non-financial corporations	–	4.4	4.4	4.4	–	(0.1)	4.3	4.3
070	Households	128.5	347.8	347.8	347.8	(0.5)	(11.6)	452.2	–
080	Debt Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
090	Loan commitments given	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
100	Total	128.5	352.2	352.2	352.2	(0.5)	(11.7)	456.5	–

UK CQ3 – Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	6,398.6	6,398.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
010	Loans and advances	51,134.7	51,036.7	98.0	824.3	610.6	96.7	65.3	35.3	11.6	4.7	–	824.3
020	Central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
030	General governments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
040	Credit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
050	Other financial corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
060	Non-financial corporations	2,515.8	2,510.7	5.2	8.1	8.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.1
070	Of which SMEs	28.3	28.3	–	1.4	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.4
080	Households	48,618.9	48,526.0	92.8	816.2	602.5	96.7	65.3	35.3	11.6	4.7	–	816.2
090	Debt securities	7,137.6	7,137.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
100	Central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
110	General governments	3,231.2	3,231.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
120	Credit institutions	2,749.5	2,749.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
130	Other financial corporations	1,156.9	1,156.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
140	Non-financial corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	2,773.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
160	Central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
170	General governments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
180	Credit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
190	Other financial corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
200	Non-financial corporations	476.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
210	Households	2,297.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
220	Total	67,444.6	64,572.9	98.0	824.3	610.6	96.7	65.3	35.3	11.6	4.7	–	824.3

UK CQ5 – Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

		a	b	c	d	e	f
			Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	–	–	–	–	–	–
020	Mining and quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	–
030	Manufacturing	2.7	–	–	2.7	–	–
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	–	–	–	–	–	–
050	Water supply	–	–	–	–	–	–
060	Construction	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	–	–
070	Wholesale and retail trade	7.3	0.2	0.2	7.3	–	–
080	Transport and storage	1.7	–	–	1.7	–	–
090	Accommodation and food service activities	3.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	–	–
100	Information and communication	1.4	–	–	1.4	–	–
110	Financial and insurance activities	2,131.5	5.5	5.5	2,131.5	(0.2)	–
120	Real estate activities	365.5	1.2	1.2	365.5	(6.6)	–
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.4	0.2	0.2	3.4	–	–
140	Administrative and support service activities	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	–	–
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	–	–	–	–	–	–
160	Education	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
170	Human health services and social work activities	3.1	0.3	0.3	3.1	–	–
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	–	–	0.4	–	–
190	Other services	1.3	–	–	1.3	–	–
200	Total	2,523.9	8.1	8.1	2,523.9	(6.8)	–

ANNEX XVII : CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

UK CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques

(a) Core policies and processes for on- and off-balance sheet netting

Netting is one of the Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques used by the Society. Netting of on-balance sheet items is only used where there is a legally enforceable right of set off, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

Derivative financial instrument contracts are typically subject to master netting agreements and, where applicable, Credit Support Annexes (CSAs), which are standard documents issued by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA). These agreements provide the legal basis for netting derivative exposures. Separate arrangements apply where contracts are cleared through a central counterparty (CCP) or exchange. In addition, repo and reverse-repo transactions with the same counterparty are netted where the relevant criteria are met.

(b) Core features of policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation

Retail: The Group's retail mortgages are secured on property. The value of these properties is updated on a quarterly basis using the Office for National Statistics (ONS) regional property price indices which comprise relative house price movements across the UK. These indexed valuations provide senior management with a view of the value and risk of the properties on which retail mortgages are secured.

Commercial: The Group offers commercial lending through the Society's brand, providing loans to commercial owner occupiers and corporate entity landlords of commercial and residential property. The majority of loans are advanced against commercial properties using a vacant possession valuation to mitigate against future losses. Loans against specialist properties are strictly limited and no lending is given against land only.

The valuations of commercial properties are updated on a quarterly basis using MSCI's commercial property price indices based on region and property type. High-value commercial properties are additionally subject to a full professional revaluation every three years. Residential valuations are indexed using the regional ONS house price indices. The indexed valuations are used to assess the risk of loss on individual loans and to monitor whether loan-to-value covenants are met. Where borrowers are more than two months in arrears, consideration is given to obtaining a professional valuation of the property.

Treasury: Credit risk on derivative exposures is significantly mitigated through the use CSAs with most the Group's derivative counterparties. Under these arrangements, cash collateral is exchanged to reduce counterparty credit risk. Collateral received is recognised as a liability within amounts owed to credit institutions, while collateral posted is recognised as an asset within loans and advances to credit institutions. Credit risk is further reduced using CCPs for eligible derivatives. In addition, the Society holds covered bonds and securitisations backed by pools of residential mortgages, subject to regular due diligence to ensure the adequacy of collateral.

(c) Main types of collateral taken by the institution to mitigate credit risk

Residential mortgages: Since Retail Mortgages represent the largest segment of the Society's lending, residential property is the main source of collateral. It is the sole source of collateral for retail mortgage lending. It is also the source of collateral for all residential BTL lending.

Commercial property: The Society also lends against a variety of industrial, retail, and other commercial units; the nature of these being constrained by policy guidelines. The lending policy ensures that the collateral is both in accordance with the Society's ethos and has a market risk within risk appetite limits. In every case a fully enforceable first legal charge must be granted to the Society.

Treasury: The Society mitigates credit risk associated with derivative exposures, through CSAs with most of its derivative counterparties. Covered Bonds and Securitisations are backed by pools of financial assets, which are typically residential mortgages.

(d) Details of guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection

The Society does not use credit derivatives for credit protection. The Society does utilise some Government guarantees with certain counterparties which have explicit guarantees.

(e) Information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit mitigation taken

Credit risk concentrations across the business are managed through a range of techniques, as set out in the Society's Annual Report and Accounts for 2025. While these broader controls apply across the portfolio, additional measures are applied specifically to the collateral used for credit risk mitigation, in particular, when valuing property collateral, the Society's policies require concentration risk to be assessed by sector and geography and incorporated into the valuation process.

UK CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
			Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees		
				Of which secured by credit derivatives		
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Loans and advances	6,398.9	51,893.5	51,893.5	–	–
2	Debt securities	7,137.5	–	–	–	–
3	Total	13,536.4	51,893.5	51,893.5	–	–
4	Of which non-performing exposures	0.3	795.9	795.9	–	–
5	Of which defaulted	0.3	795.9			

ANNEX XIX : CREDIT RISK (STANDARDISED APPROACH)

UK CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model

(a) ECAIs and ECAs nominated by the Society, and reasons for any changes

The Society uses credit ratings provided by the External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) Moody's and Fitch. Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) are not used. No changes to nominated ECAIs have been made during the period.

(b) The exposure classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used

The Society uses the ECAI credit ratings to assign risk weightings under the standardised approach for the following exposure classes:

- Central governments
- Central banks
- Institutional
- Covered Bond

(c) Process for transferring issuer and credit ratings onto comparable assets not included in trading book;

The Society does not operate a trading book. The processes described in points (a) and (b) therefore relate solely to non-trading book exposures.

(d) Association of the external ratings with the prescribed credit quality steps

External credit ratings are mapped to Credit Quality Steps (CQS) previously using the European Banking Authority's regulatory mapping of ECAI assessments, and as of 1 January 2026 using the PRA rulebook. Resulting risk weights are applied in accordance with CRR Part 3, Title II, Chapter 2.

UK CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWAs density
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
1	Central governments or central banks	8,595.9	–	8,814.6	–	26.6	0.3%
2	Regional government or local authorities	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Public sector entities	595.7	–	377.1	–	75.4	20.0%
4	Multilateral development banks	614.6	–	614.6	–	–	–
5	International organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Institutions	607.1	–	607.1	–	147.4	24.3%
7	Corporates	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Retail	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	51,301.2	2,886.1	51,301.2	556.7	19,268.7	37.2%
10	Exposures in default	602.0	–	602.0	–	604.4	100.4%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Covered bonds	1,851.0	–	1,851.0	–	185.1	10.0%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Collective investment undertakings	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Equity	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.8	100.0%
16	Other items	176.0	–	176.0	–	176.0	100.0%
17	Total	64,344.4	2,886.1	64,344.4	556.7	20,484.4	31.6%

UK CR5 – Standardised approach

Exposure classes		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	
		Risk weight														Total			Of which unrated
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%		Others	£m	
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Central governments or central banks	8,681.7	–	–	–	132.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,814.6	–
2	Regional government or local authorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Public sector entities	–	–	–	–	377.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	377.1	–
4	Multilateral development banks	614.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	614.6	–
5	International organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Institutions	–	–	–	–	520.5	–	86.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	607.1	–
7	Corporates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Retail exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	–	–	–	–	–	49,895.3	–	–	621.9	1,340.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,857.9	–
10	Exposures in default	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	597.3	4.7	–	–	–	–	–	602.0	–
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Covered bonds	–	–	–	1,851.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,851.0	–
13	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Equity exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	–
16	Other items	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	176.0	–
17	Total	9,296.3	–	–	1,851.0	1,030.5	49,895.3	86.6	–	621.9	2,114.9	4.7	–	–	–	–	–	64,901.1	–

ANNEX XXV : COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

UK CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR

(a) Methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures

The Society applies the Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) when measuring these exposures, and Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA) are incorporated into the fair value of derivative valuations.

