



Nottingham Building Society

Pillar 3 Disclosures

31 December 2020

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1. Overview

1. Overview

1.1. Background

In January 2014, the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), commonly known as the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV), introduced the definition of capital resources as well as capital and disclosure requirements. The rules are enforced in the UK by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA).

The disclosure in this document meets the Society's obligation under Pillar 3, which applies to banks and building societies and complements the minimum capital requirements in Pillar 1 and the supervisory review process in Pillar 2. The Pillar 3 disclosures require firms to publish key information about their underlying risks, capital and risk management and are aimed at promoting market discipline.

1.2. Basis and frequency of disclosures

This document details The Nottingham's Pillar 3 disclosures as at 31 December 2020, with comparative figures for 31 December 2019 where relevant, and has been prepared to meet the disclosure requirements of CRD IV as presented in Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. The Society has adopted the standardised approach for all exposures and risk areas and uses the capital risk weighting percentages set by the CRR.

The Pillar 3 report is based upon the Society's Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020, unless otherwise stated. Pillar 3 disclosures are issued on an annual basis in conjunction with the publication of the Annual Report and Accounts in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

1.3. Location and verification

These disclosures and the Annual Report and Accounts are published on The Nottingham's website (www.thenottingham.com).

These disclosures have been reviewed by the Executive Committee and approved by the Board. The disclosures are not subject to external audit; however, some of the information within the disclosures also appears in the Society's audited 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.

The Society has a formal policy in place, which outlines how it complies with Pillar 3 disclosure requirements.

1. Overview

1.4. Developments

In response to the pandemic, the Society was swift to invoke its incident management plan, our highest level of risk management response, and close management of the impact of the pandemic will continue into 2021. In addition, the UK's exit from and future trading relationship with the EU has the potential to create further economic uncertainty that will impact risks relating to the UK housing market and the future path of interest rates.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision released 'Basel III: Finalising post-crisis reforms to the Basel III framework' in December 2017, with these revised standards planned to take effect from 1 January 2023. Alongside this reform the EU published Capital Requirement Regulation II (CRR 2) [EU Regulation 2019/876] in June 2019 to refine the implemented Basel framework and amend areas such as leverage ratio, net stable funding ratio and counterparty credit risk.

Following the UK's exit from the EU, the implementation of CRR 2 into UK legislation has been delayed by the UK Regulator from June 2021 to January 2022.

1.5 Scope of application

The disclosure requirements in this document apply to Nottingham Building Society ("the Society"). For prudential purposes the Society is shown on an unconsolidated basis.

PRA number: 200785

The principal office of the Society is Nottingham House, 3 Fulforth Street, Nottingham NG1 3DL.

The trading subsidiaries of the Society, which are consolidated for financial statement purposes only, are:

Name of Subsidiary	Ownership	Nature of business
Nottingham Mortgage Services Ltd	100%	Mortgage Broker
Harrison Murray Ltd	100%	Estate Agency
HM Lettings Ltd	100%	Lettings
Nottingham Property Services Ltd	100%	Estate Agency

There are no current or foreseen material, practical or legal impediments to the prompt transfer of capital resources or repayment of liabilities among Nottingham Building Society and its subsidiaries. During the year, the estate agency and lettings subsidiary entities closed to new business.

1. Overview

1.5 Scope of Application (continued)

The following company is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) established in connection with the Society's securitisation programme. Although The Nottingham has no direct or indirect ownership interest in this company, it is accounted for as a subsidiary of Nottingham Building Society. This is because the SPV is principally engaged in providing a source of funding to the Society, which in substance means the Society is exposed to rights of variable returns from its involvement in the SPV and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Name of SPV	Nature of business
Arrow Mortgage Finance No. 1 Limited	Secured Funding Vehicle

There is no significant risk transfer associated with the securitisation, so far as the purposes of regulatory capital and Pillar 3, the SPV is consolidated within the Society disclosures.

1.6 Directors

A summary of the relevant experience of each of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors is given on pages 24 and 25 of the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.

Confirmation of directorships held is disclosed in the Annual Business Statement, which is available on page 112 of the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.

The policy regarding recruitment and diversity for selection of Directors is outlined on page 35 of the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.

A copy of the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts is available at www.thenottingham.com.

2. Risk management objectives & policies

2. Risk management objectives & policies

2.1. Introduction

The Nottingham recognises risk as a natural consequence of its business activities and environment. It endeavours through positive risk strategies, to manage these in a manner that ensures delivery of its strategic objectives and business plan, whilst protecting members' interests, its financial resources and reputation.

2.2. Risk management framework

The Board is responsible for ensuring that an effective framework is in place to promote and embed an effective risk-aware culture that identifies, appropriately mitigates and manages the risks which the Group and Society face in the course of delivering its strategic objectives.

This includes both current risks and those associated with the implementation of future strategy. The Board annually reviews and approves a risk appetite statement. In pursuing its strategy, the Board ensures there are appropriate capabilities and resources available, along with sufficient capital strength to succeed. This includes focusing on risk and reward to ensure it is at an acceptable level.

The Nottingham operates a 'three lines of defence' approach to the allocation of responsibilities for risk identification and management. This is illustrated in the following diagram:

Three Lines of Defence	Focus	Summary of core responsibilities
1st line of defence: Front Line Function	Control	Day to day management and control of risk
2nd line of defence: Risk Management	Oversight	Oversight and challenge of first line of defence
3rd line of defence: Internal Audit	Assurance	Independent assurance of the first two lines of defence.

The risk management framework, is based on the three lines of defence model and focuses on:

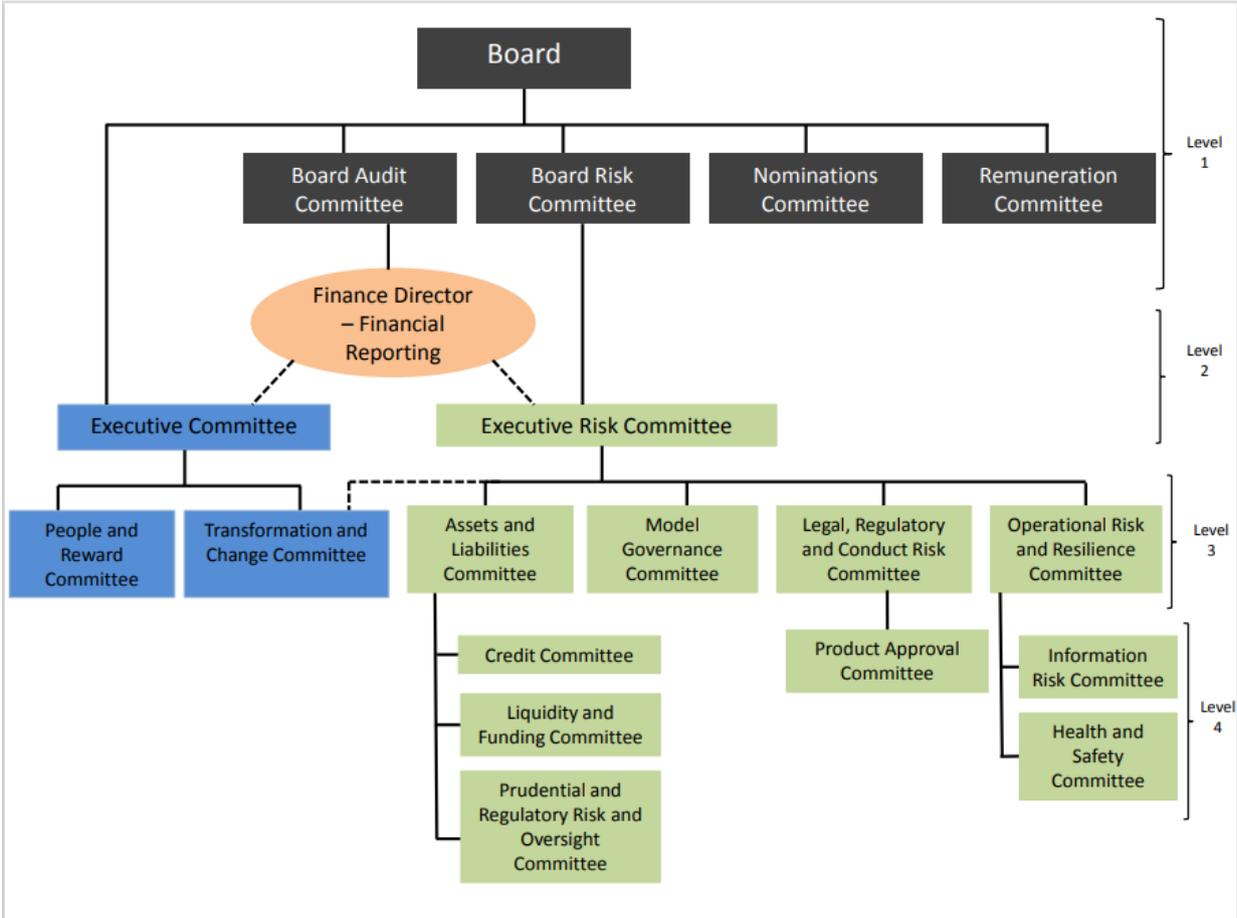
- clear accountability and ownership;
- defined roles and responsibilities;
- the identification of business objectives;
- identification of the risks arising from these objectives;
- an assessment of the identified risks and controls using the Board approved risk framework;
- assessing the effectiveness of the documented controls;
- monitoring the risks and controls on an ongoing basis; and
- reporting risks to the relevant committees.

The Board considers that the risk management arrangements and systems are adequate in relation to the strategy, size and complexity of the Society.

2. Risk management objectives & policies

2.3. Organisation and structure of risk management

The Nottingham’s risk committee structure has been designed to support a wide ranging approach to the identification and management of risk. In so doing each of the five principal ‘management level’ risk committees reports to the Board Risk Committee, through the Executive Risk Committee. It is the responsibility of the Board Risk Committee to take a Society wide view of The Nottingham’s overall exposure to risk.



