OAKWOOD HOMELOANS LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Registered number 05092310

Report and Financial Statements

Contents

Board of Directors

Leonora Daniel	Director
Masashi Washida	Director

Company Secretary

Roger Lansdowne	Company Secretary

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of Oakwood Homeloans Limited (the "Company") is making arrangements and entering into regulated mortgage contracts, to provide administration of regulated mortgage contracts and facilitate the financing and realisation of mortgage assets along with related services which are incidental to the activities of a mortgage lender, mortgage broker or administrator. The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").

Review of business

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year is set out on page 10. Trading conditions continue to be challenging within the mortgage sector. The resulting loss for the year and the financial position at the year-end were considered satisfactory by the directors.

Measurement/Key Performance Indicators

Primary indicators tracked are:

- Pre-Tax Losses ('PTL') on a total business level: as in line with management expectation the Company has made a loss for the period under review.
- Regulatory Capital: is reviewed by management on a continual basis to ensure compliance with regulatory capital requirements.
- Primary Servicer reporting: details of customer and servicing performance against targets are reviewed by management on a regular basis.

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using other key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Results

The Company's loss for the year is £1,529,683 (2018 loss £1,936,413). As at 31 December 2019, the Company had total assets of £7,781,434 (2018: £3,865,569), which comprise mainly of cash balances held with Credit Suisse group companies, and amounts receivable from the group loss relief negotiated with fellow group companies. Total shareholders' equity was £1,907,308 (2018: negative equity £1,863,010).

Risks and Uncertainties

The risks facing the Company are liquidity risk, on cash balances, market risk and credit risk, primarily on revenue and related receivables and operational risk, arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. In relation to credit risk, the majority of total assets are held with other Credit Suisse Group companies, and accordingly, this is not considered to be a significant risk. The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are outlined in Note 20 to the financial statements. The Company is exposed to minimal operational risk.

Key Risk Development - Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19")

Following the rapid global spread of the COVID-19 virus during the first quarter 2020, the UK government have introduced tight controls and travel bans as well as implemented measures which quickly restricted activity in large parts of the economy. COVID-19 is expected to have a significant negative effect on the world's economies and may affect the Company which derives its revenues from administration of UK residential mortgages for structured entities. There are priority payment rules that these entities must observe which should ordinarily ensure the Company and other servicing partners are remunerated on an ongoing basis, albeit that they are dependent upon ongoing mortgage collections. Regulators have issued guidance to mortgage firms during March 2020 to support customers who are impacted by COVID-19. The economic slowdown, alongside implementing these measures to support customers could give rise to reductions in amounts collected by the structured entities which may impact cash flow and provision for onerous contract in 2020 and going forward.

Capital Resources

During the period, the Company issued £5.3 million additional share capital (2018: £1.5 million). The Company continues to closely monitor its capital and funding requirements and maintain an actively managed capital base to support the business risks. Credit Suisse AG, Zurich has confirmed its intention to provide the necessary financial support to the Company to continue operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Strategy

Notwithstanding any changes to the present economic environment and challenging conditions being experienced in the mortgage sector, the directors continue to monitor the performance of the Company carefully and continue to deliver appropriate services to its customers.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 15 April 2020 by:

Leonora Daniel,
Director.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

International Financial Reporting Standards

Oakwood Homeloans Limited 2019 annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and its interpretations ('IFRS') as adopted for use in the European Union ('EU').

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 15 April 2020.

Going Concern Basis

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Credit Suisse AG, Zurich has confirmed its intention to provide the necessary financial support to the Company to continue operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. In forming their view the directors have considered a period of more than twelve months from the date of approving the financial statements.

Results and dividends

The Company's loss for the year is £1,529,683 (2018 loss: £1,936,413). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2018: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this report are listed on page 3.

Changes to the directorate since 1 January 2019 and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Masashi Washida (appointed on 25 July 2019)

David Jerrard (resigned on 25 July 2019)

The directors did not receive any remuneration in respect of their services as directors of the Company. The directors are employees of its related companies and the Company does not reimburse its related companies for the services rendered by these directors.

