

Registration number: 14419564

Abona Funding Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

Abona Funding Limited

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Abona 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

14419564

(England and Wales)

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

4 Brindley Place

Birmingham

United Kingdom

B1 2HZ

Bankers

Barclays Bank

Citigroup Centre

Level 11

1 Churchill Place

London

E14 5HP

Abona Funding Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Introduction

The Board of Directors (the "Board") present their Strategic Report of Abona Funding Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Company was incorporated and registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006 on 14 October 2022 as a Private Limited Company.

Principal activities and business review

The Company was incorporated as a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") on 14 October 2022 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.

On 25 June 2025, the Company amended the counterparties to its activities following the repapering of its warehouse facility arrangements. As part of this repapering, the Company transitioned from purchasing mortgage loans originated by UK Mortgage Lending Limited ("UKMLL") to purchasing mortgage loans from UK Residential Mortgages Limited ("UKRML"- Seller). At the date of repapering, the Company repaid in full all outstanding loan notes previously issued to the funders. The repapering of the facility has allowed the Company to enter into a new funding arrangement with the junior notes issued to UKRML which replaced UKMLL as the funding counterparty for the junior notes. This change aligns with the Group's funding programme, whereby UKMLL originates mortgage loans which are sold to UKRML on the same day. The Company has and will continue to facilitate the purchase of the mortgage loans by UKRML.

The beneficial ownership of the underlying loans and advances to customers sold to the Company by the Seller failed the derecognition criteria in IFRS 9 - Financial instruments, because all the risks and rewards of ownership are still retained by UKRML. This is because UKRML acquired the Mezzanine and Junior Notes from the Company and also retains the right to receive any residual interest from the mortgages. Subsequently the Mezzanine notes were transferred to Altara Funding Limited. 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. UKRML is then recognised as the Company's controlling party in accordance with IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Loan notes are listed on Vienna Stock Exchange.

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.

Results

The Statement of Comprehensive Income of the Company is set out in page 18 and shows a loss of £626,385 for the year (2024: profit of £1,057,015). This is primarily due to loss in the derivative financial instruments of £552,112 (2024: income £1,494,128), the year-on-year movement reflects the change in fair value. The Company is reporting a net asset position of £951,464 (2024: £1,578,077).

Key performance indicators ("KPI")

The mortgage loans, being the primary assets of the Company which are accounted for as a Deemed loan, are secured by first 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

Key performance indicators ("KPI") (continued)

Key performance indicators at the Statement of Financial Position date are:

	2025	2024
	£	£
No. of loans >1-month payment in arrears	1	6
Loan to Value (LTV)	65.04%	62.63%
Contractual Interest Rate	6.19%	6.82%
Average Loan Size	162,952	153,831

LTV ratios increased modestly to 65.04% in 2025 from 62.63% in 2024. This suggests a slight shift towards higher leverage lending or changes in property valuations within portfolio. The average contractual interest rate declined from 6.82% in 2024 to 6.19% in 2025, indicative of implementing competitive pricing strategies. Average loan size increased from £153,831 in 2024 to £162,952 in 2025, reflecting growth in lending volumes per facility.

The Directors have not identified any other KPIs to disclose.

The LTV is indexed using the Land Registry House Price Index ("HPI")

Principal risks and uncertainties

Whilst the Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework, this obligation has been allocated and managed in accordance with the transaction documents. Further details of financial risk management are outlined in note 15 of the financial statements.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of impairment and partial or total loss of a receivable due to the deterioration of credit quality on the part of the counterparty.

The primary asset of the Company is the Deemed loan. The Company's principal business objective rests on the purchase of the mortgage loans portfolio. Although the mortgage loans are secured by first charges over residential properties in England and Wales, the Company considered the evaluation of a borrower's ability to meet the contractual obligations to be the principal factor in assessing the credit risk.

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.

The Directors have considered the latest credit risk information of the underlying mortgage loans including loan loss provisioning. The expected loss basis on the underlying mortgage portfolio is covered by the credit enhancement at the Deemed loan level in the form of the subordinated junior note and the deferred consideration.

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.

