BRASS No.5 PLC

Registered Number: 09728202

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

CONTENTS

Brass No.5 PLC

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09728202

DIRECTORS AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited Mr D J Wynne
Company Secretary	Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited
Registered Office	c/o Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited Third Floor 1 King's Arms Yard London EC2R 7AF
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC London Corporate Banking Broadgate 1 Churchill Place London
Auditor	Deloitte LLP Leeds LS1 2AL United Kingdom

STRATEGIC REPORT

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated on 11 August 2015 and commenced trading on 18 November 2016. On that date the Company purchased the beneficial ownership of mortgage loans from Accord Mortgages Limited. The mortgage loans were acquired using funds obtained by the issue of floating rate notes.

Since the initial transaction, the deemed loan assets have decreased in line with the mortgage portfolio they reflect, the decrease being due to the mortgage repayments received during the year.

Brass No.5 PLC made a profit for the year before tax of £9.5m (2017 - £10.2m). The Company is structured such that any realised profits or losses are transferred to the owner of the underlying assets, which is Accord Mortgages Limited. Brass No.5 PLC is therefore not expected to generate distributable profits or accumulated losses from the point of incorporation through to the repayment of all issued debt securities. The profit recorded in the current and previous year relates primarily to the movement on fair value of the derivative positions and as such is a timing difference that will be recovered in subsequent periods. The derivative position provides an economic hedge to the interest rate risk inherent in the deemed loan.

The directors therefore expect the operating profit of £4,500 (2017 - £4,500) to be consistent year on year. The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2017 - £nil).

RISK MANAGEMENT

Instruments used for risk management purposes are set up at inception of the securitisation and include derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps. This reflects the overall low risk appetite of the Company. After inception no significant decisions regarding the risk management of the Company are required.

The financial risks faced by the Company are liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. A summary of these risks is included below and more detail regarding the management of these risks is included in note 12 to the financial statements. Credit risk on the Company's deemed loans asset is however, considered to be minimal because management does not expect the amount of incurred credit losses on the originators securitised loans and advances to customers to exceed the amount of credit enhancement supplied by Accord Mortgages Limited by their holding of the subordinate Class Z Variable Funding Notes.

The interest rate risk inherent in the Company's mortgage portfolio has been hedged through the effective use of derivative financial instruments. The responsibility for mitigating this risk within the agreed risk appetite is the responsibility of Yorkshire Building Society Group ("the Group") Treasury. The suitability of and compliance with the operating limits set for the activities of the Group's Treasury function are subject to regular review and scrutiny through the Group's risk governance committees.

Operational risk is the potential risk of financial loss or impairment to reputation arising from failures in operational processes or the systems that support them. To minimise operational risk, the Group maintains a system of internal controls commensurate with the characteristics of the business, the markets in which it operates, leading practice principles and regulatory considerations.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, or can only do so at excessive cost. Liquidity risk arises on the Company's debt securities in issue. The Company is only obliged to make repayments of interest and principal in respect of the Notes to the extent that repayments are received from the mortgage servicer in respect of the securitised Mortgage Loans.

Daniel Wynne for and on behalf of
Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

27 February 2019

DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their Annual report and audited financial statements of Brass No.5 PLC ("the Company") (Registered No 09728202) for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND THEIR RISKS

Brass No.5 PLC is a Company incorporated in England and Wales with the principal activity as that of a securitisation vehicle with beneficial ownership of mortgage loans secured by first charges over residential properties within the UK.

The beneficial ownership of the loans and advances to customers sold to the Company by Accord Mortgages Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Yorkshire Building Society, fail the derecognition criteria of IFRS9 and consequently, these loans remain on the Statement of Financial Position of the originator. IFRS9, therefore, requires the seller to recognise a deemed loan financial liability on its Statement of Financial Position and the resulting deemed loan asset is held on the purchasing company's Statement of Financial Position.

The proposed dividend payment can be found in the strategic report on page 2.