The Wholesale Credit Limit Framework sets out a range of limits that vary by internal credit rating, institution type and operational relationship with the counterparty, relative to a percentage of Tier 1 Capital. The framework ensures compliance with regulatory guidelines and is the principal mechanism for the control of credit risks to wholesale counterparties through a framework for maximum potential credit exposures, ensuring limits are calibrated in line with our strategy.

The main factors for setting counterparty credit limits are the internal credit rating and operational need. The internal rating is informed by external credit ratings and supplemented by analysis undertaken by the Treasury Credit Risk team. This analysis incorporates both quantitative and qualitative factors. The team applies expert judgement to assess these factors collectively and determine the most appropriate internal rating for each counterparty.

(b) Policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants

To reduce its exposure to market risks, the Society uses derivative instruments. These derivatives, in turn, have the potential to create counterparty credit risk. To minimise this risk, derivatives are cleared through a central clearing counterparty wherever possible; all of which are qualifying central clearing counterparties. All other derivatives are transacted with highly rated institutions on a collateralised basis, and under market standard documentation.

The use of market standard documentation (ISDA Master Agreements and Credit Support Annexes) helps to mitigate the risk of default by counterparties, through enabling the offsetting of balances with the same counterparty, and requiring cash collateral to be deposited, where appropriate, to reduce the mark-to-market exposures on derivatives.

(c) Policies with respect to Wrong-Way risk

Wrong-way risk arises when the credit quality of a counterparty deteriorates as exposure to that counterparty increases. This can occur because of specific factors relating to that counterparty, or general macroeconomic factors. The use of ISDA Master Netting Agreements, with Credit Support Annexes, materially mitigates this. The Society does not consider this to be a material risk.

(d) Any other risk management objectives and relevant policies related to CCR

The Society enters Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs). These transactions demonstrate an ability to monetise the Liquid Asset Buffer and generate incremental income. The same principles used for managing general counterparty risk are applied also to managing those arising from SFTs, and mitigation is similar to the approach for derivatives. The Society enters Global Master Repurchase Agreements (GMRA) with its SFT counterparties, which allow for the collateralisation of SFT exposures. Cash collateral is utilised to pay for all repurchase (repo) transactions and highly rated securities are received for reverse-repo transactions. Amounts are adjusted daily to reflect the change in the fair value of the underlying securities.

(e) Amount of collateral the Society would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded

The Society enters inter-company transactions with its SPEs as part of the process of centralising the management of its interest rate risk exposures. These transactions are often subject to clauses which, when triggered by a downgrade to the Society's credit rating, result in a posting requirement for the Society. As at 31 December 2025, the LCR requirement aligned to a 3-notch ratings downgrade for the Society, equated to £504m.

As this is an LCR requirement, this is met in full by qualifying HQLA assets at all points, with the size of the exposure monitored daily.

UK CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
UK1	Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)				1.4				
UK2	Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)				1.4				
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	45.1	22.5		1.4	231.6	94.5	94.5	33.3
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets								
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets								
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					368.5	8.5	8.5	3.6
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					600.0	103.0	103.0	36.8

Where values are not required to be reported, owing to the size of YBS or other reasons, cells have been left blank

UK CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
		£m	£m
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method		
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		
3	(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	94.5	77.3
UK4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)		
5	Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	94.5	77.3

Where values are not required to be reported, owing to the size of YBS or other reasons, cells have been left blank

UK CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

Exposure classes	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Risk weight											Total exposure value
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Institutions	-	77.4	-	-	48.9	54.1	-	-	-	-	-	180.4
7 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Total exposure value	-	77.4	-	-	48.9	54.1	-	-	-	-	-	180.4

UK CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

Collateral type	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collateral used in derivatives transactions				Collateral used in securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of collateral posted		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of collateral posted
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Cash	-	439.3	371.3	30.0	132.4	241.6
2 Debt	-	-	-	-	230.0	138.0
3 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Total	-	439.3	371.3	30.0	362.4	379.6

UK CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs

		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
		£m	£m
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		1.5
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	77.4	1.5
3	(i) OTC derivatives	77.4	1.5
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	–	–
5	(iii) SFTs	–	–
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	–	–
7	Segregated initial margin	371.3	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	–	–
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	–	–
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	–	–
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		–
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	–	–
13	(i) OTC derivatives	–	–
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	–	–
15	(iii) SFTs	–	–
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	–	–
17	Segregated initial margin	–	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	–	–
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	–	–
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	–	–

ANNEX XXVII : SECURITISATION POSITIONS

UK-SECA – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures

(a) Description of securitisation and re-securitisation activities

As an Originator

The Society has securitised certain mortgage loans, originated by Accord Mortgages Ltd (Accord), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Society, by transferring mortgage loans to special purpose entities (SPEs). The securitisations provide the Society with funding through either the proceeds from the public sale of the notes, or monetisation through repo transactions. The Society has a Master Issuer programme, White Rose Master Issuer, which was established in 2024 and has two established stand-alone securitisation programmes, Brass and Tombac; both of which have issued from several SPEs.

As at year-end 2025, there was two A notes outstanding from the White Rose Master Issuer, one Tombac SPE (which is a pass-through structure), and two Brass SPEs outstanding (which is a revolving pool structure). The SPEs are fully consolidated into the Society's accounts. The Society does not use RMBS issuance programmes for regulatory capital relief purposes, as significant risk transfer is not achieved. Whilst the securitised mortgages have been legally sold to the SPE, they do not meet the de-recognition criteria for accounting purposes and the mortgage loans remain on the consolidated balance sheet. The Society substantially retains the risks and rewards from the underlying pool of mortgages through the receipt of profits or losses on the securitised loans.

The outstanding senior, Class A Notes, issued under the Brass, Tombac & White Rose programmes meet UK STS criteria, and are notified as STS-compliant with the FCA.

The Society does not have any synthetic securitisations or any re-securitisations outstanding.

As an Investor

The Society invests in highly rated securitisation tranches, to be held in the Liquid Asset Buffer (LAB) which is used to meet the Society's liquidity requirements. In line with Board Risk Appetite, the Treasury Policy restricts securitisation investment to senior, high quality and liquid Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) which are denominated in GBP and are backed by Prime UK residential property. All RMBS Investments satisfy the "simple, transparent and standardised" (STS) criteria and are eligible for recognition in the Society's LCR ratio.

(b) The type of risk exposure in securitisation and re-securitisation activities

(i) The RMBS securitisation programmes issue Class A notes and unrated Class Z notes. Most of the Class A notes are retained, with an outstanding balance of £5.09bn as at year-end 2025 to provide contingent funding, with the remaining Class A notes being issued to investors (£0.97bn). All Class Z notes are retained and are subordinated to the Class A notes to provide credit enhancement to the A notes. All of the listed Z notes issued by the securitisation programmes are rated by Moody's and Fitch as Aaa/AAA respectively. In addition to the Class A & Z notes, the White Rose Master Issuer structure also contains a YBS Note, which is used to meet risk retention requirements. The YBS note is retained by the Society, but unlike the retained Class A notes, does not provide contingent liquidity.

The Society, including any subsidiary, is under no obligation to support any losses that may be incurred by the securitisation programmes or holders of the notes issued.

(ii) The Society's securitisation investments, all of which are held in the LAB portfolio, are Aaa/AAA rated senior notes backed by prime UK residential mortgage loans. The Society is exposed firstly to the credit quality of the underlying borrower, particularly the risk of unemployment (which impacts Probability of Default), and house price movements, impacting Loss Given Default. The Society is also exposed to the lenders' underwriting policies, servicers' capabilities, and the credit quality of counterparties providing services to the securitisations (e.g. swap counterparties). These risks are mitigated by credit enhancement and other structural features.

(c) Approaches to calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts applied to securitisation activities

The Society uses the External Ratings Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) to calculate capital requirements for all securitisation exposures.

(d) Categorised list of SSPEs

i) SSPEs which acquire exposures originated by the institutions:

Brass no. 10 plc
 Brass no. 11 plc
 Tombac no. 3 plc
 White Rose Master Issuer

ii) SSPEs sponsored by the institutions:

The Society has no such SSPEs

iii) SSPEs and other legal entities for which the institutions provide securitisation-related services, such as advisory, asset servicing or management services:

The Society has no such SSPEs

iv) SSPEs included in the institutions' regulatory scope of consolidation:

The Society includes several securitisation and covered bond special purpose entities within its regulatory scope of consolidation. These entities, which include the Brass, Tombac, White Rose and Covered Bond structures and their associated holding companies, are fully consolidated for both accounting and regulatory purposes. Full details are provided in template UK LI3.

(e) Legal entities to which the Society has provided support in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three CRR

The Society has not provided support to any such entities as the 'no significant risk transfer' test has been satisfied, per CRR Article 247 (2).

(f) Legal entities affiliated with the Society that invest in securitisations originated by, or sponsored by, the Society

There are no such entities.

(g) Summary of accounting policies for securitisation activity**As Originator/Sponsor**

The Society has sold mortgages to the securitisation vehicles. However, these mortgages continue to be recognised on the Society's balance sheet. The mortgages do not qualify for derecognition because the Society remains exposed to the risks and rewards of ownership on an ongoing basis. It is exposed primarily to the credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk of the mortgages. The Society is also exposed to the residual rewards of the mortgages as a result of its ability to benefit from the future performance of the mortgages, through the receipt of deferred consideration. The externally held Class A Notes are initially recognised at fair value, being the issue proceeds net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. To avoid grossing up the balance sheet, the retained Class A and Z notes, and the equivalent deemed inter-company loan, together with the related income, expenditure and cash flows, are not recognised in the Society's consolidated Annual Report and Accounts.

