Clydesdale Bank PLC

Pillar 3 Disclosures 2026

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Forward-looking statements

This report and any other written or oral material discussed or distributed in connection with the Pillar 3 disclosures (the “Information”) has been produced to meet the regulatory requirements of Clydesdale Bank PLC.

Certain statements in the Information are forward-looking with respect to plans, goals and expectations relating to the future financial position, business performance and results of the Group. These can be identified by the use of words such as 'expects', 'targets', 'plans', 'outlook', ‘forecasts’, 'believes', 'estimates', 'potential', 'possible', and similar words or phrases. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances that are beyond the control of the Group including, amongst other things, UK domestic and global economic and business conditions, market-related risks such as fluctuation in interest rates and exchange rates, inflation/deflation, the impact of competition, changes in customer preferences, risks concerning borrower credit quality, delays in implementing proposals, the timing, impact and other uncertainties of future acquisitions or other combinations involving the Group and/or within relevant industries, risks relating to sustainability and climate change, the policies and actions of regulatory authorities and the impact of tax or other legislation and other regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The economic outlook remains uncertain and, as a result, the Group’s actual future financial condition, business performance and results may differ materially from the plans, goals and expectations expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements. Due to such risks and uncertainties, the Group cautions readers not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

The Information is subject to change and no undertaking or commitment to update such information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, is given except as required by law or regulation.

The Information does not constitute or form part of any public or private offer, invitation or solicitation of any offer to purchase, otherwise acquire, subscribe for, sell or otherwise dispose of any securities or instruments or the solicitation of any vote or approval in any jurisdiction.

Introduction

1.1 Basis of presentation

Virgin Money UK PLC (‘VMUK’) was acquired by Nationwide Building Society (‘Nationwide,’ or ‘the Nationwide Group’) in October 2024. As part of the arrangements for the acquisition, the Prudential Regulation Authority (‘PRA’) applied sub-consolidation prudential requirements to VMUK, and therefore VMUK continued to be required to produce sub-consolidated Pillar 3 disclosures. As a result of PRA revocation of this Direction on 1 December 2025, Pillar 3 disclosures are no longer required at the VMUK sub-consolidated level. These disclosures are now produced on an individual basis for Clydesdale Bank PLC (‘CB PLC,’ or ‘the Company’).

On 2 April 2026, the majority of the Company’s assets and liabilities were transferred into Nationwide, under Part VII of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA) (‘Part VII’), covering substantially all the Company’s retail and commercial business banking activities. Following the Part VII transfer, the Company will solely focus on the issuance of Scottish banknotes. Following the successful Part VII legal transfer, the plan to begin migrating systems remains on track, with the aim to materially complete this in the coming years.

CB PLC operates under the Clydesdale Bank, Yorkshire Bank and Virgin Money brands.

These disclosures cover the year ended 31 March 2026. The Pillar 3 disclosures for Nationwide can be found at https://www.nationwide.co.uk/about-us/governance-reports-and-results/results-and-accounts/.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures and narrative are as at 31 March 2026, the Company’s year-end, with comparative figures to the previous financial year-end at 31 March 2025 where relevant. Prior period values in relation to the VMUK sub-group (‘Virgin Money sub-group’ - VMUK together with its subsidiary undertakings) can be found at https://www.virginmoneyukplc.com/investor-relations/results-and-reporting/annual-reports/.

CB PLC is regulated under UK Capital Requirements Regulation (‘CRR’) and the associated binding technical standards that were created by the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. The CRR has subsequently been amended by a number of statutory instruments and is split across the PRA Rulebook and primary legislation.

These disclosures are prepared and presented in accordance with the Disclosure (CRR) part of the PRA Rulebook, which includes revised disclosure requirements applicable from 1 January 2022, following the UK implementation of the remaining provisions of CRR II. Any references to the EU regulations and directives should, as applicable, be read as references to the UK’s version of the respective regulation, as onshored into UK law under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.

CB PLC has assessed itself as a ‘Large subsidiary’ of a UK parent institution and, in accordance with part 2.3 (‘Level of Application’) of the PRA Rulebook, reports the information specified in Articles 437, 438, 440, 442, 450, 451a and 453 of the PRA Rulebook on a quarterly, interim and annual period-end basis. The numbers presented within this report (with the exception of liquidity metrics) are on an individual (or solo) consolidated basis, which reflects the CRR article 9 individual consolidation permission the Bank holds. The disclosures made in this report are required to be disclosed on an annual basis.

Post Part VII transfer, the Company no longer meets the thresholds for Large subsidiary reporting, and it is therefore not expected that the Company will produce Pillar 3 disclosures for subsequent financial periods.

Certain figures contained in this report may have been subject to rounding adjustments and foreign exchange conversions. Accordingly, in certain instances, the sum or percentage change of the numbers contained in this report may not conform exactly to the total figure given.

Where specific rows and columns in the tables prescribed by the PRA are not applicable or are immaterial to our activities, these are omitted and the same approach followed as for comparative disclosures.

The disclosures may differ from similar information in the Annual Report and Accounts 2026, which is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (‘IFRS’). Therefore, the information in these disclosures may not be directly comparable.

These disclosures have been subject to internal verification. The disclosures have not been, and are not required to be, subject to independent external audit. These disclosures do not constitute any part of the Company's Annual Report and Accounts 2026. To ensure consistency with other banks and building societies' Pillar 3 disclosures, the document has been structured in line with the regulatory requirements as provided.

1.2 Templates not disclosed

Article 432 of the PRA Rulebook on non-material, proprietary or confidential information permits institutions to omit one or more disclosures if the information provided by such a disclosure is not regarded as material. No disclosures have been omitted on the basis of them being regarded as proprietary or confidential. An explanation is included within the report where templates have not been disclosed on the basis of materiality, if deemed out of scope or not applicable.

1.3 Review and challenge

Verification and sign off

The Clydesdale Bank PLC Pillar 3 disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the Company's internal controls and policy frameworks, which govern financial reporting processes and are compliant with regulatory requirements, as set out in the Disclosure (CRR) part of the PRA Rulebook. The following procedures support compliance:

- reconciliations are carried out to support disclosures and to confirm data accuracy;
- independent risk-based reviews carried out to provide assurance over the disclosures;
- narrative included is subject to senior review and sign-off; and,
- data included is subject to senior review and sign-off.

The disclosures have been subject to senior management sign-off by the Group Chief Financial Officer.

Annex I: Disclosure of key metric and overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

2.1 UK KM1 – Key metrics

The table below provides a summary of the main prudential regulation ratios and measures.

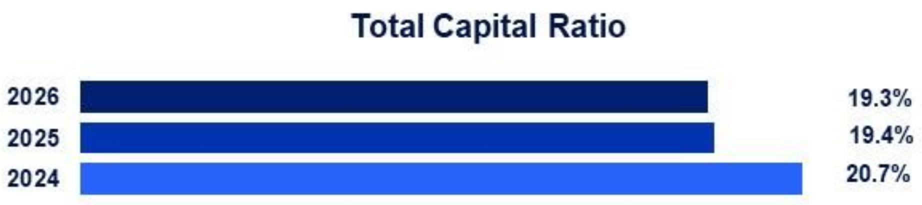
UK KM1 - Key metrics template

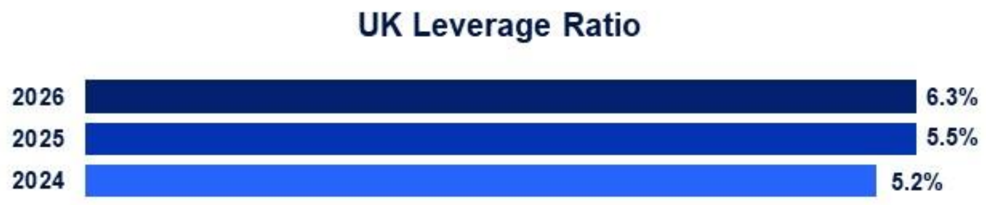
		a	b	c	d	e
£m		**31 Mar 26**	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25	31 Mar 25
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	**4,248**	4,168	4,210	3,984	3,900
2	Tier 1 capital	**4,946**	4,866	4,908	4,683	4,593
3	Total capital	**5,747**	5,659	5,701	5,943	5,347
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	**29,742**	30,103	30,763	27,919	27,555
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	**14.3**	13.8	13.7	14.3	14.2
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	**16.6**	16.2	16.0	16.8	16.7
7	Total capital ratio (%)	**19.3**	18.8	18.5	21.3	19.4
	Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	**2.0**	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	**0.7**	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	**0.9**	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)[1]	**11.6**	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.8
	Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	**2.5**	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	**2.0**	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
UK 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	**4.5**	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	**16.1**	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	**7.8**	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.5

UK KM1 - Key metrics template (cont.)						
		a	b	c	d	e
£m		**31 Mar 26**	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25	31 Mar 25
	Leverage ratio[2]					
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	**78,792**	80,070	81,439	83,204	83,120
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	**6.3**	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.5
	Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements					
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	**6.3**	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.5
14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	**5.3**	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0
14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	**6.1**	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3
14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	**5.3**	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8
14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	**0.7**	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio[3]					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	**16,246**	15,614	14,998	14,457	14,868
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	**10,312**	10,250	10,133	9,870	9,857
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	**400**	429	433	439	443
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	**9,912**	9,821	9,700	9,431	9,414
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	**164**	159	155	153	158
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	**78,219**	77,958	77,147	76,883	77,427
19	Total required stable funding	**54,560**	54,545	54,166	54,110	54,375
20	NSFR ratio (%)	**143**	143	142	142	142

(1) The Company's most recent Pillar 2A was received in September 2025 from the PRA. The Total Capital Requirement (TCR) is equivalent to 11.6% of RWAs.
(2) The average leverage exposure measure (excluding claims on central banks) for the period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 amounted to £79,749m.
(3) Liquidity balances are calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations over the 12 months preceding the reporting date.