None of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year was beneficially interested, at any time during the year, in the shares of the Company. Directors of the Company benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and at the date of this report.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and applicable law.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and

- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
In its role as an employer, and as a user and provider of services, Credit Suisse group is committed to human rights and respects them as a key element of responsible business conduct. Credit Suisse group voluntarily commits to uphold certain international agreements relating to human rights, including: the Equator Principles, Principles for Responsible Investment and UN Global Compact.
A number of internal policies, commitments and controls which are already in place help to eradicate modern slavery and human trafficking in the supply chain and across the business. In addition, Credit Suisse group Supplier Code of Conduct aims to ensure that the Credit Suisse group's external business partners, including their employees, subsidiaries and subcontractors, respect human rights, labour rights, employment laws and environmental regulations.
In 2016, Credit Suisse group introduced a formal Third Party Risk Management ('TPRM') framework to scrutinise and monitor the operational, financial and reputational risk associated with third party relationships. The TPRM framework provides for structured due diligence assessments of the all suppliers to identify where modern slavery and human trafficking risks may exist.
The complete statement, made pursuant to section 54, Part 6 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, is publicly available and can be found at www.credit-suisse.com.

Disclosure of information to Auditor
The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they each are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor
In order to remain aligned with the ultimate parent group audit, the Board and shareholders proposed PwC as the new statutory auditor for Oakwood Homeloans Limited effective for the fiscal year ending 31 December 2020.

By order of the Board

Leonora Daniel
Director

The Watermill, Broughton
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 3AG. United Kingdom
15 April 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OAKWOOD HOMELOANS LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Oakwood Homeloans Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; Statement of financial position; Statement of changes in equity; Statement of cash flows, and related notes, including the significant accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern
The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report
The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit;

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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

R. Faulkner

Richard Faulkner (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
15 April 2020

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		£	£
Revenue	4	**1,997,577**	**2,235,746**
Cost of sales	5	(2,966,115)	(3,895,572)
Gross loss		(968,538)	(1,659,826)
Administrative expenses	6	(452,353)	(331,071)
Operating loss		**(1,420,891)**	**(1,990,897)**
Finance income		411	202
Finance costs		(468,028)	(399,938)
Net finance costs	7	(467,617)	(399,736)
Loss before tax	8	**(1,888,508)**	**(2,390,633)**
Taxation	12	358,825	454,220
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,529,683)**	**(1,936,413)**

There were no items of other comprehensive income during the period.

Losses for both 2019 and 2018 are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	31 Dec 2019 £	31 Dec 2018 £
ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	13	41,691	35,979
Total non-current assets		41,691	35,979
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	6,956,430	3,126,058
Group relief receivable	15	762,040	682,314
Trade and other receivables	13	8,917	6,132
Prepayments and accrued income	16	12,356	15,086
Total current assets		7,739,743	3,829,590
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,781,434**	**3,865,569**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		243,783	260,501
Accruals		254,653	136,016
Provisions	17	906,867	872,783
Total current liabilities		1,405,303	1,269,300
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	17	4,468,823	4,459,279
Total non-current liabilities		4,468,823	4,459,279
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**5,874,126**	**5,728,579**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	18	14,100,000	8,800,000
Share premium		4,940,000	4,940,000
Accumulated losses		(17,132,692)	(15,603,010)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,907,308**	**(1,863,010)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**7,781,434**	**3,865,569**

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of the Financial Statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 April 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

Leonora Daniel
Director
Company Registered Number: 05092310

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2019

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2019	8,800,000	4,940,000	(15,603,010)	(1,863,010)
Net loss for the year	-	-	(1,529,683)	(1,529,683)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,529,683)	(1,529,683)
Issue of share capital	5,300,000	-	-	5,300,000
Balance at 31 December 2019	**14,100,000**	**4,940,000**	**(17,132,693)**	**1,907,307**

2018

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018	7,300,000	4,940,000	(13,666,597)	(1,426,597)
Net loss for the year	-	-	(1,936,413)	(1,936,413)
Total comprehensive loss for the Year	-	-	(1,936,413)	(1,936,413)
Issue of share capital	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Balance at 31 December 2018	**8,800,000**	**4,940,000**	**(15,603,010)**	**(1,863,010)**

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of the Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax for the period	(1,888,508)	(2,390,633)
	(1,888,508)	(2,390,633)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(8,497)	(14,263)
Decrease in prepayments and accrued income	2,730	884
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(16,718)	161,097
Increase/(decrease) in accruals	118,637	(54,776)
Increase in provisions	43,628	818,380
Net cash received for Group relief receivable	279,100	640,730
Net cash used in operating activities	**(1,469,628)**	**(838,581)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of shares	5,300,000	1,500,000
Net cash from financing activities	**5,300,000**	**1,500,000**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**3,830,372**	**661,419**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	**3,126,058**	**2,464,639**
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**6,956,430**	**3,126,058**

