

Company Registration No: 03901943

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2020



PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Paragon Development Finance Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Paragon Bank Plc, which itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of Paragon Banking Group PLC ('the Group') and was set up to provide finance for its development finance loan assets.

The Company was set up to originate development finance loans funded by borrowing from a fellow group company. This continues to be the principal activity of the Company. During the year the Company operated in the United Kingdom. The Company is currently engaged in loan relationships with other group companies. Paragon Bank PLC provided funding to the Company to purchase its original loan book and provides funding for further advances. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

As shown in the Company's profit and loss account on page 8, the profit after tax for the year was £22,060,000 (2019: £16,944,000). This was due to an increase in interest receivable on development finance loans as loans to customers increased by 32%.

The balance sheet on page 9 of the Financial Statements shows the Company's financial position at the year end. Loans to customers was £559,553,000 (2019: £424,603,000); as a result, the balance owed to group companies as at 30 September 2020 was £482,623,000 (2019: £374,595,000).

The directors recommend no final dividend (2019: £nil) which, given the interim dividend of £nil per share (2019: £nil per share), means a total dividend for the year of £nil per share (2019: £nil per share).

The directors of the Company consider the results for the year to be satisfactory and are regularly monitoring the current market environment, including the impact of the Novel Coronavirus 19 ('Covid-19') pandemic, to assess likely changes in the level of performance in the coming year.

The Group manages its operations on a centralised 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 Group's mortgage lending operation, which includes the Company, is discussed in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this Report.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The assets of the Company are located entirely in the United Kingdom and its results are therefore impacted by the economic environment within the UK. A material downturn in economic performance could increase the numbers of customers who default on loans and / or cause the values of the development properties over which the Company enjoys security to fall. It might also reduce the volume of completions and / or the yields achieved on new business.

The UK economy in the current year has been impacted significantly by the effects of the Covid-19 virus. This has caused major economic disruption within the UK and global economy but has also driven governments and regulators to offer unprecedented levels of support to businesses and consumers, aimed at mitigating its impact.

The Company has put contingency plans in place to ensure that it can continue to service its customers and manage its ongoing business. However, should the pandemic have significant long-term impacts on the UK economy then this would significantly impact the Company's future cash flows and performance.

Together with continuing uncertainty arising the potential impact economic impact of the UK's withdrawal from the European Union, the Covid-19 pandemic has made the long-term economic prospects for the UK and their impacts on the Company much difficult to forecast.

The Company does not utilise derivative financial instruments.

An analysis of the Company's exposure to risk, including financial risk, and the steps taken to mitigate these risks are set out in note 6, a discussion of critical accounting judgements is set out in note 4 and a discussion of critical accounting estimates is set out in note 5.

GOING CONCERN

The performance of the Company is subject to analysis against plan, with key variances being analysed in detail on a monthly basis. This monitoring, particularly of credit and liquidity measures has been enhanced at Group level in response to the Covid-19 situation.

The Group has a formalised process of budgeting, reporting and review. The Group's planning procedures forecast its profitability, capital position, funding requirement and cash flows on a company by company basis.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

GOING CONCERN (CONTINUED)

In compiling the most recent forecast, for the period commencing 1 October 2020, particular attention was paid to the potential consequences of Covid-19 on the Group's operations, customers, funding and prospects, both in the short and longer term. This included consideration of a number of different scenarios with impacts of varying duration and severity. In common with the Group's approach to IFRS 9, the economics used in the forecasting process were updated in October in light of the continuing development of the Covid-19 crisis, based on updated external projections. Future business activity was reforecast reflecting the potential impacts of the pandemic on markets and products.

After considering the Company's position, the economic environment and the forecasts described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This is further supported, at Group level by the ability to access Bank of England schemes designed to support lending to SME businesses. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements.

BOARD AND STAKEHOLDERS

The Board is mindful of its duty to act in good faith and to promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its shareholders and with regard to the interests of all its stakeholders. The Board confirms that, for the year ended 30 September 2020, it has acted to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and continues to have due regard to the following matters (as per section 172 of the Companies Act 2006):

- a. The likely consequences of any decision in the long-term;
- b. The interests of the Company's employees;
- c. The need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- d. The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- e. The desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- f. The need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

The principal activity of the Company is to support the asset finance loan origination and servicing activities of the Group and therefore, there is substantial common identity between the external non-shareholder stakeholders of the Company and those of the Group.

As a consequence, engagement with external shareholders takes place at a group level. The Company looks to group initiatives for guidance and takes them into account in its decision making. The Company follows Group policies and procedures as mentioned above, including those relating to fair treatment of customers, standards of business conduct, employees, the environment, the community and other stakeholders. More detail may be found in the Group's 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.

However, in considering items of business the Company makes autonomous decisions on each decision's own merits, after due consideration of the long-term success of the Company, those factors set out in section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, where relevant, and the stakeholders impacted.

Board meetings may be held periodically where necessary for the directors to consider Company business. The Board considers and discusses information from across the organisation to help it understand the impact of the Group's operations, and the interests and views of key stakeholders. It also reviews strategy, financial, and operational performance, as well as information covering areas such as key risks and legal and regulatory compliance.