Information on principal risks can be found in the strategic report on page 2 and 3.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are given below.

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited
Mr D J Wynne

No director had a beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company or any other company in the Yorkshire Building Society Group at any time during the year under review.

GOING CONCERN

The earliest contractual maturity of the debt securities in issue is 16 November 2021, when the balance outstanding on the notes may be repaid, dependent on the optional early redemption of notes clause being exercised. Prior to this option date, repayment of debt securities is required only to the extent that mortgage repayments are received and transferred to Brass No.5 PLC.

Assessment of the potential impacts of the UK's expected withdrawal from the European Union (EU) has been conducted at a Group level and the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its obligations as they fall due over the next twelve months. Therefore it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company will continue to receive benefits from the ownership of the mortgages loans from Accord.

Due to repayments decreasing the capital value of the mortgages in each period, both the Statement of Financial Position and interest income will decrease in future periods. The rate of decrease is dependent on future redemptions and future advances.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A defined set of KPIs are set out in the transaction documents and are published in the monthly investor reports which are found on the Society's website:
ybs.co.uk/your-society/treasury/wholesale_funding/ securitisation.

The KPIs include an analysis of the securitised mortgages characteristics, the rate of repayment, the losses which have occurred and the level of arrears and possession on the mortgages, the yield on these mortgages and the excess spread available as the first line of credit enhancement to the notes.

DIRECTORS REPORT

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (continued)

The Company's notes in issue are assigned a credit rating by Fitch and Moody's. These credit ratings can be used as an indication for the performance of the Company and reflect the likelihood of full and timely repayments of principal and interest to the noteholders when they fall due. The notes are assigned a rating when they are first issued and these ratings continue to be monitored and reviewed by the Credit Rating Agencies. The Companies notes are rated AAA (Fitch)/Aaa (Moody's). In the year no downgrade has been applied nor subsequently up to the date of approval of these financial statements.

AUDIT INFORMATION

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the firm's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed their willingness to accept appointment as auditors, and the resolution is to be proposed at the Group's Annual General Meeting.

Daniel Wynne for and on behalf of
Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

27 February 2019

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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. 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Responsibility statement

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole;
- the strategic report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face; and
- the annual report and financial statements, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.

This responsibility statement was approved by the board of directors on 27 February 2019 and is signed on its behalf by:

Daniel Wynne
Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited
27 February 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRASS No.5 PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Brass No.5 plc (the 'company'):

- **give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;**
- **have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and**
- **have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.**

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 15.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We confirm that the non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the company.

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

Summary of our audit approach

Key audit matters	The key audit matter that we identified relates the recoverability of the deemed loan receivable.
Materiality	The materiality that we used in the current year was £4.0m which was determined with reference to the debt securities in issue.
Scoping	The audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit engagement team.
Significant changes in our approach	Following reassessment of the of risk within the entity, the key audit matter identified in the current year relates to the recoverability of the deemed loan receivable from Accord Mortgages Limited, specifically the impact of adoption of IFRS 9. There has been no change to the basis of materiality from prior year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRASS No.5 PLC

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

We considered as part of our risk assessment the nature of the Company, its business model and related risks including where relevant the impact of Brexit, the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework and the system of internal control. We evaluated the directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recoverability of the deemed loan receivable	
Key audit matter description	As disclosed in note 1 and note 9, the company recognises a deemed loan receivable asset from Accord Mortgages Limited of £1,053.5m. The recoverability of this deemed loan is dependent on the valuation of the underlying mortgage portfolio held by Accord Mortgages Ltd. Due to the increased complexity in relation to estimating expected credit losses relating to that portfolio under IFRS 9, this has been deemed a key audit matter. The deemed loan is 91% of the gross assets of the company.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	To assess the recoverability of the deemed loan receivable our testing was focussed on the viability of the underlying mortgage portfolio within Accord Mortgages Limited. We assessed management's methodology for modelling expected credit losses against the requirements of IFRS 9. We tested the expected credit loss calculations, including challenge of key judgements and assumptions used in the valuation relating to customer default rates, likelihood of repossession, future property values, forced sale discounts, indicators of significant increases in credit risk and the potential impact of the future economic environment.
Key observations	Based on the evidence obtained, we concluded that the deemed loan receivable is recoverable.