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of the Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The principal activity of the Company is making arrangements and entering into regulated mortgage contracts, to provide administration of regulated mortgage contracts and facilitate the financing and realisation of mortgage assets along with related services which are incidental to the activities of a mortgage lender, mortgage broker or administrator. As at 31 December 2019 the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Oakwood Homeloans Holdings Limited and its ultimate parent company is Credit Suisse Group AG., incorporated in Switzerland, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

Oakwood Homeloans Limited is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company's registered office is:

The Watermill
Broughton
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 3AG
United Kingdom

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and approved by the Directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ('Adopted IFRS').

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements are presented in pounds sterling ('GBP') which is the Company's functional currency. They are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Adopted IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Critical accounting estimates and judgements applied to these Financial Statements are set out in Note 3 – Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting policies.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision has a significant effect on both current and future periods.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the fact that the Company had incurred a loss of £1.5 million for the year ended 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018 loss: £1.9 million). Accordingly, the validity of the going concern assumption is dependent upon future profitable operations and continued financial support from its ultimate parent. Credit Suisse AG have confirmed that they will provide the Company with such financial support as may be required to meet the Company's obligations as they arise in the foreseeable future. As the benefit of mortgage receipts are owned by third parties, the Company is not directly exposed to reduced mortgage receipts impacted by Covid-19 however the Company may be impacted by higher levels of servicing costs that are not fully covered by the third parties under the terms of the onerous contract. The Company has stress tested reduced levels of mortgage receivables ranging from 10% to 100% reduction in 2020. Whilst this could impact cash flow and levels of provision for onerous contract in 2020 and beyond it can continue as a going concern as it will still have sufficient cash flows to continue operating although increased levels of costs would require additional capital in the long term.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period

The Company has adopted the following amendments in the current year:

- IFRS 16 Leases: In January 2016 the IASB issued IFRS 16 'Leases' (IFRS 16) superseding IAS 17 'Leases' (IAS 17), IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC-15 'Operating Lease-Incentives' and SIC-27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'.
- IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. IFRS 16 includes disclosure requirements to provide more information about the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged. Under the IAS 17 lessee accounting model, companies were required to distinguish between finance leases, which were recognised on balance sheet, and operating leases, which were not. IFRS 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet lessee accounting model and requires lessees to present a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability on the balance sheet.
- IFRS 16 was effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.
- The Company does not have any leases and therefore the adoption of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows

- IFRIC 23: In June 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (IFRIC 23). IFRIC 23 clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes and is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. IFRIC 23 was effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Company adopted IFRIC 23 on 1 January 2019. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle: In December 2017, the IASB issued 'Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle' (Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017). The Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 were effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Company adopted the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle on 1 January 2019. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

Standards and Interpretations endorsed by the EU and not yet effective

The Company is not yet required to adopt the following standards and interpretations which are issued by the IASB but not yet effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: In September 2019, the IASB issued 'Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform' (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) in order to address the financial reporting consequences of the interest rate benchmark reform in the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative reference rate. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with an early adoption permitted. The adoption on 1 January 2020 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS *(continued)*

Standards and Interpretations not endorsed by the EU and not yet effective

The Company is not yet required to adopt the following standards and interpretations which are issued by the IASB but not yet effective and have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- Amendments to the definition of Business (IFRS 3): In October 2018, the IASB 'Definition of a Business '(Amendments to IFRS 3) to make it easier for companies to decide whether activities and assets they acquire are a business or merely a group of assets. The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period. The adoption on 1 January 2020 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows

The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Company.

REVENUE
The Company earns all material income from contracts with customers, which are recognised from the following major sources:

- Loan Administration Servicing and Sundry Fees
- Commission

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a service to a customer.

Loan Administration Servicing Fees
The Company provides loan administration services to the ultimate funding entities which own the beneficial and economic interest in the mortgage portfolios that the Company has sourced. Such services are recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes all of the benefits of the loan administration services provided on a daily basis. The directors have assessed that the output method, is an appropriate measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations. The contracts are bespoke to each customer, so the output method for each contract is based on a combination of the relevant outputs for each contract including, but not limited to; value of loans under management, days loans serviced in a period. Payment for the loan administration servicing fees are due from the customer on monthly basis, and there is little judgement required to determining the transaction price of the performance obligation.