SHAREHOLDERS

The Company has a single shareholder, Paragon Bank PLC, which is itself a wholly owned ultimate subsidiary of Paragon Banking Group PLC, the parent company of the Group. The interests of the Company's shareholders thus coincide with those of the shareholders of the Group (s172 (1)(f)).

ENVIRONMENT

The Group recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by the Group's activities. The Company operates in accordance with group policies, which are described in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this Report (s172 (1)(d)).

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYEES

The directors recognise the benefit of keeping employees informed of the progress of the business. Employees have been provided with regular information on the performance and plans of the Group and the financial and economic factors affecting it, through both information circulars and management presentations (s172 (1)(b)).

The directors encourage employee involvement at all levels through the staff appraisal process, the Group's People Forum, employee engagement surveys and regular communication between directors, managers, teams, and individual employees. The Group's People Forum also contributed towards changing the supplier of recognition awards and supported the introduction of a new HR system.

The Company participates in a Sharesave share option scheme and a profit-sharing scheme, both of which enable eligible employees to benefit from the performance of the business.

The Company operates in accordance with group employment policies which, together with additional information on the operations of the People Forum, employee consultation arrangements and key metrics on the workforce, are described in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this Report.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS

Full and fair consideration is given to applications for employment made by disabled persons having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. The Company has continued its policy of providing appropriate training and career development to such persons.

Approved by the Board of Directors

and signed on behalf of the Board



K G Allen

Director

1 March 2021

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their Annual Report prepared in accordance with Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the audited Financial Statements of Paragon Development Finance Limited, a company registered in England and Wales with registration no: 03901943, for the year ended 30 September 2020.

DIRECTORS

The directors throughout the year and subsequently were:

K G Allen

R D Shelton (resigned 3 February 2021)

R J Woodman

D Newcombe (appointed 21 October 2019)

J E Phillipou (appointed 21 October 2019)

AUDITOR

The directors have taken all reasonable steps to make themselves and the Company's auditor, KPMG LLP, aware of any information needed in preparing the audit of the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year, and, as far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware.

No notice from members under section 488 of the Companies Act 2006 having been received, the directors intend that the auditor, KPMG LLP, shall be deemed to be reappointed in accordance with section 487(2) of the Act.

INFORMATION PRESENTED IN OTHER SECTIONS

Certain information required to be included in a directors' report by the Companies Act 2006 and regulations made there under can be found in the other sections of the Annual Report, as described below. All of the information presented in these sections is incorporated by reference into this Directors' Report and is deemed to form part of this report.

- Commentary on the likely future developments in the business of the Company, including events taking place after the balance sheet date, is included in the Strategic Report.
- A description of the Company's financial risk management objectives and policies, and its exposure to risks arising from its use of financial instruments are set out in note 6 to the accounts.
- Disclosure of any dividends paid during the year is included in the Strategic Report.

Approved by the Board of Directors

and signed on behalf of the Board



K G Allen

Director

1 March 2021

Registered Office: 51 Homer Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 3QJ

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES in relation to Financial Statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.



K G Allen

Director

1 March 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Paragon Development Finance Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 September 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of movements in equity and the related notes 1 to 21, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2020 and of the company's profit for the year then ended;
- the company's financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with International accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the companies act 2006.
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Going concern

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

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

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

Strategic report and directors' report

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PARAGO DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

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

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



Michael Davidson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 Sovereign Square, Sovereign Street, Leeds, LS1 4DA

1 March 2021

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Interest receivable			
Development finance loans		49,019	35,159
Other		16	4
		<u>49,035</u>	<u>35,163</u>
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(10,126)	(9,274)
Net interest income		<u>38,909</u>	<u>25,889</u>
Other operating income		235	893
Total operating income		<u>39,144</u>	<u>26,782</u>
Operating expenses		(5,213)	(3,134)
Provisions for losses	14	(6,758)	(2,906)
Operating profit, being profit on ordinary activities before taxation	10	<u>27,173</u>	<u>20,742</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	11	(5,113)	(3,798)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	19	<u><u>22,060</u></u>	<u><u>16,944</u></u>

All activities derive from continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the current and preceding years, and consequently a separate statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000	2019 £000
ASSETS EMPLOYED					
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	12	23		28	
Financial assets	13	522,019		401,595	
Investments – loans to group companies	15	50,426		50,426	
			572,468		452,049
CURRENT ASSETS					
Financial assets	13	37,534		23,008	
Debtors falling due within one year	16	136		78	
Cash at bank		1,232		4,684	
			38,902		27,770
			611,370		479,819
FINANCED BY					
EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Called up share capital	18	80,000		80,000	
Profit and loss account	19	42,000		19,940	
			122,000		99,940
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	20		489,370		379,879
			611,370		479,819

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 1 March 2021.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



K G Allen

Director

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Share capital	Profit and loss	Total
	£000	account	equity
		£000	£000
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>			
Profit for the year	-	22,060	22,060
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	22,060	22,060
<i>Transactions with owners</i>			
Issue of shares	-	-	-
Net movement in equity in the year	-	22,060	22,060
Opening equity	80,000	19,940	99,940
Closing equity	80,000	42,000	122,000

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss	Total
	£000	account	equity
		£000	£000
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>			
Profit for the year	-	16,944	16,944
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	16,944	16,944
<i>Transactions with owners</i>			
Issue of shares	80,000	-	80,000
Net movement in equity in the year	80,000	16,944	96,944
Opening equity	-	3,043	3,043
Change in accounting policy on adoption of IFRS9	-	(47)	(47)
As restated	-	2,996	2,996
Closing equity	80,000	19,940	99,940

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Paragon Development Finance Limited ('the Company') is a company domiciled in the United Kingdom and incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006 with company number 03901943. The address of the registered office is 51 Homer Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 3QJ. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards. Disclosures have been made in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 – 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101').