As Investor

The Society's accounting policy for securitisations follows the business model decision. If the intention is to 'hold to collect and sell' then the securitisation position is accounted for as FVOCI. If the intention is to hold to maturity it is accounted for at amortised cost. In all cases the Society's securitisation positions pass the 'Solely Payments of Principal and Interest' ('SPPI') test; therefore, none is accounted for as FVTPL.

(h) ECAs used for securitisations and the types of exposure for which each agency is used**As a Sponsor**

Class A notes issued by Society Sponsored securitisation programmes are rated by Moody's and Fitch as Aaa/AAA respectively.

As an Investor

Our appetite for new RMBS purchases, subjects them to a minimum rating by Moody's and Fitch of AAA/Aaa respectively, and limited to assets eligible with the Bank of England under the Sterling Monetary Framework.

(i) Description of the Internal Assessment Approach as set out in Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three CRR

Not applicable. The Society has adopted the SEC-ERBA approach.

UK-SEC1 – Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
	Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor					Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional				Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	
	STS		Non-STS		of which SRT	STS		Non-STS	STS			Non-STS				
	of which SRT		of which SRT				STS			Non-STS	STS		Non-STS			
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
1 Total exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	915.3	-	-	915.3
2 Retail (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	915.3	-	-	915.3
3 residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	915.3	-	-	915.3
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The template sets out the Society's exposures to securitisation positions.

UK-SEC4 – Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements – institution acting as investor

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250%/ deductions
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1 Total exposures	915.3	–	–	–	–	915.3					91.5				7.3		
2 Traditional securitisation	915.3	–	–	–	–		915.3					91.5			7.3		
3 Securitisation	915.3	–	–	–	–		915.3					91.5			7.3		
4 Retail underlying	915.3	–	–	–	–		915.3					91.5			7.3		
5 Of which STS	915.3	–	–	–	–		915.3					91.5			7.3		
6 Wholesale	–	–	–	–	–		–					–			–		
7 Of which STS	–	–	–	–	–		–					–			–		
8 Re-securitisation	–	–	–	–	–		–					–			–		
9 Synthetic securitisation	–	–	–	–	–		–					–			–		
10 Securitisation	–	–	–	–	–		–					–			–		
11 Retail underlying	–	–	–	–	–		–					–			–		
12 Wholesale	–	–	–	–	–		–					–			–		
13 Re-securitisation	–	–	–	–	–		–					–			–		

The template sets out the securitisation exposures and associated regulatory capital requirements where the Society is acting as the investor.

Where values are not required to be reported, owing to the size of YBS or other reasons, cells have been left blank.

UK-SEC5 – Exposures securitised by the institution – Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

	a	b	c
	Exposures securitised by the institution – Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
	Total outstanding nominal amount	Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
£m	£m		
1 Total exposures	9,923.8	62.5	–
2 Retail (total)	9,923.8	62.5	–
3 residential mortgage	9,923.8	62.5	–
4 credit card	–	–	–
5 other retail exposures	–	–	–
6 re-securitisation	–	–	–
7 Wholesale (total)	–	–	–
8 loans to corporates	–	–	–
9 commercial mortgage	–	–	–
10 lease and receivables	–	–	–
11 other wholesale	–	–	–
12 re-securitisation	–	–	–

The template sets out the exposures securitised by the Society acting as originator.

ANNEX XXIX : MARKET RISK

UK MRA – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

(a) The institution’s strategies and processes to manage market risk

Market risk is the risk to earnings and capital arising from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, structural mismatches within the balance sheet, and the price of financial instruments. The Society does not have a trading book, so its market risk only arises from its banking book. The primary objective of the Society is that any market risk that is generated is largely neutralised via the use of appropriate derivatives or internal position matching within the balance sheet.

Market risk is managed by a Board-approved risk appetite, which is further governed through the Market Risk Policy. The Society operates a wide range of measures and scenarios to review this risk in respect of both earnings and value, and a set of internal stress tests, to ensure that market risk is within an acceptable range over a series of rate scenarios.

(b) The structure and organisation of the market risk management function

The Society’s risk management structure reflects the three lines of defence model.

Risk Policies and Risk Appetite are reviewed and approved by Board. Where significant updates to the policy are required by the business, they are proposed to Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC). The responsibility for the management of market risk rests with ALCO.

(c) Scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems

The Society is exposed to market risk, primarily from the onboarding of retail and commercial assets and liabilities, but also from a range of Treasury liquidity and funding activities. Market risk is measured, monitored, and managed from both an internal and regulatory perspective. The Board is responsible for setting market risk appetite and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for managing the Society’s market risk profile. Market risk is managed within a comprehensive risk framework which includes policies, limit setting/monitoring, stress testing, and robust governance controls. This includes setting and monitoring granular limits and key risk indicators (KRIs), with relevant risk metrics reported monthly to ALCO. A variety of regulatory reports are submitted according to the timescales required by the relevant authorities, ranging from monthly to quarterly. Governance and controls are also in place for the models and systems which are used to measure interest rate risk.

The Society’s market risk management framework features the periodic assessment of interest rate risk metrics against internal and regulatory risk limits. The following value and earnings metrics are calculated:

- **Net Interest Income (NII) Sensitivity** – This is calculated monthly and assesses potential changes to earnings as a result of changes in interest rates and related customer behaviour over a 12-month period. A forecast balance sheet is used, which assumes the reinvestment of maturing assets and liabilities in similar products in line with the corporate plan.
- **Economic Value of Equity (EVE)** – This is measured quarterly and calculated in line with PRA guidance. All six prescribed rate shocks are assessed, and optionality stresses are factored in.
- **Basis Point Sensitivities** – This is measured daily. Basis point sensitivity shows the market value change on the Society’s balance sheet due to a 1bp parallel increase in rates and is monitored daily.

While EVE and NII sensitivities are measured on a monthly frequency, they can be assessed more frequently in the event of rapidly changing market conditions.

ANNEX XXXI : OPERATIONAL RISK

UK ORA – Qualitative information on operational risk

(a) Disclosure of the risk management objectives and policies

The Society has adopted the standardised approach to all operational risks and has defined operational risk as: “the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events”.

Operational risk is managed in accordance with the Society’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which sets out the rules and approach to managing risk. The ERMF supports a consistent approach to managing risk across the Society and helps ensure that everyone understands their role. It helps protect the Society from unplanned financial outcomes; helps protect the Society’s members and customers from poor outcomes; and demonstrates credibility to external stakeholders.

The Society operates a ‘three lines of defence’ model to manage risks within the Society. The Model seeks to differentiate the roles and responsibilities for each line of defence; those who directly manage and control risk, with oversight responsibility across the effectiveness and integrity of the enterprise risk management framework; and those providing independent assurance across the first and second lines of defence.

The Board, through its Board Risk Committee (BRC) is responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of risk management in the Society. The Executive Risk Committee (ERC) holds delegated authority from the BRC and is responsible for the oversight of day-to-day risk management activity across the Society including: setting risk appetites and exposure limits for approval by the BRC; monitoring and reviewing risk exposures; reviewing the outcomes of stress testing and scenario analysis to define the level of capital required to recover from a severe stress event for approval by the BRC; ensuring controls are adequately designed and operating effectively; ensuring the Society meets legal and regulatory requirements; and clearly reporting risks and exposures to the BRC and the Board.

The Society has defined eight ‘tier 1’ risk categories, which include Operational and Conduct risks, while Change and People Risk have been elevated to Tier 1 categories due to the size and scale of the Society’s Change Programme and the focus on Ambitious Culture, which are both vital to achieving our strategic goals. Each of the ‘tier 1’ risk categories is further sub-divided into several ‘tier 2’ risk categories, which support a more detailed understanding and reporting of risks.

(b) Disclosure of the approaches for the assessment of minimum own funds requirements

The Society uses the Standardised approach for the assessment Pillar 1 operational risk requirements.

(c) Description of the AMA methodology approach used (if applicable)

This is not applicable since the Society does not use the Advanced Measurement Approach.

(d) Disclose the use of insurance for risk mitigation in the Advanced Measurement Approach (if applicable)

This is not applicable since the Society does not use the Advanced Measurement Approach.

UK OR1 – Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

Banking activities		a	b	c	d	e
		Relevant indicator			Own funds requirements	Risk weighted exposure amount
		2023	2024	2025		
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)					
2	Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA) / alternative standardised (ASA) approaches	786.4	751.8	794.1	133.9	1,673.3
3	Subject to TSA:	786.4	751.8	794.1		
4	Subject to ASA:	–	–	–		
5	Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA					

ANNEX XXXIII : REMUNERATION POLICY

UK REMA – Remuneration policy

The following disclosures are made by the Yorkshire Building Society ('YBS' or the 'Society') in accordance with relevant parts of the PRA Rulebook.

(a) Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration. Disclosures shall include:

i) Name, composition and mandate of the main body (management body or remuneration committee as applicable) overseeing the remuneration policy and the number of meetings held by that main body during the financial year.