Commission
The Company receives insurance commission when the Company arranges Lender Insurance Only (LIO) insurance in place of the customers own cover to protect the Company from uninsured secured property loss risks. The commission income is recognised over time whilst the insurance policy is on risk and the Company has a right to receive payment.

COSTS OF SALES
Costs of sales has been recognised on an accrual basis.

INTEREST INCOME
Interest income includes interest income on the Company's short-term and long-term cash deposits. Interest income is accrued on an effective yield basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

TAXATION

Income tax recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year comprises current tax.

Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the income tax is recognised in equity. For items initially recognised in equity and subsequently recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the related income tax initially recognised in equity is also subsequently recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

For UK corporation tax purposes the Company may surrender or claim certain losses from another UK group company. The surrendering company will be compensated in full for the value of the tax losses surrendered to the claimant company.
Information as to the calculation of income tax recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the periods presented is included in Note 12 Taxation.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the components of cash and amounts due from banks that are short term, highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and that are held or utilised for the purpose of cash management. This includes cash placed in interest bearing deposits with other Credit Suisse group entities for the purpose of liquidity management.

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are initially recorded at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently are amortised on an effective interest method, less impairment losses. In the event of an impairment loss the effective interest will be re-estimated. When calculating the effective interest, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments including premiums, discounts, fees and transactions costs but not future credit losses. The majority of the receivables are intercompany.

PROVISIONS AND ONEROUS CONTRACTS

Onerous contract provisions are recognised for losses on servicing contracts where the forecast costs of fulfilling the contract throughout the contract period exceed the forecast income receivable. The provision is calculated based on discounted cash flows to the end of the contract. The onerous contract provision expense is recognised when provision is established and is recorded in 'Cost of Sales' in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

A general provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event which can be reliably measured, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation as of the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The expense recognised when a general provision is established, is recorded in 'Administrative expenses' in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Movement in provisions are set out in note 17.

2. *SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)*

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities are either possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or are present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. A contingent liability is not recognised as a liability but is disclosed, unless the possibility is remote, except for those acquired under business combinations, which are recognised at fair value. Management make estimates regarding the outcome of legal, regulatory and arbitration matters and takes a charge to income when losses with respect to such matters are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Charges, other than those taken periodically for costs of defence, are not established for matters when losses cannot be reasonably estimated.

STRUCTURED ENTITIES

As part of normal business, the Company engages in various transactions that include entities which are considered structured entities. A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

Transactions with structured entities are generally executed to facilitate securitisation activities or to meet specific client needs, such as providing liquidity or investment opportunities, and, as part of these activities, the Company may hold interests in the structured entities. If the Company controls the structured entity then that entity is regarded as a subsidiary. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Company discloses information about significant judgements and assumptions made in determining whether the Company has control over another entity including structured entities. The Company also provides disclosures with regards to unconsolidated structured entities such as when it sponsors or has an interest in such an entity.

Structured entities which the Company is exposed to are not consolidated as these are consolidated by other entities, and albeit the Company has servicing contracts with these entities, these do not give rise to access to assets, or control of any description of those entities.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES.

In order to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, management is required to make certain accounting estimates to ascertain the value of assets and liabilities. These estimates are based upon judgement and the information available at the time, and actual results may differ materially from these estimates. Management believes that the estimates and assumptions used in determining the amount of provision for future insurance refunds within the financial statements are prudent, reasonable and consistently applied.

An onerous contract provision has been established as the Company has determined that certain costs associated with mortgage servicing are unavoidable, and that these costs over the presumed lifetime of these arrangements outweigh any potential income. When calculating the value of these cash flows, Management have made assumptions as to the rate of repayment of the remaining assets being serviced, future annual RPI cost increases and future income that may be received. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates however Management believes that the estimates and assumptions used in determining the amount of provision for these unavoidable servicing costs within the financial statements are prudent, reasonable and consistently applied.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. REVENUE

	2019	2018
	£	£
Servicing and sundry fees	1,906,564	2,135,007
Commission	91,013	100,739
Total	**1,997,577**	**2,235,746**

The total revenue of the Company for the year was derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom. The Company earns servicing and sundry fees and commission income arising from mortgage books on an on-going basis.