Abona Funding Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

Market risk

Market risk refers to the potential loss arising from changes in interest rates and foreign currency rates. The Company's financial instruments are mainly denominated in GBP and therefore the Company has minimal exposure to foreign currency risk. The Company is exposed to market risk in the form of interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exists where the interest rates on assets and liabilities are either set according to different bases or reset at different times. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Deemed loan is subject to variable and fixed interest rates while the Loan notes are based on the Compounded Daily Sterling Over Night Index Average ("SONIA").

Interest rate risk is managed through the use of interest rate swaps (IRS). Refer to note 15 of the financial statements for further details.

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.

Abona Funding Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

Directors' statement of compliance with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006

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 regard 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 purposes

The Section 172(1) statement is published at: [Client Investor Reporting](#) | [Law Debenture Section 172](#).

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



Mark Filer, per pro L.D.C Securitisation Director No.1 Ltd

Director

Date: 25 June 2026

Abona Funding Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. For the Directors' disclosures in relation to future developments and financial risk management please see the Strategic Report on page 2 to 4.

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 except for derivatives.

Results for the year and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 18. The Company has a surplus on shareholders' funds of £951,464 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: surplus £1,578,077). Total comprehensive expense for the financial year after tax was £626,613 (2024: income £1,057,015). This is primarily due to the loss associated with the fair value movement in the derivative financial instruments of £552,112 (2024: income £1,494,128). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year under review (2024: £Nil).

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

LDC Securitisation Director No.2 Ltd

Law Debenture Corporate Services Limited and continued to act as secretary for the year ended 31 December 2025.

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 approval of the annual reports and financial statements.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have assessed the likelihood that the Company will be able to meet its debts as they fall due for the period of at least 15 months from the date of signing of the financial statements (the "Going Concern Assessment"). The Going Concern Assessment included consideration of a range of information relating to present and future conditions, including the current impact of conflict in the Middle East, 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 Directors also considered a range of extreme but plausible stress scenarios and 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.

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 have 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 noteholders of the Loan notes, such amounts will cease to be due and payable by the Company.

Abona Funding Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

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.

Reappointment of auditors

Deloitte LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office and pursuant to section 489 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution concerning its re-appointment will be considered at the forthcoming Board Meeting

Post balance sheet events

Refer to note 18 for the post balance sheet events.

Abona Funding Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 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, FRS 101 requires that Directors:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* has 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.

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. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company;
- the strategic report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face; and
- the annual report and financial statements, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position, performance, business model and strategy.

This report was approved by the board on 25 June 2026 and signed on its behalf.



Mark Filer, per pro L.D.C Securitisation Director No.1 Ltd
Director
Date: 25 June 2026

Abona Funding Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABONA FUNDING LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

1. Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Abona Funding Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 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 19.

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" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

2. 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 as applied to listed entities, 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Abona Funding Limited

3. Summary of our audit approach

Key audit matters	The key audit matter that we identified in the current year was: Rights and obligations, and valuation of loan notes balance Within this report, key audit matters are identified as follows:  Newly identified
Materiality	The materiality that we used in the current year was £1,588,000 (2024: £1,061,000) which was determined on the basis of 1.5% (2024: 1.5%) of the deemed loan receivable.
Scoping	Audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit engagement team.
Significant changes in our approach	In the prior period, our key audit matter related to the impairment assessment of the deemed loan receivable. In the current period, we determined that there is no impairment recorded and the judgements involved in reaching that conclusion are neither complex nor subjective. Accordingly, we concluded that a significant focus of our audit effort in the current year, and hence a key audit matter, was in relation to the loan notes balance due to its significance within the statement of financial position and the complexity of the contractual terms governing rights and obligations of loan note holders, the waterfall structure and measurement.

4. 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 Directors’ key judgements. This involved comparing these judgements with the obligations stipulated in the securitisation transaction documents.
- assessing financing availability by inspecting the terms and conditions of the loan notes within the securitisation structure. This involved identifying minimum credit enhancement limits, considering the limited recourse features of the senior class notes and their impact on the liquidity requirements; and
- evaluating the appropriateness of the going concern disclosures made in the financial statements about relevant events or conditions.