Our application of materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Materiality	£4.0m (2017: £4.8m)
Basis for determining materiality	We based our materiality on being lower than 1% of debt securities in issuance (2017: 1% of debt securities in issue).
Rationale for the benchmark applied	The deemed loan asset was used as the basis for materially as it drives the performance of the Company as a special purpose vehicle.

We agreed with those charged with governance that we would report all audit differences in excess of £157,000 (2017: £190,000), as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

An overview of the scope of our audit

The Company issues debt securities to investors, secured on residential mortgage assets originally written by Accord Mortgages Limited, a subsidiary of Yorkshire Building Society. Our audit scope focused on the audit of the material account balances and related disclosures contained within the financial statements. We performed substantive testing of the balances related to the loan asset through procedures performed at the offices of Yorkshire Building Society and Accord Mortgages Limited.

Other information

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report including the strategic report, Directors report and the statement of Directors responsibilities, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRASS No.5 PLC

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities
In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- enquiring of management, internal audit and the audit committee, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to:
    - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
    - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
    - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- discussing among the engagement team and involving relevant internal specialists, including financial instrument specialists, regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, we identified potential for fraud in relation to management override of controls, specifically the posting of non-standard journals or journals to seldom used accounts; and

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the company. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, Listing Rules and tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified
As a result of performing the above, we identified the recoverability of the deemed loan receivable from Accord Mortgages Limited as a key audit matter.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management, the audit committee and legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRASS No.5 PLC

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of explanations received and accounting records

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are also required to report if in our opinion certain disclosures of directors' remuneration have not been made.

We have nothing to report in respect of this matter.

Other matters

Auditor tenure

Following the recommendation of those charged with governance, we were appointed by the Company to audit the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2014 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is 5 years, covering the years ending 31 December 2014 to 31 December 2018.

Consistency of the audit report with the additional report to the board

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the board we are required to provide in accordance with ISAs (UK).

Use of our report

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

Peter Birch FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Leeds, UK
27 February 2019

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09728202

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Interest receivable and similar income	3	16,708	26,895
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(15,459)	(24,874)
Net interest income		**1,249**	**2,021**
Administrative expenses	5	(1,244)	(2,016)
Operating profit		**5**	**5**
Net gains on fair value volatility on financial instruments	6	9,464	10,185
Profit before tax		**9,469**	**10,190**
Tax	7	(1)	(1)
Profit for the year		**9,468**	**10,189**

The profit shown above is derived from continuing operations.

The Company has no income or expenditure in the year other than the profit stated above. Consequently no Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Brass No.5 PLC

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09728202

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	70,872	253,702
Deemed loans to group undertakings	9	1,053,459	1,665,552
Derivative financial instruments		11,353	1,387
Other receivables		18,064	12
Total assets		**1,153,748**	**1,920,653**
Liabilities			
Debt securities in issue	10	1,138,010	1,912,491
Other payables		5,112	7,004
Total liabilities		**1,143,122**	**1,919,495**
Equity			
Called up equity share capital	11	12	12
Retained surplus	13	10,614	1,146
Total equity		**10,626**	**1,158**
Total liabilities and equities		**1,153,748**	**1,920,653**

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issuance on 27 February 2019.

Daniel Wynne ~~for and~~ on behalf of
Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

Brass No.5 PLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital £000	Retained deficit £000	Total equity £000
1 January 2018	12	1,146	1,158
Profit for the financial year	-	9,468	9,468
31 December 2018	**12**	**10,614**	**10,626**

	Share capital £000	Retained surplus £000	Total equity £000
1 January 2017	12	(9,043)	(9,031)
Profit for the financial year	-	10,189	10,189
31 December 2017	**12**	**1,146**	**1,158**

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	9,469	10,190
Adjustment for tax	(1)	(1)
Operating assets:		
Net decrease in deemed loans from group undertakings	612,093	826,692
Net increase in derivative financial instruments	(9,967)	(1,387)
Net increase in other receivables	(18,052)	-
Operating liabilities:		
Net decrease in debt securities in issue	(471)	(271)
Net decrease in derivative financial instruments	-	(2,526)
Net decrease in other payables	(1,891)	(4,001)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**591,180**	**828,696**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt securities in issue	(774,010)	(641,278)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(774,010)**	**(641,278)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(182,830)**	**187,418**
Opening balance	253,702	66,284
Total closing cash and cash equivalents	**70,872**	**253,702**

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities		**Cash flows:**		**Non cash changes caused by:**		
	2017 £000	Redemption £000	Issue £000	Accrued interest £000	Fair value adjustment £000	**2018 £000**
Debt securities in issue	1,912,491	(774,010)	-	(471)	-	1,138,010

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared in compliance with 'International Accounting Standard 7 Statement of Cash flows' and is presented under the indirect method.

The Statement of Cash Flows presents cash flows classified by operating, investing and financing activities. The net cash flows from all three categories are totalled to show the movement in cash and cash equivalents during the year, which is then used to reconcile cash and cash equivalents.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, 'cash and cash equivalents' comprise cash and other financial instruments with less than three months original maturity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Introduction
Brass No.5 PLC is a special purpose vehicle whose business is the acquisition and management of mortgage loans and their related security. It is a Company domiciled and registered in the United Kingdom.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations (IFRICs) in issue that have been endorsed by the European Union (EU) and are effective at 31 December 2018.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of derivative contracts held at fair value through the Income Statement.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as discussed in the Directors' Report on page 2, under the heading, 'Risks, uncertainties and going concern'.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgement. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are set out in Note 2.

Accounting Developments
The following Accounting Standard amendments became mandatorily effective for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018 and have been adopted in the current year. Their adoption, unless otherwise stated, has not had any impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements:

- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 15 introduces a framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised and it replaces the existing guidance in IAS 18 'Revenue'.
- IFRIC 22 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration', provides guidance on considerations denominated in a foreign currency.
- Amendments to IFRS 2 'Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions', IAS 40 'Transfers of Investment Property', and 'Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle' December 2016.
- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' was published in July 2014 and is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This replaces IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', and includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified as amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss, depending on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments. The application of the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics tests resulted in no differences in the population of financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value compared with IAS 39 with all non-derivative financial instruments continuing to be measured on an amortised cost basis.

Under IFRS 9, impairment is based on a more forward looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach for financial assets classified as amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, rather than the incurred loss approach applied under IAS 39. The application of the impairment requirements did not materially impact the financial statements. This is due to the strict criteria for loans that form part of the mortgage pool such as the original LTV being less than 90% and restrictions on the current balance of loans that are more than three months in arrears. Losses are initially absorbed by the mortgage Originator; as a result no impairment provision has been recorded.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
Accounting Developments (continued)

The following Standards which have not been adopted in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective for the 2018 year end. Except otherwise stated, the adoption of the following new or amended standards are not expected to have material impact on the financial statements.

- IFRS 16 'Leases' is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 eliminates the distinction between operating and finance leases that currently exists in IAS 17, with virtually all leases recognised on balance sheet.
- IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. IFRS 17 is the comprehensive IFRS establishing specific accounting requirements for insurance contracts. This replaces IFRS 4 for which entities were permitted to account for insurance contracts differently across jurisdictions.
- IAS 19 'Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit (DB) Pension Schemes'. This amendment is effective for reporting periods that commence on or after 1 January 2019 and applies to where settlements, curtailments or amendments occur for the pension plan. This amendment clarifies the treatment of past service cost, current service cost and net interest.
- IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty of Income Tax Treatments, and 'Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle: IAS 12 'Income Taxes', IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs', IFRS 3 'Business Combinations', and IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements'.