2. Risk management objectives & policies

Detailed below are the board and management level risk committees along with a summary of their respective remits:

Board Risk Committee (BRC)	
<i>Committee members</i>	All Non-Executive Directors
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	<p>The BRC is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring key risks are identified and appropriate steps taken by management to mitigate them; ensuring due consideration is given to all significant matters relating to governance, control, regulatory and compliance issues; monitoring the Group's key risks and controls; ensuring adequate capital and liquidity are maintained to address the Group's key risk exposures, both to ensure regulatory compliance and the achievement of strategic goals; and ensuring all conduct risks together with the operational resilience of the Group are properly considered, again to ensure regulatory compliance and the achievement of fair and proper outcomes for all our members. <p>It also oversees, at a high level, the operation of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).</p> <p>In addition, the BRC monitors The Nottingham's overall capital and liquidity adequacy and exposure to risk.</p>
<i>Frequency</i>	Quarterly
Board Audit Committee (BAC)	
<i>Committee members</i>	Three Non-Executive Directors
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	<p>The principal role of the Board Audit Committee is providing support to the Board in its oversight of financial reporting and the control environment across the Society.</p> <p>The BAC monitors and assesses the effectiveness of the Society's internal audit function, agree and review progress of the annual Internal Audit Plan.</p> <p>The BAC considers the scope and planning of external audit activities and recommends to the Board any decisions on the engagement of external auditors for non-audit services.</p>
<i>Frequency</i>	Quarterly with additional meetings to deal with the interim financial statements and Annual Report and Accounts.
Executive Committee (ExCo)	
<i>Committee members</i>	All Executive Directors and senior managers
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	<p>The Executive Committee is responsible for acting on behalf of the Board in formulating strategy, the business plan and for organising the Society's assets and resources to deliver value to members in a fair and appropriate manner.</p> <p>The Committee oversees the management of risk in relation to strategic risk and changes in the external environment, which have the potential to affect the Group's business model.</p>
<i>Frequency</i>	At least monthly

2. Risk management objectives & policies

Executive Risk Committee (ERC)	
<i>Committee members</i>	All Executive Directors and senior managers
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	The Executive Risk Committee is responsible for acting on behalf of the Board and Board Risk Committee in the management and oversight of The Nottingham's principal risks. It reviews relevant policies to ensure that the Society acts in such a way as to organise, manage and protect the Society's assets to deliver value to members through the provision of savings and mortgages, whilst remaining within law, regulation and agreed Board risk appetites.
<i>Frequency</i>	Minimum eight meetings per annum

Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)	
<i>Committee members</i>	One Executive Director and relevant senior managers.
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	<p>The Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is responsible for overseeing The Nottingham's liquidity risk, market and interest rate risk, credit risk and its capital sustainability risk. In addition, ALCO reviews treasury activity for compliance with approved treasury policies and procedures.</p> <p>It fulfils this role by ensuring that appropriate policies, strategies and processes exist for the management of The Nottingham's treasury function. It receives regular reports on the activities and performance of The Nottingham's treasury function.</p> <p>The ALCO is supported by three sub-committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Committee (CC); • Prudential Oversight Committee (POC); and • Liquidity and Funding Committee (LAF).
<i>Frequency</i>	Monthly

Operational Risk & Resilience Committee (ORRC)	
<i>Committee members</i>	Chief Customer Officer and relevant senior managers.
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	<p>The ORRC is responsible for actively overseeing the management of operational risk across The Nottingham. It is also responsible for ensuring that the Society maintains sufficient operational resilience to ensure the ongoing delivery of key services to customers. Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from human factors, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems or from external events. Operational risk exists in every aspect of the Society's business activities.</p> <p>The ORRC is supported by two sub-committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Risk Committee (IRC); and • Health & Safety Committee (HSC).
<i>Frequency</i>	Quarterly

Legal, Regulatory & Conduct Risk Committee (LRC)	
<i>Committee members</i>	Head of Compliance and relevant senior managers.
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	<p>The LRC is responsible for overseeing how the Society conducts its business, ensuring that all customer impacting activities are conducted in a clear, transparent and fair manner, delivering fair outcomes for customers.</p> <p>The LRC is supported by one sub-committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product Approval Committee (PAC).
<i>Frequency</i>	Minimum eight meetings per annum

2. Risk management objectives & policies

Model Governance Committee (MGC)	
<i>Committee members</i>	Relevant senior managers
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	The MGC is responsible for assisting the Executive Risk Committee in the oversight of computer-based models and End User Computing (EUC) applications that are used throughout The Nottingham's strategic and operational activities. The Committee oversees the management of risks related to models to ensure that models are included within the Society's governance framework, and are robustly designed, developed, documented and reviewed.
<i>Frequency</i>	Minimum four meetings per annum

Transformation & Change Committee (TCC)	
<i>Committee members</i>	Head of Technology & Change, and relevant senior managers
<i>Summary terms of reference</i>	The Transformation and Change Committee ultimately supports the Board in ensuring the optimum use of resources when delivering The Nottingham's programme of projects. The Transformation and Change Committee is primarily overseen by the Executive Committee, to ensure that its activities are in line with the Society's strategic aims. The Committee also reports to ERC, to ensure that any potential changes to the Society's risk outlook are appropriately governed.
<i>Frequency</i>	Minimum eight meetings per annum

2.4. Risk strategy

The Nottingham's overall risk appetite is defined by the Board and documented within the risk appetite section of the Board Risk Policy. This is supported by detailed risk appetite statements for The Nottingham's main risk categories. The Nottingham's risk appetite reflects the changing economic environment, new business opportunities, and evolving strategic objectives.

Secondary, more granular risk policies are approved by the relevant management level risk committees. These risk policies set out the key risks, how they are managed and incorporate further limits and triggers, which are monitored by the individual management level risk committees.

The second line risk function is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the effectiveness of first line risk management processes including the effective implementation of the Risk Management Framework.

In addition, the third line of defence reviews the operation of controls during their assessments to provide assurance to the Board that controls are operating as expected or where weaknesses are identified to assist the strengthening of the risk management framework.

The Nottingham manages and monitors risk using dashboards, reports and other information that expresses the current and future business exposure to risk and highlights items for management attention and action.

2. Risk management objectives & policies

2.4 Risk strategy (continued)

Management committees review risk for the specific categories of risk for which they are responsible, escalating to the Executive Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee where risk indicators fall outside of acceptable tolerances, together with plans to bring risk back within appetite, if appropriate.

The Executive Risk Committee reviews The Nottingham's overall risk profile, escalating to the Board Risk Committee and Board where risk indicators fall outside of acceptable tolerances.

During 2020, the information received and considered by the risk committees provided reasonable assurance that during the year there were no material breaches of control or regulatory standards and that The Nottingham maintained an adequate system of internal control.

Where weaknesses in controls are identified by the three lines of defence, the Board monitors the steps taken to remedy the issues and ensures that the Society responds to changing external threats and economic circumstances and to the changing regulatory environment.

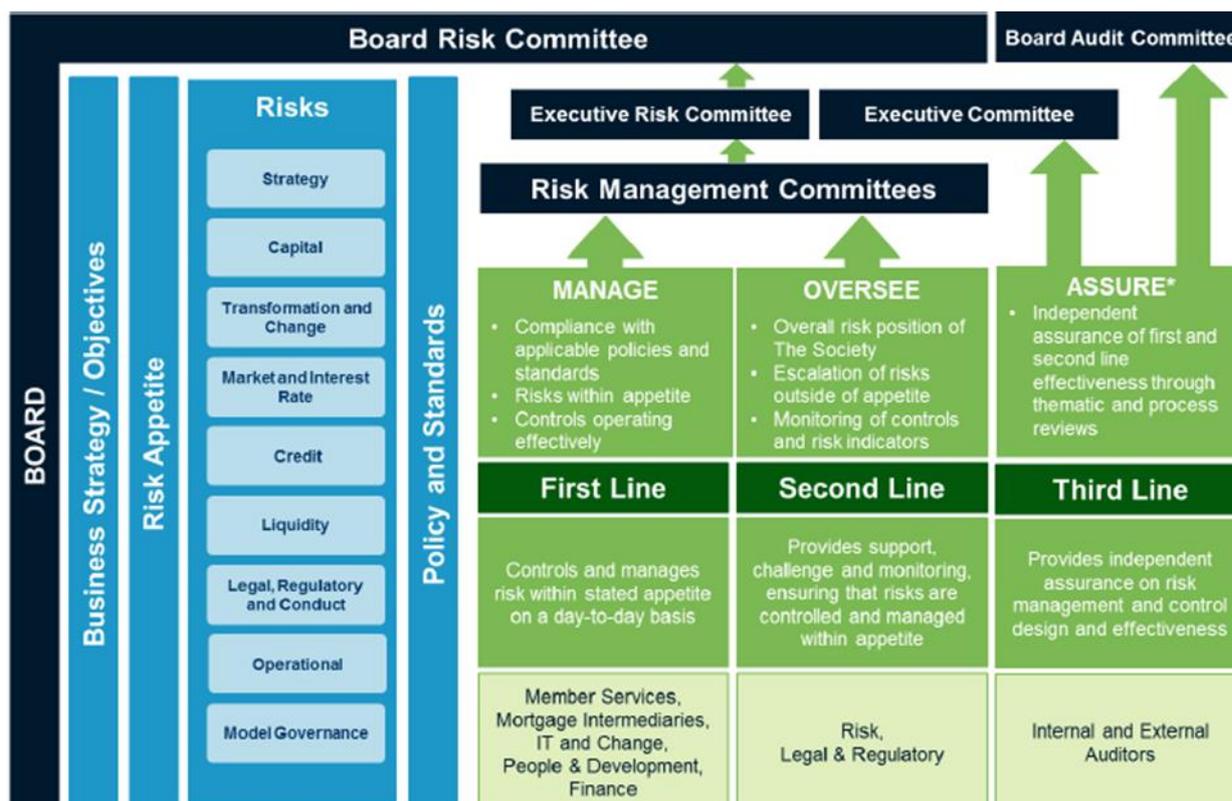
2.5. Risk appetite

The Nottingham defines its overall appetite for risk in two ways:

1. Quantitatively, by outlining, in numerical and or financial terms, objective limits for risk taking (as described below); and
2. Qualitatively, by outlining in non-numerical terms the basic principles that are adopted by The Nottingham when managing its exposure to risk.