Abona Funding Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Abona Funding Limited

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.

5. Key audit matters

The key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgement, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year and was the most significant assessed risk of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. This matter had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

**5.1. Rights and obligations, and valuation of loan notes balance **

Key audit matter description	At 31 December 2025, the Company recognised loan notes of £109.8m (2024: £72.8m). The loan notes represent substantially all of the Company’s external financing and account for the majority of the total liabilities reported in the statement of financial position. The loan notes balance is measured at amortised cost as disclosed in note 2.5 and 13 of the financial statements. The loan notes were issued to fund the operation of the seller, UK Residential Mortgages Limited. The loan notes were issued in multiple classes, each with different ranking, interest entitlements and repayment profiles, and are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The loan notes are limited-recourse obligations, with cash flows to noteholders dependent on amounts received by the Company under the deemed loan asset. Given the significance of the balance in the financial statements, together with the complexity of the transaction documentation governing rights and obligations of loan note holders, the waterfall structure and measurement, we identified a key audit matter in respect of the rights and obligations, and valuation of the loan notes.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	In response to the key audit matter, we have: • obtained and evaluated the underlying transaction documentation supporting the issuance of each class of loan notes, focusing on complex contractual terms, to verify the associated rights and obligations; • obtained external confirmations of the Company’s borrowing balance from external market data to assess the valuation as at balance sheet date; • evaluated the consistency of the loan notes outstanding at the reporting date to trustee records and independently prepared investor reports; and • assessed the appropriateness of the loan note disclosures made in the financial statements.
Key observations	Based on the evidence obtained, we concluded that the rights and obligations, and valuation of the loan notes was appropriate.

Abona Funding Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Abona Funding Limited

6. Our application of materiality

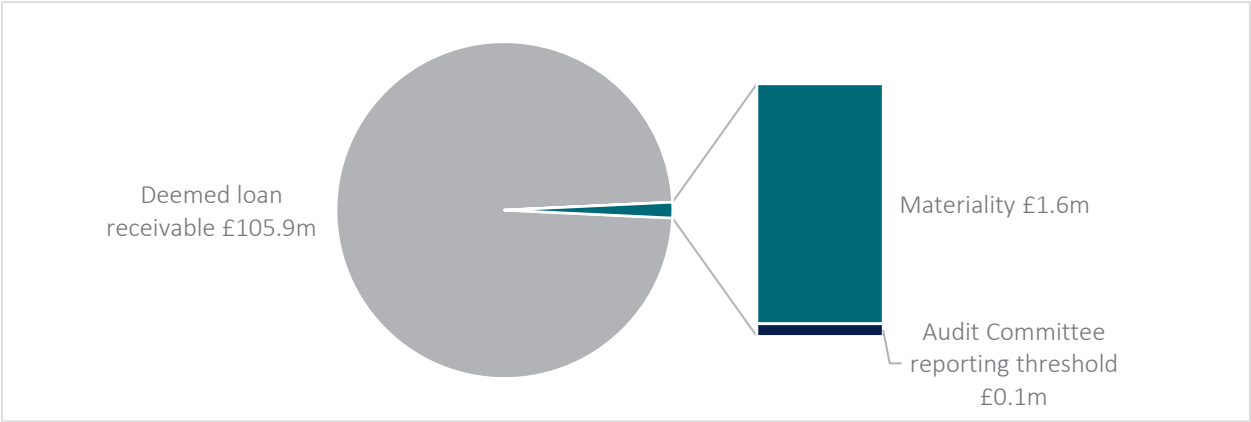
6.1. Materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Materiality	£1,588,000 (2024: £1,061,000)
Basis for determining materiality	1.5% of the deemed loan receivable (2024: 1.5% of the deemed loan receivable).
Rationale for the benchmark applied	The performance of the underlying pool of securitised assets is a key metric for the noteholders as main driver of the repayment to noteholders..

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6.2. Performance materiality

We set performance materiality at a level lower than materiality to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Performance materiality was set at 70% of materiality for the 2025 audit (2024: 70%). In determining performance materiality, we considered the following factors:

- our risk assessment, including our assessment of the Company’s overall control environment; and
- the nature of, low volume and small size of, the uncorrected misstatements identified in the previous audits.