As permitted by FRS 100 – 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' ('FRS 100') the Company has applied the measurement and recognition requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the EU, but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of disclosure exemptions provided by FRS 101 has been taken.

Adoption of new and reviewed reporting standards

In the preparation of these financial statements, the following accounting standards are being applied for the first time.

- IFRS 16 – 'Leases'

This has had no impact upon the balance sheet or the profit and loss account.

Accounting changes at 1 October 2018

The accounting changes affecting equity at 1 October 2018 relate to the adoption of IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' and are described in detail in note 3 to the accounts for the year ended 30 September 2019.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The particular accounting policies applied are described below.

Accounting convention

The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except as required in the valuation of certain financial instruments which are carried at fair value.

Going concern

Accounting standards require the directors to assess the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting. In performing this assessment, the directors consider all available information about the future, the possible outcomes of events and changes in conditions and the realistically possible responses to such events and conditions that would be available to them. Particular focus is given to the Group's financial forecasts to ensure the adequacy of resources available for the Company to meet its business objectives on both a short term and strategic basis.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Going concern (continued)

The Group has a formalised process of budgeting, reporting and review. The Group's planning procedures forecast its profitability, capital position, funding requirement and cash flows on a company by company basis. In compiling the most recent forecast, for the period commencing 1 October 2020, particular attention was paid to the potential consequences of Covid-19 on the Group's operations, customers, funding and prospects, both in the short and longer term. This included consideration of a number of different scenarios with impacts of varying duration and severity. In common with the Group's approach to IFRS 9, the economics used in the forecasting process were updated in October in light of the continuing development of the Covid-19 crisis, based on updated external projections. Future business activity was reforecast reflecting the potential impacts of the pandemic on markets and products.

The Company is dependent on Group funding, principally provided by Paragon Bank PLC ('the Bank'), in order to support its lending activities and working capital. The Company is therefore dependent on the future support of the Group and, in particular on the Bank not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due, which at 30 September 2020 amounted to £482,623,000. The Bank has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of these amounts for the period covered by the forecasts, and the forecasts have been prepared on the basis that no such repayment is demanded.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

In addition to the above, the directors consider that the company remains an integral part of the Group and the forecasts have been prepared on that basis.

After performing this assessment, the directors concluded that there was a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and to continue as a going concern for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. They therefore concluded that it was appropriate for them to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Accounts and these Financial Statements have been prepared on that basis.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Loans to customers

Loans to customers includes assets accounted for as financial assets. The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and its business model for managing the asset. The Company has concluded that its business model for its customer loan assets is of the type defined as 'Hold to collect' by IFRS 9 and the contractual terms of the asset should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'). Such loans are therefore accounted for on the amortised cost basis.

Loans advanced are valued at inception at the initial advance amount, which is the fair value at that time, inclusive of procurement fees paid to brokers or other business providers and less initial fees paid by the customer. Loans acquired from third parties are initially valued at the purchase consideration paid or payable. Thereafter, all loans to customers are valued at this initial amount less the cumulative amortisation calculated using the EIR method. The loan balances are then reduced where necessary by an impairment provision.

The EIR method spreads the expected net income arising from a loan over its expected life. The EIR is that rate of interest which, at inception, exactly discounts the future cash payments and receipts arising from the loan to the initial carrying amount.

Where financial assets are credit-impaired at initial recognition the EIR is calculated on the basis of expected future cash receipts allowing for the effect of credit risk. In other cases, the expected contractual cash flows are used.

Impairment of loans and receivables

The carrying values of all loans to customers, whether accounted for under IFRS 9 or IAS 17, are reduced by an impairment provision based on their expected credit loss ('ECL'), determined in accordance with IFRS 9. These estimates are reviewed throughout the year and at each balance sheet date.

With the exception of 'Purchased or Originated as Credit Impaired' ('POCI') financial assets (which are discussed separately below), all assets are assessed to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since the point of first recognition (origination or acquisition). Assets are also reviewed to identify any which are 'Credit Impaired'. SICR and credit impairment are identified on the basis of pre-determined metrics including qualitative and quantitative factors relevant to each portfolio, with a management review to ensure appropriate allocation.

Assets which have not experienced an SICR are referred to as 'Stage 1' accounts, assets which have experienced an SICR but are not credit impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2' accounts, while credit impaired assets are referred to as 'Stage 3' accounts.

