

Registration number: 10760312

Naga Funding Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2023



Naga Funding Limited

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Naga Funding Limited

Company Information

Directors

Mark Filer
LDC Securitisation Director No.1 Ltd
LDC Securitisation Director No.2 Ltd

Company secretary and registered office

Law Debenture Corporate Services Limited
8th Floor
100 Bishopsgate
London
EC2N 4AG

Company number

10760312
(England and Wales)

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
4 Brindley Pl
Birmingham
B1 2HZ

Bankers

Barclays Bank
Citigroup Centre
Level 11
1 Churchill Place
London
E14 5HP

Naga Funding Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2023

Introduction

The Board of Directors (the "Board") present their Strategic Report of Naga Funding Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities and business review

The Company was incorporated as a special purpose vehicle on 9 April 2017 to act as a warehousing vehicle for residential mortgages and as a procurer of financing for this activity. Its principal activity is to acquire mortgage loans secured on residential properties located in England and Wales. Loans are acquired from UK Mortgage Lending Limited (formerly Optimum Credit Limited) ("UKMLL" - the Originator), recognised as the Company's controlling party in accordance with IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements. UKMLL is also the Seller of mortgage loans acquired by the Company.

The beneficial ownership of the underlying loans and advances to customers sold to the Company by the Originator fail the derecognition criteria in IFRS 9 - Financial instruments, because all the risks and rewards of ownership are still retained by UKML. This is because, UKML acquired the Class C Notes from the Company and, also retains the right to receive any residual interest from the mortgages. Consequently, these loans remain on the Statement of Financial Position of the Seller. IFRS 9 therefore requires the Seller to recognise a Deemed loan financial liability on its Statement of Financial Position, and the resulting Deemed loan financial asset is held on the purchasing company's Statement of Financial Position.

The Directors do not anticipate any changes to the present level of activity, or the nature of, the Company's business in the foreseeable future. The loss incurred in the current period is primarily due to the change in the fair value of the financial derivative.

Results

The Statement of Comprehensive Income of the Company is set out on page 13 and shows a loss of £13,611,930 for the period (2022: profit of £4,439,166). The Company is reporting a net liability position of £6,000,799 (2022: net asset of £7,611,132).

Key performance indicators ("KPI")

The Mortgage Loans (being the primary assets of the Company are accounted for as a Deemed loan) are secured by second charge over residential properties in England and Wales. As such, credit risk is monitored and managed on a regular basis through preparation and review of monthly investor reports which are reviewed in detail by senior management. Key performance indicators at the Statement of Financial Position date are:

Naga Funding Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

		2023	2022
Payment Arrears	No. of loans >1-month payment in arrears	34	26
Loan to Value (LTV)	Weighted Average	67.87%	68.00%
Contractual Interest Rate	Weighted Average	5.75%	4.48%
Average Loan Size	£ GBP	179,385	177,778

The Directors have not identified any other KPIs to disclose.

Payment arrears are calculated as the values of arrears divided by the contractual monthly payment. Average contractual interest rate has increased year on year due to the Bank of England base rate increases. The LTV is indexed using the Land Registry House Price Index ("HPI") close to year end.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are a number of internal and external risks and uncertainties that could have a material impact on the Company's performance and could cause actual results to differ materially from previous or expected results. The Company is also exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk. The principal nature of such risks is summarised below and quantified in note 15 to the financial statements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk reflects the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments when they fall due.

Mortgage Loans are financed principally by the issuance of Loan notes through special purpose vehicles (SPV's). The financing policy substantially mitigates the Company's liquidity risk by matching the maturity profile of the assets being funded. In addition, the Company is able to defer the payment of interest on non-class A Loan notes (B, C, D, E and L) should there be insufficient available revenue funds. The liability faced by the Company reduces each month since the Loan notes are subject to mandatory redemption at each interest payment date ("IPD") in an amount equal to the principal received or recovered in respect of the mortgage loans underlying the Deemed loan.

Credit risk

Credit risk reflects the risk that the counterparties (underlying mortgage borrowers or other transaction parties) will not meet their obligations as they fall due. The primary financial asset of the Company is Deemed loan asset with beneficial interest in underlying mortgage portfolio.

Credit risk on the Deemed loan asset is partly mitigated by the Originator applying a strict underwriting criterion which is set out in transaction documents and partly mitigated by the credit enhancement provided by the Originator including junior notes, and additional funding for accounts in default etc. The Company's approach to the management of credit risk and the systems in place to mitigate the risk are described in note 15.

Naga Funding Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exists where assets and liabilities have interest rates set under a different basis or which reset at different times. There is then the possibility that changes in interest rates will result in higher financing costs or reduced income from the Company's interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities. The Company minimises its exposures to interest rate risk by ensuring that the interest rate characteristics of its assets and liabilities are similar.

Interest rate risk arises on fixed rate mortgages as these assets are funded by variable mortgage backed Loan notes. Interest rate risk is managed through the use of interest rate swaps referred to note 15 of the financial statements.

Climate risk

Climate change creates financial risks that are far-reaching in breadth and scope through two primary channels: the physical effects of climate change and the impact of changes associated with the transition to a net zero emission economy.

The strategy in respect of climate risk is determined by the Company's controlling party and considers areas in which climate change could impact the business as well as uncertainty around the time horizon over which climate risks will materialise.

At present, the Directors do not consider climate risk to be material to the Company.

Future business development and strategy

The Directors do not anticipate any changes to the nature of the Company's business in the near future and will continue to finance mortgage loans acquired.