Abona Funding Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Abona Funding Limited

6.3 Error reporting threshold

We agreed with the Board of Directors that we would report to the Board all audit differences in excess of £79k (2024: £53k), as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Board of Directors on disclosure matters that we identify when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

7 An overview of the scope of our audit

7.1 Scoping

The Company issues loan notes to investors, secured on residential mortgage assets written by UK Mortgage Lending Limited. Our audit scope focused on the audit of the material account balances and related disclosures contained within the financial statements. Audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

7.2 Our consideration of the control environment

We obtained an understanding of key business processes and their relevant controls including the use of service organisations. We performed walkthroughs with management to understand the process and relevant controls that address the risk of material misstatement in financial reporting. From the results of our procedures we made a number of recommendations to management for improvements to controls. We have taken a fully substantive approach to the audit.

7.3 Our consideration of climate-related risks

In planning our audit, we made enquiries of management to understand the extent of the potential impact of climate change risk on the Company's financial statements. Management concluded that there was no material impact on the financial statements. Our evaluation of this conclusion included challenging key judgments and estimates in areas where we considered that there was the greatest potential for climate change impact. We also considered the consistency of the climate change disclosures in note 2.15 to the financial statements with our knowledge from our audit.

8 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Abona Funding Limited

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.

9 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.

10 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Abona Funding Limited

11 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.

11.1 Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- results of our enquiries 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 sector;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team and relevant internal specialists, including credit risk and financial instrument specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, Listing Rules and Securitisation tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Abona Funding Limited

11.2 Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we did not identify any key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with HMRC; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

12 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Abona Funding Limited

13 Matters on which we are required to report by exception

13.1 Adequacy of explanations received and accounting records

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

13.1 Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are also required to report if in our opinion certain disclosures of directors' remuneration have not been made.

We have nothing to report in respect of this matter.

14 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.

DocuSigned by:

Neil Reed

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Neil Reed, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Birmingham, United Kingdom

25 June 2026

Abona Funding Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £ *Restated
Interest receivable and similar income	4	3,144,770	4,519,768
Interest payable and similar expense	5	(2,917,651)	(4,693,963)
Net interest expense		227,119	(124,205)
Other operating expenses	6	(301,392)	(312,608)
Change in fair value of derivatives		(552,112)	1,494,128
(Loss)/profit before tax		(626,385)	1,057,315
Income tax expense	7	(228)	(300)
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(626,613)	1,057,015
Other comprehensive income			
Total other comprehensive income/(expenses)		-	-
Total comprehensive (Expense)/income for the year		(626,613)	1,057,015

* See note 19 for details regarding the restatement.

All amounts relate to continuing activities. The Company operates in a single business segment and all activities are in the UK. All recognised gains or losses in the current year are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The notes on pages 21 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Abona Funding Limited

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	5,794,415	3,598,815
Deemed loan receivable: amounts within one year	10	3,577,999	3,320,199
Deemed loan receivable: amounts after one year	10	102,315,271	67,731,610
Derivative financial instruments: amounts within one year	9	-	132,108
Trade and other receivables	11	66,783	2,387,360
Total assets		111,754,468	77,170,092
Liabilities			
Loan notes: amounts within one year	13	3,118,421	3,320,199
Loan notes: amounts after one year	13	106,703,022	69,431,442
Derivative financial instruments: amounts within one year	9	459,577	-
Derivative financial instruments: amounts after one year	9	194,915	159,015
Trade and other payables	12	327,069	2,681,359
Total liabilities		110,803,004	75,592,015
Equity			
Share capital	14	1	1
Retained earnings		951,463	1,578,076
Total Equity		951,464	1,578,077
Total equity and liabilities		111,754,468	77,170,092

The notes on pages 21 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on page 18 to 40 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 25 June 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
Mark Filer, per pro L.D.C Securitisation Director No.1 Limited
Director

Abona Funding Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2025	1	1,578,076	1,578,077
Loss for the year		(626,613)	(626,613)
At 31 December 2025	1	951,463	951,464

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2024	1	521,061	521,062
Profit for the year	-	1,057,015	1,057,015
At 31 December 2024	1	1,578,076	1,578,077

The notes on pages 21 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Accounting Policies

General information

Abona Funding Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on 14 October 2022 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 14419564.