An impairment allowance is provided on an account by account basis:

- For Stage 1, at an amount equal to 12-month ECL, i.e. the total expected ECL that results from those default events that are possible within 12 months of the reporting date, weighted by the probability of those events occurring; or
- For Stage 2 and 3 accounts, at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, i.e. the total expected ECL that results from any future default events, weighted by the probability of those events occurring.

In establishing an ECL allowance, the Company assesses its probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default for each reporting period, discounted to give a net present value. The estimates used in these assessments must be unbiased and take into account reasonable and supportable information including forward-looking economic inputs.

For loan portfolios acquired at a discount, the discounts take account of future expected impairments and such assets are treated as POCI. For these assets, the Company recognises all changes in future cash flows arising from changes in credit quality since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of loans and receivables (continued)

For financial accounting purposes, provisions for impairments of loans to customers are held in an impairment allowance account from the point at which they are first recognised. These balances are released to offset against the gross value of the loan when it is written off for accounting purposes. This occurs when standard enforcement processes have been completed, subject to any amount retained in respect of expected salvage receipts. Any further gains from post-write off salvage activity are reported as impairment gains.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset, on a straight line basis, over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	3 -5 years straight line
Computer equipment	3 years straight line

Current tax

The charge for taxation represents the expected UK corporation tax and other income taxes arising from the Company's profit for the year. This consists of the current tax which will be shown in tax returns for the year and tax deferred because of temporary differences. This in general, represents the tax impact of items recorded in the current year but which will impact tax returns for periods other than the one in which they are included in the financial statements.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full on temporary differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that they will be recovered. As required by IAS 12 – 'Income Taxes', deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted to take account of the expected timing of realisation.

Revenue

The revenue of the Company comprises of interest receivable on loans to customers and other operating income. The accounting policy for the recognition of revenue is described separately within these accounting policies. Interest receivable on loans to customers is recognised in accordance with the effective interest rate method.

Fee and commission income

Other operating income includes administration fees charged to borrowers, which are credited to the profit and loss account when the related service is performed.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash at bank

Balances shown as cash at bank in the balance sheet comprise demand deposits and short-term deposits with banks with initial maturities of not more than 90 days.

Borrowings

Borrowings are carried in the balance sheet on the amortised cost basis. The initial value recognised includes the principal amount received less any discount on issue or costs of issuance.

Interest and all other costs of the funding are expensed to the profit and loss account as interest payable over the term of the borrowing on an Effective Interest Rate basis.

Disclosures

In preparing these financial statements the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions from disclosure provided by FRS 101 in respect of:

- The requirement to produce a cash flow statement and related notes
- The requirement to provide comparative period reconciliations in respect of fixed assets
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries
- Disclosures in respect of capital management
- The effects of new, but not yet effective IFRSs
- Disclosures in respect of key management personnel
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity which provides key management personnel services to the Company

As the consolidated financial statements of Paragon Banking Group PLC, the ultimate parent undertaking of the Company, include equivalent disclosures the Company has also taken advantage of these further exemptions provided by FRS 101:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 – ‘Fair Value Measurement’

The Company presently intends to continue to apply these exemptions in future periods.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS

The most significant judgements which the directors have made in the application of the accounting policies set out in note 4 relate to:

Significant Increase in Credit Risk ('SICR')

Under IFRS 9, the directors are required to assess where a credit obligation has suffered a Significant Increase in Credit Risk ('SICR'). The directors' assessment is based primarily on changes in the calculated probability of default, but also includes consideration of other qualitative indicators and the adoption of the backstop assumption in the Standard that all cases which are more than 30 days overdue have a SICR, for account types where days overdue is an appropriate measure.

If additional accounts were determined to have an SICR, these balances would attract additional impairment provision and the overall provision charge would be higher.

In determining whether an account has a SICR in the Covid-19 environment the granting of Covid-19 reliefs, including payment holidays and similar arrangements, may mean that a SICR may exist without this being reflected in either arrears performance or credit bureau data. The Group has accepted the advice of UK regulatory bodies that the grant of Covid-19 relief does not, of itself, indicate an SICR, but has carefully considered internal credit and customer data to determine whether there might be any accounts with SICR not otherwise identified by the process.

More information on the definition of SICR adopted is given in note 14.

Definition of default

In applying the impairment provisions of IFRS 9, the directors have used models to derive the probabilities of default. In order to derive and apply such models, it is required to define 'default' for this purpose. The Company's definition of default is aligned to its internal operational procedures. IFRS 9 provides a rebuttable presumption of default when an account is 90 days overdue and this was used as the starting point for this exercise. Other factors include account management activities or enforcement procedures.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative measures was considered in developing the definition of default.

If a different definition of default had been adopted the expected loss amounts derived might differ from those shown in the accounts.

More information on the Company's definition of default adopted is given in note 14.

Classification of financial assets

The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is based on two factors:

- The company's 'business model' – how the it intends to generate cash and profit from the assets; and
- The nature of the contractual cash flows inherent in the assets

Financial assets are classified as held at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income, or at fair value through profit or loss.

For an asset to be held at amortised cost, the cash flows received from it must comprise solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'). In effect, this restricts this classification to 'normal' lending activities, excluding arrangements where the lender may have a contingent return or profit share from the activities funded. The Company has considered its products and concluded that, as standard lending products, they fall within the SPPI criteria.