The Remuneration Committee (the 'Committee'), comprising of at least three members, all of which are independent Non-Executive Directors ('NEDs'), oversees the development and implementation of the YBS Society wide remuneration policy for all colleagues, including for Executive Directors and Material Risk Takers ('MRTs'), and major subsidiary undertakings as appropriate. The Committee ensures alignment to business strategy, regulatory compliance and the long-term sustainable success of the Society.

The Committee has specific responsibility for the alignment of incentives and rewards with the Society's culture and values, taking these into account when setting the remuneration policy for all colleagues as well as determining and overseeing the Society's policy on equal pay and non-discrimination. In fulfilling those responsibilities, the Committee seeks input from a range of stakeholders, including the Board Risk Committee ('BRC'), in order to ensure that the Society's practices promote sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking that exceeds the firm's levels of desired risk.

The Committee normally meets at least five times a year and at such other times as the Committee Chair or any members of the Committee may request. There were five scheduled meetings held during 2025.

Full details of the Committee's composition and activities during the year can be found in the Report of the Directors' Remuneration set out in the Annual Report and Accounts 2025 and the Committee's full Terms of Reference are available at [www.ybs.co.uk /your-society/inside-your-society/corporate-governance/committees](http://www.ybs.co.uk/your-society/inside-your-society/corporate-governance/committees).

ii) External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in which areas of the remuneration framework.

Ernst & Young LLP (EY) is appointed as external advisor to the Committee to support it in performing its duties. During the year, the Committee sought advice from EY regarding:

- i. the development and execution of remuneration policy that aligns to the Society's business strategy and culture;
- ii. external market practice;
- iii. alignment with evolving remuneration regulatory expectations (including the UK Remuneration Codes and other regulatory requirements); and

As set out in the Annual Report and Accounts 2025, the Committee is satisfied that the advice received is objective and independent.

iii) A description of the scope of the Society's remuneration policy (e.g. by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to subsidiaries and branches located in third countries.

The Society's overarching remuneration strategy and policy apply to all colleagues within YBS. Where specific requirements apply to individuals identified as MRTs, further details are included elsewhere in this disclosure. YBS does not have any branches or subsidiaries outside of the United Kingdom.

iv) A description of the staff or categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on Society's risk profile.

YBS identifies MRTs in accordance with the provisions set out in the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook, in line with FCA Guidance. MRTs identified, are deemed to have, or potentially have, a material impact on the risk profile of the Society.

Those identified as MRTs include, but are not limited to:

- Executive and Non-Executive Directors of the Society;
- Other colleagues with key functional or managerial responsibility, including Senior Managers of control functions such as Audit and Risk;
- Other risk takers, including those identified against the Society's internally developed criteria, whose professional activities could have a material impact on its risk profile; and/or
- Employees entitled to significant total remuneration in the preceding financial year – any employee performing professional activities with a Material Business Unit with significant impact on risk profile, whose total remuneration is equal to or greater than the average remuneration awarded to the members of the firm's management body and senior management.

(b) Information relating to the design and structure of the remuneration system for identified staff. Disclosures shall include:

i) An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy, and information about the decision-making process used for determining the remuneration policy and the role of the relevant stakeholders.

The Society's approach to remuneration is designed to attract, recognise, motivate and retain, high performing colleagues required to achieve our strategic objectives, drive sustainable growth and to encourage all colleagues to act in accordance with our desired values, behaviours, risk appetite and performance standards.

Accordingly, the Society's Remuneration Policy is underpinned by YBS's commitment to sustained member value, delivery of long-term strategic objectives, community commitments and the sustainability of financial performance. The Society strives for equality and gender neutrality in its remuneration arrangements.

The Remuneration Policy is reviewed annually by the Committee. It is also subject to a central and independent review with input from the Control Functions to ensure compliance with relevant remuneration regulations and internal policies.

As part of our evolving approach to risk management, we've made a change during 2025. The responsibilities that used to sit with the Performance & Reward Committee now fall under the People Risk Committee—a sub-committee of our Executive Risk Committee (ERC).

This Committee plays a vital role in making sure our Remuneration Policy works well in practice. It keeps a close eye on conduct, risk and how well our approach aligns with our strategy. It also ensures that any variable pay we offer encourages the right behaviours and supports good outcomes for our members and customers.

The Committee brings together senior leaders from across the Society, with representation from Customer Services, Commercial, People, Finance and Risk.

The Society's aim is to build a working environment where colleagues feel engaged and committed to YBS's journey, ensuring they feel valued and respected to give their best. Our reward offering is integral to that; with an approach founded in our mutuality and values, it encourages our colleagues to work together for the benefit of the Society and our members and customers.

The Remuneration Committee has specific responsibility for making sure we have the right policies and processes in place for Chief Officers (including those that are Executive Directors) of the Society, and individuals identified as MRTs, as well as the overarching Remuneration Policy and pay practices that impact all colleagues within the Society. The purpose of the Remuneration Committee is to oversee the Remuneration Policy in place for the Society, making sure this aligns to our business strategy and any regulatory requirements. The Society ensures it remains competitive in the financial services market through regular market reviews. This includes market benchmarking our roles utilising a bespoke peer group consisting of Building Societies and Category One UK Banks to ensure remuneration is positioned at a level that supports the attraction and retention of the required talent and capability.

Remuneration at YBS comprises three elements which are applicable for all colleagues, including MRTs. The exception to this is the Non-Executive Directors ('NEDs'), who instead, are paid a fee, do not receive any benefits (excluding reimbursements for travel and subsistence) and are not eligible participate in the variable pay schemes. The fees are reviewed at least annually.

Base Salary

All colleagues receive base salaries. Base salary levels are typically reviewed at least annually and determined by reference to; role and responsibilities; skills, knowledge and experience; ongoing performance; demonstration of the Society's values and behaviours; comparison to the external market; internal relativities; and affordability. The purpose is to attract and retain high performing colleagues.

Benefits

Colleagues have access to life assurance, as part of a competitive reward package. Dependent on career framework level, some additional benefits are provided, for example, Private Medical Insurance and car allowances. YBS operates a single defined contribution pension scheme, and all colleagues have the opportunity to participate, with the Society contributing a minimum of 7% up to a maximum contribution (or cash allowance) of 11%.

Variable Pay

Variable pay for the 2025 performance year is delivered via three annual variable pay schemes:

- Our Bonus – an all (excluding Senior Leaders) colleague scheme
- Our Senior Leader Bonus – a senior leader only scheme
- Commercial Lending Bonus Scheme – As none of the individuals eligible for the scheme are MRTs, the details of the scheme are not included. Although the Commercial Lending scheme differs in approach from the all-colleague Our Bonus scheme, it falls within the same governance structure.

Colleagues can only participate in one of the above schemes.

The All Colleague “Our Bonus” scheme allows colleagues to collectively celebrate and share in the success of the Society, while at the same time recognising and rewarding individuals who are particularly driving our ambitious culture by consistently role modelling our behaviours and exceeding expectations against their annual objectives.

The ‘Our Senior Leader Bonus’ scheme ensures that senior leader remuneration has a direct link to performance and the long-term sustainable success of YBS through the delivery of strategic objectives. The scheme has been designed to recognise and reward senior leaders collectively on the performance of YBS and also those who achieve high levels of personal performance, who role model our behaviours and help to cultivate an ambitious culture for YBS.

The Directors Remuneration Report, set out in the Annual Report and Accounts 2025 provides an overview of the 2025 performance and pay outcomes for the Executive Directors of the Society, as well as a summary of remuneration policies.

ii) Information on the criteria used for performance measurement and ex ante and ex post risk adjustment.

At YBS, our performance management approach places equal importance on both what an individual has delivered, and how the individual has achieved this. Behavioural expectations (‘how’ people will achieve their objectives) are set in the context of our wider purpose and strategy, ensuring our colleagues are working in a focussed and purposeful way to achieve our priorities.

The overall performance of the Society is assessed against both financial and non-financial criteria through a pre-agreed and defined scorecard.

The Society ensures that its remuneration practices do not encourage risk taking in excess of its risk appetite. It does this in a number of ways:

- The BRC oversees the risk governance framework, providing an entity-wide perspective on all risk matters, and approves the Risk Appetite for the Society (ahead of Board approval where relevant), supported by the attendance of NEDs who attend both BRC and the Committee;
- The Risk Appetite provides the Society with its mandate for taking risk in its business activities for the following year. It follows an annual cycle of re-evaluation and re-approval, with quarterly measures and reporting against a Red, Amber and Green (RAG) framework. This allows the Society to deliver sustainable financial performance whilst ensuring positive outcomes and experience for customers.
- A broader culture of risk management and controls is well embedded across the Society through the operation of the enterprise-wide risk assessment processes. The Society operates a three lines of defence model (3LoD Model) which is designed to establish a comprehensive and structured approach to risk management that supports the achievement of its strategic objectives. Three independent lines of defence are used to ensure clear risk ownership and segregation between risk management, risk oversight and risk assurance. This work is evidenced through formal reporting to Board and related committees, and the tracking of agreed remedial actions, including any customer remediation programmes, to ensure actions are undertaken in a timely manner and within the risk appetite.
- We have robust processes for considering risk and conduct as part of individual performance management, with outcomes reflected in individual remuneration decisions. Line managers have primary accountability for ensuring that risk and conduct issues are considered when assessing performance and making remuneration decisions.