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, with exception to derivatives which are prepared on the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) basis.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 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.

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.

2.2 Standards, amendments, and interpretations adopted in the financial year

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 ("PMG" or the "Group") 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.2 Standards, amendments, and interpretations adopted in the financial year (continued)

- 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).

New and amended standards adopted

There have been no new amended standards adopted by the Company in 2025.

Adoption of other amendments to existing standards and annual improvements applicable in 2025 did not have any impact on the Company's accounting policies and did not require retrospective adjustments.

The UK Endorsement Board (UKEB) formally adopted IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements for use in the UK on 10 December 2025, this will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new presentations requirements within the statement of profit or loss, including prescribed totals and subtotals. It also requires disclosure of newly defined management defined performance measures, which represent subtotals of income and expenses. In addition, the standard sets out enhanced requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information, reflecting the distinct roles of the primary financial statements and the notes.

IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Company is currently assessing the full impact of these amendments on its primary financial statements and accompanying notes.

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.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have assessed that the likelihood that the Company will be able to meet its debts as they fall due for the period of at least 15 months from the date of signing of the financial statements (the "Going Concern Assessment"). The Going Concern Assessment included consideration of a range of information relating to present and future conditions, including the current impact of conflict in the Middle East, 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 Directors also considered a range of extreme but plausible stress scenarios and 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.

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 have 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 noteholders of the Loan notes, such amounts will cease to be due and payable by the Company.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (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 3.1.

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 10). 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. On derecognition of a financial liability measured at amortised cost, the difference between the liabilities' carrying amount and the sum of the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss as other income.

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").

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

d) Classification and measurement (continued)

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 instruments are measured at FVTPL.

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 UKRML, 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 UKRML.

As a result of the available credit enhancement at 31 December 2025, 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 2025 (2024: £nil).

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

e) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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 UKRML.

As a result of the available credit enhancement at 31 December 2025, 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 2025 (2024: £nil).

Below is the detailed accounting policy used in assessment of impairment of 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.

- PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon and uses data points available from Standard & Poor's. The Group'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.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

e) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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 2025, 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.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Group'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.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

h) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification. The classification of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on contractual maturity and expected cash flows at the reporting date, with amounts recoverable or payable within twelve months classified as current and the balance as non-current.

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.

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 Originator). In relation to the mortgage portfolios transferred to the Company, derecognition is considered to be inappropriate for the Originator's own financial statements as the 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 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

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.

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 7). 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

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. There is no key source of estimation uncertainty. The nature of critical accounting judgements made are noted below.

3.1 Securitisation accounting – critical accounting judgement

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 UKRML 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

	2025 £	2024 £ *Restated
Interest income and similar income	3,068,276	4,435,705
Bank Interest	76,494	84,064
	3,144,770	4,519,768

*See note 19 for the details regarding the restatement.

Interest income and similar income includes a gain from write off of junior notes retained by UKMLL amounting to £2.7m (2024: £ nil) together with interest and fees due on the Deemed Loan.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

5 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 £	2024 £
		*Restated
Interest payable and similar expense	2,917,651	4,643,973

*See note 19 for the details regarding the restatement.

6 Other operating expenses

	2025 £	2024 £
Servicer fees	246,401	219,370
Trustee fees	1,890	828
Other expenses	53,101	87,010
Servicing costs	-	5,400
	301,392	312,608
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts (including expenses and excluding VAT)	36,677	34,458

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 year, similar to prior year.