The use of amortised cost accounting is also restricted to assets which a company holds within a business model whose object is to collect cash flows arising from them, rather than seek to profit by disposing of them (a 'Held to Collect' model). The Company's strategy is to hold loan assets until they are repaid or written off. Loan disposals are rare, and the Company does not manage its assets in order to generate profits on sale. On this basis, it has categorised its business model as Held to Collect.

Therefore, the Company has classified its customer loan assets as carried at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Certain balances reported in the Financial Statements are based wholly or in part on estimates or assumptions made by the directors. There is, therefore, a potential risk that they may be subject to change in future periods. The most significant of these are:

Impairment losses on loans to customers

Impairment losses on loans are calculated based on statistical models, applied to the present status, performance and management strategy for the loans concerned which are used to determine each loan's PD and LGD.

Internal information used will include number of months arrears and qualitative information, such as information on corporate performance or intended or current enforcement activity.

External information used includes customer specific data, such as credit bureau information as well as more general economic data.

Key internal assumptions in the models relate to estimates of future cash flows from customers' accounts, their timing and, for secured accounts, the expected proceeds from the realisation of the property or other charged assets. These cash flows will include payments received from the customer. These key assumptions are based on observed data from historical patterns and are updated regularly based on new data as it becomes available.

In addition, the directors consider how appropriate past trends and patterns might be in the current economic situation and make any adjustments they believe are necessary to reflect current and expected conditions.

The accuracy of the impairment calculations would therefore be affected by unexpected changes to the economic situation, variances between the models used and the actual results, or assumptions which differ from the actual outcomes. In particular, if the impact of economic factors such as employment levels on customers is worse than is implicit in the model then the number of accounts requiring provision might be greater than suggested by the model, while falls in house prices, over and above any assumed by the model might increase the provision required in respect of accounts currently provided. Similarly, if the account management approach assumed in the modelling cannot be adopted the provision required may be different.

In order to provide forward looking economic inputs to the modelling of the ECL, the Company must derive a set of scenarios which are internally coherent. The Company addresses these requirements using four distinct economic scenarios chosen to represent the range of possible outcomes.

The variables are used for two purposes in the IFRS 9 calculations:

- They are applied as inputs in the models which generate PD values, where those found by statistical analysis to have the most predictive value are used
- They are used as part of the calculation where the variable has a direct impact on the expected loss calculation, such as the house price index

The economic variables will also inform assumptions about the Company's approach to account management given a particular scenario.

Effective interest rates

In order to determine the EIR applicable to loans and borrowings an estimate must be made of the expected life of each loan and hence the cash flows relating thereto. For purchased accounts this will involve estimating the likely future performance of the accounts at the time of acquisition. These estimates are based on historical data and reviewed regularly. For purchased accounts historical data obtained from the vendor will be examined. The accuracy of the EIR applied would therefore be compromised by any differences between actual repayment profiles and that predicted, which in turn would depend directly or indirectly on customer behaviour.

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's operations are financed principally by loans from other group companies. The principal risks arising from the Company's financial instruments is credit risk. The board of the Company's holding company reviews and agrees policies for all companies in the Group managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged throughout the year and since the year end. The Company's primary financial liabilities are with other group companies; therefore, the directors do not consider that the Company is exposed to any significant cash flow or liquidity risks.

Credit risk

The assets of the Company which are subject to credit risk are set out below:

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Loans to customers	14	559,553	424,603
Cash		1,232	4,684
Investments	15	50,426	50,426
Maximum exposure to credit risk		611,211	479,713

Development finance loans are secured by the development property and various charges over the build.

Development finance loans do not require customers to make payments during the life of the loan, therefore arrears and past due measures cannot be used to monitor credit risk. Instead, cases are monitored on an individual basis by management and Credit Risk. The average loan to gross development value ('LTGDV') ratio for the portfolio at year end, a measure of security cover, is analysed below.

	2020 By value %	2020 By number %	2019 By value %	2019 By number %
LTGDV				
50% or less	8.15	4.88	9.94	3.45
50% to 60%	21.20	11.71	16.96	10.34
60% to 65%	31.73	39.51	25.06	31.72
65% to 70%	33.73	38.54	36.90	41.38
70% to 75%	3.08	4.39	8.03	11.03
Over 75%	2.11	0.97	3.11	2.08
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The average LTGDV cover at the year end was 63.30 (2019: 66.16%).

LTGDV is calculated by comparing the current expected end of term exposure with the latest estimate of the value of the completed development based on surveyors' reports.

At 30 September 2020 the development finance portfolio comprised 205 accounts (2019: 145) with a total carrying value of £559,553,000 (2019: £424,603,000).

Currency risk

The Company has no material exposure to foreign currency risk.

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

IFRS 7 – ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosures’ requires that where assets are measured at fair value these measurements should be classified using a fair value hierarchy reflecting the inputs used, and defines three levels.

- Level 1 measurements are unadjusted market prices,
- Level 2 measurements are derived from observable data, such as market prices or rates,
- Level 3 measurements rely on significant inputs which are not derived from observable data.