Key metrics





Common Equity Tier 1

The Company maintained a robust capital position with a CET1 ratio of 14.3% (31 March 2025: 14.2%). RWA growth of £2,187m accounted for a 104bp fall in CET1 over the 12-month period, offset by 117bp due to the £348m increase in CET1 capital.

Total capital and minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

A liability management exercise commenced in June 2025, which involved changes to certain capital and funding instruments to simplify the Bank's capital structure following its acquisition by Nationwide and to align it with the wider Group capital framework.

MREL resources were £9.3bn (31 March 2025: £8.4bn) equivalent to 31.2% of RWA exposures (31 March 2025: 30.3%) or 11.8% when expressed as a percentage of leverage (31 March 2025: 10.0%). This provides prudent headroom of £1.0bn or 3.5% above the LAC requirement expressed as RWAs, or 1.4% above the LAC requirement of 9.3% when expressed as a percentage of leverage exposures.

Leverage

The Company's UK leverage ratio has increased to 6.3% (31 March 2025: 5.5%), and the average UK leverage ratio increased to 6.1% (31 March 2025: 5.3%). The leverage ratio increase is driven by a reduction of £4.3bn in the exposure measure, primarily driven by a reduction in liquid assets of £2.4bn, loans and advances of £1.4bn and other assets of £0.3bn. This is coupled with an increase in Tier 1 capital of £353m which has resulted in an uplift to the leverage ratio percentage.

The Company remains in excess of capital requirements with a capital surplus of 2.33% held over the minimum leverage requirement of 3.95%, which comprises minimum Tier 1 capital requirement of 3.25% and a UK countercyclical leverage buffer of 0.7%, in force from July 2023.

2.2 UK KM2 – Key metrics template – MREL

The MREL establishes a minimum amount of equity and eligible debt to recapitalise the bank. An analysis of the MREL position of CB Solo-Consolidated Group is provided below:

UK KM2 - Key metrics template - MREL

		a	b	c	d	e
£m		**31 Mar 26**	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25	31 Mar 25
1	Total capital resources	**5,747**	5,659	5,701	5,943	5,347
2	Eligible senior unsecured securities issued by Virgin Money UK PLC	**3,520**	3,533	3,527	3,672	3,004
3	Total MREL resources	**9,267**	9,192	9,228	9,615	8,351
4	Total risk-weighted assets	**29,742**	30,103	30,763	27,919	27,555
5	Total MREL resources available as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets (%)	**31.2**	30.5	30.0	34.4	30.3
6	UK leverage exposure measure	**78,792**	80,070	81,439	83,204	83,120
7	Total MREL resources available as a percentage of UK leverage exposure measure (%)	**11.8**	11.5	11.3	11.6	10.0

2.3 UK OV1 – Overview of Risk weighted exposure amounts

The table below shows RWAs and minimum capital requirement by risk type and approach[(1)]. Total own funds requirements are calculated as 8% of RWAs.

UK OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

		a	b	c
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
£m		**31 Mar 26**	31 Mar 25	**31 Mar 26**
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**26,567**	24,361	**2,125**
2	Of which the standardised approach	**6,186**	6,674	**494**
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	**7,658**	7,725	**613**
4	Of which slotting approach	**691**	618	**55**
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	**12,032**	9,344	**963**
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**48**	103	**4**
7	Of which the standardised approach	**35**	80	**3**
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	**5**	4	**–**
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	**8**	19	**1**
23	**Operational risk**	**3,127**	3,091	**250**
UK 23b	Of which standardised approach	**3,127**	3,091	**250**
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)**	**513**	516	**41**
29	**Total**	**29,742**	27,555	**2,379**

(1) The Company's Pillar 1 capital requirement for market risk is set to zero, therefore no figures are disclosed.

The Company's revised IRB mortgage models remain subject to approval. Until the models are approved by the PRA, a temporary model adjustment continues to be made to ensure the model outcomes are consistent with the revised IRB regulations. In the year, a one-off £3.0 billion increase in the temporary adjustment was applied to these models, following regulatory feedback as part of the model approval process. This uplift increased the Company's temporary adjustment to £3.9 billion. Over time, Nationwide intends to align modelling approaches across the Nationwide Group, which includes the Company's IRB portfolios.

2.4 UK INS1 – Insurance participations and UK INS2 – Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio

The Company has no own funds held in insurance firms or reinsurance firms, therefore UK INS1 has not been presented. The Company does not qualify as a financial conglomerate, therefore UK INS2 has not been presented.

2.5 UK OVC – ICAAP information

Capital Management

Nationwide undertakes an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) annually, or more frequently should the need arise. The ICAAP is an internal assessment of Pillar 2A and Pillar 2B capital requirements, with the Pillar 2A assessment considering firm-specific risks and risks not included or adequately captured in Pillar 1. The Pillar 2B element provides an assessment of the Group's stressed capital adequacy in the context of its business strategy, risk appetite, risk profile and capital plan throughout a five-year planning horizon. The outcome of the ICAAP is presented in the Group consolidated Internal Capital Assessment (ICA) document, which includes the Company. The ICA is presented to Group Assets and Liabilities (GALCO) and Board Risk Committee (BRC) for review, challenge, and approval ahead of submission to the PRA.

Annex VII: Disclosure of own funds

3.1 UK CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

The table below shows the composition of the Company's regulatory capital position as at 31 March 2026. The table follows the disclosure format required by the Own Funds (CRR) part of the PRA Rulebook, with only items applicable to the Company being shown.

UK CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds[1]

		a	b	c
		31 Mar 26 Group Amounts £m	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation[2]	31 Mar 25 Group Amounts £m
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	**2,328**	(d)	2,043
	of which: share capital	**1,293**	(d)	1,280
	of which: share premium	**1,035**	(d)	763
2	Retained earnings[3]	**2,823**	(g)	1,156
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)[4]	**(357)**	(f), (g)	1,558
UK-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend[5]	**109**	(g)	113
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**4,903**		4,870
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	**(10)**		(13)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	**–**		(103)
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)[6]	**(233)**	(a)	(259)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	**(60)**	(f)	(169)
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	**(77)**		(99)
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)[7]	**(275)**	(b)	(267)
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	**–**		(60)
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(655)**		(970)
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**4,248**		3,900
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	**698**		693
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	**698**	(e)	693
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**698**		693
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**698**		693
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**4,946**		4,593

UK CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds (cont.)[1]

		a	b	c
		31 Mar 26	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation[2]	31 Mar 25
		Group		Group
		Amounts £m		Amounts £m
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts[8]	**793**	(c)	754
50	Credit risk adjustments	**8**		–
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**801**		754
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**801**		754
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**5,747**		5,347
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**29,742**		27,555
	Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	**14.3**		14.2
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	**16.6**		16.7
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	**19.3**		19.4
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk	**11.0**		11.1
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	**2.5**		2.5
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	**2.0**		2.0
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)[9]	**7.8**		7.5
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	**205**		206
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	**78**		84
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	**122**		106

(1) Certain rows of this table have not been presented as they are not applicable in the UK.
(2) Shows cross reference to the balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation in Table UK CC2.
(3) Retained earnings, excluding amounts defined as other comprehensive income, as per IFRS9 accounting standards which are included in row 3. In addition, financial year profits are included in row UK-5a.
(4) Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves comprises the cash flow hedge reserve, FVOCI reserve, and other comprehensive income amounts such as IFRS5 impairments, actuarial gains or loss on defined benefit pension plans, and losses on redemption of AT1.
(5) The profits net of any foreseeable charges as defined in the UK CRR.
(6) Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability are deducted from CET1 capital, with the remainder risk weighted in accordance with the CRR.
(7) The defined-benefit pension asset is equal to retirement benefit assets on the balance sheet net of associated deferred tax liabilities.
(8) Subordinated loan debt is unsecured and ranks below the claims of all depositors and other ordinary creditors. Additional details of the subordinated notes are included in UK CCA, section 3.3**.**
(9) Represents the CET1 ratio after deducting Pillar 1 and 2A requirements.

Significant movements in capital and related deductions are described in section 2.1 above.

3.2 UK CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

The following table shows the Company’s consolidated accounting and regulatory balance sheets as at 31 March 2026, with references to show linkages to UK CC1.

UK CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements - 31 Mar 2026				
		a	b	c
£m		**Balance sheet as in published financial statements** **As at period end £m**	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation[1]** **As at period end £m**	**Reference[2]**
	Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements			
1	*Financial instruments*			
	At amortised cost			
2	Loans and advances to customers	**69,060**	**69,670**	
3	Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	**(185)**	**(185)**	
4	Cash and balances with central banks	**16,158**	**16,158**	
5	Due from other banks	**528**	**528**	
6	*At FVOCI*	**3,835**	**3,835**	
7	*At FVTPL:*			
8	Loans and advances to customers	**37**	**37**	
9	Derivatives	**13**	**13**	
10	Other	**2**	**2**	
11	Due from related entities	**614**	**19**	
12	Property, plant and equipment	**32**	**32**	
13	Accrued income and prepaid expenses	**83**	**83**	
14	Deferred tax	**406**	**414**	(a)
15	Current tax assets	**21**	**11**	
16	Defined benefit pension surplus	**366**	**366**	(b)
17	Other assets	**50**	**50**	
18	**Total assets**	**91,020**	**91,033**	

£m		a Balance sheet as in published financial statements As at period end £m	b Under regulatory scope of consolidation[1] As at period end £m	c Reference[2]
	Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements			
1	*Financial instruments*			
	At amortised cost			
2	Customer deposits	**72,711**	**72,711**	
3	Debt securities in issue	**3,749**	**3,749**	(c)
4	Due to other banks	**975**	**975**	
5	*At FVTPL:*			
6	Derivatives	**33**	**33**	
7	Due to related entities	**6,224**	**6,212**	
8	Deferred tax	**91**	**91**	
9	Provisions for liabilities and charges	**44**	**45**	
10	Accruals and deferred income	**165**	**166**	
11	Other liabilities	**1,446**	**1,450**	
12	**Total liabilities**	**85,438**	**85,432**	
	Shareholders' equity			
1	Share capital and share premium	**2,328**	**2,328**	(d)
2	Other equity instruments	**698**	**698**	(e)
3	Other reserves	**44**	**44**	(f)
4	Retained earnings	**2,512**	**2,531**	(g)
5	**Total shareholders' equity**	**5,582**	**5,601**	

(1) Balance sheet after accruing for foreseeable charges.

(2) The references identify regulatory balance sheet components that link to items disclosed in table CC1, prior to any application of regulatory adjustments.

3.3 UK CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds and eligible liabilities instruments

Main features of regulatory capital and eligible liabilities instruments for Clydesdale Bank PLC.

UK CCA: Main features of regulatory capital and eligible liabilities instruments for CB Solo-Consolidated Group - 31 Mar 2026

1	Issuer	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2a	Public or private placement	Private	Private	Private	Private	Private	Private
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English	English and Scottish	English and Scottish	English and Scottish	English and Scottish	English and Scottish
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Regulatory treatment						
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	CET1	AT1	AT1	AT1	Tier 2	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	CET1	AT1	AT1	AT1	Tier 2	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares	Additional Tier 1 Instruments	Additional Tier 1 Instruments	Additional Tier 1 Instruments	Tier 2 Instruments	Tier 2 Instruments
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (as of most recent reporting date)	GBP 1,292,924,463	GBP 9,973,702	GBP 168,409,773	GBP 519,778,000	GBP 501,125,572	GBP 291,366,120
8.5	Amount recognised in MREL (as of most recent reporting date)	GBP 1,292,924,463	GBP 9,973,702	GBP 168,409,773	GBP 519,778,000	GBP 501,125,572	GBP 291,366,120
9	Nominal amount of instrument	GBP 1,292,924,463	GBP 10,075,000	GBP 170,147,000	GBP 519,778,000	GBP 500,000,000	GBP 287,400,000
UK-9a	Issue price	100%	100%	100%	100.000%	100.000%	1.00
UK-9b	Redemption price	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1
10	Accounting classification	Shareholder's Equity	Shareholder's Equity	Shareholder's Equity	Shareholder's Equity	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	Various	17 June 2022	08 December 2023	11 June 2025	29 May 2025	02/07/2025
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29 May 2035	02 July 2035
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	n/a	Optional Call Date = Any date from (and including) 17 June 2027 to (and including) 8 December 2027 Reg Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = Any date from (and including) 8 December 2028 to (and including) 8 June 2029 Reg Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100% Clean Up Call = Yes (at 75%)	Optional Call Date = 20 June 2030 Reg Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = 29 May 2030 Reg Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = 02 July 2030 Reg Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	n/a	Any date from (and including) the date falling 6 months prior to 8 December on each fifth anniversary thereafter	Any date from (and including) the date falling 6 months prior to 8 June on each fifth anniversary thereafter	Each fifth anniversary thereafter	n/a	n/a

UK CCA: Main features of regulatory capital and eligible liabilities instruments for CB Solo-Consolidated Group - 31 Mar 2026 (cont.)

	Coupons / dividends						
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	n/a	Fixed	Fixed	Floating	Floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	n/a	8.25% per annum until 8 December 2027. Resets to a fixed rate equal to the 5-year Benchmark Gilt Rate +635.7bps, if not called	11.00% per annum until 8 June 2029. Resets to a fixed rate equal to the 5-year Benchmark Gilt Rate +699.3bps, if not called	Compounded Daily SONIA + 399 bps per annum until called	Compounded Daily SONIA + 214 bps per annum until maturity	Compounded Daily SONIA + 200 bps per annum until maturity
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	n/a	No	No	No	No	No
UK-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory
UK-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	n/a	No	No	No	No	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	n/a	n/a
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Convertible (Statutory/bail-in only)	Convertible (Statutory/bail-in only)	Convertible (Statutory/bail-in only)	Convertible (Statutory/bail-in only)	Convertible (Statutory/bail-in only)
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	n/a	Statutory conversion or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority, at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met	Statutory conversion or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority, at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met	Statutory conversion or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority, at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met	Statutory write-down or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met	Statutory write-down or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met
25	If convertible, fully or partially	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	If convertible, conversion rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Write-down features	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Statutory/bail-in only)	Yes (Statutory/bail-in only)

UK CCA: Main features of regulatory capital and eligible liabilities instruments for CB Solo-Consolidated Group - 31 Mar 2026 (cont.)							
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	n/a	Contractual, if Nationwide Building Society’s consolidated fully loaded CET1 ratio or Clydesdale Bank PLC's Solo-Group consolidated fully loaded CET 1 ratio falls below 7% Statutory conversion or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority, at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met	Contractual, if Nationwide Building Society’s consolidated fully loaded CET1 ratio or Clydesdale Bank PLC's Solo-Group consolidated fully loaded CET 1 ratio falls below 7% Statutory conversion or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority, at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met	Contractual, if Clydesdale Bank PLC's Solo-Group consolidated fully loaded CET 1 ratio falls below 7% Statutory conversion or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority, at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met	Statutory write-down or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met	Statutory write-down or bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority at point of non-viability/ when resolution conditions met
32	If write-down, full or partial	n/a	Always Fully	Always Fully	Always Fully	n/a	n/a
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	n/a	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	n/a	n/a
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual
UK-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Main features of eligible liabilities only instruments for Clydesdale Bank PLC.

UK CCA: Main features of eligible liabilities only instruments for CB Solo-Consolidated Group - 31 Mar 2026								
1	Issuer	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Clydesdale Bank PLC
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2a	Public or private placement	Private	Private	Private	Private	Private	Private	Private
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English	English	English	English	English	English	English
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Regulatory treatment							
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (as of most recent reporting date)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.5	Amount recognised in MREL (as of most recent reporting date)	GBP 306,255,037	GBP 754,050,266	GBP 601,581,102	GBP 383,513,770	GBP 641,288,340	GBP 432,618,620	GBP 401,008,658
9	Nominal amount of instrument	GBP 300,000,000	GBP 750,000,000	GBP 600,000,000	GBP 382,100,000	GBP 640,200,000	GBP 429,100,000	GBP 400,000,000
UK-9a	Issue price	100%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100%
UK-9b	Redemption price	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10	Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	23 August 2023	06 February 2025	29 May 2025	02 July 2025	02 July 2025	02 July 2025	21 August 2025
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	23 August 2029	06 February 2029	29 May 2029	03 September 2027	18 March 2028	29 October 2028	21 August 2029
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Optional Call Date = 23 August 2028 Reg Call = No Loss Absorption Disq Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Clean Up Call = Yes (at 80%) Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = 06 February 2028 Reg Call = No Loss Absorption Disq Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = 29 May 2028 Reg Call = No Loss Absorption Disq Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = 03 September 2026 Reg Call = No Loss Absorption Disq Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = 18 March 2027 Reg Call = No Loss Absorption Disq Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = 29 October 2027 Reg Call = No Loss Absorption Disq Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%	Optional Call Date = 21 August 2028 Reg Call = No Loss Absorption Disq Call = Yes Tax Call = Yes Redemption Price = 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Coupons / dividends							
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating

UK CCA: Main features of eligible liabilities only instruments for CB Solo-Consolidated Group - 31 Mar 2025 (cont.)

18	Coupon rate and any related index	7.625% per annum until 23 August 2028. Resets to a fixed rate equal to the 1-year Benchmark Gilt Rate + 305bps, if not called	Compounded Daily SONIA + 101 bps per annum until maturity	Compounded Daily SONIA + 132 bps per annum until maturity	Compounded Daily SONIA + 105 bps per annum until maturity	Compounded Daily SONIA + 105 bps per annum until maturity	Compounded Daily SONIA + 119 bps per annum until maturity	Compounded Daily SONIA + 104 bps per annum until maturity
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
UK-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
UK-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority
25	If convertible, fully or partially	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	If convertible, conversion rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Write-down features	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority	Contractual and Statutory bail-in by the UK Resolution Authority
32	If write-down, full or partial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual
UK-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred	Senior Non-Preferred
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior Preferred	Senior Preferred	Senior Preferred	Senior Preferred	Senior Preferred	Senior Preferred	Senior Preferred
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Annex IX: Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers

4.1 UK CCyB1 – Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

UK CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer - 31 Mar 2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		**Relevant credit exposures – Market risk**				**Own fund requirements**						
£m	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	**Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book**	**Total exposure value**	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	**Risk-weighted exposure amounts**	**Own fund requirements weights (%)**	**Counter-cyclical buffer rate (%)**
010 **Breakdown by country:**													
United Kingdom	8,188	68,102	–	–	–	76,290	2,081	–	–	2,081	26,008	100	2
020 **Total**	**8,188**	**68,102**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**76,290**	**2,081**	**–**	**–**	**2,081**	**26,008**	**100**	**2**

4.2 UK CCyB2 – Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

UK CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

		a
£m		**31 Mar 26**
1	Total risk exposure amount	**29,742**
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate (%)	**2**
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement (£m)	**595**

Annex XI: Disclosure of the Leverage Ratio

5.1 UK LR1 – LRSum – Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

The table below shows a reconciliation between the total assets under IFRS standards and the leverage ratio exposure measure of Clydesdale Bank PLC. The leverage metrics are calculated in line with the Leverage ratio (CRR) part of the PRA Rulebook.

UK LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures			
		a	b
£m		**31 Mar 26**	31 Mar 25
1	**Total assets as per published financial statements**	**91,033**	89,709
4	(Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks)	**(14,482)**	(9,116)
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	**330**	372
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	**283**	299
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	**2,900**	3,175
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced tier 1 capital (leverage)	**(10)**	(13)
12	Other adjustments	**(1,262)**	(1,306)
13	**Total exposure measure**	**78,792**	83,120

5.2 UK LR2 – LRCom – Leverage ratio common disclosure

UK LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		a	b
		Leverage ratio exposures	
£m		**31 Mar 26**	31 Mar 25
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	**90,914**	89,466
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	**(511)**	(126)
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage))	**(654)**	(970)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**89,749**	88,370
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	**24**	73
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	**318**	319
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**342**	392
	Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	**283**	299
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**283**	299
	Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	**19,921**	19,103
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	**(17,021)**	(15,928)
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**2,900**	3,175
	Capital and total exposure measure		
23	**Tier 1 capital (leverage)**	**4,946**	4,593
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	**93,274**	92,236
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	**(14,482)**	(9,116)
UK-24b	**Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks**	**78,792**	83,120

UK LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure (cont.)			
		a	b
		Leverage ratio exposures	
£m		**31 Mar 26**	31 Mar 25
	Leverage ratio		
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	**6.3**	5.5
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	**6.3**	5.5
UK-25b	Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%)	**6.3**	5.5
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	**5.3**	5.0
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	**3.25**	3.25
	Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - leverage ratio buffers		
27	Leverage ratio buffer (%)	**0.7**	0.7
UK-27a	Of which: G-SII or O-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (%)	**0.0**	0.0
UK-27b	Of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	**0.7**	0.7
	Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - disclosure of mean values		
UK-31	Average total exposure measure including claims on central banks	**93,142**	92,034
UK-32	Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	**79,749**	83,135
UK-33	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks	**5.3**	4.8
UK-34	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks	**6.1**	5.3

5.3 UK LR3 – LRSpl – Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

UK LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)			
		a	b
		Leverage ratio exposures	
£m		**31 Mar 26**	31 Mar 25
UK-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**90,403**	89,341
UK-2	Trading book exposures	**–**	–
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	**90,403**	89,341
UK-4	Covered bonds	**778**	911
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	**18,847**	15,449
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	**386**	407
UK-7	Institutions	**290**	731
UK-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	**57,673**	58,940
UK-9	Retail exposures	**6,080**	5,985
UK-10	Corporates	**5,464**	5,475
UK-11	Exposures in default	**651**	860
UK-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	**234**	583

5.4 UK LRA – Disclosure of LR qualitative information

(a) The processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage

Given the Company's balance sheet reflects a high concentration of residential mortgage lending, it is considered that the risk of material unexpected movements in the leverage exposure measure is limited, due to the relative stability of mortgage balances.

Regular stress testing and forecasting are undertaken, which assess the sensitivity of the leverage ratio to stress conditions relative to risk-based capital metrics, and form part of the risk appetite framework. Management calibrates the Company's risk appetite to ensure that leverage resources are sufficient to manage through normal and stressed economic conditions. See page 8 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2026 for more information on the Company's risk management framework and approach to risk appetite.

(b) The factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio

The leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks increased to 6.3% (31 March 2025: 5.5%). Tier 1 capital increased by £353m in the period to 31 March 2026 (see UK LR2 row 2). Capital generated from profit was utilised to fund distributions of £77m in the form of AT1 coupons. £285m of downstream capital from Nationwide absorbed the capital impact of accounting and regulatory alignment adjustments during the year. Following the acquisition by Nationwide, actions were taken to simplify the Group's capital structure. As part of this, external AT1 was redeemed and replaced by internal AT1 with Nationwide, resulting in a net increase in the AT1 value of £5m.

Leverage exposure decreased by £4.3bn during the period (see UK LR2 row UK-24b), primarily driven by a reduction in liquid assets of £2.4bn, loans and advances of £1.4bn and other assets of £0.3bn.

Annex XIII: Disclosure of liquidity requirements

The Company's primary liquidity risk exposure throughout the year arose through the redemption of retail deposits, where customers have the ability to withdraw funds with limited or no notice. Exposure also arose from the refinancing of customer and wholesale funding at maturity and the requirement to fund new and existing committed lending obligations including mortgage pipeline and credit card facilities. The following disclosure outlines how liquidity risk was managed for the period ended 31 March 2026. Following the Part VII transfer on 2 April 2026, customer assets and liabilities moved to Nationwide. Going forward, the Company will no longer take customer deposits but will continue to issue Scottish banknotes, which will be funded primarily through banknotes in circulation. Liquidity and funding exposures will be limited, predominantly arising from timing gaps in the note issuance process.

6.1 UK LIQA– Liquidity risk management

(a) Strategies and processes in the management of liquidity risk

The Company managed liquidity and funding risks within a comprehensive Group Risk Management Framework (GRMF), which included the funding and liquidity risk policy, risk appetite limit setting and monitoring, internal and external stress testing, and robust governance controls.

The funding and liquidity risk policy ensures the efficient management of the funding and liquidity requirements to:

- meet current and future payment obligations as they fall due and maintain adequate liquidity buffers to withstand severe but plausible market-wide and idiosyncratic-specific stresses; and
- ensure assets will be funded through stable and sustainable sources. Funding sources must be diversified to minimise dependence on specific sources or markets; to meet strategic plan objectives, at an acceptable cost.

(b) Structure and organisation of the liquidity risk management function

The Company's Board is responsible for setting liquidity and funding risk appetite and GALCO is responsible for managing the Company's liquidity and funding risk profile within this defined risk appetite. Liquidity and funding risk is managed and reported by segregated teams within the Treasury function. The Group operates a Three Lines of Defence model to provide challenge, oversight, and assurance of the management of liquidity by Treasury. All three lines of defence ensure appropriate reporting and escalation is undertaken of risks, controls and issues, including emerging risks.

(c) A description of the degree of centralisation of liquidity management and interaction between the Company's units

During the period, the Virgin Money sub-group continued to manage liquidity risk on an independent basis, including meeting all regulatory requirements. The Virgin Money sub-group had a simple, vertical structure, comprising its holding company, Virgin Money UK PLC, and main operating subsidiary Clydesdale Bank PLC. Liquidity and funding within the Company, with the exception of the secured funding vehicles and their assets, was fully fungible and all material subsidiaries were 100% owned by the Company, were based in the UK and operated in Sterling. There were no impediments (legal or otherwise) to the transferability of liquidity and funding between sub-group entities as and when required. The vast majority of the Company's funding and liquidity resided within the main operating entity, Clydesdale Bank PLC.

(d) Scope and nature of liquidity risk reporting and measurement systems

Internal liquidity reporting is monitored across Treasury and Risk. Key liquidity metrics are produced regularly by Treasury in line with the Board approved ILAAP and therefore meets the Board's liquidity monitoring requirements.

(e) Policies for hedging and mitigating liquidity risk; and the strategies and processes for monitoring the effectiveness

The internal assessment of liquidity risk adequacy ensures the Company will hold sufficient liquid assets to meet 100% of net cash flows over 30 calendar days under all the Company's standard internal and regulatory liquidity stress scenarios.

In addition, during the period the Company maintained access to sufficient liquidity resources, including liquid assets, assets approved for pre-positioning in Bank of England Sterling Monetary Framework (SMF) and other contingent sources of funding. Compliance with this risk appetite was reported daily to senior management and the PRA as detailed above, with further detailed oversight performed by GALCO on a monthly basis. The Company's Risk Appetite is significantly above the regulatory requirement which ensures the Company will always hold sufficient liquidity.

The Company maintained a liquid asset buffer comprised of cash balances held at the Bank of England, Gilts, securities issued by Supranationals, Sovereigns and Agencies and Covered Bonds. Internal risk limits are set in respect of the liquid asset buffer to ensure the buffer is high-quality and appropriately diversified, while the ability to monetise classes of assets within the buffer is regularly tested. Following the transfer under Part VII, the Company only holds liquidity as reserves at the Bank of England or physical cash.

(f) An outline of the Company's contingency funding plans

The Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) is encompassed within the Recovery Plan (RP). The LCP builds out the detail of a liquidity playbook to more clearly articulate the liquidity response and captures the following: Identification of a liquidity stress, intraday Early Warning Indicators (EWIs), management of a liquidity stress event, how the stress would be escalated, recovery options, communications plan, fire drill assessment and the interaction between the crisis plans: Deposit Outflow Response Plan, RP, Payments Management of a Liquidity Event and Resolution Event Plans. The LCP fire-drill is held on an annual basis to ensure it remains robust. The RP describes potential recovery actions that could be utilized in a more extreme and/or prolonged stress.

(g) An explanation of how stress testing is used

Stress testing is a key component of the Company's approach to liquidity and funding risk.

As part of the ILAAP a range of internally developed stress scenarios were modelled, in addition to the LCR, to assess the impact of idiosyncratic, market wide, and combined stress events over multiple-time horizons. Primary internal and regulatory stress tests were performed on a daily basis.

In addition, a reverse stress was run to model impacts which would drive the Company to the point of failure. As part of the RP longer term stress tests were run which considered the wider impact on the Company's financial position. Internal stress assumptions were reviewed regularly with changes approved by GALCO and approved annually by the Board through the ILAAP.

(h) Management body declaration on the adequacy of liquidity risk management arrangements, providing assurance that the systems in place are adequate per the Company's profile and strategy

The Board confirms the adequacy of liquidity risk management arrangements, including underlying systems and controls, annually through the ILAAP.

As part of the ILAAP, liquidity adequacy is assessed with reference to the Company's Overall Liquidity Adequacy Rule, which details the Company's liquidity requirements during a stress.

The results of internal (as defined in the Company's ILAAP) and regulatory stress tests demonstrate that through the high quality of the liquid asset portfolio, combined with the drawing capacity of assets approved for pre-positioning in the SMF (applicable to more severe stress tests only), the Company continues to be able to meet liabilities as they fall due under severe but plausible liquidity stresses. Overall, the current liquidity holdings of the Company are deemed to be sufficient and appropriate.

In addition, the Company's strong risk management approach, capturing detailed risk appetite settings, EWIs of stress situations, mature heightened awareness monitoring process when potential stress conditions have been identified and ongoing review of liquidity adequacy by management committees and Board, demonstrate a robust approach to liquidity risk management. The Company has well established liquidity risk systems with outputs for both internal and regulatory liquidity risk assessments subject to detailed scrutiny through robust review and control processes.

(i) A concise liquidity risk statement approved by the management body describing the overall liquidity risk profile associated with the business strategy

The Company actively manages its liquidity position to maintain an adequate quantity and quality of liquidity resources to meet its current and future financial obligations as they fall due, to ensure the Company has a robust approach to liquidity management, and to ensure that the Company has sufficient quantity of funding of an appropriate mix and tenor. During the period, this was monitored through daily calculation of key liquidity metrics and close monitoring of deposit EWIs. Board and management Risk Appetite limits were in place for key liquidity metrics with sufficient buffers required to maintain compliance with risk appetite.

In addition to the internal and regulatory liquidity metrics, a range of balance sheet metrics are monitored, including asset encumbrance, loan to deposit ratio, single name concentration, large business deposit concentration and quarterly refinancing profiles, to ensure the stability and term of the funding profile, refinancing and concentration risk management.

The Group measures the sustainability and stability of funding through the NSFR. The Group has sufficient stable funding to meet NSFR regulatory requirements and internal risk appetite.

6.2 UK LIQ1 – Quantitative information on LCR

The table below shows the breakdown of the Company's high-quality liquid assets, cash outflows and cash inflows, calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations over the 12 months preceding the reporting date, on an unweighted and weighted basis.

UK LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR									
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
£m		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
UK 1a	Quarter ending on (DD Month YYY)	**31 Mar 26**	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25	**31 Mar 26**	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25
UK 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	**12**	12	12	12	**12**	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**16,246**	15,614	14,998	14,457
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**59,932**	59,820	59,554	59,540	**3,665**	3,706	3,703	3,709
3	*Stable deposits*	**43,850**	42,647	42,130	42,088	**2,193**	2,132	2,107	2,104
4	*Less stable deposits*	**10,495**	11,514	11,764	11,703	**1,450**	1,552	1,572	1,575
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	**7,282**	7,096	7,003	6,896	**3,566**	3,468	3,424	3,329
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	**635**	610	605	601	**157**	151	150	149
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	**6,468**	6,349	6,268	6,257	**3,229**	3,179	3,144	3,142
8	*Unsecured debt*	**179**	138	130	38	**179**	138	130	38
9	Secured wholesale funding					**39**	39	–	42
10	Additional requirements	**4,696**	4,818	4,823	4,723	**1,899**	1,904	1,875	1,781
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	**1,556**	1,538	1,509	1,407	**1,556**	1,538	1,509	1,407
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	**–**	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	**3,140**	3,280	3,314	3,316	**343**	365	366	373
14	Other contractual funding obligations	**150**	126	127	105	**38**	14	14	1
15	Other contingent funding obligations	**16,806**	16,536	16,171	15,574	**1,105**	1,120	1,117	1,008
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					**10,312**	10,250	10,133	9,870

UK LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR (cont.)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
£m		**Total unweighted value (average)**				**Total weighted value (average)**			
	Quarter ending on (DD Month YYY)	**31 Mar 26**	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25	**31 Mar 26**	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25
CASH - INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	**–**	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	**543**	567	573	581	**400**	429	432	439
19	Other cash inflows	**–**	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**543**	567	574	581	**400**	429	433	439
UK-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	**543**	567	574	581	**400**	429	433	439
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
UK-21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					**16,246**	15,614	14,998	14,457
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					**9,912**	9,821	9,700	9,431
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO**					**164**	159	155	153

6.3 UK LIQB – Qualitative information on LCR

a) The main drivers of LCR results and the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation

The LCR is driven by the size and composition of the liquid asset buffer and net stressed outflows. During the period ended 31 March 2026, the Company's liquid asset buffer was very high quality with minimal haircuts applied. The primary source of outflows is the customer deposit book (items 2 and 5 in LIQ1, with item 5 primarily being business deposits with any wholesale term funding maturities also captured) for which outflows are calculated based on LCR rules according to liquidity requirements. Additional outflows include committed lending to customers and other lending facilities, credit rating downgrade requirements, and wholesale funding maturities. Outflows are offset by inflows such as attrition from the lending book.

(b) Changes in the LCR over time

The Company's Pillar 3 LCR disclosure (calculated as the simple average of month-end observations over the 12 months preceding the end of the reporting period) was 164% as at 31 March 2026, which is an increase from 159% as at 31 December 2025. The ratio continues to comfortably exceed both regulatory requirements and our more prudent internal risk appetite metrics, ensuring a substantial buffer in the event of any outflows.

(c) Concentration of funding sources

During the period ended 31 March 2026, the Company was primarily funded through retail deposits, in addition to capital and a diversified wholesale funding book. A series of metrics were used by the Company to measure risk exposures, including funding ratios, limits on concentration and funding tenors/maturity risk. These included both Board Risk Appetite and Management Risk Appetite limits. As at the reporting date, these metrics include the regulatory NSFR, Loan-to-Deposit Ratio, quarterly wholesale, retail and combined refinancing, single name concentration, and large business deposit concentration. The Loan-to-Deposit ratio risk appetite measure ensured the Company's balance sheet was funded by an appropriate level of customer deposits, while the additional measures further segregate the appetite for concentration of customer deposits according to tenor and individual counterparty exposure. In addition, the Company's funding and liquidity policy states that all funding must be diversified by source, maturity profile, type of instruments and currency to minimise dependence on specific sources, customers, or markets, and that access to wholesale markets must be maintained, tested and accessed regularly.

(d) Composition of the Company's liquidity buffer

At the reporting date, the Company's liquidity buffer is largely comprised of Level 1 assets, which includes cash at the BoE, UK Government securities (Gilts) and listed securities (e.g. bonds issued by supranationals and AAA-rated covered bonds). The Company also holds a smaller portion of Level 2 assets. The quantity and quality of the Company's liquid asset portfolio remains at a prudent level above regulatory requirements, with precise levels informed by the Board's view of liquidity risk appetite and calibrated through a series of internal stress tests across a range of time horizons and stress conditions.

(e) Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

The Company actively manages its derivative exposures and potential collateral calls with derivative outflows under stress captured within the Historical Look Back Approach, which considers the impact of market movements on derivative exposures. Potential collateral calls under a 3-notch credit rating downgrade, including the impacts on derivative initial margin requirements, are also captured. These exposures are captured under item 11 of LIQ1.

(f) Currency mismatch in the LCR

The LCR is calculated and reported in GBP as no other currencies are significant in accordance with the PRA Rulebook. The Company's policy is for all currency liabilities to be swapped to GBP on a matched tenor basis, thereby removing cross currency liquidity risk. Non-GBP liabilities principally relate to wholesale funding issuance in Euros for which there are deep and liquid cross currency and foreign exchange swap markets. The swaps are matched to the issuance by volume, tenor and repricing rate, thereby ensuring that the net funding cost is linked to GBP rates. A similar approach is used to manage operational currency flows and to fund currency bank account positions. The use of derivative financial instruments manages foreign currency risk within approved limits.

(g) Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that are relevant for the liquidity profile

No other items identified.

6.4 UK LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio

UK LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio - 31 Mar 2026

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				**Weighted value**
		No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to < 1yr**	**≥ 1yr**	
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	**5,586**	**117**	**–**	**793**	**6,378**
2	*Own funds*	**5,586**	**117**	**–**	**793**	**6,378**
3	*Other capital instruments*		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
4	Retail deposits		**58,051**	**1,617**	**450**	**56,500**
5	*Stable deposits*		**45,926**	**1,063**	**290**	**44,930**
6	*Less stable deposits*		**12,125**	**553**	**160**	**11,571**
7	Wholesale funding:		**12,254**	**2,063**	**8,488**	**13,217**
8	*Operational deposits*		**660**	**–**	**–**	**330**
9	*Other wholesale funding*		**11,593**	**2,063**	**8,488**	**12,886**
10	Interdependent liabilities		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
11	Other liabilities:	**13**	**59**	**–**	**2,124**	**2,124**
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	**13**				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		**59**	**–**	**2,124**	**2,124**
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**78,219**
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					**686**
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
17	Performing loans and securities:		**7,868**	**1,475**	**61,385**	**49,428**
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut*		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		**352**	**5**	**624**	**662**

UK LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (cont.) - 31 Mar 2026						
		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				**Weighted value**
		No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to < 1yr**	**≥ 1yr**	
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:*		**6,805**	**754**	**7,635**	**10,234**
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		**20**	**20**	**380**	**294**
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*		**711**	**716**	**53,125**	**38,532**
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		**656**	**671**	**52,316**	**37,792**
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
25	Interdependent assets		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
26	Other assets:	**–**	**2,169**	**27**	**1,344**	**3,443**
27	*Physical traded commodities*				**–**	**–**
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		**116**	**–**	**–**	**99**
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		**29**	**–**	**–**	**29**
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		**84**	**–**	**–**	**4**
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		**1,940**	**27**	**1,344**	**3,311**
32	Off-balance sheet items		**19,912**	**–**	**–**	**1,003**
33	**Total RSF**					**54,560**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**143**

Annex XV: Disclosure of credit risk quality

7.1 UK CRB – Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

(a) The scope and definitions of 'past-due' and 'impaired' exposures used for accounting purposes

Both the accounting and regulatory definitions of default are aligned with default being triggered at 90 days past due, with the exception of heritage Virgin Money mortgage models, which apply a 180 days past due regulatory default trigger under existing approved permissions. The definition of default will be aligned to 90 days past due for heritage Virgin Money subject to regulatory approval and implementation alongside the mortgage Hybrid models. In the interim a Post Model Adjustment is applied.

(b) The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired

All assets more than 90 days past due are treated as impaired, with the exception of the heritage Virgin Money mortgage models under IRB, as described in (a) above.

(c) Methods used for determining general and specific credit risk adjustments

The Company applies the International Financial Reporting Standard 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) to calculate expected credit losses. The methods used to assess asset quality and measure credit losses are discussed on page 10 to 13 of the Company's Annual Report and Accounts 2026, with detailed supporting analysis set out on pages 14 to 26. All expected credit losses are classed as specific credit risk adjustments and are allocated against individual exposures. The Company does not recognise any general credit risk adjustments.

(d) Definition of a restructured exposure when different from the definition of forborne exposure defined in Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 680/2014

The Company's definition of restructured aligns with Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 680/2014. Any forbearance concession resulting in a material forgiveness or postponement of principal, interest or fees >1% of the net present value of cash flows between the existing and new arrangements, the concession is considered to result in a Diminished Financial Obligation and in Default status. The PRA approval of the revised IRB models that reflect this regulatory change has not yet been secured and is a pre-requisite for the implementation of this change. In the interim a Post Model Adjustment is applied.

7.2 UK CR1 – Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

UK CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions - 31 Mar 2026[1]

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**						**Accumulated partial write-off**	**Collateral and financial guarantees**	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
£m			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	**497**	**497**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
010	Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
020	*Central banks*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
030	*General governments*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
040	*Credit institutions*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
050	*Other financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
060	*Non-financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
070	*Of which SMEs*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
080	*Households*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
090	Debt securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
100	*Central banks*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
110	*General governments*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
120	*Credit institutions*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
130	*Other financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
140	*Non-financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
160	*Central banks*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
170	*General governments*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
180	*Credit institutions*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
190	*Other financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
200	*Non-financial corporations* [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
210	*Households*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
220	**Total**	**497**	**497**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(1) On 2 April 2026, the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities were transferred into Nationwide, under Part VII. At 31 March 2026, the assets and liabilities that form part of the transferred business were classified as a disposal group held for distribution to its owner and are outside the scope of this disclosure. Following the successful completion of the Part VII transfer, the Bank will solely focus on the issuance of Scottish banknotes which, under the Bank of England's (BoE's) "Scottish and Northern Ireland Banknote Rules 2017", must be matched by backing assets held with the BoE. Assets relating to this activity are reported in this disclosure.

7.3 UK CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

On 2 April 2026, the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities were transferred into Nationwide, under Part VII. At 31 March 2026, the assets and liabilities that form part of the transferred business were classified as a disposal group held for distribution to its owner and are outside the scope of this disclosure.

7.4 UK CR2 – Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

Disclosures may be omitted if not regarded as material as per Article 432 of the Disclosure section within the PRA Rulebook. As non-performing loans and advances comprise less than 5% total loans and advances, it is deemed that UK CR2 is not a material disclosure and therefore has not been presented.

7.5 UK CR2a – Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries

Disclosure is out of scope, as the Company's non-performing loan (NPL) ratio is <5%.

7.6 UK CQ1 – Credit quality of forborne exposures

On 2 April 2026, the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities were transferred into Nationwide, under Part VII. At 31 March 2026, the assets and liabilities that form part of the transferred business were classified as a disposal group held for distribution to its owner and are outside the scope of this disclosure. Following the successful completion of the Part VII transfer, the Bank will solely focus on the issuance of Scottish banknotes which, under the Bank of England's (BoE's) "Scottish and Northern Ireland Banknote Rules 2017", must be matched by backing assets held with the BoE. There are no assets relating to this activity that qualify as forborne exposures.

7.7 UK CQ2 – Quality of forbearance

Disclosure is out of scope, as the Company's NPL ratio is <5%.

7.8 UK CQ3 – Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

UK CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days - 31 Mar 2026[1]

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
£m			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	**497**	**497**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
010	Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
020	*Central banks*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
030	*General governments*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
040	*Credit institutions*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
050	*Other financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
060	*Non-financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
070	*Of which SMEs*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
080	*Households*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
090	Debt securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
100	*Central banks*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
110	*General governments*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
120	*Credit institutions*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
130	*Other financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
140	*Non-financial corporations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	–			–								–
160	*Central banks*	–			–								–
170	*General governments*	–			–								–
180	*Credit institutions*	–			–								–
190	*Other financial corporations*	–			–								–
200	*Non-financial corporations*	–			–								–
210	*Households*	–			–								–
220	**Total**	**497**	**497**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(1) On 2 April 2026, the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities were transferred into Nationwide, under Part VII. At 31 March 2026, the assets and liabilities that form part of the transferred business were classified as a disposal group held for distribution to its owner and are outside the scope of this disclosure. Following the successful completion of the Part VII transfer, the Bank will solely focus on the issuance of Scottish banknotes which, under the Bank of England's (BoE's) "Scottish and Northern Ireland Banknote Rules 2017", must be matched by backing assets held with the BoE. Assets relating to this activity are reported in this disclosure.

7.9 UK CQ4 – Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

Disclosure is not applicable under Pillar 3 instructions, as the Company's non-domestic exposures are <10% of the total (domestic and non-domestic) exposures.

7.10 UK CQ5 – Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

On 2 April 2026, the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities were transferred into Nationwide, under Part VII. At 31 March 2026, the assets and liabilities that form part of the transferred business were classified as a disposal group held for distribution to its owner and are outside the scope of this disclosure.
Following the successful completion of the Part VII transfer, the Bank will solely focus on the issuance of Scottish banknotes which, under the Bank of England's (BoE's) "Scottish and Northern Ireland Banknote Rules 2017", must be matched by backing assets held with the BoE. There are no assets relating to this activity that qualify as loans and advances to non-financial corporations.

7.11 UK CQ6 – Collateral valuation – loans and advances

Disclosure is out of scope, as the Company's NPL ratio is <5%.

7.12 UK CQ7 – Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes; and UK CQ8 – Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown

Disclosures not applicable, as the Company does not take possession of collateral that would result in recognition of an asset on its balance sheet.

Annex XVII: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

8.1 UK CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques

The Company uses credit risk mitigation techniques to reduce the potential loss in the event that a customer (borrower or counterparty) becomes unable to meet its obligations. This may include the taking of financial or physical security, the assignment of receivables or the use of credit derivatives, guarantees, credit insurance, set-off or netting.

(a) Core policies and processes for on- and off-balance sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which the Company makes use of balance sheet netting (Article 453 (a) CRR)

The use of credit risk mitigation in the calculation of regulatory capital requirements

Credit risk mitigation that meets prescribed regulatory criteria may be used to improve risk parameters or lower risk weights. Collateral that meets these criteria is described as 'eligible' and is discussed in further detail in sections b) and c) below. Where possible the Company utilises balance sheet netting, otherwise where regulatory capital is calculated under IRB, the Company generally takes into account the existence of eligible collateral by adjusting LGDs. Where the Company calculates capital under standardised methodologies, collateral is taken into account using the financial collateral comprehensive method. Eligible guarantees are generally taken into account by using the risk weight of the protection provider. For slotting portfolios, credit risk mitigation is taken into account as part of the classification of exposures by slotting grade.

Netting arrangements: for set-off of on-balance sheet exposures, that have appropriate legal opinion as to their effectiveness and enforceability in the overall borrowing arrangements of legal group structures. This set off mitigates the credit risk of such arrangements.

Master netting agreements: The Company requires International Swaps and Derivatives Association master netting agreements, as well as Credit Support Annexes, where relevant, to be in place where derivative financial instruments (including interest rate and FX products) are entered into. Derivative exchange or clearing counterparty agreements exist where contracts are settled via an exchange or clearing house.

Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis.

Further information about balance sheet netting, including an indication of the extent and importance of its use by the Company is provided on page 78 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2026.

(b) Core features of policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management (Article 453 (b) CRR)

The requirement for collateral and the type taken is considered at origination based on the type of transaction, risk profile of the borrower and collateral availability. In the first instance, the Company assesses the borrower's affordability of the loan obligation as the primary repayment source rather than the realisation of any collateral. Where taken, collateral may include physical or financial collateral, the assignment of receivables and guarantees from third parties. The suitability of collateral is monitored throughout the term of the customer relationship.

Policies are maintained by the Company which describe acceptable types of collateral, the type and frequency of valuation and / or monitoring of suitability and the methods by which the Company obtains a valid and effective charge over the asset. The main types of collateral taken by the Company are residential and commercial property, physical collateral, e.g. vehicles, short term receivables, cash and guarantees.

Property securing residential mortgage lending requires valuations to be undertaken by a member of the Company's independent Panel of Surveyors covered by professional indemnity insurance and be registered under the RICS Valuer Registration Scheme, or where eligible, by a modelled property valuation provided by the Company's chosen Automated Valuation Model supplier. Residential property values are updated quarterly using an approved house price index.

Commercial property collateral is subject to an independent, professional valuation from an approved panel valuer when taken, and thereafter, subject to periodic review in accordance with policy requirements.

The Company also provides asset-backed lending in the form of asset and invoice finance. Lending by way of asset finance is supported by preferred asset types and repayment profile structures, with finance provided against an invoice provided by the supplier.

Invoice finance is provided against eligible receivables of our customers with a percentage-based prepayment made by the Company. Credit limits are established for eligible receivables and activities are subject to periodic audit checks.

A suite of standard documentation is used where collateral is taken which has been subject to legal opinion on its validity and enforceability. In circumstances where non-standard documentation is required, the Company will instruct an approved legal firm to prepare the documentation.

(c) The main types of collateral taken to mitigate credit risk (Article 453 (c) CRR)

The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty and collateral available.

Collateral held as security includes:

Residential mortgages: Residential property (including buy-to-lets) is the Company's main source of collateral on residential mortgage lending and means of mitigating loss in the event of default risk inherent in its residential mortgage portfolios.

Commercial property: Commercial property is the Company's main source of collateral on business lending and means of mitigating loss in the event of default. For the majority of commercial loans where collateral is held, the collateral comprises first legal charges over freehold or long leasehold property (including formal Companies House registration where appropriate).

Non-property related collateral: In addition to residential and commercial property-based security, the Company also takes other forms of collateral when lending. This can involve obtaining security against the underlying loan through the use of cash collateral and/or netting agreements, both of which reduce the original exposure by the amount of collateral held. It can also include specific or interlocking guarantees, and loan agreements which include affirmative and negative covenants.

The Company also provides asset-backed lending in the form of asset and invoice finance. Security for these exposures is held in the form of direct recourse to the underlying asset financed.

Collateral is not generally held for loans to financial institutions.

(d) For guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection, the main types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness used for the purposes of reducing capital requirements, excluding those used as part of synthetic securitisation structures (Article 453 (d) CRR)

Third party guarantees may be taken from corporates or individuals as a risk mitigation strategy. Regulatory capital relief is available for guarantees held from sovereigns, central Banks (including UK Government supported loan schemes) and certain financial institutions.

(e) Information about market or credit risk concentrations (Article 453 (e) CRR)

Credit risk concentration, including within underlying collateral taken, is managed by counterparty, product, geographical region and industry sector. Single name exposure limits exist to control exposures to a single counterparty. Concentrations are also considered through the Risk Appetite process, focusing particularly on the external environment, outlook and comparison against market benchmarks, as well as considering layered risks where customers may have more than one higher risk characteristic.

The diversification of the portfolio across regions, sectors and geographies provides an inherent level of risk mitigation to concentrations in credit risk within underlying collateral.

See pages 10 to 11 of the Credit risk section of the Risk report in the Company's Annual Report and Accounts 2026 for further information on credit risk mitigation techniques.

8.2 UK CR3 – Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

UK CR3 shows the use of credit risk mitigation techniques, exposure amounts are broken down after, where applicable, on- or off-balance sheet netting. Exposures secured represent the carrying amount of the exposure, irrespective of the level of collateralisation. Exposures unsecured represents the carrying amount of exposures with no security or collateral attached.

UK CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques - 31 Mar 2026[1]

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unsecured carrying amount	**Secured carrying amount**			
				Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	
£m						Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	**497**	–	–	–	–
2	Debt securities	–	–	–	–	
3	**Total**	**497**	–	–	–	–
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	–	–	–	–	–
5	*Of which defaulted*	–	–			

(1) On 2 April 2026, the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities were transferred into Nationwide, under Part VII. At 31 March 2026, the assets and liabilities that form part of the transferred business were classified as a disposal group held for distribution to its owner and are outside the scope of this disclosure. Following the successful completion of the Part VII transfer, the Bank will solely focus on the issuance of Scottish banknotes which, under the Bank of England's (BoE's) "Scottish and Northern Ireland Banknote Rules 2017", must be matched by backing assets held with the BoE. Assets relating to this activity are reported in this disclosure.

Annex XIX: Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach

9.1 UK CR4 – Standardised approach: Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

The table below shows a breakdown of exposures under the standardised approach pre- and post-application of credit conversion factors (CCF) and CRM. For retail exposures secured by mortgages, the protection effect of mortgage collateral is intrinsically part of the definition of the original exposure class.

UK CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects - 31 Mar 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density[1]	
£m	Exposure classes	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
1	Central governments or central banks	17,825	1	18,472	5	513	2.8
2	Regional government or local authorities	124	281	11	57	14	20.6
3	Public sector entities	261	34	6	5	2	18.2
4	Multilateral development banks	1,023	–	1,023	–	–	–
6	Institutions	290	8	290	2	58	19.9
7	Corporates	538	216	447	77	499	95.2
8	Retail	6,080	13,939	6,080	18	4,573	75.0
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	286	227	286	113	131	32.8
10	Exposures in default	337	29	100	–	125	125.0
12	Covered bonds	778	–	778	–	78	10.0
15	Equity	1	–	1	–	1	100.0
16	Other items	258	–	258	–	192	74.4
17	**TOTAL**	27,801	14,735	27,752	277	6,186	22.1

(1) RWA density calculation has been performed on unrounded figures.

Annex XXI: Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk

10.1 UK CR7 – IRB approach – effect on the RWAs of credit derivative used as CRM techniques

The Company does not use credit derivatives to mitigate credit risk; therefore this template has not been disclosed.

10.2 UK CR7-A – IRB approach: Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques – AIRB

UK CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques - A-IRB - 31 Mar 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
A-IRB		**Total exposures**	**Credit risk Mitigation techniques**											**Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs**	
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)									**Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)**		RWEA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWEA with substitution effects
£m			Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Receivables (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%)	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%)	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%)	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%)	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%)	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%)		
4	Retail	**57,868**	**–**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,032**	**12,032**
4.2	*Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs*	**57,868**	**–**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,032**	**12,032**
5	**Total**	**57,868**	**–**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,032**	**12,032**

10.3 UK CR7-A – IRB approach: Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques – FIRB

UK CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques - F-IRB - 31 Mar 2026

F-IRB		Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)			
£m			Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Receivables (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%)	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%)	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%)	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%)	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%)	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%)	RWEA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class	RWEA with substitution effects
3	Corporates	9,374	0.6	47.7	37.5	2.6	7.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,659	7,659
3.1	*Of which Corporates – SMEs*	4,501	0.8	64.3	55.2	3.6	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,535	2,535
3.3	*Of which Corporates – Other*	4,873	0.4	32.4	21.1	1.7	9.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,124	5,124
5	**Total**	**9,374**	**0.6**	**47.7**	**37.5**	**2.6**	**7.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**7,659**	**7,659**

10.4 UK CR8 – RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

The table below summarises movements of RWAs for credit risk exposures under the IRB approach.

UK CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

£m		a **Risk weighted exposure amount**
1	**Risk weighted exposure amount at 31 December 2025**	**20,581**
2	Asset size (+/-)	**(146)**
3	Asset quality (+/-)	**80**
4	Model updates[1] (+/-)	**(134)**
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)	**–**
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	**–**
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	**–**
8	Other (+/-)	**–**
9	**Risk weighted exposure amount at 31 March 2026**	**20,381**

(1) Model updates include the mortgage quarterly PD calibrations.

RWAs decreased £0.2bn to £20.4bn, partially due to the impact of refreshed Management Adjustments (MA) in relation to Hybrid models, netted off against the impact from the quarterly PD re-calibrations, alongside refreshes of the Business F-IRB & Specialised Lending Models, shown in Model updates. General Mortgages and Business portfolio movements are captured across both asset size and asset quality.

Annex XXIII: Disclosure of specialised lending

11.1 UK CR10.2 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach – Specialised lending: Income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate (Slotting approach)

UK CR10 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach - Specialist lending: IPRE - 31 Mar 2026							
Template UK CR10.2		a	b	c	d	e	f
£m		Specialised lending : Income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate (Slotting approach)					
Regulatory categories	**Remaining maturity**	**On-balance sheet exposure**	**Off-balance sheet exposure**	**Risk weight**	**Exposure value**	**Risk weighted exposure amount**	**Expected loss amount**
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	–	–	50%	–	–	–
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	–	–	70%	–	–	–
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	428	71	70%	483	299	2
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	343	4	90%	346	271	3
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	16	1	115%	16	69	2
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	12	–	115%	12	38	1
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	1	–	250%	1	4	–
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1	–	250%	1	9	–
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	2	–	-	2	–	1
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	–	–	-	–	–	–
Total	**Less than 2.5 years**	447	72		502	372	5
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	356	4		359	318	4

11.2 UK CR10.1 – Specialised lending: Project finance (Slotting approach)

Not applicable, as the Company does not have any related exposures.

11.3 UK CR10.3 – Specialised lending: Object finance (Slotting approach)

Not applicable, as the Company does not have any related exposures.

11.4 UK CR10.4 – Specialised lending: Commodities finance (Slotting approach)

Not applicable, as the Company does not have any related exposures.

11.5 UK CR10.5 – Equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach

Not applicable, as the Company does not have any related exposures.

Annex XXV: Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk

12.1 UK CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM

Not applicable, as there is no IMM for CCR exposures.

Annex XXIX: Disclosure of use of standardised approach and internal model for market risk

13.1 UK MR2-B – RWA flow statements of market risk exposure under the IMA

Not applicable, as the Company does not have an internal model approach for market risk.

Annex XXXIII: Disclosure of remuneration policy

14.1 UK REMA – Remuneration policy

This section contains disclosures which are required in accordance with UK regulatory requirements set out in Annex XXXIV (and quantitative disclosure as set out in Annex XXXIII) of the PRA Rulebook, as well as the Disclosure Part of Article 450 UK Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). This section should therefore be read in conjunction with the Nationwide Annual Report and Accounts 2026 and the Nationwide Pillar 3 disclosure Annex XXXIII - Remuneration (UK REMA – Remuneration for all colleagues), which can be found at https://www.nationwide.co.uk/about-us/governance-reports-and-results/results-and-accounts/.

The qualitative disclosure requirements for this section, which is applicable to all entities within the Nationwide Group, is set out in the Nationwide Pillar 3 disclosure Annex XXXIII.

For the period 1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025, performance and remuneration matters for the Company were overseen by the VMUK PLC Remuneration Committee (VMUK RemCo) with additional oversight of key decisions from the Nationwide Group Remuneration Committee (Nationwide RemCo). This approach aligned with agreed principles post-acquisition and ensured that the remuneration policies, procedures and practices were applied appropriately for all entities within the broader Nationwide Group. During the period, the VMUK RemCo met formally three times with a focus on implementing the remuneration arrangements for Material Risk Takers (MRTs) and oversight of remuneration matters for VMUK and the Company, whilst having regard for remuneration policies, procedures and practices of the broader Nationwide Group.

From 1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026, performance and remuneration matters for the Company were overseen entirely by the Nationwide RemCo. The Nationwide RemCo is responsible for determining on behalf of the Nationwide Group Board the remuneration strategy and the specific remuneration packages for the Group Chairman, Nationwide's Executive Directors, Executive Directors of the Society or of the VM subgroup, and other members of Nationwide's Group Executive Committee, as well as any other employees of Nationwide who are deemed to fall within scope of the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook and SYSC 19D of the FCA Handbook (together, the 'UK Remuneration Code').

The Nationwide RemCo also provides oversight and advice to the Nationwide Board on the appropriateness and relevance of the remuneration policy and pay practices for the workforce across the Nationwide Group, with a specific focus on the risks posed, including, but not limited to, conduct risk. The implementation of the remuneration policy is subject to an internal independent annual review.

The Nationwide RemCo met seven times during the financial year, including four meetings in the period 1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026.

Details of the Nationwide RemCo's composition and activities during the year ending 31 March 2026 can be found in the Report of the Directors on Remuneration set out in the Nationwide Annual Report and Accounts 2026, and the Committee's full Terms of Reference are available at nationwide.co.uk.

Remuneration of Material Risk Takers (MRTs) – Clydesdale Bank PLC

The quantitative disclosure in the tables below are made in accordance with the regulatory requirements in relation to colleagues who have been identified as MRTs for the Company and are remunerated directly by the Company. This also includes individuals who primarily perform their role for the Company but may also carry out an MRT role for Nationwide.

Full details of remuneration paid to MRTs in our Pillar 3 reporting for CB PLC, and other entities within Nationwide at a consolidated level can be found in the Nationwide Pillar 3 disclosure.

Information on whether the Company benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 94(3) CRD in accordance with point (k) of Article 450(1) CRR

The Company applies the derogation laid down in Article 94(3)(b) of CRD where an individual's annual variable remuneration (a) does not exceed £44,000 and (b) does not represent more than one third of the individual's total annual remuneration. Where this derogation does not apply, the Company implements the approach set out in section (f) in relation to the application of deferral, payment in instruments and retention policy.

Details of the Company staff in relation to which this derogation was applied in respect of the reporting period are set out below[1] :

Number of staff benefiting from the derogation laid down in Article 94(3)	Total Fixed Remuneration	Total Variable Remuneration
69	£10,359,876	£3,126,802

(1) Disclosure excludes secondments, Nationwide employees and VMUK Non-Executive Directors.

14.2 UK REM1 – Remuneration awarded for the financial year

UK REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year - 31 Mar 2026[1]

			a	b	c	d
£m			**MB Supervisory function[2]**	**MB Management function[3]**	**Other senior management[3]**	**Other identified staff**
1	**Fixed remuneration**	Number of identified staff	**2**	–	–	**124**
2		Total fixed remuneration	**0.4**	–	–	**22.1**
3		Of which: cash-based	**0.4**	–	–	**22.1**
UK-4a		Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–
5		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	–	–	–	–
UK-5x		Of which: other instruments	–	–	–	–
7		Of which: other forms	–	–	–	–
9	**Variable remuneration**	Number of identified staff	–	–	–	**124**
10		Total variable remuneration	–	–	–	**8.1**
11		Of which: cash-based	–	–	–	**5.6**
12		Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
UK-13a		Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–
UK-14a		Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
UK-13b		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	–	–	–	**2.5**
UK-14b		Of which: deferred	–	–	–	**2.1**
UK-14x		Of which: other instruments	–	–	–	–
UK-14y		Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
15		Of which: other forms	–	–	–	–
16		Of which: deferred	–	–	–	–
17	**Total remuneration (2 + 10)**		**0.4**	–	–	**30.2**

(1) For the purposes of this disclosure, only individuals remunerated directly by the Company are disclosed. Full details of remuneration paid to all MRTs within the Group can be found within the Nationwide Pillar 3 report at a consolidated level.
(2) Non-Executive Directors performing their role as members of the Nationwide Supervisory Board are classified as MB Supervisory function in this disclosure. Other Company Non-Executive Directors have been classified as Other Identified Staff.
(3) To avoid individual data being identifiable, the remuneration of two individuals who perform management function or senior management roles for the Company, but are also members of the Nationwide Executive Committee, has been included within Other identified staff for the purposes of this disclosure. Full details of remuneration paid to all MRTs within the Nationwide Group can be found within the Nationwide Pillar 3 report.

14.3 UK REM2 – Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile

UK REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile - 31 Mar 2026		a	b	c	d
£m		**MB Supervisory function**	**MB Management function**	**Other senior management**	**Other identified staff**
	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards				
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff	–	–	–	–
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount	–	–	–	–
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	–	–	–	–
	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff	–	–	–	–
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount	–	–	–	–
	Severance payments awarded during the financial year				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff	–	–	–	**15**
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	–	–	–	**1.0**
8	Of which paid during the financial year	–	–	–	**1.0**
9	Of which deferred	–	–	–	–
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	–	–	–	**1.0**
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	–	–	–	**0.4**

14.4 UK REM3 – Deferred remuneration

UK REM3 - Deferred remuneration - 31 Mar 2026		a	b	c	d	e	f	UK - g	UK - h
£m	Deferred and retained remuneration	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods[1]	Of which due to vest in the financial year[2]	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)[3]	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year[4]	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods[4]
1	**MB Supervisory function**	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
2	Cash-based	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	**MB Management function**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Cash-based	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	**Other senior management**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Cash-based	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	**Other identified staff**	**16.0**	**0.6**	**15.4**	–	–	–	**0.6**	–
20	Cash-based	**4.7**	**0.2**	**4.5**	–	–	–	**0.2**	–
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	**2.2**	**0.4**	**1.8**	–	–	–	**0.4**	–
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	**9.1**	–	**9.1**	–	–	–	–	–
23	Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	**Total amount**	**16.0**	**0.6**	**15.4**	–	–	–	**0.6**	–

(1) This is the total value of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods as at 1 April 2025, prior to any changes of value due to ex-post adjustment or changes to the prices of instruments.
(2) This is the value that was due to be paid out in the financial year ending 31 March 2026, prior to any changes of value of deferred remuneration due to ex-post adjustment or changes to the prices of instruments.
(3) This reflects the change in value of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.
(4) For the purposes of this table amounts shown in column G are amounts paid out in the financial year post any retention period.

14.5 UK REM4 – Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

UK REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year		
		a
		31 Mar 2026
	EUR	Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR
1	*1,000,000 to below 1,500,000*	**1**
2	*1,500,000 to below 2,000,000*	**–**
3	*2,000,000 to below 2,500,000*	**1**
4	*2,500,000 to below 3,000,000*	**–**
5	*3,000,000 to below 3,500,000*	**–**
6	*3,500,000 to below 4,000,000*	**–**
7	*4,000,000 to below 4,500,000*	**–**
8	*4,500,000 to below 5,000,000*	**–**
9	*5,000,000 to below 6,000,000*	**–**
10	*6,000,000 to below 7,000,000*	**–**
11	*7,000,000 to below 8,000,000*	**–**

14.6 UK REM5 – Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

UK REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) - 31 Mar 2026											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
		Management body remuneration			Business areas						
£m		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	Total
1	**Total number of identified staff**										**126**
2	Of which: members of the MB	**2**	**–**	**2**							
3	Of which: other senior management				**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	
4	Of which: other identified staff				**–**	**39**	**–**	**26**	**59**	**–**	
5	**Total remuneration of identified staff**	**0.4**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**	**10.9**	**–**	**8.8**	**10.5**	**–**	
6	Of which: variable remuneration	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3.2**	**–**	**2.2**	**2.6**	**–**	
7	Of which: fixed remuneration	**0.4**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**	**7.7**	**–**	**6.6**	**7.9**	**–**	

Additional information

Officers and professional advisers

<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>	
Board Chairman	Kevin Parry (1)
Senior Independent Non-Executive Director	Tracey Graham (2)
Independent Non-Executive Directors	Guy Bainbridge (3) Alan Keir (4) Debbie Klein (5) Sally Orton (6) Tamara Rajah Gillian Riley (7) Phil Rivett (8) Mike Rogers (9)
<u>Executive Directors</u>	Debbie Crosbie Muir Mathieson Chris Rhodes
<u>Group Company Secretary</u>	Jason Wright

(1) Chair of the Nomination and Governance Committee.
(2) Chair of the Remuneration Committee and member of the Risk Committee and Nomination and Governance Committee.
(3) Member of the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee.
(4) Chair of the Risk Committee and member of the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Governance Committee.
(5) Member of the Remuneration Committee.
(6) Member of the Audit Committee.
(7) Member of the Risk Committee and the Remuneration Committee.
(8) Chair of the Audit Committee and member of the Risk Committee and the Nomination and Governance Committee.
(9) Deputy Chair and member of the Nomination and Governance Committee (appointed 1 April 2026).