5. COST OF SALES

The Company pays servicing and sundry fees and commission expenditure in respect to mortgage books on an on-going basis.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other corporate expenses	452,353	331,071
Total	**452,353**	**331,071**

7. FINANCING

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank interest receivable	411	202
Finance cost arising from provision	(468,028)	(399,938)
Total	**(467,617)**	**(399,736)**

8. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

	2019	2018
	£	£
Loss before taxation is stated after charging		
Auditior's remuneration for:		
Audit of these financial statements	**6,337**	**6,337**
Audit of the prior year financial statements	**14,820**	

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial or operational decisions, or one other party controls both.

The definition of related parties includes parent company, ultimate parent company, subsidiary, associate, as well as the Company's key management, who are also directors of the Company.

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Oakwood Homeloans Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Copies of the financial statements of the immediate parent company can be obtained from its registered office, Oakwood Homeloans Holdings Limited, The Watermill, Broughton, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 3AG, United Kingdom.

The Company's ultimate parent company which consolidates the results of the Company is Credit Suisse Group AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate parent company can be obtained from its registered office, Credit Suisse Group AG, Paradeplatz, PO Box 1, 8070 Zurich, Switzerland.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(Continued)*

a) Related party assets and liabilities

The Company earns income from the ultimate funding entities which own the beneficial and economic interest in the mortgage portfolios that the Company has sourced. In addition, a short term deposit was also placed with a group company.

The Company enters into these transactions in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.

Assets	**2019**	2018
	£	£
Parent		
Trade and other trade receivables	-	-
Fellow Credit Suisse group companies		
Interest bearing deposit	6,600,000	2,900,000
Group relief receivable	762,040	682,314
Trade and other trade receivables	834	445
Other		
Trade and other trade receivables	8,081	5,687
Total assets	**7,370,955**	**3,588,446**

Related party income statement	**2019**	2018
	£	£
Fellow Credit Suisse group companies		
Revenue	130,169	113,624
Interest income	411	202
Group relief receivable	358,825	454,220
Other		
Revenue	1,852,890	2,111,461

Related party expenditure statement	**2019**	2018
	£	£
Fellow Credit Suisse group companies		
Administrative expenses	6,000	6,000

b) Remuneration of directors and key management personnel

The directors and key management personnel did not receive any remuneration in respect of their services as directors of the Company (2018: £ nil). The directors and key management personnel are employees of its related companies and the Company does not reimburse its related companies for the services rendered by these directors and key management personnel.

c) Liabilities due to pension funds

The Company has no employees and therefore does not have any liabilities with regard to pension funds.

10. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The Company had no employees during the year (2018: nil).

11. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

Unconsolidated structured entities

The Company holds an interest in structured entities which are not consolidated. An interest is either contractual or non-contractual involvement that exposes the Company to variability in returns from the performance of another entity. An interest in another entity can be evidenced by, but is not limited to, the holding of equity or debt instruments as well as other forms of involvement such as the provision of funding, liquidity support, credit enhancement and guarantees.

The Company does not have an interest in another entity solely because of a typical customer supplier relationship. An example of a typical customer supplier relationship are fees other than management and performance fees that are passively earned and are typically one-off in nature.

Type of structured entity

Securitisations

Securitisations are primarily Residential mortgage backed securities ("RMBS") vehicles. The Company was the original Seller of the mortgages, Initial Instrument Holder and/or is the Special Servicer to structured entities related to certain securitisation transactions which are funded by bonds issued on a recognised exchange.

The maximum exposure to loss is the exposure arising from the net cost of outsourced servicing less servicing costs payable by the structured entities which cannot be calculated with any reasonable certainty.

As at December 31, 2019 there is a trade receivable amount due from these entities of £8,081 (2018: £5,686).

The following table provides the carrying amounts and classifications of the assets and liabilities recorded in the unconsolidated structured entities.

Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

		Type of structured entity
Balance sheet line item	**Securitisations 2019 £**	**Securitisations 2018 £**
Other loans and receivables	**635,094,608**	697,894,123
Unconsolidated structured entity assets	**635,094,608**	**697,894,123**

The Company has no exposure to loss arising from the assets held by these entities and has not transferred any assets to, or received assets transferred from, these entities during the current or prior years.

These amounts typically represent the assets of the entities themselves and are typically unrelated to the exposures the Company has with the entity and thus are not amounts that are considered for risk management purposes.

Income from interests in unconsolidated structured entities

		Income **Commission and fees**
Structured entity type	**2019 £**	**2018 £**
Securitisations	**1,852,890**	2,111,461
Total	**1,852,890**	**2,111,461**

The table above shows the income from interests in unconsolidated structured entities during the reporting and prior period, including commission and fees.

11. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES ***(continued)***

The Company has servicing obligations in relation to the assets and receives income from the unconsolidated structured entities which does not cover the servicing costs incurred by the Company.

The Company does not currently have the intention to provide financial or other support to unconsolidated structured entities that it is not contractually required to provide.

12. TAXATION

a) Current tax

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax credit on loss in the year	(358,816)	(454,220)
Adjustments in respect to previous periods	(9)	-
Total tax benefit	(358,825)	(454,220)

b) Factors affecting tax benefit for the year

The current tax for the year can be reconciled to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%) as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss before tax	(1,888,508)	(2,390,633)
Loss before tax multiplied by the UK statutory rate of corporation tax of 19% (2018: 19%)	(358,816)	(454,220)
Adjustments in respect to previous periods	(9)	-
Total	(358,824)	(454,220)

c) Factors that may affect future tax (benefits) / charges

In the UK budget announcement of 11 March 2020, the UK government announced its intention to maintain the UK corporation tax rate at 19% and the previously enacted legislation to reduce the tax rate to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020 would be repealed.

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade receivables	8,917	6,132
Other receivables	41,691	35,979
Total trade and other receivables	50,608	42,111

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash at bank	**356,430**	226,058
Cash deposits with other group companies	**6,600,000**	2,900,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	**6,956,430**	**3,126,058**

Cash at bank relate to accounts held with Barclays Bank Plc. Cash deposits relate to cash placed with other Credit Suisse group companies for the purpose of liquidity management, and this is available for recall with no notice and earns a variable interest rate reflecting the nature of the deposit. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates the book value.

15. GROUP RELIEF RECEIVABLE

	2019	2018
	£	£
Group relief receivable	**762,040**	682,314
Total group relief receivable	**762,040**	**682,314**

16. PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME

	2019	2018
	£	£
Prepayments	**6,429**	**6,831**
Accrued Income	5,927	**8,255**
Total prepayments and accrued income	**12,356**	**15,086**

17. PROVISIONS

	Onerous contract 2019	Insurance commission 2019	**Total 2019**	Onerous contract 2018	Insurance commission 2018	Total **2018**
	£	£	**£**	£	£	**£**
Balance at 1 January	5,305,879	26,183	**5,332,062**	4,487,552	26,130	**4,513,682**
Provisions used during the year	(861,263)	(14,518)	**(875,781)**	(803,079)	(10,704)	**(813,783)**
Provisions established during the year	442,148	9,233	**451,381**	1,221,468	10,757	**1,232,225**
Amounts charged as Financing Costs	468,028	-	**468,028**	399,938	-	**399,938**
Balance at 31 December	**5,354,792**	**20,898**	**5,375,690**	**5,305,879**	**26,183**	**5,332,062**
Split between:						
Current liability	896,717	10,150	**906,867**	861,263	11,520	**872,783**
Non-Current liability	4,458,075	10,748	**4,468,823**	4,444,616	14,663	**4,459,279**
Balance at 31 December	**5,354,792**	**20,898**	**5,375,690**	**5,305,879**	**26,183**	**5,332,062**

17. PROVISIONS *(continued)*

Provision for onerous contract.
A provision for an onerous contract is recognised when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The Company has established a provision for an onerous contract in relation to unconsolidated structured entities (Note 11). During 2019, higher cost levels have been incurred giving rise to an additional £0.4million being provided. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

Provision for Insurance Commission
When mortgage customers do not provide evidence of buildings insurance cover, the Company arranges Lender Insurance Only (LIO) insurance in place of the customers own cover to protect the Company from uninsured secured property loss risks. If a mortgage customer subsequently provides proof of existing buildings insurance cover, the premiums and commissions previously charged for the LIO insurance may be refunded. The Company maintains a provision for future refunds. This provision is based on historical experience with most refunds occurring within a short period of time from a property being placed onto the insurance programs, however there are uncertainties relating to both timing and amount of refund activity.

18. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called-up and fully paid: 14,100,000 ordinary shares (2018: 8,800,000 shares) of £1 each	**14,100,000**	**8,800,000**

During the year the Company issued 5,300,000 Ordinary shares (2018: 1,500,000) of £1 each, for a total cash consideration of £5,300,000 (2018: £1,500,000).

19. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. The information presented herein represents estimates of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities. All non-financial instruments such as prepayments are excluded. For interest bearing deposits, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, fair value is assumed to approximate to book value, given the short nature of these financial instruments.