7 Corporation tax

	2025 £	2024 £
A) Analysis of the company tax charge in the year		
UK corporation tax charge for the year	(228)	(300)
Current tax on loss for the year	(228)	(300)
B) Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
(Loss)/profit before tax	(626,385)	1,057,315
Effects of:		
Accounting (Loss)/profit not taxed in accordance with SI 2006/3296	625,185	(1,056,115)
Cash retained profit in accordance with SI 2006/3296	1,200	1,200
Tax charge at 19% (2024:25%)	(228)	(300)
Total tax charge for the year	(228)	(300)

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 securitisation, the Company is permitted to retain £100 per month.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash and cash equivalents	5,794,415	3,598,815

9 Derivative financial instruments

	2025 £	2024 £
Derivative financial instruments		
Derivative financial instruments	(654,492)	(26,907)
Total derivatives	(654,492)	(26,907)
Current	(459,577)	132,108
Non-current	(194,915)	(159,015)
	(654,492)	(26,907)

During the year, none (2024: £nil) of the interest rate swaps are designated for hedge accounting. During the year net realised gains on interest rate swaps recorded in income statement of £75,716 (2024: £447,539).

This is a level 2 financial instrument. The notional amount of the swap at 31 December 2025 is £64,831,201 (2024: £42,265,496).

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

10 Deemed loan

	2025 £	2024 £
Opening Balance	67,326,813	47,541,141
Deemed loan advanced	177,745,038	47,364,376
Principal repayment on Deemed loan	(142,155,966)	(27,447,515)
Interest received	(864,553)	(2,581,715)
Accrued interest during the year	1,085,197	2,450,526
Closing balance of the gross Deemed loan asset	103,136,527	67,326,813
Deferred purchase consideration	2,756,743	3,724,996
Closing balance of Deemed loan asset	105,893,270	71,051,809
Of which: receivable within 12 months	3,577,999	3,320,199
Of which: receivable after 12 months	102,315,271	67,731,610
Closing balance of Deemed loan asset	105,893,270	71,051,809

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 UKRML ownership of the junior notes.

During the year, the Company repapered its warehouse facility on 25 June 2025, resulting in the change in the Deemed loan counterparty from UKMLL to UKRML. At the date of repapering the Company settled deemed loans with UKMLL. Accordingly, deemed loan advances and principal repayments presented in the table above relate to transactions with UKMLL prior to the repapering and to transactions with UKRML thereafter.

At 31 December 2025, the outstanding deemed loan balance is fully attributable to UKRML (2024: UKMLL).

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 Abona 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

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade and other receivables	66,783	2,387,360

There has been no ECL provision during the year (2024: £nil).

12 Trade and other payables

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade and other payables	327,069	2,681,359

The decrease is mainly due to repayment of balances on the date of repapering during the year.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

13 Loan notes

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

	2025 £	2024 £
Opening balance	72,122,536	49,241,775
Redemptions	(147,899,144)	(64,324,633)
Drawdowns	185,391,141	87,205,394
Closing Notes balance	109,614,533	72,122,536
Adjusted for:		
Accrued interest	206,910	629,105
	109,821,443	72,751,641
Current	3,118,421	3,320,199
Non-current	106,703,022	69,431,442
	109,821,443	72,751,641

The Loan notes are a 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.

During the year, the Company repapered its warehouse facility on 25 June 2025, resulting in the change in the loan notes counterparty from UKMLL to UKRML. At the date of repapering, the existing loan notes were settled and, subsequently, new loan notes were issued to the new counterparty.

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

Class of Loan notes issued	Opening balance 2025 £	Repayments 2025 £	Drawdowns 2025	Closing balance 2025 £
Class A	62,500,000	(131,700,000)	168,500,000	99,300,000
Class B	6,141,910	(10,341,910)	9,350,000	5,150,000
Class C	3,480,626	(5,857,234)	7,541,141	5,164,533
	72,122,536	(147,899,144)	185,391,141	109,614,533

Class of Loan notes issued	Opening balance 2024 £	Repayments 2024 £	Drawdowns 2024	Closing balance 2024 £
Class A	44,640,755	(59,240,755)	77,100,000	62,500,000
Class B	3,035,600	(3,500,000)	6,606,310	6,141,910
Class C	1,565,420	(1,583,878)	3,499,083	3,480,626
	49,241,775	(64,324,633)	87,205,393	72,122,536

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

13 Loan notes (continued)

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 with the seniority of the Loan notes and availability of funds.

