

SANTANDER ASSET FINANCE PLC

Registered in England and Wales
Company Number 01533123

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020



STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors submit the strategic report together with their Report of the Directors and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business Review and principal activities

The principal activity of Santander Asset Finance plc, (the "Company") is that of lessors and financiers of assets for the corporate sector and as an agent acting on behalf of other group companies for certain lease products.

On 5th June 2019, the Corporate and Commercial Banking Division of Santander UK Group Holdings plc announced the intention to cease writing new business through the Santander Asset Finance legal entities. The Company continued to service its existing book of business but ceased writing new business during the course of 2020 and 2019.

Santander Asset Finance plc (the "Company") made a profit for the year of £10,573,000 (2019: £18,744,000).

The Santander UK Group Holdings plc group (the "HoldCo group") manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that further key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the divisions of the HoldCo group, which include the Company, are discussed in the HoldCo group's Annual Report which does not form part of this Report.

The purpose of this Report is to provide information to the members of the Company and as such it is only addressed to those members. The Report may contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to the operations, performance and financial condition of the Company. By their nature, these statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties since future events, circumstances and other factors can cause results and developments to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. Members should consider this when relying on any forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements reflect knowledge and information available at the date of preparation of this Report and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement during the year. Nothing in this Report should be construed as a profit forecast.

Climate change

The Santander UK group (including the Company) is implementing the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and taking action to meet the expectations set by the PRA, Bank of England and FCA. This requires wide-ranging collaboration both across the Santander UK group and externally to develop the tools and methodologies needed. As such, the Santander UK group has adopted a unified approach and the relevant disclosures are set out in the Strategic report section of the Santander UK Group Holdings plc 2020 Annual Report.

S.172 Statement

The Directors have acted in a way that they considered, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the long term success of the Company for the benefit of its members, having regard to the following:

- (a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term: The Company is wholly owned by the Santander UK Group Holdings plc group and as such will always operate to the standards set by the Santander UK Group Holdings plc group. Any decision taken will be aligned to the strategy of the wider Santander UK group and be made in the best interests of all stakeholders. Impacts of any decisions will be determined through ongoing risk assessment conducted with all relevant stakeholders.
- (b) employees: the Company has no employees who are engaged in the business of the Company.
- (c) business relationships with suppliers, customers and others: the Company recognises the importance of building strong relationships with suppliers and customers and actively engages with representatives of contracting parties to ascertain their views and take them into account;
- (d) community and the environment: the Company considers the impact on the environment, both local and more extended, into decision making processes;
- (e) reputation for high standards: the Company's reputation is fundamental to the long term success of the Company and significant effort is expended to ensure that performance and processes attain and wherever possible exceed expectations; and
- (f) the need to act fairly as between members of the Company: the Company is wholly owned by Santander UK plc and that shareholder is actively involved in key decisions of the Company. Information is shared effectively to ensure that the shareholder is engaged.

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties together with the processes that are in place to monitor and mitigate those risks where possible can be found in notes 3 and 4 to the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board



Stephen Affleck
Director

28 June 2021

Registered Office Address: 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report together with the strategic report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Santander UK plc and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Santander UK plc which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. A copy of the group financial statements can be obtained from the registered office of the parent whose address is 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Santander Asset Finance plc, (the "Company") is that of lessors and financiers of assets for the corporate sector and as an agent acting on behalf of other group companies for certain lease products.

On 5th June 2019, the Corporate and Commercial Banking Division of Santander UK Group Holdings plc group announced the intention to cease writing new business through the Santander Asset Finance legal entities. The Company continued to service its existing book of business but ceased writing new business during the course of 2019 and 2020. The Directors do not consider there to be an impact on the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the year was £10,573,000 (2019: £18,744,000).

Likely future developments

The Company intends to continue servicing its existing book of business. No change in the Company's activities is expected.

COVID-19

2020 was a demanding year in general with Brexit uncertainty and economic turmoil as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company continues to monitor the impact of COVID-19 and Brexit on its operations and customers and intends to take a coordinated approach with Group where applicable.

As the business is no longer acquiring new customers, COVID-19 will only impact existing customers. Whilst it is not possible to isolate the financial impact of COVID-19 at the present time, the overall provision for uncollectible minimum lease payments decreased in 2020 from £8,112K in 2019 to £6,851K. The impact of COVID-19 is not considered to be significant for 2020.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2019: nil).

Directors

The Directors of the company who served throughout the year and to the date of this report (except as noted) were as follows:

S Affleck
TGS Hinton
H Reindl
DJ Layhe

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors 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 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.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Fixed assets

The directors do not believe there is a substantial difference between the book value and the market value of property held by the Company.

Financial instruments

The Company's risks are managed on a group level by the Santander UK Group Holdings plc group.

The financial risk management objectives and policies of Santander UK Group Holdings plc and its subsidiaries (the "HoldCo group"); the policy for hedging each major type of forecasted transaction for which hedge accounting is used; and the exposure of the HoldCo group to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash-flow risk are outlined in the HoldCo group financial statements.

The class of asset most exposed to credit risk in the Company is trade and other receivables. Credit risk is mitigated by security over the borrower's assets and is monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review. All exposures are with corporate and other customers.

The Company is financed by loans from its immediate UK parent company, Santander UK plc. The funding has no fixed repayment date and is therefore repayable on demand, which creates uncertainty in respect of the future funding position of the Company. This risk is mitigated by the fact that the Board of Directors of Santander UK plc has confirmed that the funding will remain in place for the foreseeable future.

Residual values are reviewed for impairment and an appropriate impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Further disclosures regarding principal and financial risk management objectives and policies and the Company's exposure to principal and financial risks can be found in notes 3 and 4 to the financial statements.

Statement of going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out above. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are set out in the financial statements. In addition, note 4 to the financial statements includes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its financial risk management objectives and its exposures to credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other risks.

The Company is part of the HoldCo group. The Company has net current liabilities and is reliant on other companies in the Santander UK Group Holdings plc group for a significant proportion of its funding. The Company is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows on its own account for the foreseeable future. The Company participates in the group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Board of Santander UK Group Holdings plc has confirmed that this funding facility will remain in place in the future for at least the period of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

The Directors, having assessed the responses of the Directors of the Company's parent Santander UK plc to their enquiries have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of HoldCo group to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the Directors of Santander UK plc, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the period of 12 months from the date the financial statements are authorised for issue. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

SECR is considered and managed at a Santander UK group level. Information on the annual energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions of the Santander UK group (including the Company) is set out in the Strategic report and Directors' report sections of the Santander UK Group Holdings plc 2020 Annual Report.