The following is a list of the company's significant accounting policies.

Interest income and expense
Interest income and expense on all financial instruments are recognised within interest receivable or payable on an effective interest rate basis.

The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial instruments and of allocating interest income and expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated cash flows (excluding credit losses) through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition

Tax
Tax is recognised in the Income Statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

Deferred consideration payable
Deferred consideration payable depends on the extent to which the surplus income generated by the underlying mortgage books to which the Company has a beneficial interest, exceeds the administration costs of the mortgage books, and is deducted from interest income, since the Company does not recognise income to which it is not beneficially entitled. Contingent deferred consideration arising in future periods is recorded in the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Financial Instruments
The Company's financial instruments comprise principally of deemed loans due from group undertakings, derivative financial instruments, debt securities in issue and cash and cash equivalents. These financial instruments are classified in accordance with the principles of IFRS as described below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Cash and cash equivalents
The Company holds deposits and a transaction bank account. These accounts are held in the Company's name and meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents but their use is restricted by a detailed priority of payments set out in the Secured Funding Programme Documentation (the "Programme Documentation").

(i) Cash and cash equivalents (continued)
As the cash can only be used to meet certain specific liabilities and is not available to be used with discretion, it is viewed as restricted cash.

(ii) Deemed loan
In accordance with IFRS 9, and IAS 39 in the prior period, where a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition in the financial statements of the transferor, the transferee does not recognise the transferred asset as its asset. The transferee derecognises the cash or other consideration paid and recognises a receivable from the transferor. In relation to the mortgage portfolios transferred to the Company, derecognition is considered to be inappropriate for the Originator's (Accord Mortgages Limited) own financial statements as the Originator has retained significant risks and rewards of ownership of that financial asset. The Company's financial statements are therefore prepared on the basis that those acquisitions of beneficial interests in mortgage portfolios are recognised as a collateralised loan to the Originator.

(iii) Deferred consideration
Under the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, the Originator retains the right to receive excess income arising on those loans, after certain higher priority payments have been met by the Company. As per the programme requirements, any surplus receipts from the receivables after servicing the notes and all other obligations of the Company are payable to the originator. These amounts are presented as a deduction of interest income in the income statement with amounts outstanding at year end being recorded as 'Other payables' in the statement of financial position.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments
The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk arising from investment activities. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

IFRS 9, and IAS 39 in the prior period, requires all derivative financial instruments to be recognised initially at fair value in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are re-measured to fair value. The gain or loss on re-measurement to fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement. The fair value of interest rate swaps is the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the swap or transfer to another party at the reporting date taking into account current interest rates and the current creditworthiness of the swap counterparty.

Interest income and expense on the swaps is accounted for under the effective interest rate method within interest receivable and payable in the income statement.

(v) Debt securities in issue
Interest-bearing debt securities in issue are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings under the effective interest rate method. Directly attributable issue costs, including premiums and discounts, commissions and other costs incurred in the issuing of fixed and floating rate notes are amortised using the effective interest rate method.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
Financial Instruments (continued)

(vi) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are contractual obligations to deliver cash or some other asset to a third party. They include:

- derivatives
- debt securities; and
- other borrowed funds and liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Fair value includes the issue proceeds (the fair value of consideration received) net of issue costs incurred.

Financial liabilities, other than derivatives, are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between issue proceeds net of issue costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Directly attributable issue costs, including premiums and discounts, commissions and other costs incurred in the issuing of fixed and floating rate notes are amortised using the effective interest rate method.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company makes no key judgements in applying its accounting policies that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are used which could affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. The most critical key source of estimation uncertainty is described below.