As quoted prices are not available for level 2 and 3 measurements, the valuation is derived from cash flow models based, where possible, on independently sourced parameters. The accuracy of the calculation would therefore be affected by unexpected market movements or other variances in the operation of the models or the assumptions used.

The following table presents the fair values of financial instruments, including those not recognised in the financial statements at fair value.

	2020 Carrying Value £000	2020 Fair Value £000	2019 Carrying Value £000	2019 Fair Value £000
Financial assets				
Loans and advances to banks	1,232	1,232	4,684	4,684
Loans and advances to customers	559,553	559,553	424,603	424,603
Other assets	50,426	50,426	50,426	50,426
	<u>611,211</u>	<u>611,211</u>	<u>479,713</u>	<u>479,713</u>
Financial liabilities				
Other borrowed funds	482,685	482,685	374,595	374,595
Other liabilities	5,226	5,226	4,046	4,046
	<u>487,911</u>	<u>487,911</u>	<u>378,641</u>	<u>378,641</u>

The Company had no financial assets or liabilities in the year ended 30 September 2020 or the period ended 30 September 2019 valued using level 3 measurements.

The Company has not reclassified any of its measurements during the period.

The methods by which fair value is established for each class of financial assets and liabilities is set out below.

Cash, bank loans and securitisation borrowings

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, bank loans and overdrafts and asset backed loan notes, which are carried at amortised cost are considered to be not materially different from their book values. In arriving at that conclusion market inputs have been considered but because all the assets mature within three months of the period end and the interest rates charged on financial liabilities reset to market rates on a quarterly basis, little difference arises. This also applies to the parent company's loans to its subsidiaries.

Loan assets

To assess the likely fair value of the Company's loan assets in the absence of a liquid market, the directors have considered the estimated cash flows expected to arise from the Company's investments in its loans to customers based on a mixture of market based inputs, such as rates and pricing and non-market based inputs such as redemption rates. Given the mixture of observable and non-observable inputs these are considered to be level 2 measurements. Market prices are not, however, available for certain financial assets and liabilities held or issued by the Company. Where no active market price or rate is available, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, using inputs based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

8. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Interest payable to other group companies	10,126	9,274

9. DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors received no remuneration for the services provided to the Company during either the current or the preceding year.

The Company had no employees in the current or preceding year. All administration is performed by employees of the Group. The directors of the Company are all employed by Paragon Finance PLC, a fellow group company, and their remuneration is disclosed within the financial statements of that company, which do not form part of this Report.

10. OPERATING PROFIT, BEING PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Operating profit is after charging:		
Depreciation on operating assets (note 12)	5	16
Auditor remuneration - audit services	12	10

Non audit fees provided to the Group are disclosed in the accounts of the parent company and the exemption from disclosure of fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect to non-audit services in these Financial Statements has been taken.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

11. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

a) Tax charge for the year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current tax		
Corporation tax	5,164	3,985
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(44)	(194)
Total current tax	5,120	3,791
Deferred tax (note 17)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	2	8
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	(7)	-
Rate change	(2)	(1)
Total deferred tax	(7)	7
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	5,113	3,798

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit before tax	27,173	20,742
UK corporation tax at 19% (2019: 19%) based on the profit for the year	5,163	3,941
Effects of:		
Non-deductable expenses	2	52
Prior year credit	(50)	(194)
Change in rate of taxation on deferred tax balances	(2)	(1)
Tax charge for the year	5,113	3,798

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK applicable to the Company in the period was 19.0% (2019: 19.0%), based on currently enacted legislation. During the period, legislation was substantively enacted, reversing the reduction in the tax rate to 17.0% which had been due to come into effect from April 2020. Consequently, temporary differences which had been expected to reverse at a tax rate of 18% in the current year, or 17% in subsequent years, have either reversed or are expected to reverse at a rate of 19%. The impact of this change has been accounted for in the year.

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 October 2019	44	-	44
Transferred from subsidiary company	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
At 30 September 2020	<u>44</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 October 2019	16	-	16
Transferred from subsidiary company	-	-	-
Charge for the year	5	-	5
Disposals	-	-	-
At 30 September 2020	<u>21</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21</u>
Net book value			
At 30 September 2020	<u>23</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23</u>
At 30 September 2019	<u>28</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28</u>

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Loans to customers (note 14)	559,553	424,603

The development finance loans have an average term of 20 months (2019: 20 months). Settlement of principal and accrued interest takes place once the development is sold or refinanced following its completion and the customer is not normally required to make payments during the term of the loan. The loans are secured by a legal charge over the site and / or property together with other charges and warranties related to the build.

Loans to customers is analysed as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets	522,019	401,595
Current assets	37,534	23,008
	559,553	424,603

Other debits include primarily interest charged to customers on loans outstanding on these loans and other changes in the amortised cost of the assets caused by the effective interest rate method.

14. IMPAIRMENT PROVISIONS ON LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

This note sets out information on the Company's impairment provisioning under IFRS 9 for the loans to customers balances set out in note 14, which are classified as loans held at amortised cost, under IFRS 9.