The Society’s Business Control Overlay (‘BCO’) process provides an assessment of both current and future risk issues and considers whether any adjustments should be made to collective variable pay schemes or any individual variable pay awards, in the current year by use of malus, and the previous year by use of malus on any unvested awards, and/or clawback on awards which have already vested.

The BCO process incorporates a review in relation to the following areas:

- I. Performance in relation to risk appetite;
- II. Internal audit assessment (incorporating items including overdue actions, repeat findings, severity of findings etc); and
- III. Financial assessment (including cost and capital sustainability).

In 2025, effective from Q2, we have introduced consequence management for non-completion of mandatory training. For each quarter of mandatory training not completed, a 5% deduction will be made to a colleagues’ final bonus award for that performance year. The intent is to further promote the importance of completing mandatory training as part of our risk management and ensure full completion.

The key control function Chief Officers (Risk and Audit) and Chief Financial Officer produce formal bi-annual updates to the Committee. The control function Chief Officers also produce bi-annual updates to BRC and Audit Committee [‘AC’] respectively. All three functions also report more frequently to the Reward Team in People Division to ensure there is no time delay on any issues identified.

In instances where issues are identified, the Committee reserves the right to apply a malus adjustment (reduce any variable pay awards or lapse deferred elements) and to apply clawback (recover variable pay payments already made) as appropriate.

Awards are subject to clawback for up to a maximum of ten years, and 100% of deferred variable pay awards are subject to future performance adjustments. These requirements will continue to apply if the individual leaves employment with the Society.

Malus may be applied where:

- there is reasonable evidence of misbehaviour, material error or misconduct including fraud (including where an Eligible Colleague fails, in the opinion of the Committee, to meet appropriate standards of fitness and propriety) and/or material breach of any law, regulation or code of practice by the colleague; or
- there is reasonable evidence that an Eligible Colleague has participated in or been responsible for conduct which has resulted in or is in the reasonable opinion of RemCo likely to result in significant losses to the Society or the relevant business unit in which the Eligible Colleague is engaged including where a bonus or similar award has been made on the terms of any assumption as to which later transpires to be incorrect; or
- the Society, or the relevant business unit in which the Eligible Colleague is engaged, suffers a material downturn in its financial performance; or
- the Society or the relevant business unit in which the Eligible Colleague is engaged, suffers a material failure of risk management; or
- there is a material misstatement of the Society's audited results; or
- at the Committee's reasonable discretion, it considers it appropriate to do so.

Clawback may be applicable where there is reasonable evidence of colleague misbehaviour or material error, or there is material failure of risk management at a Society or business unit level.

In reaching its determination of an appropriate level of ex post risk adjustment, the Committee considers a range of factors through the application of the Business Control Overlay ('BCO') process, including but not limited to;

- The cost of fines and other regulatory actions;
- The direct and indirect financial losses attributable to the 'relevant event';
- Reputational damage;
- The impact of the 'relevant event' on our relationships with our stakeholders, including members, customers, colleagues, creditors, the taxpayer, counterparties, and regulators;
- The impact on profitability from the 'relevant event' (e.g. profit before tax) – actual/accounting and provisioned;
- The timeframe during which the event occurred and whether losses/costs are still accumulating;
- The extent of customer detriment (e.g. number of poor customer outcomes);
- Redress costs.

iii) Whether the management body or the remuneration committee where established reviewed the Society's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that were made, the reasons for those changes and their impact on remuneration.

The remuneration policy is reviewed annually by the Committee, and no changes are proposed for 2026. The Policy, which was subject to a number of changes for 2024, was subject to Member approval at the 2024 Annual General Meeting ('AGM') and came into effect for the 2024 performance period.

iv) Information of how the Society ensures that staff in internal control functions are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.

At YBS, colleagues in the control functions operate independently from the businesses that they oversee. As an example, the second line risk team report into the Chief Risk Officer who reports directly into the CEO and is also accountable to the BRC.

The third line team is Internal Audit. The Chief Internal Audit Officer ('CIAO') is also independent from the business and reports directly into the CEO and is accountable to the AC.

The individual performance objectives of internal control function colleagues do not relate to the objectives of the business areas they oversee – focussing instead on their functional responsibilities, such as providing assurance to the Board that risks are being managed. In order to maintain independence from the business units they control, the scorecard for eligible colleagues in YBS control functions (Risk and Internal Audit) includes additional, functional specific metrics. These metrics are independently assessed by the Chairs of the Risk and Audit Committee's respectively.

The Committee and the CEO review the individual variable opportunity within the Our Senior Leader Bonus scheme for the relevant control function MRTs (including those within risk management and compliance). This supports the management of conflicts to ensure the awards do not incentivise any dysfunctional behaviour in regard to their oversight of the business, or the performance measures that drive the variable pay scheme's outcomes.

The Our Senior Leader Bonus variable pay opportunity and objectives for the Society's Chief Officers who are responsible for the leadership of the risk function and internal audit function, are reviewed and ratified by the appropriate Committee Chair (Chair of Group Risk Committee and Audit Committee).

All colleagues (excluding those eligible for the Our Senior Leaders Bonus scheme) participate in the Our Bonus or Commercial Lending Bonus variable pay schemes. Their participation in either scheme does not compromise any independence of the business areas they control.

For all roles, remuneration is set at levels which enables the Society to adequately attract qualified and experienced colleagues.

v) Policies and criteria applied for the award of guaranteed variable remuneration and severance payments.

Guaranteed variable remuneration is only awarded in exceptional circumstances and would always be limited to new hires in the first year of service. Any such payments would be made in line with the requirements of all relevant remuneration regulatory provisions, including but not limited to, the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook, and the FCA's Dual-Regulated Firms' Remuneration Code.

Payments on termination of employment are made in accordance with any contractual or other statutory entitlements (e.g. redundancy) and are made in a way that reflects performance over time and do not reward failure or misconduct.

Any such payments for Chief Officers of the Society, or for MRT colleagues where the agreement is outside of our standard policy, would be subject to Committee approval.

(c) Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. Disclosures shall include an overview of the key risks, their measurement and how these measures affect remuneration.

The Committee has oversight of the entire variable pay pool, (aggregate variable pay awards) and specific oversight for the MRT population and takes a number of factors into account, as set out in section (b) above.

Current, emerging, and future risks are monitored monthly through the Society's Business Controls Overlay process (this includes assessment against financial, risk appetite and audit metrics).

The Society monitors risk across a range of risk categories, including credit and counterparty risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, concentration risk, residual risk, securitisation risk, interest rate risk in the non-trading book and risk of excessive leverage.

The Committee may adjust or cancel the payment of variable pay where it deems appropriate in light of any emerging, potential or crystallised risks which may be identified through the Society's risk framework.

The Committee may also further defer, reduce or cancel the payment of unvested deferred variable remuneration where it deems appropriate in light of any emerging, potential or crystallised risks.

Details of the approach to ex post risk adjustment are included in section (b) above.

(d) The ratios between fixed and variable remuneration.

Remuneration is delivered in a proportion of fixed and variable components. The variable pay elements are subject to appropriate limits and are calculated as a percentage of 'eligible earnings' for the 2025 performance period.

As part of the Directors' Remuneration Policy vote at the 2024 AGM, the Society obtained member approval to reduce the on-target opportunity for Executive Directors, excluding the CEO, from 60% to 50% of eligible pay with the CEO' on-target opportunity remaining at 75%. The maximum variable pay opportunity remains unchanged for the CEO (125%), Executive Directors (100%), Chief Officers (100%) and Directors (80%).

All variable pay awarded in respect of the year ending 31 December 2025 operated within current regulatory limits.

Further details in relation to our approach to remuneration can be found in the Directors Remuneration Report section of the Society's 2025 Annual Report and Accounts.

(e) Description of the ways in which the Society seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration. Disclosures shall include:**i) An overview of main performance criteria and metrics for Society, business lines and individuals.**

Colleagues are rewarded for working together to deliver the Society's strategy of creating long term value for members, creating a sustainable, inclusive, and diverse business, and supporting both members and local communities; and variable pay awards are determined based on an assessment of financial and non-financial targets which are aligned to the Society's strategic priorities.

Specifically, the variable pay scheme outturns are determined in relation to financial performance, (Core Profit Before Tax 'CPBT'), customer experience, (Net Promoter Score 'NPS') and a risk overlay. Failure to meet these gateways will result in reduction of the variable pay pool to zero.

The threshold level of financial performance required is set with reference to the Society's sustainability target, which is based on the level of profit required to build our capital to maintain an adequate capital position assuming our medium-term growth aspirations. The level of variable pay award available is capped, to ensure that there is no incentive to drive profits to an unacceptable level in the aim of increasing variable remuneration.

ii) An overview of how amounts of individual variable remuneration are linked to Society-wide and individual performance.

Awards of variable remuneration at YBS are balanced between the performance of the overall Society and an individuals' performance.

For colleagues eligible to participate in the Our Senior Leaders Bonus scheme, 80% of their award is based on the Society's performance against a balanced scorecard which comprises customer, financial and colleague elements with a risk underpin, and 20% is based on individual objectives. For colleagues working in the Society's Control Functions 40% of their award is based on the Society's performance against a balanced scorecard, with 40% linked to functional performance measures and the remaining 20% is based on individual objectives.