Qualifying third party indemnities

Enhanced indemnities are provided to the directors of the Company by Santander UK Group Holdings plc group against liabilities and associated costs which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company. All of the indemnities were in force during the financial year and at the date of approval of the Report and financial statements. All of the indemnities were qualifying third party indemnities. A copy of each of the indemnities is kept at the registered office address of Santander UK Group Holdings plc.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Report of the Directors is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

In accordance with Sections 485 and 487 of the Companies Act 2006, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are re-appointed as auditors of the Company.

On behalf of the Board



Stephen Affleck
Director
28 June 2021

Registered Office Address: 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN

Independent auditors' report to the members of Santander Asset Finance Plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Santander Asset Finance Plc's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; the statement of comprehensive income, the cash flow statement, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Santander Asset Finance Plc (continued)

With respect to the Strategic report and Report of the Directors, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to applicable tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and communication with those charged with governance in relation to known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Testing of journals posted during the period and after the period end, which met our identified risk criteria; and
- Performing a number of audit procedures that may not have been predictable to management at the outset of the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Santander Asset Finance Plc (continued)

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 auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Steven Linnegar (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
28 June 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Revenue	5	23,878	34,702
GROSS PROFIT		23,878	34,702
Administrative expenses		(988)	(6,960)
Other income		222	-
Net impairment (charge)/ reversal	4	(4,419)	3,610
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	6	18,693	31,352
Finance income	7	4,610	2,913
Finance costs	8	(10,978)	(13,839)
Other gains	9	428	3,136
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		12,753	23,562
Tax	10	(2,180)	(4,818)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		10,573	18,744
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE CLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS SUBSEQUENTLY:			
Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI – Loans and advances to customers		683	205
Deferred tax		(140)	(29)
Total other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		543	176
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		11,116	18,920

All amounts above were generated from continuing operations.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December

	Issued share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2020	20,657	209,335	229,992
Profit for the year	-	10,573	10,573
Other comprehensive income net of tax	-	543	543
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	11,116	11,116
Balance at 31 December 2020	20,657	220,451	241,108

	Issued share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total Equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2019	20,657	190,415	211,072
Profit for the year	-	18,744	18,744
Other comprehensive income net of tax	-	176	176
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	18,920	18,920
Balance at 31 December 2019	20,657	209,335	229,992

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,840	2,886
Investments in Group undertakings	12	99	99
Deferred tax asset	19	1,220	1,640
Trade and other receivables	13	297,777	516,273
		301,936	520,898
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	23,096	28,739
Trade and other receivables	13	323,373	684,892
		346,469	713,631
TOTAL ASSETS		648,405	1,234,529
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	20	(382,069)	(981,208)
Corporation tax payable		(25,228)	(23,329)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		(407,297)	(1,004,537)
NET ASSETS		241,108	229,992
EQUITY			
ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Issued share capital	18	20,657	20,657
Retained earnings		220,451	209,335
TOTAL EQUITY		241,108	229,992

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 29 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



Stephen Affleck
Director
28 June 2021

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit for the year		10,573	18,744
NON-CASH ADJUSTMENTS			
Depreciation	11	46	46
Fair value adjustments		543	176
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		575,185	207,649
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables		435	(9,160)
Increase/ (decrease) in accruals		532	(1,060)
Decrease in deferred tax asset		420	1,143
Increase in corporation tax liability		1,899	3,692
		578,471	202,264
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		589,633	221,230
Interest received from subsidiary undertakings	7	4,610	2,913
Interest paid to parent undertakings	8	(10,978)	(13,839)
Management charges received from subsidiary and fellow group Undertakings	16	222	1,482
Management charges paid to parent undertakings		(704)	(750)
NET CASH FLOWS GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		582,783	211,036
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Redemption of cash advances from parent undertaking		(588,426)	(217,281)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(588,426)	(217,281)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(5,643)	(6,245)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		28,739	34,984
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	17	23,096	28,739

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the presentation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Santander UK plc and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Santander UK plc which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

General information

The Company is a public limited company, with its liability limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. It is part of a European listed group whose ultimate parent is Banco Santander SA. The registered office address of the Company is 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Sterling.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historic cost convention modified by the revaluation of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss.

An assessment of the appropriateness of the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting is disclosed in the Directors' statement of going concern set out in the Report of the Directors.

Future accounting developments

At 31 December 2020, for the Company, there were no significant new or revised standards and interpretations, and amendments thereto, which have been issued but which are not yet effective.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. All such revenue is reported net of discounts and value added and other sales taxes. Revenue includes interest income from finance lease receivables and finance income arising from financial assets (see below).

Revenue from finance leases is recognised in accordance with the Company's policy on Leases (see below).

Upfront arrangement fees on financing agreements with customers are spread on an effective interest rate basis over the contractual life of that agreement.

The Company originates business and administers customer lease agreements on behalf of its subsidiary, Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited. In accordance with the agency agreement between the Company and Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited, the Company acts as an agent as it does not control any assets relating to these lease agreements and assumes no risks associated with them. Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited bears primary responsibility in fulfilling the promise to lease the underlying assets to customers. Consequently, no revenue is recognised by the Company in respect to these arrangements.

Finance income and finance costs

Income on financial assets that are classified as trade receivables and interest expense on financial liabilities other than those at fair value through profit and loss are determined using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the future cash flows are estimated after considering all the contractual terms of the instrument excluding future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Company that are an integral part of the overall return, direct incremental transaction costs related to the acquisition, issue or disposal of the financial instrument and all other premiums or discounts. Interest income on assets classified as trade receivables and interest expense on liabilities classified at amortised cost are recognised in the income statement.

IBOR

In September 2019, the IASB issued "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7" which must be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. In August 2020, the IASB issued "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16". These amendments apply only to changes required by IBOR reform to financial instruments and hedging relationships. The amendments are effective from 1 January 2021. As the Company has no hedge accounting relationships, the Phase 1 amendments and the amendments relating to hedge accounting in Phase 2 do not apply. The transition from IBOR to Risk Free Reference Rates (RFR) has no impact on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the income tax currently payable and deferred income tax.

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law in each jurisdiction, is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. Taxable profit differs from 'Profit before tax' as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Taxable profit also includes items that are taxable or deductible which are not included in 'Profit before tax'. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on income tax losses available to carry forward and on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the assets may be utilised as they reverse. Such deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised from the initial recognition of other assets (other than in a business combination) and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment include owner-occupied properties (leasehold property) and office fixtures and fittings. Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairments losses. Classes of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful life as follows:

Leasehold property	over the remainder of the lease up to 75 years
Fixtures and fittings	10 to 15 years

Pensions and post-retirement medical benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Santander UK plc is the sponsoring employer for the scheme.