The disclosures are set out under the following headings:

- Basis of provision
- Impairments by stage and division
- Movements in impairment provision in the period
- Impairments charged to income

Basis of provision

IFRS 9 requires that impairment is evaluated on an expected credit loss ('ECL') basis. ECLs are based on an assessment of the probability of default ('PD') and loss given default ('LGD'), discounted to give a net present value. The estimation of ECL should be unbiased and probability weighted, considering all reasonable and supportable information, including forward looking economic assumptions and a range of possible outcomes. Provision may be based on either twelve month or lifetime ECL, dependant on whether an account has experienced a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR').

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

14. IMPAIRMENT PROVISIONS ON LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

Calculation of expected credit loss ('ECL')

The loan book of the company contains a relative small number of loans and its historical loss level is such that a probability based model for defaults can not be derived. Due to the structure of the product, with no monthly payments required, days past due is also not a useful measure. Therefore the company's estimation of likely default relies on internal credit monitoring practices and professional credit judgement.

LGD for each account is derived by calculating a value for exposure at the point of default (which will include consideration of future interest, account charges and receipts) and reducing this for security values and costs of recovery. These calculations allow for the Company's potential case management activities. This evaluation includes the potential impact of economic conditions at the time of any future default or enforcement. The derivation of the significant assumptions used in these calculations is discussed below.

Notwithstanding the mechanical procedures discussed above, the Company will always consider whether the process generates sufficient provision for particular loans, especially large exposures, and will provide additional amounts as appropriate.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk ('SICR')

Under IFRS 9, SICR is not defined solely by account performance, but on the basis of the customer's overall credit position, and this evaluation should include consideration of external data. The Company's aim is to define SICR to correspond, as closely as possible, to that population of accounts which are subject to enhanced administrative and monitoring procedures operationally. The Company assesses SICR primarily on the basis of its internal credit monitoring, which is updated regularly and includes credit data, project progress monitoring and account management amongst its inputs.

It should be noted that the use of the credit status, which includes external factors such as credit bureau data, means that all relevant information in the Company's hands concerning the customers present credit position is included in the evaluation, as will future economic expectations.

Definitions of default

The Company's definition of default for its loan portfolio is aligned to its internal operational procedures and the regulatory definitions of default used internally.

IFRS 9 provides a rebuttable presumption that an account is in default when it is ninety days overdue, however, as the company's accounts do not generally require regular payments to be made this is of limited application. A combination of qualitative and quantitative measures were used in developing the definition, including account management activities and internal statuses.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

14. IMPAIRMENT PROVISIONS ON LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

Credit Impaired loans

IFRS 9 defines a credit impaired account as one where an account has suffered one or more event which has had a detrimental effect on future cash flows. It is thus a backward looking definition, rather than one based on future expectations.

Credit impaired assets are identified either through quantitative measures or by operational status. Designations of accounts for regulatory capital purposes are also taken into account. Assets may also be assigned to Stage 3 if they are identified as credit impaired as a result of management review processes. All default cases are considered to be credit impaired, even where such cases are being managed in the expectation of realising all of the carrying balance.

IFRS 9 Staging

IFRS 9 calculations and related disclosures require loan assets to be divided into three stages, with accounts which were credit impaired on initial recognition representing a fourth class.

The three classes comprise: those where there has been no SICR since advance or acquisition (Stage 1); those where there has been a SICR (Stage 2); and loans which are impaired (Stage 3).

On initial recognition, and for assets where there has not been an SICR, provisions will be made in respect of losses resulting from the level of credit default events expected in the twelve months following the balance sheet date

Where a loan has experienced an SICR, whether or not the loan is considered to be credit impaired, provisions will be made based on the ECLs over the full life of the loan

For credit impaired assets, provisions will also be made on the basis of ECLs.

For assets which were 'Purchased or Originated as Credit Impaired' ('POCI') accounts (i.e. considered as credit impaired at the point of first recognition) the carrying valuation is based on expected cash flows discounted by the EIR determined at the point of acquisition.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

14. IMPAIRMENT PROVISIONS ON LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

Impairments by stage

An analysis of the Company's loan portfolios between the stages defined above is set out below.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
30 September 2020					
Gross loan book	500,232	54,631	5,284	6,332	566,479
Impairment provision	(3,797)	(1,022)	(2,107)	-	(6,926)
Total	496,435	53,609	3,177	6,332	559,553
Coverage ratio	0.75%	1.87%	39.87%	-	1.22%
30 September 2019					
Gross loan book	381,927	30,741	-	13,242	425,910
Impairment provision	(820)	(487)	-	-	(1,307)
Total	381,107	30,254	-	13,242	424,603
Coverage ratio	0.21%	1.58%	-	-	0.31%

Movements in impairment provision by stage

Accounts are considered to be written off for accounting purposes when standard enforcement processes have been completed, subject to any amount retained in respect of expected salvage receipts. This has no effect on the net carrying value, only on the amounts reported as gross loan balances and accumulated impairment provisions.

At 30 September 2019 enforceable contractual balances of £nil were outstanding on non-POCI assets written off in the period. This will exclude those accounts where a full and final settlement was agreed and those where the contractual terms do not permit any further action. Enforceable balances will be kept under review for operational purposes but no amounts will be recognised in respect of such accounts unless further cash is received or there is a strong expectation that it will be.