The Nottingham's strategic objectives and business plan, as approved by the Board, are aligned with its risk appetite. In doing so the risk appetite is consistent with the outcomes of these processes and has been designed to support both the maintenance of The Nottingham's financial position and the achievement of its strategic objectives. This is illustrated in the following diagram:

2. Risk management objectives & policies



*while the reporting and oversight of audit actions is the responsibility of Board Audit Committee, the management and closures of audit actions is undertaken by the Executive Committee.

The Nottingham's overall risk appetite is used to determine the appetites for the nine risk categories that are defined in the risk management framework:

- Strategy;
- Capital;
- Transformation & Change;
- Market & Interest Rate;
- Credit;
- Liquidity;
- Model Governance;
- Legal, Regulatory & Conduct; and
- Operational.

These risks, alongside how the Board manage them, are considered in detail within the Risk Management Report included in the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.

2.6. Stress testing and planning

The Nottingham uses stress testing and scenario planning to help inform management of the impact from high impact stress events. Stress testing forms an integral part of the corporate planning process to ensure The Nottingham remains within risk appetite and has sufficient capital and liquid resources to carry out its strategic objectives.

3. Capital resources

3. Capital resources

From 1 January 2014, the Basel III regulations more commonly known as CRD IV, became part of European law. One of the objectives of the regulations is to improve the banking sector's ability to absorb shocks arising from financial and/or economic stress. This is to be achieved through increasing both the quality and quantity of regulatory capital firms are required to hold.

The following table shows The Nottingham's capital resources as at 31 December 2020 based on both the transitional and final CRD IV rules basis.

	2020 CRD IV Transitional £m	2020 CRD IV Final £m	2019 CRD IV Transitional £m	2019 CRD IV Final £m
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital				
General Reserves	205.5	205.5	215.0	215.0
Fair value reserves	-	-	(0.4)	(0.4)
CET 1 Capital before regulatory adjustments	205.5	205.5	214.6	214.6
Intangible assets	(11.9)	(11.9)	(17.0)	(17.0)
IFRS 9 transitional relief	2.3	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	(1.6)	(1.6)	-	-
Additional value adjustments	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Total regulatory adjustments to CET 1	(11.4)	(13.7)	(17.3)	(17.3)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	194.1	191.8	197.3	197.3
Additional Tier 1 Capital				
Capital instruments classified as liabilities - Permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS)	4.7	-	7.1	-
Additional Tier 1 Capital	4.7	-	7.1	-
Total Tier 1 Capital	198.8	191.8	204.4	197.3
Tier 2 Capital				
Capital instruments classified as liabilities - Permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS)	19.1	23.8	16.7	23.8
Total Tier 2 Capital	19.1	23.8	16.7	23.8
Total Capital	217.9	215.6	221.1	221.1
Total risk weighted assets (RWA)	1,291.7	1,291.7	1,309.2	1,309.2
Capital ratios and buffers				
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (as a % of RWA)	15.0%	14.8%	15.1%	15.1%
Tier 1 ratio (as a % of RWA)	15.4%	14.8%	15.6%	15.1%
Total capital (as a % of RWA)	16.9%	16.7%	16.9%	16.9%
Institution specific buffer requirement (CET 1 requirement plus CCB + CYB)	7.0%	7.0%	8.0%	8.0%
- Of which capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
- Of which countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-	1.0%	1.0%

3. Capital resources

3. Capital resources (continued)

As per guidance in EBA Article 473a, regarding transitional relief arrangements for the implementation of IFRS 9, the following table discloses the capital, capital ratios and the leverage ratio that The Nottingham would have in case it were not to apply this Article. The Society has recognised IFRS 9 transitional relief adjustments in 2020 following the additional guidance issued during the year in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

	2020
Available capital (£m)	£m
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	194.1
CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied	191.8
Tier 1 capital	198.8
Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied	196.5
Total capital	217.9
Total capital as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied	215.6
Risk-weighted assets (£m)	
Total risk-weighted assets	1,291.7
Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied	1,291.7
Capital ratios (%)	
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	15.0%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied	14.8%
Tier 1 ratio	15.4%
Tier 1 as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied	15.2%
Total capital ratio	16.9%
Total capital ratio as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied	16.7%
Leverage ratio	
Leverage ratio total exposure measure (£m)	3,737.1
Leverage ratio exposure measure as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (£m)	3,734.8
Leverage ratio (%)	5.3%
Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied (%)	5.3%

There were no IFRS 9 transitional relief adjustments recognised at 31 December 2019.

3. Capital resources

3. Capital resources (continued)

Common Equity Tier 1 capital

The fair value reserve is included in regulatory capital under CRD IV.

Intangible assets continue to be fully deducted from CET 1 capital. There is also a further valuation deduction required for prudent valuation on fair valued assets and liabilities.

The classification & measurement and impairment modules of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' were adopted by the Society from 1 January 2018. The hedge accounting module of IFRS 9 has not been adopted and therefore the Society continues to apply the requirements of IAS 39 to derivative financial instruments. As at 31 December 2020, the Society has recognised transitional provisions in relation to IFRS 9 movements post 1 January 2020 to its CET 1 position following the regulatory amendments made in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Deferred tax assets arising from statutory losses and dependent on future profitability have been deducted from CET1 in accordance with Article 36 and 38 of CRR.

Additional Tier 1 capital

Under the CRD IV rules, PIBS no longer contribute towards Tier 1 capital due to their lack of loss absorbency features. They are subject to the transitional rules of CRD IV which allow the instrument to be grandfathered until December 2021.

Tier 2 capital

The Society's PIBS instruments are classified as Tier 2 instruments as they transition out of Additional Tier 1 capital.

3.1. Reconciliation of regulatory capital

A reconciliation of balance sheet capital to regulatory capital is presented below:

	2020 CRD IV Transitional £m	2020 CRD IV Final £m
Total equity attributable to members per the Statement of Financial Position	205.5	205.5
Adjustments for items not eligible for inclusion in CET 1 capital:		
- Intangible fixed assets	(11.9)	(11.9)
- Additional value adjustments	(0.2)	(0.2)
- IFRS 9 transitional relief	2.3	-
- Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	(1.6)	(1.6)
Total adjustments to CET 1 Capital	(11.4)	(13.7)
Adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital:		
- Amortisation of PIBS under transitional rules	4.7	-
Adjustments to Tier 2 capital:		
- Permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS)	19.1	23.8
Regulatory Capital	217.9	215.6

4. Capital adequacy

4. Capital adequacy

4.1. Capital management

The Nottingham's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain member, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The Board manages The Nottingham's capital and risk exposures to maintain capital in line with regulatory requirements. This is subject to regular stress tests to ensure The Nottingham maintains sufficient capital for possible future events.

As a mutual, The Nottingham has no outside shareholders to whom it needs to pay dividends. As such The Nottingham does not have to maximise profitability so long as it maintains an adequate capital position.

The Nottingham's capital requirements are also monitored by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA).

4.2. Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and Pillar 2

The Board monitors The Nottingham's capital position with the aid of its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) on an annual basis. This requires The Nottingham to assess its capital adequacy over a five year period and determine the level of capital it requires to support both current and future potential risks.

The Nottingham uses the Standardised Approach to calculate its credit risk weightings. Internally, The Nottingham operates a similar standard to the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach for its retail mortgages, the benefit of which is an enhanced risk management capability.

Under the Standardised Approach the level of capital required against a given level of exposure to credit risk is calculated as:

$$\text{Credit risk capital requirement} = \text{Exposure value} \times \text{Risk weighting}^* \times 8\%.$$

* The risk weighting applied will vary depending on whether the asset is retail or wholesale. For retail assets, variables such as loan to value and security will impact the risk weighting. Wholesale assets are dependent on counterparty, duration and credit rating.

The primary source for obtaining information on counterparties' creditworthiness is External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs). There have been no changes to the ECAIs during the year and the Society continues to use two ECAIs to assign credit quality steps for short and long term investments; namely Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Fitch Group (Fitch). Unrated counterparties may be approved by the Board Risk Committee (BRC).

Credit ratings are reviewed regularly and a list of relevant changes provided to the monthly Credit Committee. Where ratings fall below the minimum criteria for a counterparty, the recommendation for managing the exposure will be escalated through the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and Executive Risk Committee (ERC) to BRC. In addition to credit ratings, The Nottingham may also consider other factors when determining credit worthiness, such as capital adequacy, financial performance, non-performing loans and key market metrics.

4. Capital adequacy

4.2 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and Pillar 2 (continued)

The table below presents the constituent elements of the CRD IV capital requirements.

Pillar 1	Firm specific calculation based on individual firms' risk weighted assets – a minimum of 8%.	
Pillar 2A	Firm specific calculation for risks not fully captured under Pillar 1.	
Pillar 2B	Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	Used to absorb losses in periods of economic and financial stress. Set at 2.5%
	Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)	Set by the Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee (FPC) within a range of 0% and 2.5%. To ensure financial institutions build up capital in favourable economic conditions, which can be utilised in economic downturns. Set at 0% at 31 December 2020 (2019: 1.0%)

4.2.1. Countercyclical capital buffers

Regulation (EU) 2015/1555 requires disclosure information relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer as at 31 December 2020, which is presented below.