There is no contractual agreement or stated policy for recharging the defined benefit cost to other Companies in the Santander UK plc group ("Group"). Therefore, in accordance with IAS 19, the Company does not recognise an asset or liability for the scheme and accounts for its contributions as a defined contribution scheme.

Financial Instruments

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition and measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss (ECL) allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

The Company originates business and administers customer lease agreements on behalf of its subsidiary, Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited. In accordance with the agency agreement between the two entities, the Company purchases assets in its own name on behalf of Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited for onward supply to customers. Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited reimburses the Company for the cost of the goods and the title of the assets is transferred to Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited. The Company, acting in its capacity as an agent, does not recognise any assets or leases relating to Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited on its Balance Sheet.

b) Financial assets and liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the measurement categories of amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL where there is a requirement to do so or where they are otherwise designated at FVTPL on initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities which are required to be held at FVTPL include:

- Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading
- Debt instruments that do not have solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) characteristics. Otherwise, such instruments are measured at amortised cost or FVOCI.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are derivatives or if they are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near-term, or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

b) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

In certain circumstances other financial assets and financial liabilities are designated at FVTPL where this results in more relevant information. This may arise because it significantly reduces a measurement inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on them on a different basis, where the assets and liabilities are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis or, in the case of financial liabilities, where it contains one or more embedded derivatives which are not closely related to the host contract. At the balance sheet date, financial assets were measured at amortised cost and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income. All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets: debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans and government and corporate bonds. Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the Company's business model for managing the asset, and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Business model

The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows and, specifically, whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of the assets. If neither of these is applicable, such as where the financial assets are held for trading purposes, then the financial assets are classified as part of an 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the assets' performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel and how risks are assessed and managed.

SPPI

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the assets' cash flows represent SPPI. In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement (i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement). Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPI.

Based on these factors, the Company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following measurement categories:

- **Amortised cost** – Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL recognised. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Finance income' using the effective interest rate method. When the estimates of future cash flows are revised, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liabilities is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in the income statement. The Company's trade and other receivables meet the conditions to be measured at amortised cost and comprise loans and advances to customers and finance lease balances.

- **FVOCI** – Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are recognised in OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in 'Finance income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Other gains/ losses' using the effective interest rate method. Loans and advances to customers classified as FVOCI primarily consist of utilities and shipping counterparties.

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

Leases - The Company as lessor

Finance Leases

In a finance lease, the lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards or ownership of an asset to the lessee. It is treated as a loan made to the lessee to finance the purchase of the asset.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases and hire purchase contracts. The rate of interest is the rate implicit in the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments - Impairment of debt instrument financial assets

Expected credit losses are recognized on all financial assets at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The expected credit loss considers forward looking information to recognise impairment allowances earlier in the lifecycle of a product. A three-stage approach to impairment measurement is adopted as follows:

- Stage 1 - the recognition of 12 month expected credit losses (ECL), that is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date, if credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition;
- Stage 2 - lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- Stage 3 - lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments which are credit impaired.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets are written off when it is reasonably certain that receivables are irrecoverable. For more on how ECL is calculated see the Credit risk section in Note 4.

Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade and other payables including amounts owed to group undertakings which are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Interest on the balances is calculated using the effective interest rate and reflected in the 'finance costs' line within the income statement.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company is party to a number of arrangements, including master netting arrangements under industry standard agreements which facilitate netting of transactions in jurisdictions where netting agreements are recognised and have legal force. The netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities for accounting purposes, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits. Short term deposits are defined as deposits with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recorded in the Company balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated impairment loss allowances.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into sterling using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income Statement.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates its estimates and judgements on an ongoing basis. Management bases its estimates and judgements on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The following estimates and judgements are considered important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition:

Effective interest rate calculations

Income from financial assets and liabilities held at amortised cost is recognised using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) methodology. In order to calculate EIR, the contractual repayment profile is used. If customers repay earlier than anticipated, this will generally lead to an increase in the balance sheet carrying value and a gain in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT (continued)

Residual values

Residual values are estimated at the inception of lease agreements and are subsequently reviewed for impairment during the life of the lease agreements. Appropriate impairment losses are charged to the income statement.

Credit impairment allowance

The application of the ECL impairment methodology for calculating credit impairment allowances is highly susceptible to change from period to period. The methodology requires management to make a number of judgmental assumptions in determining the estimates. Any significant difference between the estimated amounts and actual amounts could have a material impact on the Company's future financial results and financial condition.

Key areas of judgement in ECL impairment methodology

The key judgements made by management in applying the ECL impairment methodology are set out below.

- Definition of default
- Forward-looking information
- Probability weights
- SICR
- Post model adjustments.

For more on each of these key judgements, see note 4 – Financial Risk Management.

Sensitivity of ECL allowance

The ECL allowance is sensitive to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying its calculation. For example, management could have applied different probability weights to the economic scenarios and, depending on the weights chosen, this could have a material effect on the ECL allowance. Had management used different assumptions on probability weights, a larger or smaller ECL charge would arise that could have a material impact on the Company's reported ECL allowance and profit before tax. Sensitivities to these assumptions are set out in the Annual Report of the Company's immediate parent company, Santander UK plc.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND CONTROL FRAMEWORK

As a result of its normal business activities, the Company is exposed to a variety of risks, the most significant of which are operational risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company manages its risk in line with the central risk management function of the HoldCo group whose Risk Framework ensures that risk is managed and controlled on behalf of shareholders, customers, depositors, employees and the HoldCo group's regulators. Effective and efficient risk governance and oversight provide management with assurance that the HoldCo group's business activities will not be adversely impacted by risks that could have been reasonably foreseen. This in turn reduces the uncertainty of achieving the HoldCo group's strategic objectives. Authority flows from the HoldCo Board to the Chief Executive Officer and from him to specific individuals. Formal standing committees are maintained for effective management of oversight. Their authority is derived from the person they are intended to assist. Further information can be found in the Santander UK plc Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

The HoldCo group has three tiers of risk governance – risk management, risk control and risk assurance. The first tier of risk governance – risk management is provided by the HoldCo group Board which approves HoldCo group's Risk Appetite for each of the risks below, in consultation with Santander UK plc as appropriate, and approves the strategy for managing risk and is responsible for the HoldCo group's system of internal control. Within this tier, there is a process for transaction review and approval within certain thresholds, discharged by the Credit Approvals Committee and the Investment Approvals Committee. Transactions reviewed which exceed the threshold limits set are subject to prior review by HoldCo group Risk before final approval by the Executive Risk Control Committee.