Key source of estimation uncertainty

Fair values

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale and are measured at fair value with the resultant profits or losses included in the income statement.

The fair values of the derivatives are based on internal models, which is the best estimate of the exit value of the derivatives. This is analysed further in Note 12.

3. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2018 £000	2017 £000
On deemed loan	13,973	26,858
On other liquid assets	350	37
On derivative financial instruments not in a hedging relationship	2,385	-
	16,708	**26,895**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
On debt securities in issue	15,459	18,465
On derivative financial instruments not in hedging relationship	-	6,409
	15,459	**24,874**

5. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Servicer fees	**1,244**	**2,016**

Fees payable of £5,000 (2017: £5,000) to the Company auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts have been borne by Yorkshire Building Society, the ultimate parent. There were no other fees paid to the auditor.

6. NET GAINS ON FAIR VALUE VOLATILITY ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Derivative financial instruments	**9,464**	**10,185**

The above figure is the fair value gain on derivative financial instruments transacted to hedge the exposure to interest rate risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. TAX

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax at 19.00% (2017 - 19.25%)	1	1
Total tax charge in Income Statement	**1**	**1**

The main rate of corporation tax was reduced to 19% from 1 April 2017 and will reduce further to 17% from 1 April 2020. The actual tax expense differs from that calculated using the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Profit before tax	9,469	10,190
UK Corporation tax at 19.00% (2017 - 19.25%)	1,799	1,961
Effects of:		
Differences due to permanent regime	(1,798)	(1,960)
Tax charge in Income Statement	**1**	**1**

Secondary tax legislation, enacted on November 2006 under powers conferred by the Finance Act 2005, ensures that for the companies who first meet the definition of a 'securitisation company' for an accounting period commencing on or after 1 January 2007, Corporation tax will be calculated by reference to the retained profit of the securitisation Company required to be retained under the agreement that governs the Company.

The directors are satisfied that this Company meets the definition of a 'securitisation company' as defined by both the Finance Act 2005 and relevant subsequent secondary legislation and that no incremental unfunded tax liabilities arise.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Cash and cash equivalents	70,872	253,702

The Company has placed its deposit account with a provider of a Guaranteed Investment Contract. Withdrawals are restricted by the detailed priority of payments set out in the Programme Documentation. The Company is contractually entitled to a variable rate of interest of 35bps below 3 month LIBOR.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DEEMED LOANS TO GROUP UNDERTAKINGS

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Deemed loans recoverable	1,054,966	1,666,427
Unpaid fees and advances	(1,507)	(875)
At 31 December	**1,053,459**	**1,665,552**

The deemed loans recoverable earn interest on a blended rate dependent on the mix of fixed and floating rates on the loans in the pool. The loans are repaid as and when the cash is received by the originator from the customers as principal repayments of the loans and advances. Consequently, a proportion of the deemed loans recoverable will be repaid within 12 months although the amount cannot be quantified.

10. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Class A floating rate notes (1mth LIBOR + 50bps)	884,711	1,658,721
Class Z variable funding notes (1mth LIBOR)	251,510	251,510
Interest accrued	1,789	2,260
	1,138,010	**1,912,491**

The earliest contractual maturity of the debt securities in issue is 16 November 2021, when the balance outstanding on the notes may be repaid. This date represents the earliest contractual date that Brass No.5 PLC could repay the noteholders.

The Company has not had any defaults on principal, interest or any other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period.

11. CALLED UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Authorised:		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-
Allotted, partly called up and unpaid		
49,998 Ordinary shares (0 partly paid)	12	12
	12	**12**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability of another entity. The Company's financial instruments consist principally of deemed loans, amounts due from group undertakings, derivative financial instruments, debt securities in issue and cash and cash equivalents.

Summary

The table below summarises the main financial instruments, their significant terms and conditions and the accounting treatment adopted.

Financial instrument	Significant terms and conditions	Accounting treatment
Deemed loans to group undertakings	Long Term Fixed and variable interest rate	Amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Short Term cash balance Restricted use per transaction documentation	Amortised cost
Debt securities in issue	Long Term Fixed interest rate	Amortised cost
Derivative financial instruments	Medium Term Value derived from underlying price or rate	Fair value through profit or loss

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair values

The following is a comparison of book and fair values of the Company's financial instruments by category as at the Statement of Financial Position date. Where external market prices are available they have been used to determine fair values, otherwise internal pricing models using external market data have been used.

		Fair Value			
	Book value £000	**Level 1 £000**	**Level 2 £000**	**Level 3 £000**	**Total £000**
31 December 2018					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	70,872	-	70,872	-	70,872
Deemed loans to group undertakings	1,053,459	-	1,060,232	-	1,060,232
Liabilities					
Debt securities in issue	1,138,010	884,544	-	251,785	1,136,329

		Fair Value			
	Book value £000	**Level 1 £000**	**Level 2 £000**	**Level 3 £000**	**Total £000**
31 December 2017					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	253,702	-	253,702	-	253,702
Deemed loans to group undertakings	1,665,552	-	1,679,865	-	1,679,865
Liabilities					
Debt securities in issue	1,912,491	1,666,291	-	251,673	1,917,964

The fair value of the deemed loan has been calculated using a discounted cash flow analysis. Cash and cash equivalents are recognised on an amortised cost basis that is considered to be a close approximation to fair value. Debt securities in issue have been calculated using external quoted prices.

For debt securities in issue, the fair value of the Class A notes has been calculated using external quoted prices and reported under level 1. Z notes are quoted at book value as in the absence of an external market for these notes it is considered to be a reasonable estimate of the fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair values (continued)

In accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, the fair values of the derivatives are based on counterparty valuations, which is the best estimate of the exit value of the derivatives.

The table below classifies all financial instruments held at fair value according to the method used to establish the fair value.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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).

	Fair Value			
	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
At 31 December 2018				
Derivative financial instruments - Asset	-	-	11,353	11,353
At 31 December 2017				
Derivative financial instruments - Asset	-	-	1,387	1,387

The Company classifies its derivative financial instruments as level 3 due to the significance of the prepayment rate on the underlying mortgages being hedged and for which the notional of the derivative is linked to.

The sensitivity of the level 3 fair value to a reasonable alternative estimate of prepayment rates on the underlying mortgages being hedged is < £0.2m.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed at a Group level by Yorkshire Building Society, the ultimate parent, and is monitored on a daily basis by the independent Group Risk function. All liquidity risk in subsidiary companies, including Brass No.5 PLC, is eliminated by the use of appropriate inter-company loans and deposits. The table below illustrates the gross contractual cash flows on the Company's financial liabilities.

	Repayable on demand and up to three months	Repayable in more than three months but not more than one year	In more than one year but not more than five years	More than five years	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 31 December 2018					
Debt securities in issue	3,737	11,211	1,166,118	-	1,181,066
Total	**3,737**	**11,211**	**1,166,118**	**-**	**1,181,066**
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 31 December 2017					
Debt securities in issue	4,619	13,858	1,965,664	-	1,984,141
Total	**4,619**	**13,858**	**1,965,664**	**-**	**1,984,141**

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed on a daily basis at a Group level by Yorkshire Building Society. Brass No.5 PLC is protected from interest rate risk by the provision of interest rate swaps. The swaps, which are not deemed to be in formal hedge relationships, are fair valued and hence are "naturally hedged" since the movements net to nil.

Credit risk

Key concentrations of credit risk to the Company are in respect of the deemed loan and, more generally, to Accord Mortgages Limited in its role as the mortgage administrator and cash manager.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis that its acquisitions of beneficial interests in mortgage portfolios are recognised as a deemed loan.

To the extent that the mortgage loans in the portfolio do not provide sufficient funds to recover the investment in the mortgage portfolio, the Company has no preferential claim on the assets of Accord Mortgages Limited. To provide protection for the structure, the Originator, Accord Mortgages Limited, holds subordinate notes at a level governed by the rating agencies, having considered the quality of the underlying pool of mortgages, to absorb the first losses on the deemed loans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The table below represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Company without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. The exposures are based on gross carrying amounts as reported in the Statement of Financial Position. Further details on the underlying collateral can be found in the published Investor Reports.

		2018	2017
		£000	£000
Category	**Class**		
Loans and receivables	Deemed loans	1,053,459	1,665,552
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents	70,872	253,702
Total		**1,124,331**	**1,919,254**

Deemed loans

The maximum exposure to credit risk on deemed loans is not different from the amount disclosed on the Balance Sheet. As a result of there being subordinate notes issued to absorb losses, it has been deemed that the impairment provision would therefore be immaterial and as a consequence no further impairment has been recorded.

The risk on the deemed loans is mitigated by the size and quality of the securitised loans and advances to customers.

No further analysis has been provided on the credit quality of deemed loans as the balance is within the stage 1 ECL category, is less than 30 days past due and is deemed to be low risk.

13. RETAINED SURPLUS

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January	1,146	(9,043)
Profit for the year	9,468	10,189
Balance at 31 December	**10,614**	**1,146**

Any deficit is primarily due to fair value adjustments on derivatives which do not affect the liquidity of the partnership and are likely to reverse in future periods; the directors therefore believe that the current level of capital is appropriate for the Company's activities.

14. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING ENTITY

The Company's immediate parent undertaking and controlling entity is Brass No.5 Mortgage Holdings Limited, a company registered in England.

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited holds 100% of the issued share capital of Brass No.5 Mortgage Holdings Limited, subject to terms of declaration of trust for general charitable purposes.

The Company meets the definition of a special purpose entity under IFRS. In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', the Company's accounts are consolidated within the group accounts of Yorkshire Building Society. Yorkshire Building Society is a mutual organisation owned by its members and consequently has no controlling body. It is incorporated in England and registered under the Building Societies Act. The financial statements of the ultimate parent company are available from Yorkshire House, Yorkshire Drive, Bradford, BD5 8LJ.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Total remuneration paid by the Yorkshire Building Society to its directors or other key management personnel in relation to their services to the company amounted to £nil (2017 - £nil). No employees were employed by the Company during the year.

As stated in the note above, the Company's accounts are consolidated within the group accounts of Yorkshire Building Society. Consequently the directors of the Company consider Yorkshire Building Society and its subsidiaries to be related parties of the company. The Company pays cash management and mortgage loan servicing fees to Yorkshire Building Society in connection with its provision of services defined under the Programme Documentation. In 2018 these fees amounted to £1,189,084 (2017 - £1,972,864). Transactions with Yorkshire Building Society and its subsidiaries are disclosed below.

As at 31 December 2018	Cash and cash equivalents £000	Deemed loans from group undertakings £000	Debt securities in issue £000
Yorkshire Building Society	70,872	-	770,631
Accord Mortgages Limited	-	1,053,459	251,785
	70,872	**1,053,459**	**1,022,416**

As at 31 December 2017	Cash and cash equivalents £000	Deemed loans from group undertakings £000	Debt securities in issue £000
Yorkshire Building Society	253,702	-	1,444,189
Accord Mortgages Limited	-	1,665,552	251,673
	253,702	**1,665,552**	**1,695,862**

Year ended 31 December 2018	Interest receivable and other income £000	Interest payable and similar charges £000
Yorkshire Building Society	2,735	11,976
Accord Mortgages Limited	13,973	1,687
	16,708	**13,663**

Year ended 31 December 2017	Interest receivable and other income £000	Interest payable and similar charges £000
Yorkshire Building Society	-	23,990
Accord Mortgages Limited	26,895	884
	26,895	**24,874**

All related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.