All credit exposures relevant to the calculation of the countercyclical buffer are geographically distributed within the UK.

4.3. Capital requirements summary

The Society's minimum capital requirement under Pillar 1 is the sum of the credit risk capital requirement and the operational risk capital requirement.

The following table shows the Society's overall minimum capital requirement as at 31 December 2020:

Pillar 1: Capital requirements	31 December 2020 £m	31 December 2019 £m
Credit Risk		
- Loans and advances to customers	90.8	92.5
- Wholesale lending	1.1	1.5
- Other Items	4.1	2.6
Operational Risk	6.3	7.2
Minimum capital requirement	102.3	103.8
Capital resources (section 3)	217.9	221.1
Excess of own funds over minimum Pillar 1 capital requirement	115.6	117.3

4. Capital adequacy

4.4. Leverage ratio

The CRD IV framework requires firms to calculate a simple, transparent, non-risk based leverage ratio that is a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements.

The leverage ratio measures the relationship between the capital resources of the Society and its total assets as well as certain off balance sheet exposures. The ratio is defined as the Capital Measure divided by the Exposure Measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage on an end point basis.

The capital measure for the leverage ratio is Tier 1 capital from the risk-based capital framework as defined in paragraphs 49 to 96 of the Basel III framework (see table in Section 4.2), taking account of the transitional arrangements.

The Exposure measure is the total on and off balance sheet exposures (subject to credit conversion factors) as defined in the Delegated Act amending CRR Article 429, which includes deductibles applied to Tier 1.

Leverage ratio	Transitional 2020 £m	Final 2020 £m	Transitional 2019 £m	Final 2019 £m
Total Tier 1 capital	198.8	191.8	204.4	197.3
Exposure:				
- Total regulatory balance sheet exposure	3,756.8	3,756.8	3,816.0	3,816.0
- Netted derivative and other adjustments	(29.9)	(29.9)	13.0	13.0
- Mortgage pipeline	21.6	21.6	21.2	21.2
- Other committed facilities	0	0	10.2	10.2
- Tier 1 deductions	(11.4)	(13.7)	(17.3)	(17.3)
Leverage ratio exposure	3,737.1	3,734.8	3,843.1	3,843.1
Leverage ratio	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%	5.1%
Leverage ratio excluding central bank deposits	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%

At the 31 December 2020, The Nottingham had a leverage ratio of 5.3%, well above the 3% regulatory minimum based on the transitional rules. Upon full implementation of the CRD IV rules leverage ratio of 5.1% remains well above the 3% regulatory minimum.

The Nottingham will continue to operate at a level in excess of the regulatory minimum.

4.5. Total Capital Requirement

The Society is required to hold a certain amount of capital against the assets it holds, which is referred to as its Total Capital Requirement (TCR). At 31 December 2020, the Society's Total Capital Requirement was set at 8.77% (31 December 2019: 9.95%) of risk weighted assets or £113.3m (31 December 2019: £130.3m).

5. Credit risk

5. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a financial loss arises from the failure of a customer or counterparty to meet their contractual obligations. The Nottingham manages the level of credit risk it undertakes by applying various control disciplines, the objectives of which are to maintain asset quality in line with the stated risk appetite.

As a building society, this is most likely to arise through the inability of borrowers to repay their mortgage commitments (retail credit risk) or through the failure of a treasury counterparty (wholesale credit risk).

Lending and business decisions

The Nottingham uses application scorecards to help it assess whether mortgage applications fit within its appetite for credit risk. Once loan funds have been advanced, behavioural scorecards are used to review the ongoing risk profile of both the portfolios and individual customers. In addition, residential and buy-to-let mortgages property values are updated on a quarterly basis.

Through the use of scorecards, The Nottingham is able to estimate the likely level of default, mortgage arrears, impairment charges and capital allocation.

If the scorecard decision is to accept, and the customer and property to be mortgaged meet The Nottingham's policy criteria, the mortgage application will be processed. Where applications are declined, applicants are given as much information as possible regarding the reason for the decision.

Pricing

Pricing models are utilised for all mortgage product launches. The models include expected loss estimates and capital utilisation enabling the calculation of a risk adjusted return on capital.

Concentration risk

The design of retail products takes into account the overall mix of products to ensure that The Nottingham's exposure to market risk remains within permitted parameters.

5.1. Loans and advances to customers

Retail credit risk

Exposure to retail credit risk is limited to the provision of loans secured on property within the UK. All mortgage loan applications are reviewed by an individual underwriter supported by the use of application scorecards and are assessed with reference to The Nottingham's retail credit risk lending policies. The lending policy is set with reference to The Nottingham's Retail Credit Risk Appetite, which is ultimately approved by the Board Risk Committee. Exposure to retail credit risk is carefully monitored by the Credit Committee, which reports to the Board Risk Committee through the Executive Risk Committee and Assets and Liabilities Committee.

5. Credit risk

5.1 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Secured Business Lending Credit Risk

The Nottingham's secured business lending policy is used to manage the level of credit risk emanating from secured business lending. Primarily, secured business lending loans are made available to Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) for either owner occupied or investment property purposes. Loans are only granted against the 'bricks and mortar' value (i.e. loans are only provided for the purchase/ re-mortgaging of a property and not for working capital or machinery, etc.).

Secured business lending credit risk is monitored by the Credit Committee.

The table below details the minimum credit risk capital requirement by standardised exposure class at 31 December 2020, broken down by exposure value.

Standardised exposure classes	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Exposure Value £m	Capital Requirement £m	Exposure Value £m	Capital Requirement £m
Retail	20.7	1.2	33.8	2.0
Secured by Mortgages on Residential Property	2,973.6	82.8	3,022.0	84.6
Secured Business Lending	104.0	6.3	93.6	5.7
Past Due Items	4.8	0.4	2.7	0.2
Total Loans and advances to customers	3,103.1	90.7	3,152.1	92.5

The following table shows the residual maturities of all loans and advances exposures as at 31 December 2020.

31 December 2020	<3 months	>3 months < 1 year	>1 year < 5 years	>5 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Retail	-	-	-	20.7	20.7
Secured by Mortgages on Residential Property	3.7	6.6	100.8	2,862.5	2,973.6
Secured Business Lending	0.8	1.0	6.0	96.2	104.0
Past Due Items	-	-	0.1	4.7	4.8
Total Loans and advances to customers	4.5	7.6	106.9	2,984.1	3,103.1

31 December 2019	<3 months	>3 months < 1 year	>1 year < 5 years	>5 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Retail	-	-	0.2	33.6	33.8
Secured by Mortgages on Residential Property	3.0	6.3	92.9	2,919.8	3,022.0
Secured Business Lending	1.1	0.1	6.5	85.9	93.6
Past Due Items	0.1	-	0.1	2.5	2.7
Total Loans and advances to customers	4.2	6.4	99.7	3,041.8	3,152.1

5. Credit risk

5.1 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Credit risk exposures can be further sub-divided. The table below shows the geographical analysis of these exposures at 31 December:

31 December 2020						
Region (United Kingdom)	Retail £m	Secured by Mortgages on Residential Property £m	Secured Business Lending £m	Past Due Items £m	Total £m	
Eastern	3.2	297.0	6.3	0.3	306.8	
East Midlands	3.3	528.1	22.0	0.7	554.1	
London	0.6	234.5	11.1	1.3	247.5	
North East	1.4	152.1	1.3	0.2	155.0	
North West	1.6	333.8	18.4	0.5	354.3	
South East	2.9	419.0	9.1	0.4	431.4	
South West	1.4	255.2	15.8	-	272.4	
Wales	0.6	96.6	4.4	0.1	101.7	
West Midlands	3.3	286.0	8.3	0.3	297.9	
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.3	367.8	5.9	1.0	377.0	
Other	0.1	3.5	1.4	-	5.0	
Total	20.7	2,973.6	104.0	4.8	3,103.1	

31 December 2019						
Region (United Kingdom)	Retail £m	Secured by Mortgages on Residential Property £m	Secured Business Lending £m	Past Due Items £m	Total £m	
Eastern	3.4	295.9	5.2	-	304.5	
East Midlands	7.1	556.9	23.5	0.6	588.1	
London	0.2	240.3	10.0	0.1	250.6	
North East	3.8	151.9	1.0	-	156.7	
North West	2.2	326.2	16.1	0.7	345.2	
South East	3.4	433.3	8.2	-	444.9	
South West	2.1	258.8	12.3	-	273.2	
Wales	0.7	94.3	3.3	0.2	98.5	
West Midlands	4.8	293.4	7.4	0.1	305.7	
Yorkshire & Humberside	5.9	369.1	5.4	1.0	381.4	
Other	0.2	1.9	1.2	-	3.3	
Total	33.8	3,022.0	93.6	2.7	3,152.1	

5. Credit risk

5.2. Wholesale lending

A Board approved policy statement restricts the level of risk by placing limits on the amount of exposure that can be taken in relation to one counterparty or group of counterparties, and to industry sectors. This is reported by the Credit Committee through ALCO to the Executive Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee.

The Nottingham's Liquidity Risk policy only permits sterling denominated lending to the UK government and central bank, specific UK and overseas banks and building societies. In addition, lending is permitted to Multilateral Development Banks, which qualify as High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA). Each counterparty must meet the minimum investment criteria as set out in the Board approved liquidity risk policy.

Investments in Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS) and Covered Bonds are permitted in instances where they meet the Board approved minimum investment criteria, which only allows AAA rated senior tranches that are sterling denominated.

The table below details the exposure value and minimum credit risk capital requirement by standardised exposure class at 31 December.