The second tier of risk governance – risk control is provided by the HoldCo Board independently supported by the Risk Division. The role of the Chief Risk Officer and Risk Division include development of risk measurement methodologies, risk approval, risk monitoring, risk reporting and escalation of risk issues in line with the relevant risk policies for all risks in the HoldCo group. The HoldCo group's central risk function provides services to the Company, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which ensure compliance with HoldCo group policies and limits, including risk policies, limits and parameters, an approval process relating to transactions that exceed local limits and the systematic review of exposures to large clients, sectors, geographical areas and different risk types.

The third tier of risk governance – risk assurance, provides independent objective assurance on the effectiveness of the management and control of risk across the HoldCo group. This is provided through the Non-Executive Directors, the Board Audit Committee, the Board Risk Committee and the Internal Audit function.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes regulatory, legal and compliance risk. Operational risk is monitored and managed within the Group. An independent central operational risk function (Enterprise and Operational Risk) has responsibility for establishing the framework within which these risks are managed and is aligned to operational risk professionals within business areas (co-ordinated by IT and Operational Risk) to ensure consistent approaches are applied across the Group. The primary purpose of the framework is to define and articulate the Group-wide policy, processes, roles and responsibilities. The framework incorporates industry practice and regulatory requirements. The day-to-day management of operational risk is the responsibility of business managers who identify, assess and monitor the risks, in line with the processes described in the framework. The operational risk function ensures that all key risks are regularly reported to the Group's risk committee and Board of Directors.

Credit risk

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from the default of a customer or counterparty to which the Company has directly provided credit, or for which the Company has assumed a financial obligation, after realising collateral held. The credit quality of customer assets is mitigated by the credit approval process in place. Credit risk is mitigated by security taken over the borrower's assets. The Company structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower or group of borrowers. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review. Loans and advances to customers held at amortised cost have been fully cash collateralised.

Lending decisions are based on independent credit risk analysis supplemented by the use of internal ratings tools which assess the obligor's likelihood of default. The output of the ratings tools is a borrower grade which maps to a long-run average one-year probability of default. Borrower grades are reviewed at least annually, allowing identification of adverse individual and sector trends. The grade is integrated into an overall Credit & Risk evaluation, including wider factors such as transaction and borrower structure (ranking and structural subordination), debt serviceability and security (initial and residual value considerations). Consideration is also given to risk mitigation measures to protect the Company, such as third-party guarantees, supporting collateral and security, robust legal documentation, financial covenants and hedging. Transactions are further assessed using an internal pricing model which measures both the return on equity and the risk adjusted return on capital against a series of benchmarks to ensure risks are appropriately priced.

Portfolio asset quality monitoring is based on a number of measures, including expected loss, financial covenant monitoring, security revaluations, pricing movements and external input from rating agencies and other organisations. Should particular exposures begin to show adverse features such as payment arrears, covenant breaches or business trading performance that is materially worse than expected at the point of lending, a full risk reappraisal is undertaken.

In accordance with group policy, the Company manages its portfolios across the credit risk lifecycle, from drawing up risk strategy, plans, budgets and limits to making sure the actual risk profile of the Company's exposures stays in line with plans and the Company's appetite to risk.

Key metrics

The Company uses a number of key metrics to measure and control credit risk, as follows:

Metric	Description
Expected credit losses (ECL)	ECL tells the Company what credit risk is likely to cost either over the next 12 months on qualifying exposures, or defaults over the lifetime of the exposure where there is evidence of a significant increase in credit risk since origination.
Stages 1, 2 and 3	The Company assesses the credit risk profile to determine which stage to allocate and monitors where there is a significant increase in credit risk and transfers between the stages.
Expected Loss (EL)	EL is the product of the probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. The Company calculates each factor in accordance with group policy and risk models and an assessment of each customer's credit quality. There are differences between regulatory EL and IFRS 9 ECL. More details can be found in the Annual Report of the parent company Santander UK plc. For the rest of the Risk review, impairments, losses and loss allowances refer to calculations in accordance with IFRS, unless specifically stated otherwise. For the accounting policy on impairment, see Note 1 to the financial statements.
Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)	The Company uses NPLs to monitor how portfolios behave. Loans are classified as NPLs when customers do not make a payment for three months or more, or if information is available to make the Company doubt they can keep up with their payments. There are differences between NPL and Stage 3, details of which can be found in the Annual Report of the parent company Santander UK plc. The Company continues to monitor NPLs as a key metric.

Other metrics

The Company also assesses risks from other perspectives, such as geography, business area, product and process. This is done to identify areas requiring specific focus. Stress testing is also used to establish vulnerabilities to economic deterioration.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)

Loans which have suffered a SICR since origination are subject to a lifetime ECL assessment which extends to a maximum of the contractual maturity of the loan. Loans which have not experienced a SICR are subject to 12-month ECL. We assess each facility's credit risk profile and use a range of quantitative, qualitative and backstop criteria to identify exposures that have experienced a SICR to determine which of three stages to allocate them to:

- Stage 1: when there has been no SICR since initial recognition. We apply a loss allowance equal to a 12-month ECL i.e. the proportion of lifetime expected losses that relate to that default event expected in the next 12 months
- Stage 2: when there has been a SICR since initial recognition, but no credit impairment has materialised. We apply a loss allowance equal to the lifetime ECL i.e. lifetime expected loss resulting from all possible defaults throughout the residual life of a facility
- Stage 3: when the exposure is considered credit impaired using default criteria set out below. We apply a loss allowance equal to the lifetime ECL. Objective evidence of credit impairment is required.

Criteria applicable to stage 2

Quantitative criteria

We use quantitative criteria to identify where an exposure has increased in credit risk. The quantitative criteria we apply are based on whether any increase in the lifetime probability of default ("PD") since the recognition date exceeds a set threshold both in relative and absolute terms. We base the value anticipated from the initial recognition on a similar set of assumptions and data to the ones we used at the reporting date, adjusted to reflect the account surviving to that date. The comparison uses either an annualised lifetime PD, where the lifetime PD is divided by the forecast period, or the absolute change in lifetime PD since initial recognition.

The quantitative criteria used was 30 bps which is an absolute increase in lifetime PD since initial recognition. We also apply a relative threshold of 100% (doubling the PD) across all portfolios.