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

14. IMPAIRMENT PROVISIONS ON LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

A more detailed analysis of these movements by IFRS 9 stage for the year ended 30 September 2019 is set out below.

	Stage 1 £000	Stage 2 *	Stage 3 *	POCI £000	Total £000
		£000	£000		
Loss allowance at 1 October 2019	820	487	-	-	1,307
New assets originated or purchased	2,251	-	-	-	2,251
<i>Changes in loss allowance</i>					
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(320)	320	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	(30)	30	-	-
Changes due to credit risk	1,046	245	2,077	-	3,368
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-
Assets recognised	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance at 30 September 2020	3,797	1,022	2,107	-	6,926
Loss allowance at 1 October 2018	56	-	-	-	56
New assets originated or purchased	824	-	-	-	824
<i>Changes in loss allowance</i>					
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(7)	7	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to credit risk	(53)	480	-	-	427
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-
Assets recognised	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance at 30 September 2019	820	487	-	-	1,307

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

14. IMPAIRMENT PROVISIONS ON LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

The movements in the Loans to Customers balances in respect of which these loss allowances have been made are set out below.

	Stage 1 £000	Stage 2 £000	Stage 3 £000	POCI £000	Total £000
Balances at 1 October 2019	381,927	30,741	-	13,242	425,910
New assets originated or purchased	367,294	-	-	-	367,294
<i>Changes in staging</i>					
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(40,045)	40,045	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	(4,997)	4,997	-	-
Redemptions, repayments and drawings	(238,906)	(17,854)	-	(7,508)	(264,268)
Assets recognised	-	-	-	-	-
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	29,962	6,696	287	598	37,543
Balance at 30 September 2020	500,232	54,631	5,284	6,332	566,479
Loss allowance	(3,797)	(1,022)	(2,107)	-	(6,926)
Carrying value	496,435	53,609	3,177	6,332	559,553
Balances at 1 October 2018	237,876	-	-	14,715	252,591
New assets originated or purchased	205,970	-	-	-	205,970
<i>Changes in staging</i>					
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(24,357)	24,357	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Redemptions, repayments and drawings	(69,436)	3,818	-	(2,192)	(67,810)
Assets recognised	-	-	-	-	-
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	31,874	2,566	-	719	35,159
Balance at 30 September 2019	381,927	30,741	-	13,242	425,910
Loss allowance	(820)	(487)	-	-	(1,307)
Carrying value	381,107	30,254	-	13,242	424,603

Other charges includes interest and similar charges.

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

14. IMPAIRMENT PROVISIONS ON LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

Impairments charged to income

The amounts charged to the profit and loss account in the period are analysed as follows.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Provided in period	6,758	2,647
Impairment on investments	-	259
	<u>6,758</u>	<u>2,906</u>

15. INVESTMENTS – LOANS TO GROUP COMPANIES

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Shares in subsidiaries at cost and valuation		
Balance at 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	-	-
Loans:		
Balance at 1 October 2019	50,426	50,685
Advances during the year	-	-
Impairment (note 15)	-	(259)
Balance at 30 September 2020	<u>50,426</u>	<u>50,426</u>
	<u>50,426</u>	<u>50,426</u>

The loans are to a subsidiary of the Company.

The subsidiary of the Company is Paragon Development Finance Services Limited. The principal activity of this subsidiary, which is wholly owned and registered in England and Wales, is the provision of servicing the loan book.

Group accounts have not been prepared as the Company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary and its results are consolidated by the parent company (note 21). The directors consider the investment to be worth at least the amount stated.

16. DEBTORS

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Deferred tax (note 17)	10	3
Prepayments and accrued income	126	75
	<u>136</u>	<u>78</u>

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

17. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in the net asset for deferred tax are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Balance at 1 October 2019	3	-
Profit and loss charge prior period (note 11)	(2)	-
Profit and loss charge (note 11)	7	(8)
Rate change (note 11)	2	1
Change in accounting policy on adoption of IFRS9	-	10
Balance at 30 September 2020	10	3
The net deferred tax asset for which provision has been made is analysed as follows:		
Other timing differences	10	3

18. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted:		
80,000,001 (2019: 80,000,001) ordinary share of £1 each (fully paid)	80,000,001	80,000,001

19. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	£000
At 1 October 2018	3,043
Profit for the financial year	16,944
Change in accounting policy on adoption of IFRS9	(47)
At 30 September 2019	19,940
Profit for the financial year	22,060
At 30 September 2020	42,000

The directors do not propose an interim or final dividend (2019: £nil).

PARAGON DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

20. CREDITORS

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts due to group companies	482,685	374,595
Corporation tax	5,226	4,046
Accruals and deferred income	1,459	1,238
	<u>489,370</u>	<u>379,879</u>

21. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Paragon Bank PLC. The Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Paragon Banking Group PLC. The smallest and largest group into which the Company is consolidated is that of Paragon Banking Group PLC, registered in England and Wales.

Copies of the financial statements of the Company and Paragon Banking Group PLC may be obtained from the Company Secretary, 51 Homer Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 3QJ.