Standardised exposure class	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Exposure Value £m	Capital Requirement £m	Exposure Value £m	Capital Requirement £m
Central Government or Central Banks	383.4	-	419.8	-
Multilateral Development Banks	78.7	-	67.0	-
Institutions	30.1	0.4	19.2	0.3
Securitisation positions	46.7	0.4	76.2	1.1
Derivative Financial Instruments	17.4	0.3	15.0	0.1
Total Wholesale lending	556.3	1.1	597.2	1.5

The following table shows the residual maturities of all wholesale credit exposures as at 31 December.

31 December 2020	<3 months	>3 months < 1 year	>1 year < 5 years	>5 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Central Government or Central Banks	383.4	-	-	-	383.4
Multilateral Development Banks	8.1	-	70.6	-	78.7
Institutions	8.3	-	21.8	-	30.1
Securitisation positions	-	8.5	38.2	-	46.7
Derivative Financial Instruments	0.5	1.4	15.1	0.4	17.4
Total Wholesale lending	400.3	9.9	145.7	0.4	556.3

31 December 2019	<3 months	>3 months < 1 year	>1 year < 5 years	>5 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Central Government or Central Banks	319.3	90.3	10.2	-	419.8
Multilateral Development Banks	-	7.7	59.3	-	67.0
Institutions	1.9	3.3	14.0	-	19.2
Securitisation positions	10.0	0.8	65.4	-	76.2
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	13.1	1.9	15.0
Total Wholesale lending	331.2	102.1	162.0	1.9	597.2

5. Credit risk

5.2 Wholesale lending (continued)

The geographical split and credit rating of The Nottingham's treasury exposures at 31 December are detailed in the table below.

31 December 2020 Credit Rating	UK	Supranational Institutions	North America	Asia	Total
Credit Quality Step	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	446.0	78.6	0.2	-	524.8
2	31.3	-	-	-	31.3
3	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	477.3	78.6	0.2	-	556.2

31 December 2019 Credit Rating	UK	Supranational Institutions	North America	Asia	Total
Credit Quality Step	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	504.1	67.0	-	-	571.1
2	26.1	-	-	-	26.1
3	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	530.2	67.0	-	-	597.2

The credit ratings of the external credit assessment institutions correspond to the following credit quality steps:

Credit Quality Step	Moody's	Fitch
1	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-
2	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
3	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-
4	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-
5	B1 to B3	B+ to B-
6	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below

5. Credit risk

5.3. Impairment provisions

5.3.1. Impairment of loans and advances to customers

The Society applies IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' to calculate loss provisions on its mortgage assets.

Under IFRS 9, the Society assesses on a forward-looking basis the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) associated with its mortgage assets carried at amortised cost and with the exposure arising from loan commitments. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next 12 months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination and 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.

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- **Stage 1:** A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Society. ECL is measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months.
- **Stage 2:** If a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition is identified, the financial asset is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired. The definition of a SICR is detailed below. ECL for stage 2 assets are measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- **Stage 3:** If the financial asset is credit-impaired, it is moved to 'Stage 3'. The definition of credit-impaired and default is outlined below. ECL for stage 3 assets is also measured on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.

Forward-looking information is taken into account in the measurement of ECL with its use of economic assumptions such as inflation, unemployment rates, house price indices and Gross Domestic Product.

The Society considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following criteria has been met:

Financial instrument	Definition of significant increase in credit risk
Loans and advances to customers – Retail (residential and buy-to-let)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over 30 days past due on contractual repayments;• In forbearance;• Lifetime probability of default doubled since origination; and• Lifetime probability of default greater than 1%.
Loans and advances to customers – Secured Business Lending (SBL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over 30 days past due on contractual repayments;• On management watch list;• Lifetime probability of default doubled since origination; or• In forbearance.

5. Credit risk

5.3 Impairment provisions (continued)

5.3.1 Impairment of loans and advances to customers (continued)

The Society adopted the transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 adjustments under Article 473a of CRR, on implementation of IFRS 9 in 2018. However, due to a net release of impairment provision being recognised on day one, previously there was no transitional adjustment to CET1 capital recognised in previous years. Following regulatory amendments to the calculation methodology to take into account the impact of Covid-19 events on the Expected Credit Loss outputs, the Society has recognised an IFRS 9 transitional adjustment of £2.3m at 31 December 2020.

The resultant impairment charge is deducted from the appropriate asset values in the balance sheet. Details of past due loans and expected credit loss by stage split by Days Past Due (DPD) at 31 December 2020 are shown in the table below.

31 December 2020	Loans fully secured on residential property £m	Loans fully secured on land £m	Total £m
Stage 1: 12 month expected credit losses			
< 30 days past due	1,807.4	106.0	1,913.4
Stage 2: Lifetime expected credit losses			
< 30 days past due	1,117.7	56.0	1,173.7
> 30 days past due	9.3	0.9	10.2
Stage 3: Lifetime expected credit losses			
< 90 days past due	3.2	0.6	3.8
> 90 days past due	4.5	0.6	5.1
Total Exposure	2,942.1	164.1	3,106.2
ECL allowance	1.8	2.7	4.5
Charge for the year	1.3	1.6	2.9

The values shown in the table relate to the full value of the loan, not just the amount past due. All loans are UK based.

The table below details the position of impairment provisions, on an IFRS 9 basis.

	31 Dec 2020 Loans fully secured on residential property £m	31 Dec 2020 Loans fully secured on land £m	31 Dec 2020 Total £m	31 Dec 2019 Loans fully secured on residential property £m	31 Dec 2019 Loans fully secured on land £m	31 Dec 2019 Total £m
Expected Credit Loss allowance						
Stage 1	0.5	1.5	2.0	0.1	-	0.1
Stage 2	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
Stage 3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.8
Total	1.8	2.7	4.5	0.5	1.1	1.6

5. Credit risk

5.3 Impairment provisions (continued)

5.3.1 Impairment of loans and advances to customers (continued)

The tables below reconcile the movement in both gross balances and expected credit losses in the period.

Gross Balances	Non-credit impaired		Credit impaired	Total
	Subject to 12 month ECL	Subject to lifetime ECL	Subject to lifetime ECL	
	Stage 1 £m	Stage 2 £m	Stage 3 £m	
At 1 January 2020	2,471.0	676.8	5.8	3,153.6
Stage transfers:				
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	(737.1)	737.1	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	(1.6)	(4.5)	6.1	-
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	115.2	(115.2)	-	-
Transfers from stage 3	0.3	1.5	(1.8)	-
Net movement arising from transfer of stage	(623.2)	618.9	4.3	-
New assets originated ¹	447.1	24.1	0.7	471.9
Net further lending/repayments and redemptions	(381.5)	(135.9)	(1.9)	(519.3)
At 31 December 2020	1,913.4	1,183.9	8.9	3,106.2

Expected Credit Loss allowance	Non-credit impaired		Credit impaired	Total
	Subject to 12 month ECL	Subject to lifetime ECL	Subject to lifetime ECL	
	Stage 1 £m	Stage 2 £m	Stage 3 £m	
At 1 January 2020	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.6
Stage transfers:				
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	0.1	(0.1)	-	-
Transfers from stage 3	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
Net remeasurement of ECL arising from transfer of stage	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2	-
Net movement arising from transfer of stage	-	(0.1)	0.1	-
New assets originated ¹	0.3	-	-	0.3
Further lending/repayments and redemptions	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Changes in risk parameters in relation to credit quality	1.6	1.2	(0.1)	2.7
At 31 December 2020	2.0	1.8	0.7	4.5

¹ New assets originated enter at stage 1. The balances presented are the final position as at 31 December 2020.

There are no movement tables presented for previous periods due to the immaterial nature of the change in ECL allowance.

Further information on ECL allowances under IFRS 9 can be found in note 15 of the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts, which are published on The Nottingham's website (www.thenottingham.com).

5. Credit risk

5.3 Impairment provisions (continued)

5.3.2. Impairment of treasury assets

Under IFRS 9, the Society assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. This includes the Society's treasury assets.

The Society reviews the external credit ratings of its liquid assets at each reporting date. Those assets, which are of investment grade or higher, are considered to have low credit risk and therefore are assumed to have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. This includes the Society's debt security portfolio. The Society's policy to allow only high quality, senior secured exposures to Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS) and Covered Bonds ensures continued Society receipt of contractual cash flows in stressed scenarios. For all other wholesale liquidity balances, a simple model calculates the ECL allowance, based on externally provided 12 month Probability of Default (PD) rates for individual counterparties.

All of the Society's treasury assets are classified as stage 1 for ECL calculation purposes under IFRS 9. The Society does not have any expected credit loss allowance held against its liquidity portfolio as at 31 December 2020 as the stage 1 ECL calculated is immaterial to the financial statements.

5.4. Credit risk mitigation

The Nottingham employs a range of techniques and strategies to reduce the credit risks of its retail and wholesale lending.

5.4.1. Loans and advances to customers

All mortgage loan applications are assessed with reference to The Nottingham's retail credit lending policies, which includes assessing applicants for potential fraud risk, and which is approved by the Board.

For new customers the first element of the retail credit control framework is achieved via credit scoring and affordability assessment, which assesses the credit quality of potential customers prior to making loan offers. Customers' credit scores combine demographic and financial information. A second element is lending policy rules, which are applied to new applications to ensure that they meet the risk appetite of the Nottingham. All mortgage applications are reviewed to ensure that any additional lending criteria are applied and that all information submitted within the application is validated.

For existing customers who have been added to the lending portfolio, management use behavioural scorecards to review the ongoing creditworthiness of customers by determining the likelihood of them defaulting over a rolling 12 month period together with the amount of loss if they do default.

The Society is committed to providing support to those of our members who are experiencing difficulties in meeting their mortgage payments due to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Society fully complies with all regulatory guidance and, since March 2020, has been offering affected customers payment deferrals or other tailored support.