Qualitative criteria

We also use qualitative criteria to identify where an exposure has increased in credit risk, independent of any changes in PD. For each portfolio, the qualitative criteria used are: in forbearance, watch-list - proactive management of NPL in past 12 months and default at proxy origination.

Criteria applicable to stage 3

Definition of default (Credit impaired)

We define a financial instrument as in default (i.e. credit impaired) for purposes of calculating ECL if it is more than 90 days past due (DPD), or if we have data to make us doubt customers can keep up with their payments i.e. they are unlikely to pay. The data includes where:

- They have had a winding up notice issued, or something happens that is likely to trigger insolvency – such as, another lender calls in a loan
- Something happens that makes them less likely to be able to pay – such as they lose an important client or contract
- They have regularly missed or delayed payments, even though they have not gone over the three-month limit for default
- Their loan is unlikely to be refinanced or repaid in full on maturity.

Backstop criteria

We classify all exposures more than 30 or 90 DPD in at least Stage 2 or in Stage 3, respectively. We do not rebut the backstop presumptions in IFRS 9 (i.e. credit risk has significantly increased if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due) relating to either a SICR or default.

Multiple economic scenarios and probability weights

For all our portfolios, we use five forward-looking economic scenarios. They consist of a central base case, two upside scenarios and two downside scenarios. We use five scenarios to reflect a wide range of possible outcomes in the performance of the UK economy. In summary, the base case assumes that activity will continue to run at a relatively slow pace as we move through 2020 but will pick up further in subsequent years. The downside risks include unfavourable developments for Brexit, a further and sharper downturn in global growth, continuation of the very low productivity growth seen in the UK, and a move to a more protectionist agenda for trade. The upside risks are more muted at present and include the quick implementation of a new free trade agreement with the EU and an upturn in global growth, coupled with a move to more open trade. Further information on quantitative and qualitative criteria and multiple economic scenarios is set out in the Annual Report of the Company's immediate parent company, Santander UK plc.

Sensitivity of ECL allowance

The ECL allowance is sensitive to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying its calculation. For example, management could have applied different probability weights to the economic scenarios and, depending on the weights chosen, this could have a material effect on the ECL allowance. Had management used different assumptions on probability weights, a larger or smaller ECL charge would have arisen and that could have had a material impact on the Company's reported ECL allowance and profit before tax. Sensitivities to these assumptions are set out in the Annual Report of the Company's immediate parent company, Santander UK plc.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Measuring ECL

For accounts not in default at the reporting date, we estimate a monthly ECL for each exposure and for each month over the forecast period. The lifetime ECL is the sum of the monthly ECLs over the forecast period, while the 12-month ECL is limited to the first 12 months. We calculate each monthly ECL as the discounted value for the relevant forecast month of the product of the following factors:

- Survival rate (SR): The probability that the exposure has not closed or defaulted since the reporting date.
- Probability of Default (PD): The likelihood of a borrower defaulting in the following month, assuming it has not closed or defaulted since the reporting date. For each month in the forecast period, we estimate the monthly PD from a range of factors. These include the current risk grade for the exposure, which becomes less relevant further into the forecast period, as well as the expected evolution of the account risk with maturity and factors for changing economics. We support this with historical data analysis.
- Exposure at Default (EAD): The amount we expect to be owed if a default event was to occur. We determine EAD for each month of the forecast period by the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. For amortising products, we base it on the borrower's contractual repayments over the forecast period. We adjust this for any expected overpayments on Stage 1 accounts that the borrower may make and for any arrears we expect if the account was to default. We vary these assumptions by product type and base them on analysis of recent default data.
- Loss Given Default (LGD): Our expected loss if a default event were to occur. We express it as a percentage and calculate it as the expected loss divided by EAD for each month of the forecast period. We base LGD on factors that impact the likelihood and value of any subsequent write-offs. We use the original effective interest rate as the discount rate. For accounts in default, we use the EAD as the reporting date balance. We also calculate an LGD to reflect the default status of the account, considering the current PD and loan to value. PD and SR are not required for accounts in default.

Multiple economic scenarios

In accordance with methodology adopted by Santander UK plc, the Company uses five forward-looking economic scenarios. For 2020, they consist of a central base case, one upside scenario and three downside scenarios. These are used to reflect a wide range of possible outcomes for the UK economy. More information on forward looking economic scenarios adopted by the Company are contained in the Santander UK plc Annual Report.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. The table only shows the financial assets that credit risk affects. Intercompany receivable balances due from group companies totalling £208,898K (2019: £326,602K) have been excluded from the analysis below. The Company did not recognise an ECL provision against these balances as they are payable on demand; a significant portion of the balance is with Santander UK plc which has sufficient accessible highly liquid assets in order to repay the loan if demanded.

	2020			2019		
	Gross amounts £'000	Loss allowances £'000	Net exposure £'000	Gross amounts £'000	Loss allowances £'000	Net exposure £'000
Balance Sheet assets						
Loans and advances to customers	120,176	(4,596)	115,580	184,854	(709)	184,145
Finance leases	437,803	(6,851)	430,952	697,173	(8,112)	689,061
Total	557,979	(11,447)	546,532	882,027	(8,821)	873,206

For balance sheet assets, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value after impairment loss allowances. Off-balance sheet exposures are guarantees, formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments. For off-balance sheet guarantees, the maximum exposure is the maximum amount that we would have to pay if the guarantees were called on. For formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the facility, the maximum exposure is the total amount of the commitment.

Where appropriate, case management is transferred to a specialist recovery team that works with the customer in an attempt to resolve the situation. If this does not prove possible, cases are classified as being unsatisfactory and are subject to intensive monitoring and management procedures designed to maximise debt recovery.

The class of financial instruments most exposed to credit risk in the Company are loans and advances to customers and finance leases. All exposures are with companies in the commercial and public sectors.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Financial instruments - Loans and advances to customers	115,580	184,145
Net investment in finance leases (note 14)	430,952	689,061
Loans and advances to customers and Finance leases (note 13)	546,532	873,206

Finance leases are considered to be fully secured by the charge over the asset being financed. 29.46% of other loans and advances are secured (2019: 46.76%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposures and corresponding ECL

The following table analyses the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised and the corresponding ECL at 31 December.