The table below analyses financial instruments by accounting category. The different levels in the fair value hierarchy in which fair value measurements are categorised for financial assets and liabilities have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. This level of the fair value hierarchy provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used to measure fair value whenever available.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018 the company does not have financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

19. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

2019

	Carrying Amount (£)		Fair Value (£)			
	Loans and receivables	**Other amortised cost items**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	50,608	-	-	50,608	-	50,608
Group relief receivable	762,040	-	-	762,040	-	762,040
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6,956,430	6,956,430	-	-	6,956,430
Total	**812,648**	**6,956,430**	**6,956,430**	**812,648**	-	**7,769,078**
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	243,783	-	243,783	-	243,783
Accruals	-	254,653	-	254,653	-	254,653
Total	-	**498,436**	-	**498,436**	-	**498,436**

2018

	Carrying Amount (£)		Fair Value (£)			
	Loans and receivables	**Other amortised cost items**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	42,111	-	-	42,111	-	42,111
Group relief receivable	682,314	-	-	682,314	-	682,314
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,126,058	3,126,058	-	-	3,126,058
Total	**724,425**	**3,126,058**	**3,126,058**	**724,425**	-	**3,850,483**
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	260,501	-	260,501	-	260,501
Accruals	-	136,016	-	136,016	-	136,016
Total	-	**396,517**	-	**396,517**	-	**396,517**

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities approximate to fair value.

There were no (2018: no) transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

20. FINANCIAL RISKS

The Company's mortgage activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which are categorised as follows:

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

20. FINANCIAL RISKS *(continued)*

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company is unable to fund assets to meet obligations as they fall due under both normal and stressed market conditions. The Company has limited liquidity risk. The Company's major asset types are its short term cash deposits and group relief receivable values. It has no major liabilities to fund (either on or off balance sheet).

The Company's liquidity risk management is fully integrated with management of liquidity globally in the Credit Suisse Group and documented in the global Liquidity Policy and Investment of Excess Funds Policy.

The table below shows the maturity of financial liabilities the Company is exposed to, and the undiscounted contractual maturity of the liabilities it faces:

2019	Not later than one month	Over one month but not more than 3 months	Over 3 months but not more than 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accruals	2,820	69,590	182,243	-	-	**254,653**
Trade payables	61,915	123,147	58,721	-	-	**243,783**
Total financial liabilities	**64,735**	**192,737**	**240,964**	**-**	**-**	**498,436**

2018	Not later than one month	Over one month but not more than 3 months	Over 3 months but not more than 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 Years	Due after 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accruals	2,686	64,653	68,677	-	-	**136,016**
Trade payables	120,363	76,225	61,913	-	-	**258,501**
Total financial liabilities	**123,049**	**140,878**	**130,590**	**-**	**-**	**394,517**

The directors consider that the carrying value of financial liabilities approximates to their fair value.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Company's clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company. The Company's working capital, for day-to-day expenses, is held with Credit Suisse AG. Therefore the maximum exposure to credit risk that the Company has is £7,769,078 comprising £356,430 (2018: £226,058) of cash and cash equivalents held with Barclays Bank Plc, £6,600,000 (2018: £2,900,000) of deposit held with Credit Suisse AG, £762,040 (2018: £682,314) of group relief receivable and £50,608 (2018: £42,111) of trade and other receivables. The majority of trade receivables are intercompany or related parties and are settled within 3 months and therefore are considered as low risk.

Maximum exposure to credit risk	**2019**	2018
	£	£
Cash equivalents held with Barclays Bank Plc	**356,430**	226,058
Deposit held with Credit Suisse AG	**6,600,000**	2,900,000
Group relief receivable	**762,040**	682,314
Trade and other receivables	**50,608**	42,111
Maximum exposure to credit risk	**7,769,078**	**3,850,483**

20. FINANCIAL RISKS *(continued)*

- The Company does not directly provide loans or any form of financing to its clients.
- The Company does not hold any forms of investments other than cash deposits.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the Company's earnings or capital, or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level or volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The Company has minimal direct market risk. The Company is not affected by the movement of foreign exchange rates because its activities are all in Sterling.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk which is the possibility that changes in interest rates will result in higher financing costs and/or reduced income from the Company's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities. As the Company does not hold any investments other than very short term fixed rate cash deposits, and has no borrowing, it is not exposed to movements in interest rates.