5. Credit risk

5.4 Credit risk mitigation (continued)

5.4.1 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

In the event of a default, the ultimate source of collateral remains the borrower's property. The Nottingham takes a first charge on all mortgage lending. The collateral is supported by an appropriate form of valuation using either an independent firm of valuers or an Automated Valuation Model (AVM).

The Nottingham insures its residential mortgage book against losses using Mortgage Indemnity Guarantee (MIG) insurance. MIG insurance is taken on all purchases where the loan to value (LTV) exceeds 80%. However, for prudence, no credit risk mitigation benefits have been taken from this insurance when assessing its Pillar 1 capital requirements.

The Nottingham does not have any exposure to the sub-prime market.

5.4.2. Treasury assets & counterparty credit risk

In addition to retail credit risks, The Nottingham is also exposed through its treasury function. This arises from counterparties who may be unable to repay loans and other financial instruments that the treasury team holds as part of its liquidity portfolio. A regular assessment of investment quality is undertaken by the Treasury Risk team which is reported monthly to the Credit Committee.

Instruments used for risk management purposes include derivative financial instruments (derivatives), which are contracts whose value is derived from one or more underlying price, rate or index inherent in the contract or agreement, such as interest rates, exchange rates or stock market indices.

The objective of The Nottingham in using derivatives is in accordance with the Building Societies Act 1986 and is to limit the extent to which The Nottingham will be affected by changes in interest rates. Derivatives are not used in trading activity or for speculative purposes.

The derivative instruments used by The Nottingham in managing its statement of financial position risk exposures are interest rate swaps. These are used to protect The Nottingham from exposures arising principally from fixed rate mortgage lending, fixed rate savings products and fixed rate wholesale funding. An interest rate swap is a contract to exchange one set of interest rate cash flows for another. Such swaps result in the economic exchange of interest rates. No exchange of principal takes place. Instead interest payments are based on notional principal amounts agreed at inception of the swap. The duration of the interest rate swap is generally short to medium term and their maturity profile reflects the nature of the exposures arising from the underlying business activities.

The Nottingham applies fair value hedging techniques to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk as follows:

Activity	Risk	Fair value interest rate hedge
Fixed rate mortgage	Increase in interest rates	Society pays fixed, receives variable
Fixed rate savings bond	Decrease in interest rates	Society receives fixed, pays variable
Fixed rate funding	Decrease in interest rates	Society receives fixed, pays variable

5. Credit risk

5.4 Credit risk mitigation (continued)

5.4.2 Treasury assets & counterparty credit risk (continued)

Under the European Securities & Market Authority (ESMA) regulations it has become mandatory for all eligible derivative instrument transactions to be centrally cleared once an institution's exposure exceed a prescribed threshold. The Nottingham centrally clears all eligible derivatives. As such the vast majority of The Nottingham's derivatives are fully collateralised with a central clearing member, and therefore mitigating counterparty credit risk.

The table below shows the derivative contracts held using the Mark to Market (MTM) method:

	Replacement Cost £m	Credit Exposure £m	Total Exposure £m
31 December 2020	2.3	15.1	17.4
31 December 2019	2.5	12.5	15.0

6. Market risk

6. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of changes to The Nottingham's financial condition caused by market variables, in particular interest rates. Differing interest rate characteristics between assets and liabilities, and in particular fixed rate products, expose The Nottingham to the risk of either a reduction in interest income or an increase in interest expense relative to variable rate interest flows.

The instruments that are used for market risk management purposes include derivative financial instruments (derivatives). The objective of The Nottingham in using derivatives is in accordance with the Building Societies Act 1986 and is to limit the extent to which The Nottingham will be affected by changes in interest rates.

The treasury risk team is responsible for the day-to-day oversight of market risks. The balance sheet is subjected to a range of stress tests, including a 2% shift in interest rates on a weekly basis. The results are measured against risk appetite for market risk. In addition, management review interest rate basis risk and its potential impact on earnings. Risk positions are reviewed monthly by ALCO and LAF and reported through to the Executive Risk and Board Risk Committees.

The Nottingham's sensitivity to this measurement (in terms of economic value) was:

	31 December 2020 £m	31 December 2019 £m
2% shift in interest rates	0.9	4.3

A Board approved policy statement defines the maximum acceptable level of interest rate risk as well as the steps that may be taken to reduce it. The Assets and Liabilities Committee is responsible for reviewing treasury activity, performance and compliance with approved policy statements. It reports to the Executive Risk Committee.

7. Operational risk

7. Operational risk

The Nottingham defines operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from human factors, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, or from external events. Operational risk exists in every aspect of The Nottingham's business activities. Proactive management of operational risk is essential in helping the Society achieve both short-term operational objectives and longer-term strategic goals.

To ensure the effective monitoring and reporting of risk, The Nottingham maintains a number of risk registers, including a Group risk register, an Executive risk register and individual departmental and project risk registers. These risk registers help management assess the probability and impact of the risks identified, and the effectiveness of mitigating controls.

Furthermore as part of the risk management framework all business areas are required to maintain functional risk registers. These documents include an assessment of the key risks faced by each functional area and an evaluation of the controls in place to ensure that risks are managed within risk appetite. The functional risk registers are used by management to document the effective management of both risks and controls within their business areas.

The Operational Risk & Resilience Committee, which comprises various senior managers, oversees the management of operational risk. In so doing it monitors a range of management information and other reports on The Nottingham's operational risk exposures. It also reviews the results of the operational risk scenario analysis that is performed for the purposes of The Nottingham's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process.

The Operational Risk & Resilience Committee reports regularly to the Executive Risk Committee and then to the Board Risk Committee that in turn reports to the Board.

The Information Risk Committee, a sub-committee of the Operational Risk & Resilience Committee, is responsible for ensuring that The Nottingham's information is securely managed.

7.1. Minimum capital requirements for operational risk

The Nottingham calculates its operational risk capital requirement using the Basic Indicator Approach. This is determined in relation to the Society's net income averaged over the previous 3 years.

The Nottingham's minimum (Pillar 1) capital requirement for operational risk at 31 December is:

	2020 Operational risk capital requirement £m	2019 Operational risk capital requirement £m
Basic Indicator Approach	6.3	7.2

8. Liquidity risk

8. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that The Nottingham will not have sufficient financial resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due, under either normal business conditions or a stressed environment.

It is The Nottingham's policy that an appropriate amount and mix of liquidity is held in order to:

- Meet obligations as they fall due (including any unexpected adverse cash flow or stressed environment);
- Smooth out the effect of maturity mismatches; and
- Maintain public confidence in a stressed environment.

The monitoring of the liquidity policy is performed regularly as set out in the Board approved risk appetite and policy statements. Compliance with these policies is reported to the Assets and Liability Committee monthly, and also to the Executive Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee.

The Nottingham maintains a diverse funding base and ensures compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. Defined control limits determine the overall level of liquidity to be maintained. The base level and composition of The Nottingham's liquidity is subject to PRA guidance. The Nottingham's Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) is reviewed annually and approved by the Board Risk Committee. The ILAAP forms a central part of The Nottingham's risk management and includes stress testing which analyses a range of severe scenarios to confirm that The Nottingham holds an adequate amount of available liquidity.

Furthermore, The Nottingham has documented within its Recovery and Resolution Plan metrics that would indicate an emerging market-wide or Nottingham-specific stress event. The Plan includes a range of options available to The Nottingham in the event of such a stress to ensure an adequate level of liquidity is maintained.

The Nottingham is required to be compliant with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which measures the amount of high-quality liquid assets relative to estimated net stressed cash outflows within a 30 day period.

The table below shows the major components of the LCR on an average basis at each quarter end, based on the previous twelve months of data.

	Total weighted value		Quarter ending	Quarter ending
	Quarter ending 31 March 2020 £m	Quarter ending 30 June 2020 £m	30 September 2020 £m	31 December 2020 £m
Liquidity buffer	544	563	552	538
Total net cash outflows	251	248	247	249
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	218	228	225	217

12 data points are used in the calculation of the averages for each period of reporting.

The LCR at 31 December 2020 was 215% (31 December 2019: 229%). This is well in excess of the minimum regulatory requirements of 100%.

9. Other risks

9. Other risks

9.1. Business conduct risk

Business conduct risk is the risk that The Nottingham does not conduct its business activities in a clear, transparent and fair manner. The Nottingham must ensure it complies with the FCA's Principles of Business (PRIN).

Each business area is responsible for ensuring compliance with all regulatory and legal obligations with regard to conduct of business that affect its area of operations.

The Legal, Regulatory & Conduct Risk Committee, which comprises the General Counsel and other senior managers, supports the Board Risk Committee through the Executive Risk Committee by overseeing the manner in which The Nottingham conducts business with its members and customers.

It achieves this by ensuring effective governance and control frameworks are in place, maintained and monitored. In addition, the Committee will identify and drive actions to address priorities for improvement that will enable The Nottingham to deliver and sustain self-imposed targets in customer satisfaction and ensuring good customer outcomes.

9.2. Business risk

Business risk is the risk of unexpected changes in the external environment that have the potential to affect The Nottingham's business model either through the level of demand for The Nottingham's products and services and/or its ability to meet it.

The Nottingham looks to mitigate its exposure to business risk by having a diverse range of products and services so that its income source is not reliant on one product or one area of its business.

The Board monitors The Nottingham's exposure to business risk. In so doing it receives a range of management information on a monthly basis from the Executive Risk Committee.

9.3. Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk that The Nottingham pursues an inappropriate strategy or that risks associated with its implementation are not fully recognised. When discussing strategy the Board takes care to ensure that risks such as system changes, long term funding approach and acquisitions are evaluated and that management has plans to mitigate them.

The Executive Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee oversee the detailed evaluation of these risks.

9. Other risks

9.4. Regulatory and compliance risk

These risks are the risk of loss from failure to comply with statutory and regulatory requirements. The Nottingham, being a retailer of mortgage, savings and insurance products, is regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and as such must comply with relevant policies.

The Nottingham must also comply with the relevant sections of the Building Societies Act 1986 and other legal requirements.

Each business area is responsible for ensuring compliance with all regulatory and legal requirements that affect its area of operations. Oversight of the business is undertaken by the Compliance function supported by the General Counsel.

9.5. Concentration risk

As a regional building society, The Nottingham is exposed to concentration risk. This includes the potential for geographical and product concentrations in terms of both its mortgage book and wholesale funding activities.

Retail credit risk

The Nottingham has geographic concentration risk as it is regionally based in the East Midlands and domiciled in the UK, acquiring all of its current business from England and Wales.

Geographic concentration risk is monitored by observing the spread of The Nottingham's exposure by region and the impact of house price changes during various economic scenarios. The risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by Credit Committee.

Wholesale credit risk

The Nottingham's prudent approach to wholesale lending creates a potential source of concentration risk if, for example, there is a general tightening of credit conditions.

Minimum acceptable credit ratings are approved by the Board Risk Committee with the Credit Committee reviewing details of changes to counterparty ratings on a monthly basis.

Funding concentration risk is mitigated by limiting the amount of exposure to each specific risk. Treasury monitors large exposures on a daily basis and reports any exceptions to policy to ALCO. Limits are monitored on an ongoing basis and are formally reviewed at least once a year as part of the overall review of the Liquidity Risk policy.

9. Other risks

9.6. Pension scheme obligation risk

Pension liability risk is the risk that there may be a shortfall with respect to meeting the benefits that are due within a defined benefit pension scheme.

The Nottingham operates a contributory defined benefit pension scheme. The scheme closed to new members in 1997 and closed to future service accrual from 31 January 2009. The membership consists of pensioners, those with deferred benefits and current members.

The Nottingham is exposed to the risk that it will need to make further unexpected future contributions to the scheme. The risk may arise from a number of factors including:

- A fall in the discount rate increasing the present value of scheme liabilities;
- An increase in life expectancy increasing the present value of scheme liabilities; and
- A fall in equity prices reducing the fair value of scheme assets.

The Nottingham uses independent actuarial advice to advise on the risks that may lead to an increase in the deficit. This is reviewed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee and the Board.

9.7. Model risk

Model Governance Risk is defined as the potential loss an institution may incur, as a consequence of decisions that could be principally based on the output of models, due to errors in the development, implementation or use of such models.

The Nottingham has a low appetite for Model Governance Risk and makes resources available to mitigate Model Governance Risks to an acceptable level primarily within the constraints of impact to The Nottingham, its customers and cost.

9.8. Climate change risk

The Nottingham acknowledges the broader impact of climate change on its business operations, with the increased risk of serious weather events such as flooding potentially impacting mortgage securities. Consideration of the impacts of the way the Society operates, for example the most efficient use of its premises, also remains key. The Society has an established working group to consider the various requirements of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures working towards compliance with all guidance when it comes into force for the Society during 2021.

The Society has included climate change within its risk management framework and Senior Manager accountability allocated. Climate related risks are being considered as part of all planning scenarios, including the impact on our business and members of how any intended government action plans to become net zero by 2050.

10. Securitisation

10. Securitisation

10.1. Overview

The Society has securitised a number of mortgage loans by pooling them together and transferring the beneficial interest of the loans to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Arrow Mortgage Finance No.1 Limited (Arrow 1).

The Society has a bilateral securitisation facility to raise wholesale funding and provide funding diversification. Securitisation funding forms a balanced portion of the Society's wholesale funding, which helps generate liquidity from illiquid asset types, i.e. residential mortgage loans.

10.2. Originated securitisation

Originated securitisation transactions involve the sale of a portfolio of mortgage assets to another entity, the SPV. An SPV is a purposely created company where the ultimate holding company is unrelated to the originator of the loans, and is usually held by a trust, meaning Nottingham Building Society does not legally own the SPV.

The Society has securitised certain residential mortgage loans by the transfer of the beneficial interest in such loans to a SPV. The legal title to the mortgages remains with the Society and would only transfer to the SPV in limited circumstances, including the insolvency of the Society.

The table below sets out the roles that Society takes in relation to a securitisation transaction. The Society retains the first loss element.

Securitisation Company	Society's role in the securitisation process	
	Originator, Seller, Administrator, Cash Manager	Subordinated Loan Provider
Arrow 1	✓	✓

To raise funds for the purchase (being initially equal to the face value of the assets), a senior bilateral loan was provided to the SPV by the investor. Interest and principal received from the underlying assets is used to fund the payment of senior loan interest and principal. Any residual income after paying the interest and principal and any fees and other operating costs is distributed to the originating entity.

As there has been no transfer of significant credit risk, the Society does not calculate specific risk weighted exposure amounts for any positions it holds in the securitisation, or assets awaiting securitisation and these continue to be calculated in line with the capital requirements consistent with other mortgage assets.

During the year, the facility was extended and a further £150m senior funding drawdown completed.

10. Securitisation

10.2 Originated securitisation (continued)

The position on originated securitisations at 31 December is detailed below.

31 December 2020					Underlying assets past due and impaired
Securitisation company	Issue date	Gross assets securitised £m	Senior Loan £m	Subordinated Loan £m	£m
Arrow 1	July 2016	207.1	191.2	26.6	-

31 December 2019					Underlying assets past due and impaired
Securitisation company	Issue date	Gross assets securitised £m	Senior Loan £m	Subordinated Loan £m	£m
Arrow 1	July 2016	78.0	62.6	20.1	-

10.3. Treatment of originated securitisations

Residential mortgages have been pledged by the Society in order to raise wholesale funding. The pledged mortgages remain on the balance sheet of the Society, as it has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. These assets are held at amortised cost. Arrow 1 is fully consolidated into the Group accounts in accordance with IFRS 10. The transfer of mortgage loans to the securitisation company is not treated as a sale by the Society (as originator), and therefore no gains are recognised.

At 31 December 2020, there are no assets awaiting securitisation (2019: none).

10.4. Purchased securitisation positions

The Society invests in mortgage backed securities as part of its overall investment strategy to maintain a diverse and liquid portfolio.

Purchases and retention of residential mortgage backed securities are undertaken within a clearly defined liquidity risk policy. All residential mortgage backed securities are monitored on a regular basis and if the credit rating deteriorates below AAA level the position is reviewed. The Society holds no re-securitisations.

The valuation process of our investments in securitisation exposures primarily focuses on quotations from third parties and observed trade levels. The process has been consistent through 2020.

The Society's exposure to purchased securitisation positions amounted to £46.7m at 31 December 2020 (2019: £76.2m).

At 31 December 2020, no purchased securitisation positions were past due or impaired.

11. Asset encumbrance

11. Asset encumbrance

Article 100 of the CRR requires the institutions to report to the competent authorities the level of their repurchase agreements, securities lending and all forms of asset encumbrance. From a legal perspective, asset encumbrance is a claim against a property by another party. From a financial perspective, such claims have traditionally taken the form of security interests, such as pledges, given on assets by a borrower to a lender. In other words, giving collateral encumbers assets.

The majority of The Nottingham's encumbrance is driven by secured financing activities, which include transactions in repo and collateral swaps as well as securitisation. The remaining encumbrance is driven by hedging derivatives. The Society maintains a level of asset encumbrance in line with the scale and scope of its operations.

A proportion of wholesale funding is provided on a secured basis where, generally, the collateral provided is in the form of mortgage pools. This means that both the credit quality and amount of mortgages have a direct impact on the amount of funding available to The Nottingham.

The majority of this secured funding is in the form of TFS and TFSME drawings with the Bank of England.

Having unencumbered mortgage pools also provides The Nottingham with access to the operations that fall within the Bank of England's Sterling Monetary Framework (e.g. ILTR); therefore these unencumbered pools are a source of liquidity. As well as providing collateral to the Bank of England, mortgage pools are also used to collateralise secured funding obtained from market counterparties.

The levels of asset encumbrance are monitored via control limits and triggers, which are forecast as part of the Financial Plan.

11.1. Encumbered and unencumbered assets

The tables below show components of our encumbered and unencumbered assets for the year ended 31 December 2020, calculated as the median of the end-of-period values for each of the four quarters in the year.

31 December 2020	Carrying amount of encumbered assets £m	Fair value of encumbered assets £m	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets £m	Fair value of unencumbered assets £m
Assets of the reporting institution	952.6	-	2,861.5	-
Debt securities	5.0	5.0	162.3	162.3
- of which: issued by general governments	5.0	5.0	17.6	17.6
- of which: issued by financial institutions	-	-	144.7	144.7
Other assets	947.5	-	2,655.2	-

Other assets include loans and advances (including mortgages) and other balance sheet items not listed above.

11. Asset encumbrance

11.2. Collateral received

	31 December 2020	
	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued £m	Unencumbered: fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance £m
Collateral received by the reporting institution	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
- of which: issued by general governments	-	-
Total assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued	952.6	-

11.3. Sources of encumbrance

	31 December 2020	
	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent £m	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABS encumbered £m
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	720.4	952.6

12. Remuneration Committee and policy

12. Remuneration Committee and policy

The primary objective of the Committee is to make recommendations to the Board on the general remuneration policy of The Nottingham and specifically on the remuneration of Executive Directors. The Committee also has oversight of the remuneration of both the Society's senior management team and Remuneration Code staff.

From 1 January 2011, The Nottingham came within the scope of the Regulator's Remuneration Code (then the FSA). As a result those individuals who comprise Remuneration Code staff also fall within the remit of the Remuneration Committee.

The Committee comprises a minimum of three non-executive directors (one of which acts as Chairman of the Committee) and the Chief Executive, Head of People & Development, Senior Legal Counsel & Company Secretary attend.

Further details regarding the remuneration policy and the role of Remuneration Committee are set out in the Directors Remuneration Report in the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts which are published on The Nottingham's website (www.thenottingham.com).

Appointments to the Board are made on merit and against objective criteria balancing skills, experience, independence and knowledge on the Board. The Society gives consideration to diversity in respect of gender and other measures, both at Board level and in recruitment throughout the business.

12.1. Material risk takers

Material risk takers are defined by the Regulator as 'staff whose activities have a material impact on the firm's risk profile, this includes staff that perform significant influence functions, senior managers and risk takers'. This includes executive and non-executive directors.

The table below sets out the aggregate quantitative remuneration for code staff in relation to their services for The Nottingham for the year ended 31 December 2020.

31 December 2020		Senior Management	Other Code Staff	Non-Executive Directors	Total
Number of staff	No	15	1	7	24
Fixed pay	£000	2,071	74	370	2,515
Variable pay	£000	47	-	-	47
Total	£000	2,118	74	370	2,562
Proportion of variable to total pay	%	2.2%	-	-	1.8%
Deferred variable pay	£000	-	-	-	-
Severance payments	£000	80	-	-	80

Two severance payment and no signing on payments were made to individual material risk takers during the year.

No one individual has received remuneration of EUR1 million or more in 2020.

There were no variable pay arrangements for the 2020 financial year.

12. Remuneration Committee and policy

12.2. Remuneration policy

The main components of remuneration are outlined on page 42 of the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts but are summarised below. As a building society, with no share instruments, there are no non-cash forms of remuneration.

Fixed pay	
Basic salary	Grade, market benchmarking and performance driven. Grade is determined using the Willis Towers Watson global grading framework and salaries for roles are determined by using functional external market benchmark data.
Pensions	The Society contributes up to a maximum of 16% of salary (dependent upon age of joining and period of time in the scheme) for members of the Group Personal Pension Plan. The pension benefits relating to the Executive Directors are outlined in the 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.
Benefits	Include the provision of a car allowance, private medical insurance and death in service benefits.
Variable pay	
Variable pay	All code staff participate in one discretionary bonus scheme. The bonus scheme is based upon a modular scorecard approach derived from the Society's strategic goals, which include effective risk management. As a mutual the Society does not issue shares on the Stock Exchange. For this reason the annual performance pay cannot be based upon Share Option Schemes or Share Incentive plans. The Society is a level three firm (as assets are less than £15bn) and is therefore not subject to the rules on retained shares and other instruments and deferral of variable pay. For the 2020 financial year, there was no Annual Bonus Plan, and therefore no rewards or deferrals of rewards were made under variable pay arrangements.

13. Contacts

13. Contacts

Should you have any queries regarding this document, please contact:

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Nottingham Building Society,
Nottingham House,
3 Fulforth Street,
Nottingham,
NG1 3DL

14. Glossary

14. Glossary

Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	Capital that meets certain rules under CRD IV and which comprises the Society's PIBS but only under the transitional provisions.
Arrears	A customer is in arrears when they are behind in meeting their contractual obligations with the result that an outstanding loan payment is overdue. The value of the arrears is the value of any payments that have been missed.
Basel III	Basel III became effective in the UK on 1 January 2014 through CRD IV and sets out the details of strengthened global regulatory standards on bank capital adequacy and liquidity.
Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV)	CRD IV is the European legislation which came into force from 1 January 2014 to implement Basel III. It is made up of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), outlining the capital requirements framework and introduced liquidity requirements, which regulators use when supervising firms.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	CET1 capital consists of internally generated capital generated from retained profits, other reserves less intangible assets and other regulatory deductions. CET1 capital is fully loss absorbing.
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	Common Equity Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	A buffer to be held by all financial institutions, set at 2.5% of RWA, which can be drawn down in times of stress.
Countercyclical buffer (CYB)	An option available to European Authorities to implement an additional capital buffer to prevent excessive growth in domestic economies.
Counterparty credit risk	Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows.
Credit Quality Steps	A credit quality assessment scale as set out in CRR Articles 111 - 141 (Risk weights under the Standardised Approach to credit risk).
Credit risk	This is the risk that a customer or counterparty fails to meet their contractual obligations.
Debt securities	Assets representing certificates of indebtedness of credit institutions, public bodies or other undertakings excluding those issued by central banks.
Derivative financial instruments	A derivative financial instrument is a contract between two parties whose value is based on an underlying price or index rate it is linked to, such as interest rates, exchange rates or stock market indices. The Society uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk.
Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	The present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial instrument. The term is used for accounting for impairment provisions under the new IFRS 9 standard.

14. Glossary

Exposure	The maximum loss a financial institution might suffer if a borrower, counterparty or group fails to meet their obligations.
External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)	An ECAI (e.g. Moody's, Standard and Poor's, Fitch) is an institution that assigns credit ratings to issuers of certain types of debt obligations as well as the debt instruments themselves.
Fair value	Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Financial assets held at fair value on the balance sheet with changes in fair value being recognised through other comprehensive income.
Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)	The statutory body responsible for conduct of business regulation and supervision of UK authorised firms.
IFRS 9	IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' is the accounting standard applicable from 1 Jan 2018, which includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.
Impairment	The term impairment is usually associated with a long-lived asset that has a fair market value less than the historical cost (or book value) of the asset.
Impaired loans	Loans where there is objective evidence that an impairment event has occurred, meaning that the Society does not expect to collect all the contractual cash flows or expect to collect them later than they are contractually due.
Interest rate risk	The risk of loss due to a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk can have an impact on Society's mortgages and savings products.
Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)	The Society's own assessment, as part of Basel III requirements, of the levels of capital that it needs to hold in respect of its regulatory capital requirements for risks it faces under a business as usual scenario including stress events.
Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP)	The Society's own assessment of the liquidity resources it requires in order to remain within the risk tolerances it has set. This will include an evaluation of potential stresses based on multiple market environments.
Leverage Ratio	The ratio of Tier 1 capital divided by the total exposures, which includes on and off balance sheet items.
Liquid Assets	Total of cash in hand, loans and advances to credit institutions, and debt securities.
Liquidity Resources	Assets held in order to manage liquidity risk. Liquidity resources comprise cash and balances with the Bank of England, UK Government securities and multilateral development banks, other securities and bank deposits and Bank of England approved mortgage portfolios.
Loan to value (LTV)	LTV expresses the amount of a mortgage as a percentage of the value of the property.

14. Glossary

Market risk	The risk that movements in market risk factors, including foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads and customer-driven factors will create potential losses or decrease the value of the Society balance sheet.
Member	A person who has a share investment or a mortgage loan with the Society.
Minimum capital requirement	The minimum amount of regulatory capital that a financial institution must hold to meet the Basel III Pillar 1 requirements for credit, market and operational risk.
Multilateral Development Banks	A multilateral development bank is an international financial institution chartered by two or more countries for the purpose of encouraging economic development.
Operational risk	The risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.
Other items	Other assets not included in other definitions.
Past due items	Loans which are 90 days or more in arrears.
Permanent Interest Bearing Shares (PIBS)/ Subscribed Capital	Unsecured, deferred shares of the Society that are a form of Additional Tier 1 capital under the transitional rules of CRD IV. PIBS rank behind the claims of all depositors, payables and investing members of the Society. PIBS are also known as subscribed capital.
Pillar 1	The parts of CRD IV which set out the minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk.
Pillar 2	Those aspects of CRD IV which set out the process by which the Society should review its overall capital adequacy, and the processes under which the regulators / supervisors evaluate how well financial institutions are assessing their risks and take appropriate actions in response to the institutions' assessments.
Pillar 3	The part of CRD IV governing the production of this document. It sets out information disclosures relating to risks, the amount of capital required to cover these risks, and the approach to risk management.
Probability of default (PD)	A component of the IFRS 9 expected credit loss calculation. An estimate of the probability that a borrower will default on their credit obligation over a fixed time period. A 12 month ECL uses a 12 month PD, whilst a lifetime ECL uses the estimated PD over the remaining contractual life of the loan.
Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA)	The statutory body responsible for the prudential supervision of banks, building societies, insurers and small number of significant investment firms in the UK. The PRA is a subsidiary of the Bank of England.
Residential Loans	Loans that are loaned to individuals rather than institutions and are secured against residential property.
Retail	The portion of any residential mortgage exposure above 80% LTV, as per CRR Article 125.
Risk appetite	The articulation of the level of risk that the Society is willing to accept (or not accept) in order to safeguard the interests of the Society's members whilst achieving business objectives.
Risk weighted assets (RWA)	The value of assets, after adjustment, under the relevant Basel III capital rules to reflect the degree of risk they represent.
Secured Business Lending (SBL)	Loans secured on commercial property which is only made available to Small and Medium sized Enterprises.
Secured by Mortgages on Residential Property	Residential mortgages where LTV is less than or equal to 80%, as per CRR Article 125.

14. Glossary

Securitisation	The process by which a group of assets (usually mortgage loans) is aggregated into a pool which is used to back the issuance of new securities. A company transfers assets to a special purpose vehicle which secures funding backed by those assets. The Society has established a securitisation structure (using residential mortgages as assets) as part of its funding activities.
Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)	A legal entity (usually a limited company) created to fulfil narrow, specific or temporary objectives. In the context of the Society, the SPV is used in relation to securitisation activities.
Standardised Approach	The basic method used to calculate capital requirements for credit risk. In this approach the risk weighting used in the capital calculation are determined by specified percentages.
Tier 1 capital	A component of regulatory capital, it comprises CET1 and AT1.
Tier 2 capital	Comprises the collective impairment allowance (for exposures treated on a Standardised basis), less certain regulatory deductions.
Tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.
Total Capital Requirement	The total amount of capital the regulator requires the Society to hold, which is made up of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2A capital.