	31 December 2020				31 December 2019			
	Stage 1 £'000	Stage 2 £'000	Stage 3 £'000	Total £'000	Stage 1 £'000	Stage 2 £'000	Stage 3 £'000	Total £'000
Exposures								
Loans and advances to customers and Finance leases	335,421	209,418	13,140	557,979	592,147	279,660	10,220	882,027
Total exposures	335,421	209,418	13,140	557,979	592,147	279,660	10,220	882,027
IFRS 9 ECL								
Loans and advances to customers and Finance leases	(1,858)	(4,361)	(5,228)	(11,447)	(2,325)	(3,237)	(3,259)	(8,821)
Total ECL	(1,858)	(4,361)	(5,228)	(11,447)	(2,325)	(3,237)	(3,259)	(8,821)
Net exposures								
Loans and advances to customers and Finance leases (note 13)	333,563	205,057	7,912	546,532	589,822	276,423	6,961	873,206
Total net exposures	333,563	205,057	7,912	546,532	589,822	276,423	6,961	873,206

Movements in ECL provision are set out below:

	Non-credit impaired Stage 1 Subject to 12- month ECL £'000	Stage 2 Subject to lifetime ECL £'000	Credit impaired Stage 3 Subject to lifetime ECL £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2020	(2,325)	(3,237)	(3,259)	(8,821)
Income statement credit/ (charge) for the year	(1,343)	(3,343)	(4,550)	(9,236)
Income statement release for the year	1,825	2,225	767	4,817
Net impairment reversal/ (charge)	482	(1,118)	(3,783)	(4,419)
Assets derecognised – written off	(2)	(2)	1,814	1,810
Fx differences	(13)	(4)	-	(17)
At 31 December 2020	(1,858)	(4,361)	(5,228)	(11,447)

	Non-credit impaired Stage 1 Subject to 12- month ECL £'000	Stage 2 Subject to lifetime ECL £'000	Credit impaired Stage 3 Subject to lifetime ECL £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2019	(5,526)	(3,213)	(4,710)	(13,449)
Income statement charge for the year	(1,451)	(2,587)	(2,061)	(6,099)
Income statement release for the year	5,102	2,123	2,484	9,709
Net impairment reversal/ (charge)	3,651	(464)	423	3,610
Transfers to 12-month ECL	(467)	467	-	-
Transfers to credit impaired	15	(29)	14	-
Assets derecognised – written off	-	-	1,014	1,014
Fx differences	2	2	-	4
At 31 December 2019	(2,325)	(3,237)	(3,259)	(8,821)

Arrears and impairment

Asset quality remains in line with management's expectations with 1.99% of lending balances in arrears at 31 December 2020 (2019: 0.76%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a reduction in economic value or reported income resulting from a change in the variables of financial instruments including interest rate, equity, credit spread and foreign currency risks. The Company recognises that the effective management of market risk is essential to the maintenance of stable earnings and the preservation of shareholder value and manages market risk accordingly. Details of the market risk management policy are disclosed in the Santander UK Group Holdings plc Annual Report – Risk Management, which does not form part of this Report.

Market risks arising in the operations of the Company which are part of Santander UK Group Holdings plc's Corporate Banking division, are substantially transferred from the originating business to Asset and Liability Management ("ALM") within Santander UK Group Holdings plc's group Infrastructure, where they can be managed in conjunction with exposures arising from the funding, liquidity or capital management activities of ALM.

Funds received with respect to deposits taken are lent on to Group Infrastructure on matching terms as regards interest rate re-pricing and maturity. Similarly, loans are funded through matching borrowings from Group Infrastructure. Retained market risk exposure is minimal and is managed within limits approved by the Head of Wholesale Risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the most significant market risk to which the Company is exposed. Interest rate risks primarily result from exposures to changes in the level, slope and curvature of the yield curve and the volatility of interest rates. The exposure in this area is managed by using fixed rate loans and other appropriate instruments with Santander UK Group Holdings plc's Santander Corporate & Investment Banking ("SCIB") division. Value at Risk (VaR) is a measurement of the maximum amount likely to be lost from existing risk positions as a result of movement in market rates and prices. This is calculated over a particular period and at a particular confidence level.

SCIB uses a variance-covariance VaR model, based on historical volatility and correlation data, to a 99% confidence level over a one month holding period time horizon. Although it is a useful tool in measuring risk, VaR does contain some limitations:

1. It does not accurately measure extreme events.
2. The use of a 99% confidence level does not by definition include losses beyond this level of confidence.
3. It relies on the historical volatility and correlation data being similar to the volatility and correlation positions going forward.

The interest rate value at risk exposure for the Company at 31 December 2020 and at 31 December 2019 was immaterial.

Currency risk

The Company clears its positions with the Santander UK plc group in accordance with the policy of transferring market risk positions to SCIB wherever possible. As part of its normal operations Treasury borrows and invests funds in currencies other than Sterling. The foreign exchange risks of these activities are hedged within Santander UK plc group's limits.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company, although solvent, either does not have available sufficient financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due or can secure them only at excessive cost.

The Company is dependent on loans from its immediate parent undertaking and the level of the third party debt is not considered to be material.

Liquidity risk is monitored through different committees and levels of management, including the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and the Board Risk Committee.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to contractual maturity at the balance sheet date.

They have been drawn on the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities including interest that will accrue to those liabilities except where the Company is entitled and intends to repay the liability before its maturity.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

2020	Repayable on demand £000	Less than 3 months £000	Total £000
Due to suppliers	-	2,996	2,996
Due to group undertakings	339,902	-	339,902
Other creditors	26,097	10,089	36,186
Accruals	2,985	-	2,985
Total financial liabilities	368,984	13,085	382,069

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturities of financial liabilities (continued)

2019	Repayable on demand £000	Less than 3 months £000	Total £000
Due to suppliers	-	5,782	5,782
Due to group undertakings	940,008	-	940,008
Other creditors	31,811	1,154	32,965
Accruals	2,453	-	2,453
Total financial liabilities	974,272	6,936	981,208

Financial instruments

The table below summarises the classification of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at their carrying value as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Financial assets		
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	94,411	147,212
Loans and advances to customers at FVOCI	21,169	36,933
Net investment in finance leases (note 14)	430,952	689,061
Amounts due from related parties (note 16)	74,201	326,602
Other receivables (note 13)	417	1,357
Cash and cash equivalents (note 17)	23,096	28,739
Total financial assets	644,246	1,229,904
Non-financial assets	4,159	4,625
Total assets	648,405	1,234,529
Financial liabilities	382,069	981,208
Non-financial liabilities	25,228	23,329
Total liabilities	407,297	1,004,537

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorises assets and liabilities measured at fair value within the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date. The Company has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value that are classified as Level 1.
- Level 2: Quoted prices in non-active markets, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, recent market transactions, inputs other than quoted market prices for the asset or liability that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term, and inputs to valuation techniques that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or other statistical means for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. The Company has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value that are classified as Level 2.
- Level 3: Inputs to the pricing or valuation techniques that are significant to the overall fair value measurement of the asset or liability are unobservable. Level 3 positions include loans and advances to customers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

The following table summarises the carrying amount and fair values as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 of those financial instruments carried at amortised cost. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. Cash and cash equivalent balances have been excluded from the table as the carrying amount is deemed an appropriate approximation of fair value.