A change of 1 basis point in interest rates at the year-end would have increased/(decreased), equity and profit or loss by £563 / (£563) (2018: £253 / (£253)).

Operational risk
Operational risk is the risk of financial loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. The Company is exposed to minimal operational risk.

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Company is represented by 14,100,000 ordinary shares (2018: 8,800,000 ordinary shares).

The Company's lead regulator, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), sets and monitors capital requirements for the Company. In implementing current capital requirements the FCA requires the Company to have capital in excess of its capital requirements.

The capital balances and capital requirements are monitored on a regular basis by the regulatory reporting departments and the directors of the Company. Funding is provided when necessary to meet capital requirements and is approved by the Credit Suisse group Treasury Department.

The Board of Directors monitor the capital base and the return of capital to investors.

The Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

22. COUNTRY BY COUNTRY REPORTING

Article 89 of the Capital Requirements Directive IV (Directive 2013/36/EU) requires institutions – credit institutions or investment firms, their branches, and subsidiaries - to disclose annually: their name, the nature of their activities and geographic location, number of employees, and their turnover, pre-tax profit or loss, taxes paid and public subsidies received, on a country-by-country basis for the year ended 2019. For ease of comparison, 2018 is disclosed below.

All amounts are reported in GBP, (the functional currency of the Company).

Basis of preparation

Country: The geographical location of the Company considers the country of incorporation or residence as well as the relevant tax jurisdiction. The entity is in the United Kingdom

22. COUNTRY BY COUNTRY REPORTING (*continued*)

Entity details: the name of the entity, the entity type, and the nature of activity is detailed below. The Company makes arrangements to, and enters into regulated mortgage contracts, provides administration of regulated mortgage contracts and facilitates the financing and realisation of mortgage assets.

Average Number of Employees: Defined as the number of employees on a full time equivalent basis.

Turnover: Defined as net revenues, and is consistent with the Company's financial statements. Net revenue includes total income before impairment and operating expenses, but after net interest.

Pre Tax Profit/(Loss): Definition of profit/(loss) before tax is consistent with that within the Company's financial statements, which includes net revenues, less total operating expenses.

Corporation Taxes Paid: Defined as the corporation tax paid for the Company in 2019.

Public Subsidies Received: Interpreted as direct support by the government and there were no public subsidies received by the Company in 2019 (2018: Nil).

Country by Country Report - Year ended 31st December 2019

Geographical Location	Name of Entity	Parent, Subsidiary or Branch	Nature of Activity	Average Number of Employees	Turnover Gain/(Loss)	Pre Tax Profit/(Loss)	Taxes Paid	Public Subsidies Received
United Kingdom	Oakwood Homeloans Limited	Parent	Mortgage Administration	Nil	GBP (1.0)m	GBP (1.5)m	Nil	Nil

Country by Country Report – Year ended 31st December 2018

Geographical Location	Name of Entity	Parent, Subsidiary or Branch	Nature of Activity	Average Number of Employees	Turnover Gain/(Loss)	Pre Tax Profit/(Loss)	Taxes Paid	Public Subsidies Received
United Kingdom	Oakwood Homeloans Limited	Parent	Mortgage Administration	Nil	GBP (1.7)m	GBP (1.9)m	Nil	Nil

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Following the rapid global spread of the COVID-19 virus during the first quarter 2020, the UK government have introduced tight controls and travel bans as well as implemented measures which quickly restricted activity in large parts of the economy. COVID-19 is expected to have a significant negative effect on the world's economies and may affect the Company which derives its revenues from administration of UK residential mortgages for structured entities. There are priority payment rules that these entities must observe which should ordinarily ensure the Company and other servicing partners are remunerated on an ongoing basis, albeit that they are dependent upon ongoing mortgage collections. Regulators have issued guidance to mortgage firms during March 2020 to support customers who are impacted by COVID-19. The economic slowdown, alongside implementing these measures to support customers could give rise to reductions in amounts collected by the structured entities which may impact cash flow and provision for onerous contract in 2020 and going forward. Stress testing mortgage receivables impacted by the Covid-19 Pandemic, has enabled the Company to establish that it can continue as a going concern as it will still have sufficient cash flows to continue operating.

In the UK budget announcement of 11 March 2020, the UK government announced its intention to maintain the UK corporation tax rate at 19% and the previously enacted legislation to reduce the tax rate to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020 would be repealed. This tax rate increase was enacted in March 2020.