Objectives for Chiefs and other MRTs are reviewed and submitted to the Committee for approval annually and performance against these objectives is reviewed at Mid-Year. At the end of the performance year, the achievement of objectives and subsequent fixed and variable pay delivery is reviewed and approved by the Committee. The Committee has the ability to apply reasonable discretion against any variable pay outturn.

For non MRT colleagues performance is measured against locally agreed objectives and at the end of the performance year the achievement of objectives is assessed.

iii) Information on the criteria used to determine the balance between different types of instruments awarded including shares, equivalent ownership interest, options and other instruments.

In line with the requirements of the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook, and the FCA's Dual-Regulated Firms' Remuneration Code, at least 50% of variable remuneration awarded to MRTs is made in non-cash instruments (subject to de-minimis thresholds being met). For YBS, this is referred to as a 'Share Equivalent Instruments' ('SEI'). The value of SEIs are subject to re-valuation prior to payment, ensuring that payment is only made where the Society has demonstrated financial sustainability.

Given the Society's mutual status, other forms of non-cash instrument are not available for the purposes of meeting the requirements of the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook, and the FCA's Dual-Regulated Firms' Remuneration Code, and the Committee has determined that our approach is appropriate.

iv) Information of the measures the Society will implement to adjust variable remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak, including the Society's criteria for determining "weak" performance metrics.

The outturn of the variable pay schemes is based on Society performance against agreed targets, with maximum, target and threshold levels of performance determined by the Committee at the start of the performance period. Awards are determined following the end of the performance period and the extent to which the performance targets have been satisfied. No awards will be made where performance has not met the threshold target for CPBT or NPS. For further detail please see above.

(f) Description of the ways in which the Society seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of long-term performance. Disclosures shall include:**i) An overview of the Society's policy on deferral, payout in instrument, retention periods and vesting of variable remuneration including where it is different among staff or categories of staff.**

Variable pay award deferral ensures that the Society delivers variable pay over a multi-year period, in a manner that mitigates unnecessary risk taking, whilst achieving a level of sustainable performance.

YBS is a proportionality Level 1 firm in the UK and therefore applies the requirements of the Remuneration Part of the UK's Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') Rulebook, and the Financial Conduct Authority's ('FCA') Dual-Regulated Firms Remuneration Code in full.

We've updated how we handle bonus deferral to reflect the latest regulatory changes.

From 2025 onwards, all bonus awards for Executive Directors and Material Risk Takers (MRTs) will be deferred over four years.

Deferred awards will now vest gradually from the grant date, rather than waiting three years for the first payment in the case of 7-year deferral. Half of every bonus will be paid in cash upfront, and the other half will be deferred in Share Equivalent Instruments (SEIs) over the four-year period. There's no longer a mandatory retention period after vesting for deferred SEIs.

We've also adopted new rules on how much of a bonus must be deferred:

- The first £660,000 of any bonus is subject to 40% deferral.
- Anything above that is subject to 60% deferral.

Proportionality (de minimis) threshold

The old £44,000 variable pay threshold no longer applies. Instead, the rule now focuses on total remuneration and proportionality:

- Colleagues with total remuneration above £660,000, or
- Where variable pay makes up more than one-third of total remuneration, will still be subject to deferral.

This means fewer colleagues will need to defer bonuses, but some MRTs remain in scope because of the one-third rule. For example, under the old rules, 20 out of 25 MRTs receiving a senior leader bonus in 2024 were subject to deferral. Under the new rules, that number would have been 11.

ii) Information on the Society's criteria for ex post adjustments (malus during deferral and clawback after vesting, if permitted by national law).

All variable pay awards made to MRTs are subject to malus and clawback arrangements. For higher paid MRTs whose total remuneration is greater than £500,000 or where their variable remuneration is greater than 33% of total remuneration, awards are subject to clawback for a period of seven years (extendable to ten for those who perform a PRA Senior Manager Function). Deferred awards made to non-higher paid members of the senior management function are subject to clawback for a period of six years, all other MRTs are subject to clawback for a period on deferred awards of five years. All un-deferred awards for non-higher paid MRTs are subject to a one year clawback period, in line with regulatory requirements. The circumstances in which ex post adjustment may be applied are set out in section (b) above.

(g) The description of the main parameters and rationale for any variable components scheme and any other non-cash benefit in accordance with point (f) of Article 450(1) CRR. Disclosures shall include:**i) Information on the specific performance indicators used to determine the variable components of remuneration and the criteria used to determine the balance between different types of instruments awarded, including shares, equivalent ownership interests, share-linked instruments, equivalent non cash-instruments, options and other instruments.**

Variable pay awards are made based on an assessment of performance against financial and non-financial targets aligned with the Society's strategic priorities. Further information is included in section (e) and in the Report of the Directors on Remuneration set out in the Annual Report and Accounts 2025.

(h) Upon demand from the relevant Member State or competent authority, the total remuneration for each member of the management body or senior management.

Details of the remuneration of our Executive and Non-Executive directors can be found in the Report of the Directors' Remuneration set out in the Annual Report and Accounts 2025.

(i) Information on whether the Society benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 94(3) CRD in accordance with point (k) of Article 450(1) CRR.

The Society does not apply the derogation under Article 94(3) CRD. Following the implementation of the PRA/FCA remuneration reforms, the Society aligns to the UK remuneration framework and therefore does not benefit from, nor rely upon, the CRD derogation. As a result, the disclosure requirements relating to Article 94(3) are not applicable.

(j) Large Societies shall disclose the quantitative information on the remuneration of their collective management body, differentiating between executive and non-executive members in accordance with Article 450(2) CRR.

See tables UK REM1 to UK REM5.

UK REM1 – Remuneration awarded for the financial year

		a	b	a	b
		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
Fixed remuneration					
1	Number of identified staff	9	9	26	11
2	Total fixed remuneration (£000)	951.0	3,790.4	4,484.6	1,280.6
3	Of which: cash-based	951.0	3,790.4	4,484.6	1,280.6
UK-4a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–
5	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	–	–	–	–
UK-5x	Of which: other instruments	–	–	–	–
7	Of which: other forms	–	–	–	–
Variable remuneration^[1]					
9	Number of identified staff	9	9	26	11
10	Total variable remuneration (£000)	–	2,153.2	1,593.0	240.1
11	Of which: cash-based	–	1,195.7	1,593.0	234.5
12	Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
UK-13a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–
UK-14a	Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
UK-13b	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	–	957.6	–	–
UK-14b	Of which: deferred	–	771.2	–	–
UK-14x	Of which: other instruments	–	–	–	–
UK-14y	Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
15	Of which: other forms	–	–	–	–
16	Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)	951.0	5,943.6	6,077.6	1,520.7

^[1] Variable remuneration awarded in respect of YBS performance year 2025.

UK REM2 – Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

		a	b	c	d
		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
Guaranteed variable remuneration awards					
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards – Number of identified staff	–	1	–	–
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount (£000)	–	220.0	–	–
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	–	–	–	–
Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year					
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year – Number of identified staff	–	–	–	–
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year – Total amount	–	–	–	–
Severance payments awarded during the financial year					
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year – Number of identified staff	–	–	2	–
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year – Total amount (£000)	–	–	358.8	–
8	Of which paid during the financial year	–	–	358.8	–
9	Of which deferred	–	–	–	–
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	–	–	–	–
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	–	–	255.3	–

UK REM3 – Deferred remuneration

Deferred and retained remuneration ^[1]	a	b	c	d	e	f	UK – g ^[2]	UK – h
	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1 MB Supervisory function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Cash-based	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 MB Management function	4,475.8	681.0	3,794.9	-	-	-	416.1	266.8
8 Cash-based	1,997.6	306.0	1,691.6	-	-	-	306.0	-
9 Shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	2,478.2	374.9	2,103.3	-	-	-	110.1	266.8
11 Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other senior management	1,135.1	218.3	916.8	-	-	-	174.4	104.2
14 Cash-based	572.5	114.1	458.4	-	-	-	114.1	-
15 Shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	562.6	104.2	458.4	-	-	-	60.4	104.2
17 Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Other identified staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Cash-based	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Total amount	5,610.9	899.2	4,711.7	-	-	-	590.6	371.0

^[1] Numbers presented in REM3 reflect deferred bonus granted in respect of performance years 2024 and prior, and the deferred element of replacement awards including buy-outs and lost opportunity bonuses granted upon hire.

^[2] This includes all deferred bonus amounts that actually paid out in 2025, including where they vested in a prior year but were still subject to further holding periods.

UK REM4 – Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

		a ^[1]
		Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR
EUR		
1	1 000 000 to below 1 500 000	1
2	1 500 000 to below 2 000 000	1
3	2 000 000 to below 2 500 000	–
4	2 500 000 to below 3 000 000	–
5	3 000 000 to below 3 500 000	–
6	3 500 000 to below 4 000 000	–
7	4 000 000 to below 4 500 000	–
8	4 500 000 to below 5 000 000	–
9	5 000 000 to below 6 000 000	–
10	6 000 000 to below 7 000 000	–
11	7 000 000 to below 8 000 000	–

^[1] Variable remuneration awarded in respect of YBS performance year 2025.

UK REM5 – Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	
		Management body remuneration			Business areas							Total
		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other		
1	Total number of identified staff										55	
2	Of which: members of the MB	11	14	25								
3	Of which: other senior management				–	6	–	11	5	–		
4	Of which: other identified staff				–	1	5	1	1	–		
5	Total remuneration of identified staff (£000)	935	6,020	6,956	–	1,628	470	3,129	1,141	–		
6	Of which: variable remuneration ^[1]	–	2,310	2,310	–	435	45	928	203	–		
7	Of which: fixed remuneration	935	3,711	4,646	–	1,193	425	2,201	938	–		

^[1] Variable remuneration awarded in respect of YBS performance year 2025.

ANNEX XXXV : ASSET ENCUMBRANCE

UK AE1 – Encumbered and unencumbered assets

		010	030	040	050	060	080	090	100
		Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
			of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
010	Assets of the reporting institution	7,634.1	468.7			58,459.4	13,313.1		
030	Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	1.2	–	–	–
040	Debt securities	468.7	468.7	468.7	468.7	7,042.7	6,883.9	7,042.7	6,883.9
050	of which: covered bonds	–	–	–	–	1,695.3	1,695.3	1,695.3	1,695.3
060	of which: securitisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
070	of which: issued by general governments	468.7	468.7	468.7	468.7	2,735.2	2,735.2	2,735.2	2,735.2
080	of which: issued by financial corporations	–	–	–	–	4,307.5	4,148.7	4,307.5	4,148.7
090	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
120	Other assets	7,165.4	–			51,415.5	6,429.3		

UK AE2 – Collateral received and own debt securities issued

		010	030	040	060
		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered	
		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	
		£m	£m	£m	£m
130	Collateral received by the reporting institution	–	–	–	–
140	Loans on demand	–	–	–	–
150	Equity instruments	–	–	–	–
160	Debt securities	–	–	–	–
170	of which: covered bonds	–	–	–	–
180	of which: securitisations	–	–	–	–
190	of which: issued by general governments	–	–	–	–
200	of which: issued by financial corporations	–	–	–	–
210	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	–	–	–	–
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	–	–	–	–
230	Other collateral received	–	–	–	–
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations	–	–	–	–
241	Own covered bonds and asset-backed securities issued and not yet pledged			–	–
250	Total assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued	7,634.1	468.7		

UK AE3 – Sources of encumbrance

		010	030
		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
		£m	£m
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	4,711.3	7,634.1

UK AE4 – Accompanying narrative information

(a) General information on asset encumbrance

The term encumbrance is used to denote those assets on a bank's balance sheet which have been pledged as security, collateral or legally ring-fenced in some other way which prevents the firm from being able to transfer, pledge, sell or otherwise use/dispose of these assets. The Society holds a level of asset encumbrance that is considered to be appropriate for the size and scope of its operations and manages the levels of encumbrance using closely monitored limits set by the Board. Median exposures have been disclosed based on the four quarterly regulatory asset encumbrance submissions during the financial year as prescribed by regulatory requirements.

(b) The impact of, and relationship between, the business model and asset encumbrance

i) Main sources and types of encumbrance

The most material source of encumbrance for the Society is secured funding via the Society's covered bond and securitisation programmes which are supported by pledging mortgage assets as collateral. Assets are encumbered in accordance with the contractual requirements of these programmes. Further detail on these activities is set out in Note 27 to the Group Annual Report and Accounts. These programmes are continually assessed, and a prudent buffer of over-collateralisation is voluntarily maintained for operational efficiency. The Society also pledges debt securities as collateral in sale and repurchase transactions. An additional source of encumbrance is the collateralisation of derivative liabilities. The Society treats some cash and balances with the Bank of England, some loans and advances to credit institutions and some debt securities as encumbered even though there are no associated liabilities. An example of this would be liquid assets held within the Society's covered bond and securitisation programmes; as these are not available for use in the Society's day-to-day operations.

ii) Structure of encumbrance between entities within the Group

The Society manages encumbrance centrally at a group level.

iii) Information on over-collateralisation

Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS) and Regulated Covered Bond (RCB) pools include significant over-collateralisation relative to the bonds in issue, with encumbrance being weighted according to regulatory minima (plus buffer) for the RCB pool and the volume of encumbered notes, i.e. excluding any encumbrance of mortgages which would be attributable to retained unencumbered notes, for the RMBS and RCB programmes.

iv) Additional information on encumbrance of assets

Most encumbered assets are denominated in sterling given they primarily relate to the use of mortgages originated in the UK.

(v) Proportion of items included in column 060 'Carrying amount of unencumbered assets' in template UK AE1 that the Society would not deem available for encumbrance in the normal course of its business

The majority of unencumbered assets comprise residential or buy-to-let mortgages, providing the Society with high levels of contingent funding capacity, with only a small proportion deemed unavailable for encumbrance which primarily consist of derivative and intangible assets.

vi) The amount of underlying assets and of cover pool assets of retained securitisations and retained covered bonds

As of 31 December 2025, the Society held retained assets totalling £7,262m (excluding Z notes and the White Rose Master Issuer YBS Note) across the RMBS programmes. The Society also held retained covered bonds totalling £1,200m.

vii) The impact of the Society's business model on their level of encumbrance

The majority of the Society's asset encumbrance arises through secured funding issuance.

(viii) Additional information on the breakdown of rows in the templates UK AE1, UK AE2 and UK AE3

Row 120 of template UK AE1 "Other assets" primarily relates to loans and advances, with encumbrance arising where mortgages are used as collateral for secured funding with the corresponding liabilities included in Row 010 of template UK AE3 "Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities".

ANNEX XXXVII : INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

UK IRRBBA – IRRBB risk management objectives and policies

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE

(a) A description of how the institution defines, measures, mitigates, and controls IRRBB for the purposes of risk control and measurement

Interest rate risk is defined as the current or prospective risk to the Society's capital and earnings arising from movements in interest rates and related customer behaviour. It affects the Society's banking book positions through exposures to duration, basis, and optionality risk, and is a key component of the Society's market risk framework. Interest rate risk is measured using a combination of value-based and earnings sensitivity assessments which include:

- Economic Value of Equity (EVE)
- Net Interest Income (NII) sensitivities
- Basis point sensitivity
- Interest rate risk stress testing and scenario analysis.

IRRBB is measured, monitored, and managed from both an internal and regulatory perspective. The Board is responsible for setting market risk appetite and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for managing the Society's market risk profile. Market risk is managed within a comprehensive risk framework which includes policies, limit setting/monitoring, stress testing and robust governance controls. This includes setting and monitoring granular limits and key risk indicators (KRIs), with relevant risk metrics reported monthly to ALCO. Governance and controls are also in place for the models and systems which are used to measure interest rate risk.

(b) A description of the institution's overall IRRBB management and mitigation strategies

Interest rate risk specifically is managed and mitigated through a combination of strategies including:

- Measuring, monitoring, and reporting risk exposures;
- Matching or offsetting exposures;
- Appropriate use of derivatives;
- Structural hedging;
- Product design characteristics; and
- Internal transfer price for product risks.

(c) The periodicity of the calculation of the institution's IRRBB measures, and a description of the specific risk measures that the institution uses to gauge its sensitivity to IRRBB, including changes to its economic value and earnings

YBS's market risk management framework features the periodic assessment of interest rate risk metrics against internal and regulatory risk limits. The following value and earnings metrics are calculated:

- **NII Sensitivity** – This is calculated monthly and assesses potential changes to earnings as a result of changes in interest rates and related customer behaviour over a 12-month period. A forecast balance sheet is used, which assumes the reinvestment of maturing assets and liabilities in similar products in line with the corporate plan.
- **Economic Value of Equity** – This is measured quarterly and calculated in line with PRA guidance. All six prescribed rate shocks are assessed, and optionality stresses are factored in.
- **Basis Point Sensitivity** – This is measured daily. Basis point sensitivity shows the market value change on the Society's balance sheet due to a 1bp parallel increase in rates and is monitored daily.

While EVE and NII sensitivities are measured on a quarterly and monthly frequency respectively, they can be assessed more frequently in the event of rapidly changing market conditions.

(d) A description of the interest rate shock and stress scenarios that the institution uses to estimate changes in its economic value and in earnings

EVE sensitivities are calculated in accordance with the PRA's regulatory requirements, with the following six prescribed interest rate shocks applied:

- Parallel shock up;
- Parallel shock down;
- Steepener shock;
- Flattener shock;
- Short rates shock up; and
- Short rates shock down.

NII sensitivities are assessed against the parallel shock up and parallel shock down only. More likely rate shocks are assessed on a monthly basis, in response to a range of parallel rate shocks with a Board earnings metric in place utilising a +/- 100 basis point shock.

(e) A high-level description of key modelling and parametric assumptions used in calculating change in economic value of equity (Δ EVE) and change in net interest income (Δ NII) in Template UK IRRBB1

EVE sensitivity

The EVE sensitivity is assessed in line with PRA guidelines. The key assumptions used to calculate the EVE sensitivity shown in template UK IRRBB1 are as follows:

- The sensitivity represents the difference between the present value of assets and liabilities in baseline and shock scenarios.
- Analysis is performed under the assumption of a run-off balance sheet.
- The implied forward curve at the report date is shocked in line with the six PRA-prescribed scenarios. A post-shock interest rate floor of -100 basis points is applied and unwound by 5 basis points per annum for twenty years until the rate returns to 0%. This floor and assumed recovery is consistent with regulations set out in Supervisory Statement 31/15 (SS31/15).
- Society's own equity is excluded.
- PRA prescribed scalars are used to estimate the change in the extent to which customers use options contained in retail products, specifically the prepayment of fixed-rate mortgages.
- Non-maturing deposits (NMDs) are assumed to reprice linearly over 5 years.
- In line with SS31/15, positive EVE changes are weighted by a factor of 50%.
- Analysis encompasses optionality risk assessments, such as the impact of floors.
- Commercial margins are excluded, in line with the Society's internal measurement of IRRBB.

NII sensitivity

The key assumptions used in calculating the NII sensitivity shown in template UK IRRBB1 are as follows:

- A forecast balance sheet over a one-year horizon is used, with all assets and liabilities maturing within the year reinvested in similar products in line with the corporate plan.
- The implied forward curve at the report date is shocked, with GBP shocked at +/- 250 basis points.
- A -50bps market rate floor is applied, though this is not triggered under current shocks.
- Changes in interest rates are passed through to retail products with floors at or above zero.
- Commercial margin management is excluded from product rates.
- Values are reported on a pre-tax basis.

(f) A description of significant modelling assumptions used in the institution's internal measurement systems (IMS) for purposes other than disclosure that differ from the modelling assumptions prescribed for the disclosure in Template UK IRRBB1, including their directional implications and the rationale for those differences

Consistent modelling assumptions are applied between internal and regulatory economic value assessments. Both analyses feature a run-off balance sheet and a post-shock tapered interest rate floor, starting at -100bps. ALCO-approved behavioural assumptions on optionality and the repricing profile of Non-Maturity Deposits (NMDs) are also consistently applied.

The internal NII sensitivity analysis expands on regulatory disclosures by estimating the impact of additional rate shock scenarios, including +/- 100bps and a -250bps shock floored at -50bps. The NII sensitivity reported in the UK IRRBB1 template assumes that market rates are unfloored with a structural hedge in place aligned to the assumed retail deposit pass through. Market rates are also assumed to be floored at zero in some NII scenarios which assess the impact of a less severe, but more likely, interest rate shock.

(g) A high-level description of how the institution hedges its IRRBB, as well as the associated accounting treatment

The Society hedges interest rate exposures primarily through derivative financial instruments and a combination of matching and offsetting balance sheet exposures. The Society's structural hedge program includes net free reserves (NFRs) and non-maturing deposits (NMDs) elements and is in place to stabilise earnings as interest rates change.

Details of the accounting treatment of derivatives and hedge accounting are set out in Note 1 to the financial statements within the Annual Report and Accounts.

(h) Any other information which the institution wishes to disclose regarding its interpretation of the significance and sensitivity of the IRRBB measures disclosed and/or an explanation of any significant variations in the level of the reported IRRBB since previous disclosures

Below is a description of the key drivers of the EVE and NII sensitivities, which are presented in template UK IRRBB 1.

EVE sensitivity – EVE sensitivity, which is monitored quarterly, measures the change in the value of the Society's assets and liabilities, excluding equity, arising from a change in interest rates. The Society's most severe EVE sensitivity is the 'parallel shock up', with a decline in EVE of £184.9 million. This represents a Δ EVE as a percentage of Tier 1 capital of 4.4%, which is within the regulatory 15% threshold. The most material driver of the sensitivity relates to reserves structural hedging, with a decline in EVE of £232.6 million arising from this due to the exclusion of the Society's own equity. The remainder of the sensitivity relates to the impact of the shape of the balance sheet gap, estimated change in customer behaviour and the extent to which customers are assumed to use product optionality in the scenarios.

NII sensitivity – NII sensitivity, which is monitored monthly, measures the extent to which NII is affected by changes in interest rates and varies over time due to several factors, such as short-term timing mismatches between the repricing of fixed-rate assets and liabilities, market conditions, and strategic changes to the balance mix. As such, they should not be considered as a guide to future performance.

The 'parallel shock down' scenario, which assumes a 250-basis point decrease in GBP interest rates, is the Society's maximum NII sensitivity with a decrease of £38 million. This is driven primarily by the shape of the repricing gap, and is compounded by impacts arising from other balance sheet hedging strategies and explicit optionality embedded within balance sheet items. It is assumed that fixed-rate mortgages and savings that reinvest during the one-year horizon do so in line with the corporate plan.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES**(i) Average repricing maturity assigned to non-maturing deposits (NMDs)**

Average repricing maturity assigned to NMDs (yrs): 2.44

(j) Longest repricing maturity assigned to NMDs

Longest repricing maturity assigned to NMDs (yrs): 5.33*

* Note, this includes forward starting NMD trades in place against expected mortgage completions.

UK IRRBB1 – Quantitative information on IRRBB

Period		a	b	c	d	e	f
		ΔEVE		ΔNII		Tier 1 capital	
		31/12/2025	30/06/2025	31/12/2025	30/06/2025	31/12/2025	30/06/2025
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
010	Parallel shock up	(184.9)	(164.9)	46.3	18.3		
020	Parallel shock down	85.2	63.0	(37.9)	(64.0)		
030	Steeper shock	13.1	1.2				
040	Flattener shock	(15.0)	(31.4)				
050	Short rates shock up	(115.7)	(84.9)				
060	Short rates shock down	63.7	35.2				
070	Maximum	(184.9)	(164.9)	(37.9)	(64.0)		
080	Tier 1 capital					4,195.7	4,058.5

50% of positive outturn reported in line with regulatory requirement.

GLOSSARY

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	Capital that meets certain criteria set out in CRD IV. In particular, the criteria require that upon the occurrence of a trigger event, the AT1 capital instrument converts to a form of Common Equity Tier 1 capital or the principal is written down on a permanent basis; or grandfathered instruments such as Permanent Interest Bearing Shares (PIBS).
Capital conservation buffer	An additional layer of usable capital that can be drawn down when losses are incurred in a stress.
Central Counterparties (CCP)	A CCP is a clearing house that interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, where a single bilateral contract between the buyer and seller is replaced with two contracts, one between the buyer and CCP and one between the seller and CCP.
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	The highest quality regulatory capital resources, comprising retained earnings less regulatory adjustments, as defined under CRD IV. Equivalent to Core Tier 1 defined under previous CRD legislation.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	The ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets.
Countercyclical buffer	A capital buffer which aims to ensure that banking sector capital requirements take account of the macro-financial environment in which banks operate.
Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)	Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows.
CRD IV	The Capital Requirements Directive IV is an EU-wide legislative package that includes prudential rules for banks, building societies and investment firms. CRD IV has been adopted with slight modification by the UK following its exit from the EU.
CRR	The Capital Requirements Regulation that applied the Basel III framework in the EU and has been incorporated into UK regulation following the UK's exit from the EU.
Credit risk	The risk of financial loss arising from a failure of a customer or counterparty to settle their financial and contractual obligations as they fall due.
Credit risk mitigation	Techniques to reduce the potential loss in the event that a customer (borrower or counterparty) becomes unable to meet its obligations. This may include the taking of financial or physical security, the assignment of receivables or the use of credit derivatives, guarantees, credit insurance, set off or netting.
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	Adjustments applied to the fair values of derivatives to reflect the creditworthiness of the counterparty.
High Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA)	Assets which can be easily and immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value.
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	A liquidity metric which aims to ensure that a firm maintains an adequate level of liquidity to meet its needs for a 30 calendar day time horizon under a severe stress scenario.
Operational risk	The risk of direct and indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.
Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA)	The UK prudential regulator, which is a part of the Bank of England and alongside the FCA, has responsibility for the oversight of building societies, banks and insurers. The PRA's objective is to promote the safety and soundness of regulated firms.
Securitisation	A transaction or scheme where assets are sold to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in return for immediate cash payment. That vehicle raises the immediate cash payment by issuing debt securities in the form of tradable notes or commercial paper to wholesale investors who receive an income from the underlying assets. Some risk is retained on the balance sheet while the remaining risk is transferred to investors. Securitisations may be purchased or retained.

Sterling Monetary Framework (SMF)	The Bank of England’s operations in the sterling money markets to maintaining monetary and financial stability.
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process, the PRA assessment of a firm’s own capital assessment (ICA) under Basel III Pillar 2.
The Standardised Approach (credit risk)	The standardised approach to credit risk, calculated by applying varying RWA percentages to credit exposures, depending on the underlying risk.
The Standardised Approach (operational risk)	The standardised approach to operational risk, calculated using three-year historical net income multiplied by a factor of between 12-18%, depending on the underlying business being considered.
Systemic risk buffer	Additional capital requirement which aims to address systemic risks that are not covered by the Capital Requirements Regulation.
Term Funding Scheme with additional incentives for SMEs (TFSME)	A scheme launched by the Bank of England designed to boost lending to households and businesses by providing term funding to banks and building societies participating in the scheme at rates close to Bank Rate.
Tier 1 (T1) capital	The sum total of Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 capital.
Tier 1 capital ratio	The ratio of Tier 1 capital to Risk Weighted Assets.
Tier 2 (T2) capital	A measure of regulatory capital that includes subordinated liabilities and provisions for collective impairment, less regulatory adjustments.
Total capital ratio	The ratio of total capital (Tier 1 and Tier 2) to Risk Weighted Assets.
Total Capital Requirement (TCR)	The total of Pillar 1 requirements and Pillar 2A requirements.