	2020 Carrying value £000	2020 Fair Value £000	2019 Carrying value £000	2019 Fair Value £000
Financial assets				
Net investment in finance leases (Note 14)	430,952	440,929	689,061	708,212
	430,952	440,929	689,061	708,212

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is approximately equal to their carrying amount except for finance leases where the fair value has been measured as the gross lease receivable less the provision for uncollectible minimum lease payments.

Fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table summarises the fair value of financial assets accounted for at fair value at 31 December 2020 and 2019, analysed by their level in the fair value hierarchy – Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at FVOCI – Loans and advances to customers – other loans		
Opening balance at 1 January 2019	42,691	42,691
Principal movement on balances	(5,963)	(5,963)
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income	205	205
Closing balance at 31 December 2019	36,933	36,933
Principal movement on balances	(16,447)	(16,447)
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income	683	683
Closing balance at 31 December 2020	21,169	21,169

Valuation techniques

FVOCI assets – Loans and advances to customers – other loans

Loans and advances to customers classified as FVOCI primarily consist of utilities and shipping counterparties. The fair value of these loans is estimated using the 'present value' model based on a credit curve derived from current market spreads. Loan specific credit data is unobservable, so a proxy population is applied based on industry sector and credit rating.

5. REVENUE

The Company derives the following types of revenue by operating segment. The table includes lease income from lease contracts in which the Company acts as lessor.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Finance lease: Finance income on the net investment in the lease	18,695	25,818
Loans and advances to customers	5,183	8,884
Total revenue	23,878	34,702

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS

Profit from operations is stated after charging the following:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Depreciation on owned fixed assets (Note 11)	46	46

Directors' emoluments and interests

The Directors' services to the Company are an incidental part of their duties. No Directors were remunerated for their services to the Company. Directors' emoluments are borne by the immediate UK parent company, Santander UK plc. No emoluments were paid by the Company to the Directors during the year (2019: nil).

Auditors' remuneration

The audit fee payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements for the current year is £55,620 (2019: £45,000). For the current year, irrecoverable VAT at 20% is included within the fee. For the prior year, the fee is stated net of VAT as Santander UK plc absorbed the cost of the irrecoverable VAT as part of its group audit fee.

Fees payable to the auditors for non-audit services were nil (2019: nil).

Particulars of employees

This company has no employees (2019: no employees) of its own and any costs it receives are recharged from the group companies.

7. FINANCE INCOME

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Interest receivable from other group undertakings	4,610	2,913
Total	4,610	2,913

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts payable to other group undertakings	10,978	13,839
Total	10,978	13,839

9. OTHER GAINS

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Other items	428	3,136
Total	428	3,136

Included in other items are VAT bad debt relief recoveries in respect of various write-offs.

10. TAX

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profit of the year	1,947	3,700
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(47)	4
Total Current tax	1,900	3,704
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	485	785
Change in rate of UK Corporation tax	(203)	(83)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(2)	412
Total Deferred tax	280	1,114
Tax charge on profit for the year	2,180	4,818

UK corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2019: 19%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10. TAX (continued)

Finance Act 2016 introduced a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. However, this rate deduction was reversed in the UK Budget in March 2020. The effect of the increase of 2% over that expected at 31 December 2019 has been reflected both in the opening deferred tax balance at 1 January 2020 and to the determine the deferred tax balance at 31 December 2020.

The UK government announced in it's budget on 3 March 2021 that it would increase the main rate of corporation tax from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. Since the proposed change was not substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, the effect has not been reflected in these financial statements. The budget changes had no impact on deferred tax.

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from (2019: differs from) the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the Company as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit before tax	12,753	23,562
Tax calculated at a rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	2,423	4,477
Non-deductible expenses	9	9
Effect of changes in tax rate on deferred tax provisions	(203)	(83)
Adjustment to prior year provisions	(49)	415
Tax charge for the year	2,180	4,818

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2020			2019		
	Leasehold Property £000	Fixtures and Fittings £000	Total £000	Leasehold Property £000	Fixtures and Fittings £000	Total £000
Cost						
At 1 January	4,684	1,705	6,389	4,684	1,705	6,389
At 31 December	4,684	1,705	6,389	4,684	1,705	6,389
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January	1,798	1,705	3,503	1,752	1,705	3,457
Charge for year	46	-	46	46	-	46
At 31 December	1,844	1,705	3,549	1,798	1,705	3,503
Net book value						
At 31 December	2,886	-	2,886	2,932	-	2,932
At 31 December	2,840	-	2,840	2,886	-	2,886

12. INVESTMENTS IN GROUP UNDERTAKINGS

Investment in Subsidiaries	2020 £000	2019 £000
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January	99	223
Disposals	-	(124)
At 31 December	99	99
Impairment		
At 1 January	-	124
Disposals	-	(124)
At 31 December	-	-
Net book value		
At 1 January	99	99
At 31 December	99	99

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12. INVESTMENTS IN GROUP UNDERTAKINGS (continued)

Details of the principal subsidiaries, as at the year-end, are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries – Directly held:	Place of incorporation ownership (or registration) and operation	Proportion of ownership interest %	Ultimate proportion of ownership %	Class of share
A & L CF June (3) Limited	England and Wales	100	100	Ordinary
A & L CF September (4) Limited	England and Wales	100	100	Ordinary
Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited	England and Wales	100	100	Ordinary

With the exception of the subsidiary listed below, the registered office address of all the above subsidiaries is 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN:

Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited

Carlton Park, Narborough, Leicester, LE19 0AL

The Company received no dividends from subsidiary undertakings during the current nor previous year.