14 Called up share capital

	2025	2024
	£	£
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 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 deemed loan asset are considered to be substantially same as the risk related to mortgage loans and as such Directors consider it appropriate to disclose the risks associated with underlying mortgage loans.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

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 ensuring it only deals with creditworthy counterparties. The Company's business objective rests on the financing of a mortgage loan portfolio. 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

The Directors have considered the latest credit risk information of the underlying mortgage loans including loan loss provisioning. Any expected loss on the underlying mortgage portfolio is absorbed by the credit enhancement at the Deemed loan level in the form of either the subordinated junior note and/or the deferred consideration.

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:

	As at 31 Dec 25 £ Carrying Value	As at 31 Dec 25 £ Maximum credit exposure	As at 31 Dec 24 £ Carrying Value	As at 31 Dec 24 £ Maximum credit exposure
Deemed loan	105,893,270	105,893,270	71,051,809	71,051,809
Trade and other receivables	66,783	66,783	2,387,360	2,387,360
Cash and cash equivalents	5,794,415	5,794,415	3,598,815	3,598,815
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	132,108	132,108
	<u>111,754,468</u>	<u>111,754,468</u>	<u>77,170,092</u>	<u>77,170,092</u>

All Cash and cash equivalents are held on accounts with Barclays Bank Plc which has a long-term credit rating of A+ (2024: A) from Standard and Poor's. The other debtors are made up of prepaid expenses.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

Credit quality of underlying mortgages

The Originator 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 credit quality of the mortgage loans is controlled through the application of the Originators’ underwriting criteria which includes an assessment of the property, the borrower’s 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.

Analysis of loans by payment due status

The following table summarises the arrears position as at the period end:

	2025		2024	
	Percentage of total %	Gross loans and advances £	Percentage of total %	Gross loans and advances £
Arrears				
Not past due	99.8	102,443,484	98.5	66,090,050
>0 <1 month in arrears	0.1	146,521	0.2	147,082
=>1 <2 month in arrears	0.1	69,514	0.7	482,505
=>2 <3 month in arrears	-	-	0.3	211,485
=>3 <6 month in arrears	-	-	0.2	111,482
=>6 month in arrears	-	-	0.1	27,844
Total Gross Loans and advances	100.0	102,659,519	100.0	67,070,448

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

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:

	2025		2024	
	Percentage of total %	Gross loans and advances £	Percentage of total %	Gross loans and advances £
Indexed Loan to Value				
0% - 50%	22.6	23,247,812	25.9	17,392,630
50% - 60%	11.7	11,988,161	14.5	9,712,250
60% - 75%	26.2	26,891,810	21.9	14,712,187
75% +	39.5	40,531,736	37.7	25,253,381
Total Gross Loans and advances	100.0	102,659,519	100.0	67,070,448

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.

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 25 £	As at 31 Dec 24 £
Maximum percentage of mortgage loan portfolio balance in Greater London and South East England	38%	33%
Percentage of mortgage loan balance with self-employed borrowers	37%	26%

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 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 Notes, the Company is only obliged to make payments of interest and principal on the 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 Notes the ultimate noteholders will incur a loss of interest and/or principal which would otherwise be due.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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

	Carrying amount £	Gross cash flows £	Within 1 year £	Greater than 1 year but within 5 years £	After 5 years £
2025					
Loan notes	109,821,443	122,641,750	7,366,398	77,314,974	37,960,379
Trade and other payables	327,069	327,069	327,069	-	-
Total non-derivative financial instruments	110,148,512	122,968,819	7,693,467	77,314,974	37,960,379

	Carrying amount £	Gross cash flows £	Within 1 year £	Greater than 1 year but within 5 years £	After 5 years £
2024					
Loan notes	72,751,641	75,113,987	6,783,871	49,515,708	18,814,407
Trade and other payables	2,681,359	2,681,359	2,681,359	-	-
Total non-derivative financial instruments	75,433,000	77,795,346	9,465,230	49,515,708	18,814,407

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 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. The effect of interest rate movements has no bearing on the results of the Company due to the use of the swaps; however, the Company is exposed to volatility on the swaps which is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Fair value measurement

At the year end the Company has an interest rate swap contracts with a fair value liability of £654,249 (2024: Asset £22,381) to hedge the risk of fixed interest rates on the Notes. The fair values of such interest rate swap 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.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

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 are 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:

	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 25					
Deemed loan	105,893,270	-	-	108,100,449	108,100,449
Cash and cash equivalents	5,794,415	5,794,415	-	-	5,794,415
Trade and other receivables	66,783	-	-	66,783	66,783
	<u>111,754,468</u>	<u>5,794,415</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,167,232</u>	<u>113,961,647</u>
Loan Notes	109,821,443	-	-	109,821,443	109,821,443
Trade and other payables	327,069	-	-	327,069	327,069
Derivative financial liabilities	654,492	-	654,492	-	654,492
	<u>110,803,004</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>654,492</u>	<u>110,148,512</u>	<u>110,803,004</u>
	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 24					
Deemed loan	71,051,809	-	-	73,255,228	73,255,228
Cash and cash equivalents	3,598,815	3,598,815	-	-	3,598,815
Trade and other receivables	2,387,360	-	-	2,387,360	2,387,360
	<u>77,037,984</u>	<u>3,598,815</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,642,588</u>	<u>79,241,403</u>
Loan Notes	72,751,641	-	-	72,751,641	72,751,641
Trade and other payables	2,681,359	-	-	2,681,359	2,681,359
Derivative financial liabilities	26,907	-	26,907	-	26,907
	<u>75,459,907</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,907</u>	<u>75,433,000</u>	<u>75,459,907</u>

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (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 at 31 December 2025 is £105,893,270 (2024: £71,051,809) and the associated Deemed loan interest income of £3,068,276 (2024: £4,435,704), post retendering on 25 June 2025 is due to UKRML. The comparison balance is due from UKMLL.

The mezzanine and junior Loan notes issued by the Company are held by Altara Funding limited and UKRML respectively, which is controlled by Pepper Money Group Limited ("PMG"). The Company incurred interest on these notes of £355,246 (2024: £1,521,937) during the year. At 31 December 2025 the outstanding principal on the mezzanine Loan notes due to Altara Funding Limited amounted to £5,150,000, (2024: £6,141,910 due to UKMLL) with accrued interest of £2,745 (2024: £159,866). At 31 December 2025 the outstanding principal on the junior Loan notes due to UKRML amounted to £5,164,533 (2024: £3,480,626 due to UKMLL) with accrued interest of £176,546 (2024: £426,251). The junior and mezzanine 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 and invoiced £14,535 (2024: £14,906) during the year.

Abona Funding Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

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 the ultimate parent Company of the Company and is the largest group into which the Company was consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2025. 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 2025 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, Wales, CF10 4BZ.

Refer to Note 18 for subsequent change in ultimate parent company post reporting date.

18 Post balance sheet events

On 30 January 2026, Pepper Global TopCo Limited sold its stake in the Pepper Money Group Limited to Callisto UK Bidco Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Since 30 January 2026, the ultimate parent company of the Group is Callisto Jersey Topco Limited, an entity registered in Jersey.

19 Prior period restatement

During the year, the Company has identified that residual distributions to the Seller had been incorrectly presented in the prior year as part of interest payable and similar expense. Residual distribution represents the excess of the Company's collection regarding the Mortgage Loans over the amount payable by the Company and accordingly should be presented as interest receivable and similar income. In the current year, residual distributions have been presented within interest receivable and similar income. The comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2024 have therefore been restated to reflect this presentation. The impact of the reclassification is summarised below. There is no impact on any other primary statements.

	Impact of reclassification adjustment - 2024		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	Restated Balance
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Interest receivable and similar income	2,534,590	1,985,178	4,519,768
Interest payable and similar expense	(2,658,795)	(1,985,178)	(4,643,973)
Net interest expense	(124,205)	-	(124,205)
Interest income and similar income (Note 4)	2,450,526	1,985,178	4,435,704
Interest payable and similar expense (Note 5)	(2,658,795)	(1,985,178)	(4,643,973)