Naga Funding Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

Directors' statement of compliance with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2016

As an SPV the governance structure of the Company is such that the key policies have been predetermined at the time of issuance. The Directors have had regards to the matters set out in section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 as follows:

(a) The likely consequences of any decision in the long term

The transaction documents have been formulated to achieve the Company's purpose and business objectives, safeguard the assets and promote the success of the Company with a long term view and as disclosed in note 1 in accordance with relevant securitisation legislation the Company is only permitted to retain minimal profit;

(b) The interests of the Company's employees

The Company has no employees;

(c) The need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

The Company is a securitisation vehicle and fosters its relationships with suppliers and others via professional third parties who have been assigned operational roles with their roles strictly governed by the transaction documents and fee arrangements agreed in advance. The Company has no customers;

(d) The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment

As a securitisation vehicle the Company has no physical presence or operations and accordingly has minimal impact on the community and the environment;

(e) The desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Company maintains a reputation for high standards of business conduct via professional third parties who have been assigned operational roles. Fee arrangements have been agreed in advance and supplier invoices paid strictly in accordance with the transaction documents including a priority of payments, if applicable; and

(f) The need to act fairly as between members of the Company

The Company has a sole member with the issued shares all held on a discretionary trust basis for charitable purpose.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:


Mark Frier

Director

Date: 28 June 2024

**Emma White representing
L.D.C Securitisation Director No. 1 Limited as Director**

Naga Funding Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2023

The Directors present their report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 2023. For the Directors' disclosures in relation to future developments and financial risk management please see the Strategic Report on page 2 to 5.

The Company previously prepared financial statements in accordance with IFRS, for the year ending 31 December 2023, the Company has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Principal activity

The Company is a special purpose vehicle established to act as a warehousing vehicle for residential mortgages and as a procurer of financing for this activity. Its principal activity is to acquire mortgage loans secured on residential properties located in England and Wales from UK Mortgage Lending Limited (UKML the "Seller"). All activities of the business are performed in England and Wales.

The beneficial ownership of the underlying loans and advances to customers sold to the Company by the Originator fail the derecognition criteria in IFRS 9 - Financial instruments, because all the risks and rewards of ownership are still retained by UKML. This is because, UKML acquired the Class C Notes from the Company and, also retains the right to receive any residual interest from the mortgages. Consequently, these loans remain on the Statement of Financial Position of the Seller. IFRS 9 therefore requires the Seller to recognise a Deemed loan financial liability on its Statement of Financial Position, and the resulting Deemed loan financial asset is held on the purchasing company's Statement of Financial Position.

Review of business

The Company is a special purpose vehicle set up to acquire and fund a portfolio of residential mortgages loans in England and Wales. The mortgage loans in the portfolio are secured by freehold or leasehold properties. The properties are charged as security for the repayment of the respective mortgage loans. The Company purchases the mortgage loans from UK Mortgage Lending Limited ("UKML" - the "Seller"), a company being registered in England and Wales. Pepper (UK) Limited has been engaged to act as the Servicer of the portfolio.

Results for the period and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 13. The Company has a deficit on shareholders' funds of £6,000,799 as at 31 December 2023, mainly driven by the change in fair value of derivatives (2022: surplus £7,611,131). Total comprehensive loss for the financial year after tax was £(13,611,929) (2022: profit £4,439,166). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year under review (2022: £Nil).

Share Capital

There was 1 (2022: 1) allotted, called up and paid Ordinary share of £1 each in issuance at the end of the year.

Directors and Company shareholdings

The Directors, who held office during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Mark Filer

LDC Securitisation Director No.1 Ltd

Naga Funding Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

LDC Securitisation Director No.2 Ltd

The secretary who held office during the year was Law Debenture Corporate Services Limited.

The Company does not have any employees.

Directors' interest in contracts

None of the Directors held any beneficial interest in the ordinary share capital of the Company during the year, nor did they have any material contracts or arrangements with the Company.

Third party indemnities

Adequate qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the Directors were in place during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have assessed the likelihood the Company will be able to meet its debts as they fall due for the period of 12 months from signing of the financial statements (the "Going Concern Assessment"). The Going Concern Assessment included consideration of the uncertainty in the UK economy as a result of high interest rates and high inflation and their impact on the Company. The Directors have recognised the net liability position. Notwithstanding this, the Directors are confident that, with ongoing support from Pepper Global MidCo Limited, the business will have enough capital and liquidity to achieve business goals and be able to meet its debts as they fall due for the foreseeable future. The current facility agreement is due to expire within 12 months. If the facility is not renewed within the initial period, the agreement moves into the amortisation period, with no additional drawdowns allowed and loans repaid over the amortisation period.

The Company is obliged to redeem the Loan notes at their principal amount outstanding upon maturity of the Deemed loan. However, due to the nature of the Loan notes, the Company's ability to pay amounts due on the Loan notes is, in substance, limited to the application of the receipts from the Deemed loan under the terms of the priority of payments as set out in the terms and conditions of the Loan notes.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Company to continue operations until such a time as the amounts due from the Deemed loan has been fully realised. Ultimately due to the nature of the Loan notes, any shortfall in the proceeds of the Deemed loan will be a risk to the holders of the Loan notes. If the proceeds from the Deemed loan are insufficient to pay amounts due to the note holders of the Loan notes, such amounts will cease to be due and payable by the Company.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this director's report confirm that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Naga Funding Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

Reappointment of auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP will be deemed to be re-appointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days the latest date for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is the earlier.

Political donations

The Company did not make any political or charitable donations or incur any political expenditure during the year (2022: £nil).

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Please refer to page 5 of the Strategic Report for reference to Section 172(1) Statement.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that Directors:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

This report was approved by the board on and signed on its behalf.



~~Mark Tier~~
Director
Date: 28 June 2024

Emma White representing
L.D.C Securitisation Director No. 1 Limited as Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of Naga Funding Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Naga Funding Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 18.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- evaluating the company's going concern assessment and challenging the key judgements made by the directors, by comparing the judgements to obligations stipulated in the securitisation transaction documents;
- reviewing the investor reports to identify any breaches of rating and non-rating based triggers that could have an impact on the company's ability to continue as going concern;
- considering the limited recourse features of the senior class notes and the impact of this on the liquidity requirements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the going concern disclosures made in the financial statements.

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act 2006, relevant UK tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as credit risk and IT regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the valuation of the loan impairment provision on the deemed loan asset, and our procedures performed to address it are described below:

- involved our credit risk specialists to evaluate Management's methodology for adherence with the technical requirements of the accounting standard and we also tested the underlying data used in the model;
- assessed performance of the underlying mortgages against the level of available credit enhancement; and
- performed a stand back assessment and assessed Management's aggregated judgements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, internal audit and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with HMRC.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

Neil Reed

Neil Reed, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Birmingham, United Kingdom
28 June 2024

Naga Funding Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Interest receivable and similar income	4	20,659,017	13,200,612
Interest payable and similar expense	5	(21,602,113)	(11,477,833)
Net interest (expense)/income		(943,096)	1,722,779
Other operating expenses	6	(676,832)	(621,643)
Change in fair value of derivatives	9	(11,991,502)	3,338,410
(Loss)/profit before tax		(13,611,430)	4,439,546
Corporation tax expense	7	(500)	(380)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(13,611,930)	4,439,166
Other comprehensive income			
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(13,611,930)	4,439,166

All amounts relate to continuing activities. All recognised gains or losses in the current period are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The notes on pages 16 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Naga Funding Limited

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£ *Restated
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	13,913,752	6,330,950
Deemed loan receivable: amounts within one year	10	26,991,741	27,778,745
Deemed loan receivable: amounts after one year	10	174,100,560	496,319,101
Trade and other receivables	11	1,151,955	12,550
Derivative financial instruments: amounts within one year	9	1,417,016	5,429,274
Derivative financial instruments: amounts after one year	9	-	6,618,180
Total assets		217,575,024	542,488,800
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	1,280,001	142,042
Loan notes: amounts within one year	13	28,398,107	10,445,537
Loan notes: amounts after one year	13	190,992,531	524,290,089
Derivative financial instruments: amounts after one year	9	2,905,183	-
Total liabilities		223,575,822	534,877,668
Equity			
Called up Share capital	14	1	1
Retained (losses)/earnings		(6,000,799)	7,611,131
Total (Deficit)/equity		(6,000,798)	7,611,132
Total equity and liabilities		217,575,024	542,488,800

*See note 2.1 for details regarding the adoption of FRS 101.

The notes on pages 16 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 13 to 15 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 28 June 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
Emma White representing

L.D.C Securitisation Director No. 1 Limited as Director

Naga Funding Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2023	1	7,611,131	7,611,132
Loss for the year	-	(13,611,930)	(13,611,930)
At 31 December 2023	1	(6,000,799)	(6,000,798)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022	1	3,171,965	3,171,966
Profit for the year	-	4,439,166	4,439,166
At 31 December 2022	1	7,611,131	7,611,132

The notes on pages 16 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies

General information

Naga Funding Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on 9 April 2017 and is registered in England and Wales. It is a private entity limited by shares. The registered office is 8th Floor, 100 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AG. UK, registration number 10760312.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Reporting Standards as adopted by the UK ("Adopted IFRSs") but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The following principal accounting policies have been applied.

Presentation Change and Restatement of Comparatives

This year, due to transition from IFRS to FRS 101, the Company has adopted a revised format for presenting the Statement of Financial Position. This revised format aligns with the requirements set forth by UK Company Law. As a result, comparative balances for assets and liabilities have been restated to reflect the new presentation format. This restatement is solely for presentation purposes and does not impact the underlying financial statement balances or disclosures.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 reduced disclosure exemptions

Despite not having legal ownership, Pepper Global TopCo Limited has a right to variable returns from its involvement with the Company and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Company and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Company. Therefore, under IFRS 10 and for accounting purposes, the Company's ultimate parent and controlling party is Pepper Global TopCo Limited.

The consolidated financial statements of Pepper Money Group Limited are prepared in accordance with international Financial Reporting Standards and can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the registered office - 4 Capital Quarter, Tyndall Street, Cardiff, CF10 4BZ.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- FRS 101.8 (g): the requirements of paragraphs 10 (d), 10 (f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to produce a cash flow statement , a third Statement of Financial Position, to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs, and to disclose the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.
- FRS 101.8 (h): the requirements of IAS 7 Statements of Cash Flows to produce a cash flow statement.
- FRS 101.8 (i): the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to include a list of new IFRSs that have been issued but that have yet to be applied.
- FRS 101.8 (j): the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose key management personnel compensation information.
- FRS 101.8 (l): the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to disclose details of valuation techniques and assumptions used for assets held at fair value less cost to sell categorised as Level 2 and Level 3 in accordance with the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy (where equivalent disclosures are made in the Group's consolidated financial statements).

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have assessed the likelihood the Company will be able to meet its debts as they fall due for a period of 12 months from signing of the financial statements (the "Going Concern Assessment"). The Directors have recognised the net liability position. Notwithstanding this, the Directors are confident that, with ongoing support from Pepper Global MidCo Limited, the business will have enough capital and liquidity to achieve business goals and be able to meet its debts as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

The Company is obliged to redeem the Loan notes at their principal amount outstanding upon maturity of the Deemed loan. However, due to the nature of the Loan notes, the Company's ability to pay amounts due on the Loan notes is, in substance, limited to the application of the receipts from the Deemed loan under the terms of the priority of payments as set out in the terms and conditions of the Loan notes.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Company to continue operations until such a time as the amounts due from the Deemed loan has been fully realised. Ultimately due to the nature of the Loan notes, any shortfall in the proceeds of the Deemed loan will be a risk to the holders of the Loan notes. If the proceeds from the Deemed loan are insufficient to pay amounts due to the note holders of the Loan notes, such amounts will cease to be due and payable by the Company.

The Directors have considered a range of information relating to present and future conditions, including the current state of the statement of financial position, future projections of profitability, cash flows, capital resources and the longer-term strategy of the business. The cashflow forecasts prepared in support of the Going Concern Assessment included a base case scenario. The Directors also considered a reverse stress scenario, to identify events that could endanger the Company's going concern status.

The forecasts and projections show that the Company will be able to operate with adequate levels of both liquidity and capital in all stressed scenarios, and so the Directors believe that the Company has sufficient resources to continue its activities and meet its obligations for the period assessed.

The current facility agreement is due to expire within 12 months. If the facility is not renewed within the initial period, the agreement moves into the amortisation period, with no additional drawdowns allowed and loans repaid over the amortisation period.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.4 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit and loss using the effective interest method ("EIR") method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts and payments through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When estimating the expected interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial asset or liability, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all relevant transaction costs and fees paid or received that are integral to the contract. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability. The methodology applied is discussed in note 3.2.

Interest income and expense are measured at amortised cost. Income is recognised on an EIR basis, except in the case of any mortgage loan balance forming part of the deemed loan asset that is:

- purchased or originated as credit impaired, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset; and
- not originated credit impaired but has since become credit impaired (residing within stage 3 of the expected credit loss ("ECL") table - see note 11). Interest income is recognised by applying the EIR to the net loan balance (i.e. after deducting the ECL provision).

2.5 Financial instruments

a) Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Deemed loan is initially recognised when it is advanced to the Seller/Originator. Sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date at which the commitment to sell is made.

b) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from them has expired or where the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of new liability.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

d) Classification and measurement

The three classification categories for financial assets are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are those for which the business model objective is to hold and collect the contractual cash flows, and the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). These assets are initially measured at fair value (including directly attributable transaction costs and fees integral to the contract). Initial measurement of the asset is based on the business model test (to collect and hold) and the contractual cash flows test (SPPI). Subsequent measurement is based on the requirements of IFRS 9 for assets held at amortised cost.

Amortised cost financial assets are subsequently measured at the amount at which the financial instrument was measured at initial recognition, less principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance. Deemed loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost.

The IFRS 9 business models reflect how financial assets are managed in order to generate cashflows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. Past experience and future plans will be factors in determining the business model for a group of assets.

The payment of principal and interest is consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risk (including liquidity risk), costs and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. If the SPPI test is not passed, then the asset is measured at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

No assets are currently measured at FVTOCI. Financial assets recorded at FVTOCI are measured at their fair value, with all movements in fair value recognised through other comprehensive income on the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. The derivative financial instrument is measured at FVTPL.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

e) Impairment of financial assets

The only asset held by the Company that is at risk of material impairment is the Deemed loan asset due from UK Mortgage Lending Limited ("UKMLL"), the repayment of which is dependent upon the performance of the underlying mortgage loans, the Company has credit enhancements which reduces the credit risk (please refer to section 3.1 on page 29).

Mortgage loans are considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the agreement.

Credit enhancement is provided to the securitisation structure in a number of ways. The interest income on the mortgage loans is expected to exceed the interest payable on the Loan notes. This excess spread is available to make good any reductions in the principal balance of the mortgage loans as a result of defaults by customers. In addition, the risk of impairment is mitigated by the credit enhancement collateral within the Company securitisation structure (e.g. reserve fund and junior notes). The performance of the mortgage portfolio is continually assessed by UKMLL.

As a result of the available credit enhancement at 31 December 2023, impairment losses on the underlying mortgage portfolio will not result in an impairment loss on the Deemed loan as they do not exceed the credit enhancement. Therefore, no impairment provision was made as at 31 December 2023.

Below is the detailed accounting policy used in the assessment of the impairment of the underlying mortgage portfolio:

Under IFRS 9, expected credit losses ("ECL") is assessed on a forward-looking basis for debt instruments and financial assets and carried at amortised cost by a three stage approach. The ECL values are derived from statistical models and are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information. An external model from Standard's and Poor's is used to calculate the probability of default ("PD") while internally developed models are used to calculate the loss given default ("LGD"), exposure at default ("EAD") and ECL. In calculating the ECL provision, the mortgage book is treated as homogenous and the loan portfolios are not segmented.

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are PD, LGD and EAD. These three components are multiplied together to produce an ECL for each future month which is then discounted back to the reporting date using the effective interest rate and summed. This calculation is undertaken for several selected macro-economic scenarios and probability weighted to produce the final loss allowance/ ECL.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

e) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

- PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon and uses data points available from Standard & Poor's. The Company's PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated repayment rates. The impairment methodology that is applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") or the asset is a credit impaired asset.
- LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. The LGD models for secured assets consider forecasts of future collateral valuation considering forced sale discounts, time to realisation, and cost of realisation of collateral.
- EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date including repayments of principal and interest.

Stage classification

IFRS 9 calculations and related disclosures require loan assets to be divided into three stages. The three classes comprise:

Stage 1 - performing: Those assets where there has been no SICR since origination e.g. loans that are less than 30 days past due. Financial instruments are classified within stage 1 on initial recognition. A loss provision is required equal to the expected loss over the next 12 months.

Stage 2 - assets with SICR: Stage 2 is defined as when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, but the asset is not credit impaired. When determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers both qualitative and quantitative information. The Company utilises the 30-day rebuttable backstop and considers that significant increase in credit risk occurs when the borrower is more than 30 days past due on their contractual payments. The Company also considers other qualitative indicators such as past arrears, arrears above set threshold etc. This stage requires a loss provision equal to the expected loss over the expected lifetime of the asset.

Stage 3 - Credit impaired assets (or at default): The Company defines an asset to be credit impaired (or at default) and classifies it as stage 3 for ECL calculation, when the borrower is more than 90 days past due on contractual payments, where there is a loss on security of the loan balance, where there is actual or suspected customer fraud impacting recoverability or where there are legal or contractual issues preventing recoverability.

As of 31 December 2023, none of the assets are credit impaired on initial recognition.

Calculation of the ECL

This is calculated as the discounted multiple of PD, EAD and LGD, which are all based on historical analysis and forward-looking future economic assumptions.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

e) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Forward looking information

The calculation of loan loss provision incorporates the use of external and internal forward looking information comprising relevant economic data, macro-economic scenarios and key economic variables impacting credit risk. Economic data and forecasts published by the UK government bodies and the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee ("MPC") are used in the development of macroeconomic scenarios.

The Company has applied probability weightings to the forecast scenarios identified in its measurement of loan loss provision. Post model adjustments (management overlays) are applied for assets with a specific risk characteristic which is not captured within the models.

Write-offs: Loans are written off when the Company determines that, following exercise of the security over underlying assets, the borrower has insufficient assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a de-recognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities will result in a reversal of impairment loss.

f) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost at the effective interest rate. Derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss from inception and through to subsequent re-measurement.

g) Loan notes

The Loan notes are classified as financial liabilities and are initially recognised at fair value at the date of the issuance of the liability net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash in hand and deposits held with banks.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.7 Deemed loan asset

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

The Deemed loan asset held by the Company has a credit enhancement, equal to the amount of the issued junior notes, and as such impairment losses on the underlying assets will not result in an impairment loss on the Deemed loan asset as long as they do not exceed the credit enhancement. The definition of default and the significant increase in credit risk of the Deemed loan asset is based on the underlying mortgage loan definition of default and significant increase in credit risk as defined in the financial instruments note above.

2.8 Deferred purchase consideration

Under the terms of the mortgage sale agreement for the purchase of the mortgage loans, the Company has a liability to pay deferred consideration. Deferred consideration is accounted for on an accrual basis, being the best estimate of the liability due to the residual interest holders and calculated as the excess in cash flows at the end of the waterfall, after reserving the required amount of retained profit in accordance with the trust agreement.

The deferred consideration can be either an asset or liability depending on the cash proceeds or payments made by the company, in both cases the asset or liability is netted against the Deemed loan asset. The deferred consideration will ultimately be settled by payments of cash in accordance with the mortgage sale agreement and is distributable after all other obligations have been met.

2.9 Trade and other receivables

Other assets are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These are earned in the ordinary course of business and the simplified approach as allowable under IFRS 9 has been applied. As such, a lifetime ECL has been assessed for these assets. Due to the short-term nature and credit risk of the counterparties, the ECL has been assessed as immaterial and no provision is recognised.

2.10 Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to economically hedge the possible variance between the fixed and floating interest flows received from the underlying mortgage pool and the floating interest rate payable on the issued debt security notes. Derivative financial instruments with external counterparties are principally valued by discounted cash flow models using yield curves that are based on observable market data or are based on valuations obtained from counterparties.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.11 Trade and other payables

Other liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.12 Expenses

Expenses incurred have been recognised on an accrual's basis.

2.13 Corporate tax

The Company is a "Securitised Company" for the purposes of corporation tax. Tax is charged in accordance with the Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006/3296, Regulation 14. As a securitisation vehicle, the Company is only subject to current tax on the profits that it is required to retain per transaction documents (see note 8). This is different from the basis on which the accounting profit is reported in the financial statements.

All differences between the Company's accounting profits and taxable net cash flows are therefore treated as permanent differences as no timing differences with future tax consequences arise, no deferred tax is required to be recognised.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The provision amount is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

2.15 Functional/ Presentation currency and Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£), the primary, and trading, currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.16 Climate change

Climate change is a global challenge and an emerging risk to businesses, people and the environment. Therefore, in preparing the financial statements, the Company has considered the impact of climate-related risks on its financial position and performance, including the impact on expected credit losses and redemption profiles included in EIR. While the effects of climate change represent a source of estimation uncertainty, the Company does not consider there to be a material impact on its judgements and estimates from the physical or transition risks in the short to medium term.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of judgment, estimates and assumptions. Should different assumptions or estimates be applied, the resulting values may change, impacting the net assets and income of the Company. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The nature of significant estimates and judgements made are noted below.

3.1 Securitisation accounting

In a securitisation transaction, the securitised loan, which in this case is the Mortgage Loans, may be recognised in the financial statements of the Seller, which in this case is UKMLL or the securitisation entity, in this case the Company. This depends on whether the sale of the securitised assets from the Seller to the securitisation entity meets the derecognition criteria of IFRS 9. If the securitisation entity has the practical ability to sell the securitised assets in their entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without the imposition of additional restrictions on the transfer, the securitisation entity would control the loans and therefore would recognise on the Statement of Financial Position. In this case, the Company does not have the practical ability to sell the loans to an unrelated party.

As a result, the Company does not control the Mortgage Loans, hence the underlying loans remain on the Statement of Financial Position of the Seller. Instead of recognising the Mortgage Loans, the Company recognises a collateralised 'Deemed loan' to the Seller to represent the Company's acquisition of the beneficial interests in the Mortgage Loans.

4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest income and similar income	12,875,531	10,174,851
Deferred consideration due to deemed loan holders	7,655,986	2,946,990
Bank Interest	127,500	78,771
	<u>20,659,017</u>	<u>13,200,612</u>

Interest income includes interest and fees due on the Deemed loan.

5 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest payable and similar expense	21,602,113	11,477,833

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

6 Other operating expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Servicer fees	478,312	479,960
Trustee fees	6,480	2,880
Other expenses	192,040	138,803
	<u>676,832</u>	<u>621,643</u>

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts (including expenses and excluding VAT)	<u>31,150</u>	<u>32,750</u>

The Company has no employees and services required are contracted from third parties. The Directors received no remuneration from the Company in respect of qualifying services rendered during the period.

7 Corporation Tax

	2023	2022
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profit for the year 25% (2022: 19%)	<u>(500)</u>	<u>(380)</u>
Current tax on profit for the year	<u>(500)</u>	<u>(380)</u>
Factors affecting tax charge for the period		
The tax assessed for the period is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2022: 19%) as set out below:		
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(13,611,429)</u>	<u>5,718,754</u>
Cash retained profit taxed in accordance with SI 2006/3296	2,000	2,000
Current tax 25% (2022: 19%)	<u>(500)</u>	<u>(380)</u>
Total tax charge for the Year	<u>(500)</u>	<u>(380)</u>

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

7 Corporation Tax (continued)

For UK corporation tax purposes, the Company has been considered as a Securitisation Company under the 'Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3296)'. Therefore, the Company is not required to pay corporation tax on its accounting profit or loss. Instead, the Company is required to pay tax on its retained profits as specified in the documentation governing the transaction. Under the terms of the transaction, the Company is permitted to retain £2,000 per financial year. From 1 April 2023, the Corporation tax main rate for non-ring fenced profits will be increased to 25% applying to profits over £250,000. A small profits rate will also be introduced for Companies with profits of £50,000 or less so that they will continue to pay Corporation Tax at 19%. Companies with profits between £50,000 and £250,000 will pay tax at the main rate reduced by a marginal relief providing a gradual increase in the effective Corporation Tax rate.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	13,913,752	6,330,950

9 Derivative financial instrument

	2023	2022
	£	£
Derivative financial instrument: assets/(liabilities)		
Derivative financial instrument	(1,488,166)	12,047,454
Total derivatives	(1,488,166)	12,047,454
Current	1,417,017	5,429,274
Non-current	(2,905,183)	6,618,180
	(1,488,166)	12,047,454

During the year none of the interest rate swaps are designated for hedge accounting. During the year net realised gains or losses on interest rate swaps recorded in income statement of £2,705,542 (2022: £1,099,137).

This is a level 2 financial instrument. The notional amount of the swap at 31 December 2023 is £163,736,721 (2022: £524,499,141).

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

10 Deemed loan

	2023	2022
	£	£
Opening Balance	527,741,871	336,726,751
Deemed loan advanced to UKMLL during the period	46,089,063	819,335,568
Principal collections on Deemed loan advanced	(375,230,509)	(630,212,019)
Interest received	(14,396,003)	(8,283,281)
Accrued interest during the year	12,875,531	10,174,852
Movement in the year	(330,661,918)	191,015,120
Closing balance of Deemed loan asset	197,079,953	527,741,871
Credit enhancement provided by UKMLL: Deferred consideration	4,012,348	(3,644,025)
Net Deemed loan asset	201,092,301	524,097,846
Of which: receivable within 12 months	26,991,741	27,778,745
Of which: receivable after 12 months	174,100,560	496,319,101
Closing balance of Deemed loan asset	201,092,301	524,097,846

The underlying mortgage loans have been originated in England and Wales. The purchase of the mortgage loans has been funded by the issue of Loan notes. The credit enhancement consists of UKMLL ownership of the junior notes.

Analysis of credit risk of underlying mortgage loans

The principal credit risk to the Company is if borrowers are unable or unwilling to meet their interest and principal repayment obligations as they fall due. The Company mitigates this risk by only acquiring Mortgage Loans that satisfy specific underwriting and due diligence standards as outlined in the Jalapeno Funding Sale Agreement that the Company has with the Seller and other parties. Refer to note 15 for credit risk management policy.

11 Trade and other receivables

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade and other receivables	1,151,955	12,550

There has been no ECL provision during the year.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

12 Trade and other payables

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accrued Expenses	1,210,628	35,833
Other creditors	68,113	105,835
Income Tax Payable	1,260	374
	<u>1,280,001</u>	<u>142,042</u>

13 Loan notes

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's notes.

	2023	2022
	£	£
Opening balance	533,066,423	343,248,482
Issued Notes during the year	60,793,464	610,823,316
Redemptions and interest payments	<u>(377,244,998)</u>	<u>(421,005,375)</u>
Closing Notes balance	216,614,889	533,066,423
Adjusted for:		
Accrued interest	2,786,400	1,674,020
Unamortised deal costs	<u>(10,650)</u>	<u>(4,817)</u>
	<u>219,390,639</u>	<u>534,735,626</u>
	2023	2022
	£	£
Current	28,398,107	10,445,537
Non-current	<u>190,992,532</u>	<u>524,290,089</u>
	<u>219,390,639</u>	<u>534,735,626</u>

The Loan notes are limited recourse obligation of the Company and hence only payable to the extent of funds received from the Deemed loan. Payment of interest and principal on Class A Notes rank senior to those payments relating to the other Loan notes. Once the Deemed loan has fully matured, the principal balance is repaid in accordance with the class of the Loan note.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

13 Loan notes (continued)

A summary of the Notes is outlined in the table below:

Class of Notes issued	Opening balance	Drawdowns	Repayments	Closing balance
	2023	2023	2023	2023
	£	£	£	£
Class A	475,000,000	50,400,000	(339,320,000)	186,080,000
Class B	41,999,980	4,300,000	(29,968,980)	16,331,000
Class C	10,786,807	1,340,000	(7,556,018)	4,570,789
Class E	700,000	395,000	(400,000)	695,000
Class L	4,579,636	4,358,464	-	8,938,100
	<u>533,066,423</u>	<u>60,793,464</u>	<u>(377,244,998)</u>	<u>216,614,889</u>

Class of Notes issued	Opening balance	Drawdowns	Repayments	Closing balance
	2022	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£	£
Class A	308,168,000	545,249,900	(378,417,900)	475,000,000
Class B	26,812,000	48,211,780	(33,023,800)	41,999,980
Class C	7,894,502	12,095,000	(9,202,695)	10,786,807
Class E	150,000	687,000	(137,000)	700,000
Class L	223,980	4,579,636	(223,980)	4,579,636
	<u>343,248,482</u>	<u>610,823,316</u>	<u>(421,005,375)</u>	<u>533,066,423</u>

Interest

Interest on the Loan notes is payable monthly in arrears. The payment of interest on the Loan notes is dependent on the receipt of income from the underlying mortgage loans. The Loan notes are limited recourse obligations of the Company so that if the Company has insufficient funds to make payment in full of all amounts of interest available in respect of any class of Loan notes, after having paid for items according to the priority of payments, then that amount shall not be due and payable, and the Company will be entitled to defer payment until the following Interest Payment Date (IPD). To the extent that there are insufficient funds on the following IPD, the deferral of interest shall continue until the maturity date or any earlier date on which the Loan notes are redeemed.

Redemption

Redemption of the Loan notes will be made from the principal proceeds received from the underlying mortgage loans on the relevant payment date, in accordance to the seniority of the Loan notes and availability of funds.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

14 Called up share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Authorised, allotted, called up and paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

The Law Debenture Intermediary Corporation P.L.C. is the sole member of the Company. All shares were issued at par; 1 share was issued on incorporation.

15 Financial risk management

The Company's exposure to risks on its financial instruments and the management of such risks are largely determined from the inception of the securitisation transaction. The Company's activities and the role of each party to the transaction are clearly defined and documented. Cash flow modelling, including multiple stress scenarios, is carried out as part of the structuring of the transaction, and is required by the rating agencies to establish appropriate rating levels for the Loan notes. Following initial set up, the Directors monitor the Company's performance, reviewing reports on the performance of the Deemed loan. Such review is designed to ensure that the terms of the transaction documentation have been met, that no unforeseen risks have arisen and that the noteholders have been paid on a timely basis.

Financial risks (including Credit risk) of the Deemed loan asset is considered to be substantially the same as the risk related to mortgage loans and as such the Directors consider it appropriate to disclose the risks associated with the underlying mortgage loans.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss should the Company's counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company. The Company has mitigated the risk of financial loss by dealing only with creditworthy counterparties. The Company's main activities during the current period comprised the origination of mortgage loans. The Company's maximum exposures to credit risk were the amounts reported in the Statement of Financial Position. The principal external credit risk to the Company is that mortgage loan borrowers will not be able to meet their obligations as they fall due. The mortgage loans are secured on UK residential properties.

Maximum credit exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting dates was as follows:

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

	As at 31 Dec 23 £ Carrying Value	As at 31 Dec 23 £ Maximum Exposure	As at 31 Dec 22 £ Carrying Value	As at 31 Dec 22 £ Maximum Exposure
Deemed loan	201,092,301	201,092,301	524,097,846	524,097,846
Trade and other receivables	1,151,955	1,151,955	12,550	12,550
Cash and cash equivalents	13,913,752	13,913,752	6,330,950	6,330,950
Derivative financial instruments asset	-	-	12,047,454	12,047,454
	216,158,008	216,158,008	542,488,800	542,488,800

All cash and cash equivalents are held on accounts with Barclays Bank Plc which holds a long-term credit rating of A from Standard and Poors.

Credit quality of underlying mortgages

The Originator and Seller credit policy defines all types of property loans it will accept. Policy is principally dictated by the credit committee and include maximum loan terms, loan to value ("LTV") and single borrower limits. The Company's credit quality of the mortgage loans is controlled through the application of the Company's underwriting criteria which includes an assessment of the property, the borrowers' background and affordability measures.

Management assesses the ongoing credit quality of its mortgage loan portfolio based on days past due. Arrears management activities commence as soon an instalment becomes past due and are designed to take into consideration of individual circumstances. In the event of default, when all other options are exhausted with the borrower, the underlying property provides collateral for the loan.

The primary exit strategy for underlying mortgages is the sale of the underlying collateral, therefore management assess the credit quality of these mortgages based on the LTV.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

Analysis of loans by payment due status

The following table summarises the arrears position as at the year end in respect of underlying mortgage balances:

	2023		2022	
	Percentage of total %	Gross loans and advances £	Percentage of total %	Gross loans and advances £
Arrears				
Not past due	95.56%	186,859,669	98.97%	519,186,212
>0 <1 month in arrears	0.73%	1,428,560	0.41%	2,165,803
=>1 <2 month in arrears	0.65%	1,271,385	0.48%	2,493,758
=>2 <3 month in arrears	1.38%	2,693,796	0.11%	595,684
=>3 <6 month in arrears	0.60%	1,176,476	0.03%	181,009
=>6 month in arrears	1.08%	2,104,680	-	-
Total Gross Loans and advances	100.00%	195,534,566	100.00%	524,622,466

Collateral held as security for underlying mortgages

All the mortgage loans are secured by a first charge over residential property in England and Wales. The following table provides an analysis of underlying mortgages by LTV:

	2023		2022	
	Percentage of total %	Gross loans and advances £	Percentage of total %	Gross loans and advances £
Indexed Loan to value				
0% - 50%	17.7%	34,651,698	15.0%	78,889,846
50% - 60%	12.9%	25,231,666	12.3%	64,457,082
60% - 75%	24.2%	47,386,324	33.0%	173,281,152
75% +	45.2%	88,264,878	39.7%	207,995,386
Total Gross Loans and advances	100.0%	195,534,566	100.0%	524,623,466

The figures above comprise the gross underlying mortgage loans plus accrued interest and excludes the accrued effective interest rate, and the credit enhancement. The LTV calculation is based on the original value of the property indexed to the end of the year using HPI indexation. The loan figure in the calculation also includes any fees that were added to the value of the loan.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

Concentration of exposure

Credit concentration risk arises where any single exposure, or group of exposures based on common risk characteristics, has the potential to produce sufficiently large losses such that it threatens the Company's ability to maintain its core operations. Exposure to groups of loans that share the same characteristics is reduced through the underwriting process. The Company's management of concentration risk includes monitoring the following ratios:

	As at 31 Dec 23	As at 31 Dec 22
Maximum percentage of mortgage loan portfolio balance in Greater London and South East England	41%	39%
Percentage of mortgage loan balance with self-employed borrowers	43%	36%

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of being unable to fulfil current or future payment obligations in full on the due date.

The Company's assets are financed primarily by the issuance of the Loan notes. The financing policy substantially reduces the Company's liquidity risk by matching the payment profile of the Company's funding to the payment profile of the assets being funded.

Due to the limited recourse obligations of the Company in respect of the Loan notes, the Company is only obliged to make payments of interest and principal on the Loan notes to the extent that payments are received from the Deemed loan or from any security over the underlying loans being realised. In the event that the Company has insufficient funds available to pay interest and/or principal on the Loan notes the ultimate Note holders will incur a loss of interest and/or principal which would otherwise be due.

The following tables set out the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities by type.

	Carrying amount £	Gross cash flows £	Greater than 1 year but within		
			Within 1 year £	5 years £	After 5 years £
2023					
Loan Notes	219,390,639	285,549,239	41,240,724	146,465,211	97,843,304
Trade and other payables	1,280,001	1,280,001	1,280,001	-	-
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	220,670,640	286,829,240	42,520,725	146,465,211	97,843,304

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

2022	Carrying amount £	Gross cash flows £	Greater than 1 year but within		
			Within 1 year £	5 years £	After 5 years £
Loan notes	534,735,626	562,131,163	38,553,692	523,577,471	-
Trade and other payables	142,042	142,042	87,657	45,593	-
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	534,877,668	562,273,205	38,641,349	523,623,064	-

Interest rate risk exists where assets and liabilities have interest rates set under a different basis or which reset at different times. There is then possibility that changes in interest rates will result in higher financing costs or reduced income from the Company's interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities.

The Company minimises its exposures to interest rate risk by ensuring that the interest rate characteristics of its assets and liabilities are similar. The Company has a portfolio of fixed interest rate mortgage loans. Interest rate risk on fixed mortgages is managed on continuous basis through the use of interest rate swaps.

Fair value measurement

At the year end the Company has an interest rate swap contracts with a fair value of £628,438 (2022: £12,047,454) to hedge the risk of fixed interest rates on the Loan notes. The fair values of such interest rate cap contracts are calculated by discounting future cash flows using appropriate and observable market data. Financial instruments that are measured in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value are required to be put into a fair value measurement hierarchy based on fair value measurement as detailed below:

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

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The only financial instruments included in the Company's Statement of Financial Position that are measured at fair value are derivative transactions. As the fair value of such derivatives is calculated by discounting future cashflows using appropriate and observable market data, these fall within level 2 of the hierarchy, being an interest rate cap. The fair values together with the carrying amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position of the financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

	Carrying amount £	Quoted market price Level 1 £	Using observable inputs Level 2 £	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £	Total fair value £
As at 31 Dec 23					
Deemed loan	201,092,301	-	-	204,626,733	204,626,733
Cash and cash equivalents	13,913,752	13,913,752	-	-	13,913,752
Trade and other receivables	1,151,955	-	-	1,151,955	1,151,955
	216,158,008	13,913,752	-	205,778,688	219,692,440
Loan Notes	219,390,639	-	-	219,390,639	219,390,639
Trade and other payables	1,280,001	-	-	1,280,001	1,280,001
Derivative liabilities	682,438	-	682,438	-	682,438
	221,353,078	-	682,438	220,670,640	221,353,078
	Carrying amount £	Quoted market price Level 1 £	Using observable inputs Level 2 £	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £	Total fair value £
As at 31 Dec 22					
Deemed loan	524,097,846	-	-	525,377,053	525,377,053
Cash and cash equivalents	6,330,950	6,330,950	-	-	6,330,950
Trade and other receivables	12,550	-	-	12,550	12,550
Derivative assets	12,047,454	-	12,047,454	-	12,047,454
	542,488,800	6,330,950	12,047,454	525,389,603	543,768,007
Loan Notes	534,735,626	-	-	534,735,626	534,735,626
Trade and other payables	142,042	-	-	142,042	142,042
	534,877,668	-	-	534,877,668	534,877,668

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

Fair value estimation techniques

Fair values in the table above are estimated using the valuation techniques below.

Cash and cash equivalents

This is considered to be a close approximation to fair value.

Deemed loan

This represents secured mortgage lending to customers. The fair value of fixed rate mortgages has been estimated by discounting future cash flows at current market rates of interest. Future cash flows include the impact of future credit losses.

Trade and other receivables

These are short term in nature so fair value is equal to the carrying value.

Trade and other payables

These are short term in nature so fair value is equal to the carrying value.

Loan notes

Although the Loan notes are listed, the quoted price for an individual Note may not be indicative of the fair value of the issue due to the specialised nature of the market in instruments of this type. Furthermore, there are limited investors participating in the market and trading occurs infrequently. The fair value of mortgage backed Loan notes are not considered to be different to carrying value. The fair value is derived from inputs which are not quoted in active markets, hence classified as level 3.

The Directors consider capital to comprise issued share capital and reserves. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and aims to maintain sufficient capital resource to support the Company's risk appetite and economic capital requirements.

16 Related party transactions

The Deemed loan asset balance of £201,092,302 (2022: £524,097,846) is due from UKMLL (UK Mortgage Lending Limited) at 31 December 2023. Of the associated Deemed loan interest income in 2023: £20,659,017 is attributable to UKMLL (2022: £13,200,612).

The junior Loan notes issued by the Company are held by UKMLL, which is controlled by Pepper Money Group Limited ("PMG"). The Company incurred interest on these notes of £1,571,730 to UKMLL during the period. At 31 December 2023 the outstanding principal on the junior Loan notes due to UKMLL amounted to £14,203,889, with accrued interest of £1,571,730. The junior Loan notes rank below the senior notes in terms of settlement, are unsecured with no guarantee given or received from the parent PMG.

Law Debenture Corporate Services Limited provide Directors and corporate services to the Company.

Naga Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

16 Related party transactions (continued)

Pepper (UK) Limited acts as servicer for the Mortgage loans portfolio for the Company and received £433,844 (2022: £436,760) during the period. As at 31 December 2023, servicer fees of £29,174 were accrued (2022: £23,972).

17 Ultimate parent undertaking

The entire share capital of the Company is held by The Law Debenture Intermediary Corporation Plc ("LDIC") on a discretionary trust basis for the benefit of certain charities. LDIC is a company incorporated in England and Wales and is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Law Debenture Corporation PLC. The results of the Company are not consolidated by LDIC.

Pepper Global TopCo Limited ("TopCo") is considered to benefit from the risks and rewards of the Company's activities and was therefore considered to be the ultimate parent Company and is the largest group into which the Company was consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2023. Copies can be obtained from the registered office address 22 Grenville Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 8PX. The smallest group into which the Company is consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2023 is Pepper Money Group Limited, a Company registered in the United Kingdom. Copies can be obtained from the registered office address 4 Capital Quarter, Tyndall Street, Cardiff, CF10 4BZ.

18 Post balance sheet events

On 20th June 2024, the Company renewed the Liquidity Facility Agreement.