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Non-current		
Net investment in finance leases (Note 14)	234,804	418,191
Loans and advances to customers	62,973	98,082
	297,777	516,273
Current		
Net investment in finance leases (Note 14)	196,148	270,870
Loans and advances to customers	52,607	86,063
Amounts due from related parties (note 16)	74,201	326,602
Other receivables	417	1,357
	323,373	684,892
Total trade and other receivables	621,150	1,201,165

14. FINANCE LEASES

Finance leases as lessor

The Company enters into finance lease arrangements with customers in the commercial and public sectors. The following table sets out a maturity analysis of finance lease receivables, showing the undiscounted and discounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2020 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000
Less than one year	205,224	281,587	196,148	270,870
One to two years	114,920	204,940	109,839	197,140
Two to three years	74,632	115,615	71,332	111,214
Three to four years	34,498	67,621	32,972	65,047
Four to five years	14,373	23,925	13,738	23,015
More than five years	7,243	22,636	6,923	21,775
Total lease payments receivable	450,890	716,324	430,952	689,061
Less:				
Unearned finance income	(17,454)	(29,002)		
Unguaranteed residual value accruing to the benefit of the lessor	4,367	9,851		
Provision for uncollectible minimum lease payments	(6,851)	(8,112)		
Net investment in finance leases	430,952	689,061		
			Present value of minimum lease payments	
			2020 £000	2019 £000
Total lease payments receivable:				
Current			196,148	270,870
Non-current			234,804	418,191
			430,952	689,061

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

15. CAPITAL

The Company's immediate UK parent company Santander UK plc adopts a centralised capital management approach, based on an assessment of both regulatory requirements and the economic capital impacts of businesses in the Santander UK plc group. Disclosures relating to the Group's capital management can be found in the Santander UK plc Annual Report which does not form part of this Report.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into transactions with other Group undertakings as shown in the table below.

Payable to related parties

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited	10,624	92
A & L CF March (5) Limited	750	753
A & L CF September (4) Limited	17,461	22,072
Santander Lending Limited	2,604	2,721
Santander UK plc – Parent	308,451	914,358
Sovereign Spirit Limited	12	12
Amounts owed to Group undertakings – total	339,902	940,008

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Movements in amounts owed to Group undertakings		
As at 1 January	940,008	1,130,676
Net movements	(600,106)	(190,668)
As at 31 December	339,902	940,008

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Balances owed to Group undertakings:		
Owed to subsidiary undertakings	28,085	22,164
Owed to parent and fellow group undertakings	311,817	917,844
As at 31 December	339,902	940,008

The amounts owed to Group undertakings bear interest at fixed and variable rates according to the rates charged on loans and advances to customers. Variable rates are based on LIBOR. These amounts are unsecured.

During the year, the Company paid administrative cost recharges to other Group undertakings of £704K (2019: £6,389K).

Receivable from related parties

	2020 £000	2019 £000
A & L CF June (3) Limited	74,201	76,245
Santander Asset Finance (December) Limited	-	27,988
Santander UK plc	-	221,605
A & L CF September (4) Limited	-	764
Amounts owed from Group undertakings – total	74,201	326,602

The Company entered into transactions with Group undertakings as shown in the table below.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amount due from Group undertakings		
As at 1 January	326,602	289,795
Net movements	(252,401)	36,807
As at 31 December	74,201	326,602

During the current year the Company received administrative cost recharges from subsidiary undertakings of £222K (2019: £1,482K).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Cash at bank	23,096	28,739

18. ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 No	2020 £000	2019 No	2019 £000
Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	206,565,061	20,657	206,565,061	20,657

All issued share capital is authorised and fully paid and is classified as equity.

19. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

Deferred taxes are calculated on temporary differences under the liability method using the tax rates expected to apply when the liability is settled or the asset is realised.

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following items:

	Balance sheet		Income statement	
	2020 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000
Deferred tax asset – due after more than one year:				
Accelerated tax depreciation	(1,595)	(1,383)	(212)	(37)
IFRS 9 transitional adjustments	3,039	3,107	(68)	(800)
IFRS 9 FVOCI	(224)	(84)	-	-
Other temporary differences	-	-	-	(277)
	1,220	1,640	(280)	(1,114)

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
At 1 January 2020 / 1 January 2019	1,640	2,783
Income statement charge (note 10)	(280)	(1,114)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(140)	(29)
At 31 December 2020 / 31 December 2019	1,220	1,640

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current		
Payable to trade suppliers	2,996	5,782
Accrued liabilities	2,985	2,453
Payable to related parties (note 16)	339,902	940,008
Other creditors	36,186	32,965
Total trade and other payables	382,069	981,208

The amounts owed to Group undertakings bear interest at fixed and variable rates according to the rates charged on loans and advances to customers. Variable rates are based on LIBOR. These amounts are unsecured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Capital Support Deed

At 31 December 2018, Santander UK plc, Santander Financial Services plc (formerly Abbey National Treasury Services plc), and Cater Allen Limited, which are the three PRA-regulated entities in the Santander UK group, were party to a capital support deed dated 23 December 2015 (the Capital Support Deed) with certain other non-regulated subsidiaries of Santander UK plc and Santander UK Group Holdings plc including the Company. The parties to the Capital Support Deed 2015 were permitted to form a core UK group as defined in the PRA Rulebook. Exposures of each of the three regulated entities to other members of the core UK group are exempt from large exposure limits that would otherwise apply. The purpose of the Capital Support Deed was to facilitate the prompt transfer of available capital resources from, or repayment of liabilities by, the non-regulated parties to any of the regulated parties in the event that one of the regulated parties breached or was at risk of breaching its capital resources requirements or risk concentrations requirements. The core UK group permission as supported by the Capital Support Deed 2015 expired on 31 December 2018.

From 1 January 2019 as a result of ring-fencing, Santander UK plc entered into a new Capital support deed with Cater Allen Limited and certain non-regulated subsidiaries including the Company which expires 31 December 2021.

Group Relief

Santander UK Group Holdings plc and its subsidiaries ("Santander UK group") engages in discussion, and co-operates, with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) in their oversight of the Santander UK group's tax matters. The Santander UK group adopted the UK's Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks in 2010.

Certain leases in which current or previous members of the Santander UK group is or were the lessor are currently under review by HMRC in connection with claims for tax allowances. Under the terms of the lease agreements, certain members of the Santander UK group, including the company's parent, are fully indemnified in all material respects by the respective lessees for any liability arising from the disallowance of tax allowances plus accrued interest. Whilst legal opinions have been obtained to support the Santander UK group's position, the matter remains uncertain pending formal resolution with HMRC and subsequent litigation. In 2020, as required under the terms of the leases these matters have moved to formal litigation. In return for payments to the lessor companies the Company has received the benefit of the claims for tax allowances via group relief surrendered from one or more of the lessor companies. If HMRC were successful the Company would be required to pay up to £4,400K in corporation tax and interest which it would then reclaim from the lessor companies.

22. PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

Santander Asset Finance plc is domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company's immediate parent company is Santander UK plc, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Banco Santander SA, a company registered in Spain. Banco Santander SA is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. Santander UK plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings for which the group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member.

Copies of all sets of group financial statements, which include the results of the Company, are available from Secretariat, Santander UK plc, 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN.