

Coventry Building Society Covered Bonds LLP

Registered number OC337802

Members' Report and the Accounts
for the year ended
31 December 2024

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PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Designated Members

Coventry Building Society
Coventry Covered Bonds Finance Limited

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
One Chamberlain Square
Birmingham
B3 3AX

Registered Office

Oakfield House
Binley Business Park
Coventry
CV3 2TQ

Registered Number

OC337802

Registered in England and Wales

MEMBERS' REPORT

The Members present their report with the audited Accounts (together the financial statements) of Coventry Building Society Covered Bonds LLP (the 'LLP'), for the year ended 31 December 2024.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The LLP is a structured entity, operating in the United Kingdom, incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 and governed in accordance with the transaction documents and provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Deed (the 'LLP Deed'). The principal activity of the LLP is the acquisition and management of portfolios of mortgage loans and the collection of payments of principal and interest on these loans, funded by term loans.

Coventry Building Society (the 'Society' and the 'Originator') administers the mortgage loans on behalf of the LLP. The Society prepares consolidated financial statements, which includes the LLP and other Group undertakings ('the Group'). The LLP guarantees the obligations of the Society as issuer under the Society's €7 billion Global covered bond programme (the 'programme'). The assets available to meet the LLP's obligations under this guarantee are limited to the mortgage loans and their related security (the 'Cover Pool') that the LLP has acquired in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement. Under the terms of the transaction for the sale of the mortgage loans, and in order to provide overcollateralisation, the Society is legally treated as having made a capital contribution to the LLP in an amount equal to the difference between the current balance of the mortgage loans sold at transfer date and the cash payment made by the LLP for the mortgage loans and relevant security on that transfer date.

The LLP has acquired mortgage loan portfolios originated by the Society, one of the designated members of the LLP. These acquisitions were funded by term loans from the Society which amounted to £4.2 billion at 31 December 2024 (2023: £4.3 billion). The members have concluded that the risks and rewards of ownership of the mortgage loans substantially remain with the Society, due to the term loan from the Society, the sale of the mortgage loans including an element of capital contribution from the Society for overcollateralisation, the interest rate swap and the entitlement to receive deferred consideration. As a result, the transfer of the ownership of the beneficial interest in the mortgages loans fails the derecognition criteria of IFRS 9 Financial instruments. The transfer is therefore instead accounted for by the Society and the LLP as a financing transaction.

As a result, notwithstanding the fact that the transaction is a sale transaction from a legal perspective, the LLP has not recognised the mortgage loans on its Balance Sheet but has instead recognised a receivable from the Society (a 'deemed loan'). The deemed loan is included in 'loans and other debts due from members'. This deemed loan is supported by the collateral received from the Society of £6.9 billion, including overcollateralisation of £2.7 billion (2023: £7.0 billion and £2.7 billion respectively). More information is included in note 7 to the accounts.

At 31 December 2024, the loans from the Society were linked to the following covered bond issuances by the Society:

Date of issuance	Issuance value
November 2008	£500 million
June 2019	€500 million
January 2020	£500 million
April 2020	£850 million
July 2021	€750 million
September 2022	€500 million
March 2023	£500 million
October 2024	€500 million

The €500 million January 2017 issuance matured in January 2024.

Under the LLP Deed, when the Society issues covered bonds it is required to lend the proceeds to the LLP by way of term loans and the LLP is required to use the term loan to acquire further mortgage loans to increase the size of the Cover Pool.

MEMBERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

The LLP made £nil profit during the year (2023: £nil).

There has been no change in the principal activity during the year, and there are no changes expected to occur in future years.

The LLP is out of scope of the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), as it does not meet the numerical thresholds in relation to turnover and number of employees.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Full disclosure of the LLP's risk management policies, use of financial instruments and risk exposures is given in notes 14 and 15 to the accounts.

The covered bond transaction documents set out a number of trigger events which represent the main business risks for the LLP as their occurrence may lead to early repayment of the covered bonds. No such trigger events have occurred since the programme started.

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

The programme performance is monitored monthly for financial and non-financial indicators including covenants and limits for managing risks. As at 31 December 2024, and throughout the year, the LLP complied with all covenants and limits that were in place. Further information is provided in a monthly investor report available from the Society's website (www.coventrybuildingsociety.co.uk).

The level of overcollateralisation is central to the contractual mechanics and to credit rating agency oversight. This is calculated using the Asset Coverage Test (ACT) which is carried out each month.

DESIGNATED MEMBERS

The designated members during the year and subsequently were as follows:

- Coventry Building Society; and
- Coventry Covered Bonds Finance Limited.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The policy regarding the allocation of excess income to members and the treatment of capital contributions is set out within the accounting policies in note 1 to the accounts.

GOING CONCERN

The members are satisfied that the LLP will have sufficient liquid resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due.

On the basis of their assessment of the LLP's financial position and performance, the members have a reasonable expectation that the LLP will be able to continue in business for the next 12 months. This includes considerations of risk that could threaten the LLP's business model, future performance, solvency, liquidity and repayment risk on the underlying mortgage portfolio. During 2024, the performance of the mortgage portfolio has been stable with no sign of deterioration. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The members are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law, as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 (the "Regulations"), requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have prepared the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

MEMBERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Under company law, as applied to limited liability partnerships, members 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 LLP and of the profit or loss of the LLP for that year.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are required to:

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

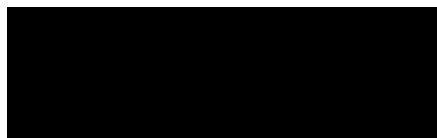
The members are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the LLP and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The members are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the LLP's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

In accordance with the Limited Liabilities Partnerships Act and Companies Act 2006 a resolution for the re-appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors of the LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual Members' Meeting.

Signed on behalf of the members:



Lee Raybould
For and on behalf of
Coventry Building Society
Designated member
29 April 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COVENTRY BUILDING SOCIETY COVERED BONDS LLP

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Coventry Building Society Covered Bonds LLP's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the LLP's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its result and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Members' Report and the Accounts (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024; the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Members' Interests for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the LLP in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 LLP'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.

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The members are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COVENTRY BUILDING SOCIETY COVERED BONDS LLP (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the members for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the LLP'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 members either intend to liquidate the LLP or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the LLP and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to any breach of the underlying transaction documents associated with the covered bond programme, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- making inquiries with those charged with governance in relation to known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- testing that the priority of payments has been applied in accordance with the transaction documents;
- testing journals using a risk-based approach.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the members of the partnership as a body in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COVENTRY BUILDING SOCIETY COVERED BONDS LLP (CONTINUED)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to limited liability partnerships we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the LLP, 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 no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Andrew Batty (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Birmingham
29 April 2025

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 £000	2023 £000
Interest receivable and similar income	3	171,605	187,750
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(171,551)	(187,226)
Net gains/(losses) from derivatives and hedge accounting	5	95	(389)
Total income		149	135
Administrative expenses	6	(149)	(135)
Result for the financial year available for distribution to members		—	—

The result for the year arise from the continuing operations of the business.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 £000	2023 £000
Result for the financial year available for distribution to members		—	—
Other comprehensive income/ (expense)			
FVOCI investments			
Fair value movements taken to reserves		(17)	50
Cash flow hedges:			
Fair value movements taken to reserves	10	(38,854)	(31,693)
Amount transferred to Income Statement	10	77,358	45,596
Total comprehensive income		38,487	13,953

The result for the year arise from the continuing operations of the business.

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these accounts.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
REGISTRATION NO: OC337802

	Note	2024 £000	2023 £000
Assets			
Loans and other debts due from members	7	4,199,658	4,219,969
Cash and cash equivalents	8	69,274	77,801
Debt securities	9	59,360	48,907
Derivative financial instruments	10	1,647	5,309
Total assets		4,329,939	4,351,986
Liabilities			
Loans due to members	11	4,229,203	4,319,673
Derivative financial instruments	10	51,682	19,700
Other debts due to members	12	6,428	8,474
Total liabilities		4,287,313	4,347,847
Members' other interests			
FVOCI reserve		6	23
Cash flow hedge reserve		42,620	4,116
Total members' other interests		42,626	4,139
Total members' other interests and liabilities		4,329,939	4,351,986
Members' interests			
Members' other interests		42,626	4,139
Loans due to members	11	4,229,203	4,319,673
Other debts due to members	12	6,428	8,474
Loans and other debts due from members	7	(4,199,658)	(4,219,969)
Total members' interests		78,599	112,317

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these accounts.

The accounts on pages 8 to 26 were approved by the members on 29 April 2025.

Signed on behalf of the members



Lee Raybould
For and on behalf of
Coventry Building Society
Designated member

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' INTERESTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
REGISTRATION NO: OC337802

	FVOCI reserve £000	Cash flow hedge reserve £000	Loans from members £000	Total £000
As at 1 January 2024	23	4,116	108,178	112,317
Net movement in FVOCI reserve	(17)	—	—	(17)
Net movement in cash flow hedge reserve	—	38,504	—	38,504
Loans due to members	—	—	(90,470)	(90,470)
Other debts due to members	—	—	(2,046)	(2,046)
Loans and other debts due from members	—	—	20,311	20,311
As at 31 December 2024	6	42,620	35,973	78,599

	FVOCI reserve £000	Cash flow hedge reserve £000	Loans from members £000	Total £000
As at 1 January 2023	(27)	(9,787)	151,597	141,783
Net movement in FVOCI reserve	50	—	—	50
Net movement in cash flow hedge reserve	—	13,903	—	13,903
Loans due to members	—	—	(139,014)	(139,014)
Other debts due to members	—	—	(514)	(514)
Loans and other debts due from members	—	—	96,109	96,109
As at 31 December 2023	23	4,116	108,178	112,317

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these accounts.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Result for the financial year available for distribution to members	—	—
Adjustments for:		
Non-cash items included in result for the financial year:		
Change in derivatives, hedge accounting and foreign exchange	(244)	(1,092)
Change in accrued interest on loans due to members	(1,179)	4,895
Change in operating assets		
Debt securities	(10,453)	25,036
Change in operating liabilities		
Deposits from credit institutions	—	(10,756)
Other debts due to members	(2,046)	(514)
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(13,922)	17,569
Cash flows generated from investing activities		
Net decrease in deemed loan arising from mortgage loan cash flows	20,311	96,109
Net cash flows generated from investing activities	20,311	96,109
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Increase in loans due to members	416,320	500,000
Repayment of loans due to members	(431,236)	(600,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(14,916)	(100,000)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash	(8,527)	13,678
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	77,801	64,123
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	69,274	77,801

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these accounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales under the Limited Liabilities Partnerships Act 2000. The following accounting policies have been applied in dealing with items that were considered material in relation to the financial statements.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of derivatives measured at fair value.

In preparing the financial statements, management are required to exercise judgement in applying the LLP's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The functional currency of the LLP is pound sterling and the financial statements are presented in pound sterling thousands (£000s) except where otherwise indicated.

The going concern basis has been used in preparing these financial statements.

SUBSTANCE OF TRANSACTION

The LLP has received term loans from the Society equivalent to the amount that the Society has received from note holders under its covered bond programme. It has used these term loans to acquire portfolios of mortgage loans and related security from the Society. However, as explained below, these mortgage loans are not recognised on the LLP's Balance Sheet and instead the amount paid to the Society as consideration for the mortgage loans is recognised as a deemed loan.

The LLP has granted a guarantee to the covered bond holders in respect of the amounts due to them by the Society under the covered bond programme. The LLP is legally entitled to the cash flows on the mortgage pool and, in the absence of a default by the Society on the covered bonds and thus a requirement for the LLP to make a payment under the guarantee, it returns these cash flows to the Society. These cash flows are not recognised in the financial statements of the LLP as they arise from the mortgage loans which are not recognised by the LLP, and they are passed immediately back to the Society.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

There are no amendments to standards effective from 1 January 2024 that apply to or have a material impact on the LLP's financial statements.

LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE FROM MEMBERS

The members have concluded that the risks and rewards of ownership of the mortgage loans substantially remain with the Society, due to the term loan from the Society, the sale of the mortgage loans including an element of capital contribution from the Society for overcollateralisation, the interest rate swap and the entitlement to receive deferred consideration. As a result, the transfer of the ownership of the beneficial interest in the mortgages loans fails the derecognition criteria of IFRS 9 Financial instruments and the transfer is instead accounted for by the Society and the LLP as a financing transaction. As a result, notwithstanding the fact that the transaction is a sale transaction from a legal perspective, the LLP has not recognised the mortgage loans on its Balance Sheet but has instead recognised a receivable from the Society (a 'deemed loan'). The deemed loan is included in Loans and other debts due from members.

The day one value of the deemed loan represented the initial consideration paid to the Society to acquire the beneficial interest in the mortgage loans. It is subsequently adjusted to account for any mortgage loan sales, capital repayments on the mortgage loans and deferred consideration payable by the LLP to the Society.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE FROM MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

The LLP recognises principal and interest cash flows from the mortgage loans only to the extent that it is entitled to retain such cash flows under the transaction documents. After all payments required under the transaction documents have been made, all excess income is returned to the Society as deferred consideration under the terms of the Mortgage Sale Agreement. The interest income recognised in relation to the deemed loan is therefore limited to that proportion of interest income on the mortgage loans that the LLP is entitled to retain in order to make payments under the transaction documents. Income in excess of this is not recognised by the LLP as it has no entitlement to it and must return it to the Society.

To manage interest rate risk the LLP has entered into derivative transactions with the Society, paying a rate of interest based on the mortgage loans and receiving a rate inherent in the term loans. Whilst having separate legal form, these transactions were entered into between the same counterparties at the same time as the Mortgage Sale Agreement, relate to the same set of underlying cash flows and there is no apparent economic need or substantive business purpose for structuring the transactions separately that could not have been accomplished as a single transaction. Cash flows arising from these derivative transactions are accounted for on an accruals basis as part of the deemed loan.

On the basis that the deemed loan is to be held for collection of the underlying contractual cash flows and the cash flows are deemed to represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), it is measured initially at fair value and then subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Significant judgement - classification and measurement of Loans and other debt due from Members (the deemed loan)

The LLP accounts for a 'deemed loan', because whilst the legal form of the arrangement giving rise to it was an asset sale, the substance of the arrangement is a secured funding transaction. As noted above, the members have concluded that the deemed loan should be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9, having assessed the business model and underlying cash flows against the relevant criteria below.

Business model test: Given the nature of the LLP's activities, the applicable business model was identified as being one that holds to collect the cash flows of the deemed loan.

SPPI test: It was then necessary to confirm that cash flows received in respect of the deemed loan represent payments of solely principal and interest ("SPPI"). IFRS 9 does not provide specific guidance on assessing the SPPI criterion for deemed loan assets. Furthermore, a deemed loan does not have a single contract which sets out its contractual terms, but instead is formed from elements of different contracts that give rise to the deemed loan. It is therefore necessary to determine what the contractual terms of the deemed loan are by considering the various contractual rights and obligations that the deemed loan represents. This requires consideration of the terms of the underlying assets and of the term loans provided by the Society, as well as any associated instruments to determine which of the cash flows of the underlying assets are incorporated into the deemed loan.

In assessing SPPI the members concluded that, given the level of overcollateralisation inherent in the deemed loan, the LLP is not deemed to be materially exposed to external risks other than credit risk associated with the mortgage loans. As a result, the members concluded that the deemed loan does not violate the SPPI test and therefore should be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Under the terms of the transaction for the sale of the mortgage loans, including the LLP Deed, the Society is legally treated as having made a capital contribution to the LLP in an amount equal to the difference between the current balance of the loans sold at transfer date and the cash payment made by the LLP for the loans and relevant security on that transfer date (the overcollateralisation).

This capital contribution has not been recorded in these financial statements, as the transfer of the mortgage loans fails the derecognition criteria as described above.

The Society, as a member of the LLP, may also make cash capital contributions from time to time. These cash contributions are included as part of 'Loans and other debts due from members'.

Capital distributions may only be made in accordance with the LLP Deed where sufficient principal receipts are available and higher priority payments in accordance with the transaction documents have been made.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND INTEREST PAYABLE

For instruments measured at amortised cost, the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method is used to measure the carrying value of a financial asset or liability and to allocate associated interest income or expense over the relevant year. The EIR is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter year, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

TAXATION INCLUDING DEFERRED TAXATION

Taxation on all partnership profits is solely the liability of members. Consequently, neither taxation nor related deferred taxation in the LLP are accounted for in these financial statements.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As noted under 'Loans and other debts due from members', the LLP holds derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk associated with the beneficial interest on the mortgage portfolio. These derivatives are with the Society and are treated as part of the deemed loan and not separately measured at fair value because the relevant mortgage loans are not derecognised by the Society or recognised by the LLP. This treatment is consistent with the requirements of IFRS 9.

The LLP holds other derivative financial instruments with third parties for the purposes of managing the risks associated with its fixed and floating rate liabilities and its foreign currency transactions. These derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value. Derivatives are principally valued by discounting cash flows using yield curves that are based on observable market data. In measuring fair value, separate adjustments are made for credit risk to the extent not already included in the valuation.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, the LLP's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into sterling using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing at the Balance Sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the retranslation and settlement are recognised in the Income Statement.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

The LLP applies the requirements of IAS 39 as permitted under IFRS 9 for hedge accounting.

All derivatives entered into by the LLP are for the purpose of providing an economic hedge and where the documentation, eligibility and testing criteria set out in IAS 39 are met, the LLP uses hedge accounting and designates the hedging derivative as either hedging fair value or cash flow risks.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Income Statement under net gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting in the year in which the movement occurs together with the change in fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk (interest rate risk).

Cash flow hedges

Gains and losses on derivative financial instruments hedging the variability in cash flows of a designated asset or liability are recognised directly through the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve. The relevant portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the Income Statement immediately to the extent that the hedge is deemed ineffective under IAS 39. Any amounts deferred to the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve are subsequently recycled to the Income Statement when the underlying asset or liability being hedged impacts the Income Statement, for example when foreign exchange movements occur.

IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE FROM MEMBERS

Under IFRS 9, the LLP assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with the Loans and other debts due from members – otherwise known as the 'deemed loan'. The LLP treats the deemed Loan as a single unit of account but makes an assessment of the performance of the loan by reference to the beneficial interest in the mortgage loans which, in effect, collateralise the deemed loan.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE FROM MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

The deemed loan did not result in a day one ECL being booked, as the 12 month ECL on day 1 was determined to be immaterial. Unlike other financial instruments, the deemed loan is, by its construction, an instrument that incorporates overcollateralisation. Expected losses for the deemed loan would only be recognised where the ECLs on the underlying mortgage loans were large enough that no overcollateralisation remained.

Significant judgement - Determining a significant increase in credit risk under IFRS 9

In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the LLP considers both qualitative and quantitative criteria. The qualitative criteria include the IFRS 9 staging of the mortgages that collateralise the deemed loan (93% of loans classified as Stage 1, 7% Stage 2 with nil in stage 3 evidencing the high quality), the eligibility criteria for selection under the Covered Bond covenants and the degree of overcollateralisation available in the structure. Given the credit rating of the Covered Bonds in issue is considered to represent a reasonable proxy for the expected performance of the mortgage pool; the quantitative trigger is considered to be a reduction in the credit rating of the Covered Bonds below Aa3. At the year end date and the date of signing these financial statements, the credit rating of the Covered Bonds was Aaa.

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information and therefore require significant management judgement. The impairment of the underlying mortgage portfolio itself does not result in the impairment of the deemed loan. This is due to the credit enhancement incorporated into the deemed loan as its recoverability is dependent on the collections from the underlying mortgage loans. Due to the levels of overcollateralization the income from the underlying mortgage loans is expected to exceed the obligations associated with the liabilities prior to leaving excess income to be paid back to the Society as deferred consideration. To date, the credit enhancement has remained more than sufficient to cover the one loss which has arisen on a mortgage loan since the structure began.

Applying the above criteria, given the headroom available, the probability of default ('PD') on the deemed loan is considered to remain close to zero, and the deemed loan is deemed to fall within stage 1 of the ECL model. As such, on the basis of materiality, no 12 month ECL has been recognised in the financial statements (2023: £nil).

LOANS DUE TO MEMBERS

Loans from LLP members are loans issued by the LLP to the Society and are equivalent to the amounts issued by the Society under its Covered Bonds Programme and are measured on an amortised cost basis.

Loans from LLP members are derecognised upon repayment. The LLP's obligations to the notes holders are limited to the payments received on the mortgage loans. If the cash flows on the mortgage loans are insufficient to repay the notes in full then the notes would be deemed to have been discharged in full once the available funds had been paid out.

DEPOSITS FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Deposits from credit institutions are measured on an amortised cost basis. The amortisation is recognised in 'Interest payable and similar charges' using the effective interest rate method.

Deposits from credit institutions are derecognised when the obligation is discharged cancelled or have expired.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and loans and advances to credit institutions.

DEBT SECURITIES

Debt securities are held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and are measured at fair value based on quoted market rates or prices obtained from intermediaries where available. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, discounted cash flow valuations are used. Interest is recognised in interest income in the Income Statement, using the EIR method. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in Other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in the Income Statement. Gains and losses arising on the sale of FVOCI assets, including any cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in Other comprehensive income, are recognised in the Income Statement.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

There are judgements relating to the application of the LLP's accounting policies which have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The most significant judgments are disclosed in the following notes:

<i>Significant judgements</i>	<i>Note</i>
Classification and measurement of Loans and other debt due from members (the deemed loan)	1
Determining a significant increase in credit risk under IFRS 9	1

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. There are no significant estimates involved in the preparation of these accounts.

3. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Interest receivable from members	161,487	178,543
Interest and other income on other liquid assets	3,654	3,083
Bank and other interest receivable	6,464	6,124
Total	171,605	187,750

4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Interest expense on loans from members	149,837	162,488
Net expense on derivatives hedging liabilities	21,716	24,528
Foreign currency (gain)/loss	(2)	210
Total	171,551	187,226

5. NET GAINS/(LOSSES) FROM DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:		
Foreign exchange risk	95	(389)
Total	95	(389)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Servicer and cash management fee	4	—
Other	145	135
Total	149	135

The LLP employed no staff during the year (2023: nil). The Society acts as servicer of the mortgage portfolio and cash manager.

The audit fee of £37,000 (2023: £35,000) excluding VAT is borne by the Society on behalf of the LLP. There were no non-audit services (2023: none) provided to the LLP by the LLP's auditors.

7. LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE FROM MEMBERS

Loans and other debts due from members of £4,199.7 million (2023: £4,220.0 million) represents a deemed loan from the Society, generated as a result of the transferred beneficial interest in the mortgage portfolio failing the derecognition criteria in the Society, as described in accounting policy note 1 'Loans and other debts due from members'. The beneficial interest in mortgages of £6,911.2 million (2023: £6,956.7 million) reflects the transfer of the mortgage portfolio legally held by the LLP. The difference between the amount of the beneficial interest in mortgages and the loan due from members (see table below) represents off Balance Sheet collateral (see accounting policy note 1 'Contributions').

In line with the prior year, no provision for Expected Credit Losses has been recognised on materiality grounds (see note 1 Impairment of Loans and other debts due from members) and the entire deemed loan is in IFRS 9 Stage 1.

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Beneficial interest in mortgages – Deemed loan	4,199,658	4,219,969
Beneficial interest in mortgages – off Balance Sheet collateral	2,711,538	2,736,757
Total value of mortgage portfolio	6,911,196	6,956,726

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash withdrawals are restricted by the detailed priority of payments set out in the transaction documents.

9. DEBT SECURITIES

	2024 £000	2023 £000
UK Government investment securities	59,360	48,907

10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The LLP has elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 as permitted under IFRS 9.

Risk management strategy

Derivative financial instruments, fair value hedges, interest rate and cross currency swaps, are held solely for purposes of mitigating interest rate, foreign exchange risk or interest rate and foreign exchange risk together. Where appropriate, they are designated as hedging instruments within either fair value or cash flow hedge relationships under the terms of IAS 39 but as at the year end only cash flow hedge relationships were in existence. All such derivatives hedge specific loans from the Society (equivalent to the wholesale funding instruments issued by the Society under its Covered Bonds Programme) and are in 'micro' hedge relationships where the LLP establishes the hedging ratio by matching the notional of the derivatives with the principal of the loan being hedged.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Risk management strategy (continued)

Where cross-currency swaps are used for hedging, the foreign currency risk component is determined as the change in cash flows of the foreign currency debt arising solely from changes in the relevant forward exchange rates. This change constitutes a significant component of the overall change in cash flows of the hedged instrument.

For cash flow hedges, effectiveness is assessed by comparing the changes in the fair value of the derivative with changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, using the hypothetical derivative method. Possible sources of ineffectiveness are as follows:

- Differences in timing of cash flows between the derivative and the hedged item.
- Hedging derivatives with a non-zero fair value at the date of initial designation as a hedging instrument.
- Counterparty credit risk which impacts the fair value of uncollateralised swaps but not the hedged item.

Hedging instruments

The following tables contain details of the hedging instruments used in the LLP's hedging strategies. Contract/notional amounts indicate the amount on which payment flows are derived at the Balance Sheet date and do not represent amounts at risk. Derivatives assets and liabilities are included in the Balance Sheet at fair value.

	2024			2023		
	Contract/ Notional amount £000	Fair value assets £000	Fair value liabilities £000	Contract/ Notional amount £000	Fair value assets £000	Fair value liabilities £000
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:						
Foreign exchange risk ¹	1,940,408	1,647	51,682	1,952,088	5,309	19,700
Total	1,940,408	1,647	51,682	1,952,088	5,309	19,700

1. Cash flows are expected to occur over a period of five years (2023: five).

	2024			2023		
	Contract/ Notional amount £000	Fair value assets £000	Fair value liabilities £000	Contract/ Notional amount £000	Fair value assets £000	Fair value liabilities £000
Derivatives have the following maturities:						
In not more than one year	—	—	—	428,000	62	—
In more than one year	1,940,408	1,647	51,682	1,524,088	5,247	19,700
Total	1,940,408	1,647	51,682	1,952,088	5,309	19,700

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Hedging instruments (continued)

The LLP also holds five (2023: five) interest rate swap agreements with the Society to hedge interest rate risk associated with the beneficial interest on the mortgage portfolio. These derivatives are not fair valued, as under IFRS 9 they are accounted for as part of the loan included in 'Loans and other debts due from members'. Under these agreements, the LLP pays a blended rate of interest based on the mortgage portfolios in which it retains a beneficial interest, and receives the following rates on each of the swaps:

	2024 Notional swap principle £000	2023 Notional swap principle £000
Rate received		
SONIA compounded average	5,092,900	5,266,100
1.7625% fixed	—	428,000
1.528% fixed	444,550	444,550
1.02% fixed	645,413	645,413
4.4425% fixed	434,126	434,126
4.267% fixed	416,320	—
Total	7,033,309	7,218,189

The following tables set out the maturity profile and average interest and foreign exchange rates of the hedging instruments used in the LLP's hedging strategy at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

	Maturity				
	Up to one month £000	One to three months £000	Three months to one year £000	One year to five years £000	More than five years £000
2024					
Foreign Exchange risk					
Contract / notional amount	—	—	—	1,940,408	—
Average fixed interest rate	—	—	—	2.6%	—
Average £/€ exchange rate	—	—	—	0.9	—

	Maturity				
	Up to one month £000	One to three months £000	Three months to one year £000	One year to five years £000	More than five years £000
2023					
Foreign Exchange risk					
Contract / notional amount	428,000	—	—	1,524,088	—
Average fixed interest rate	1.8%	—	—	2.1%	—
Average £/€ exchange rate	0.9	—	—	0.9	—

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Hedged items

The following table contains details of cash flow hedge exposures.

31 December 2024	Changes in fair value			Amounts reclassified from reserves to Income Statement		Recognised in Income Statement¹ £000	Net movement in cash flow hedge reserve £000
	Hedging derivative £000	Hedged item for ineffectiveness assessment £000	(Losses) recognised in OCI £000	Hedged cash flows will no longer occur £000	Hedged item affected Income Statement £000		
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:							
Foreign exchange	(38,904)	(38,930)	(38,854)	—	(77,358)	95	38,504
Total	(38,904)	(38,930)	(38,854)	—	(77,358)	95	38,504

31 December 2023	Changes in fair value			Amounts reclassified from reserves to Income Statement		Recognised in Income Statement¹ £000	Net movement in cash flow hedge reserve £000
	Hedging derivative £000	Hedged item for ineffectiveness assessment £000	(Losses) recognised in OCI £000	Hedged cash flows will no longer occur £000	Hedged item affected Income Statement £000		
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:							
Foreign exchange	(32,083)	(31,693)	(31,693)	—	(45,596)	(389)	13,903
Total	(32,083)	(31,693)	(31,693)	—	(45,596)	(389)	13,903

1. The amount recognised in Income Statement is shown in note 5 Net gains/ (losses) from derivatives and hedge accounting.

As at 31 December 2024 there is a net credit balance of £42,620,000 (2023: £4,116,000) remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve relating to continuing hedge accounting relationships.

11. LOANS DUE TO MEMBERS

The loans from LLP members are from the Society and are equivalent to the amounts issued by the Society under its Covered Bonds Programme, as follows:

		2024 £000	2023 £000
Fixed 0.125 %	Due 2026 (EUR 0.5bn)	413,115	432,452
3m SONIA plus 0.52%	Due 2025 (GBP 0.5bn)	505,842	506,017
3m SONIA plus 0.8%	Due 2026 (GBP 0.85bn)	861,324	862,754
Fixed 0.01%	Due 2028 (EUR 0.75bn)	619,090	648,400
Fixed 2.625%	Due 2026 (EUR 0.5bn)	413,426	432,886
3M SONIA plus 0.50%	Due 2028 (GBP 0.5bn)	501,137	501,399
1m SONIA plus 0.45%	Due 2027 (GBP 0.5bn)	500,561	—
Fixed 2.625%	Due 2029 (EUR 0.5bn)	414,708	—
Fixed 0.5%	Due 2024 (EUR 0.5bn)	—	435,358
1m SONIA plus 0.8%	Due 2024 (GBP 0.5bn)	—	500,407
Total		4,229,203	4,319,673

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

11. LOANS DUE TO MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

The change in loans from LLP members arises as follows:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Balance at 1 January	4,319,673	4,458,687
Net cash flows	(14,916)	(100,000)
Foreign exchange movements	(75,965)	(45,457)
Change in accrued interest	(870)	4,951
Amortisation	1,281	1,492
Total	4,229,203	4,319,673

As at 31 December 2024, one loan from LLP members is due to be repaid in the next 12 months, representing £506 million (2023: two loans representing £936 million). All terms advance issued are held by the parent entity (the Society), and the Society will not be repaid by the LLP until all amounts payable under the covered bonds have been repaid in full.

The Society will not be relying upon repayment of any term advance by the LLP or the interest thereon in order to meet its repayment or interest obligations under the Covered Bonds Programme. The term advances will not be repaid by the LLP until all amounts payable under the covered bonds have been repaid in full. Amounts owed by the LLP to the Society are subordinate to amounts owed by the LLP under the Covered Bond Guarantee.

12. OTHER DEBTS DUE TO MEMBERS

All of the other debts due to members fall due within one year.

13. RELATED PARTIES

Ownership structure of Coventry Building Society Covered Bonds LLP

The members of the LLP are Coventry Building Society, the controlling party under IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, and Coventry Covered Bonds Finance Limited.

Key management personnel

The Management Committee (comprise of directors and employees of the Coventry Building Society) manage and conduct the business of the LLP and have a majority of the rights, power and authority to act at all times for and on behalf of the LLP in accordance with the terms of the LLP Deed and transaction documents.

No transactions were entered into with key management personnel. A number of transactions are entered into with the members in the normal course of business. Details of these transactions can be found in the notes to these financial statements.

14. RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Financial instruments make up the vast majority of the LLP's assets and liabilities and the LLP's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign currency and liquidity risk.

The LLP's exposure to risk arising from the LLP's financial instruments and the management of such was determined at the initial set up of the LLP. The LLP's activities and the role of each party to the transaction is clearly defined and documented.

Following initial set up, the Management Committee monitors the LLP's performance regularly. The review is designed to ensure that the terms of the transaction documents have been complied with, no unforeseen losses have arisen and that interest and principal on the term loans are capable of being paid on a timely basis. This is supported by the Society's central risk management function. Details of the Society's centralised risk management framework are available in the Society's Annual Report & Accounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

14. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Principal Risks

As a result of its ordinary business activities, the LLP is exposed to a number of inherent risks, these are:

- Interest rate risk;
- Foreign currency risk;
- Operational risk;
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk.

Each of these risks is considered below and additional information on these is also included in the Group Risk Management Report in the Group's Annual Report & Accounts.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the interest rate mismatch between fixed and variable rates on the securitised mortgages and the floating interest rate payable on the issued notes.

The LLP is exposed to interest rate risk in that its interest expense is at both floating and fixed rates, denominated in sterling and euros, in respect of loans from LLP members, whilst its interest income originates from its beneficial interest in a pool of the Society's mortgages at fixed and floating rates and denominated in sterling only.

The LLP hedges its exposure to both fixed and floating interest rate risk through entering into derivative transactions with the Society and external counterparties. Through a combination of basis and cross currency swaps, the LLP is able to swap the interest receivable from its beneficial interest in the pool of mortgages and the interest payable on its loan liabilities such that the resulting cash flows are matched. As a result of these swaps, the LLP's total interest income and expense is economically hedged and it therefore has no material sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The cross currency swaps with external parties are utilised for hedge accounting.

As the LLP does not invest its reserves by reference to a fixed rate maturity profile, and employs hedging techniques referred to above, it has no requirement to use sensitivity testing to analyse interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk mainly arises as a result of raising funds.

As the LLP prepares its financial statements in sterling, these will be affected by movements in the currency exchange rate. The LLP hedges the exposure on its euro currency borrowings back to sterling by the use of cross currency derivatives and it therefore does not have a material economic exposure to foreign currency exchange gains and losses. Accordingly, it does not separately monitor value at risk arising from open foreign currency positions.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of a loss arising from inadequate internal processes, systems or people, or from external events. In accordance with the transaction documents, the LLP's operations are outsourced to third parties. The Society has been appointed to act as Servicer and Cash Manager on behalf of the LLP. CSC Capital Markets UK Limited (formerly Intertrust Management Limited) has been appointed to provide services in accordance with the terms of a Corporate Service Agreement.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the borrowers or counterparties do not meet their financial obligations to the LLP as they fall due.

'Loans and other debts due from members' are secured under the Covered Bond covenants, whereby retail mortgages may be transferred to the LLP, depending on changes in the Society's credit rating. Details of the credit risk attached to the Society's retail mortgages are contained in the Society's Annual Report and Accounts.

For the LLP, credit risk is additionally mitigated by the overcollateralisation of the beneficial interest in mortgages and by eligibility for selection under the Covered Bond covenants. Subsequent to selection, credit risk is mitigated through the application of a monthly asset coverage test. Details of the eligibility criteria and asset coverage test are listed in the Coventry Building Society Global Covered Bond Programme Prospectus dated 17 July 2008. At the year end 99.9% (2023: 99.9%) mortgage loans had an indexed loan to value of 90% or less and 99.9% (2023: 99.9%) of the mortgage loans were current. The extent of the overcollateralisation is disclosed in note 7.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

14. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

The LLP also has credit risk exposures with its swap counterparties. The swap counterparties comprise a Group company as well as external parties. The LLP has a low risk appetite for wholesale credit risk. As such, exposures are restricted to good quality counterparties with a low risk of failure. Exposures are reviewed continuously to ensure that they remain within the approved limits and ongoing developments with treasury counterparties are closely monitored by the Group's Treasury Credit Committee.

Risk with such swap counterparties is managed through requiring cash or other collateral, dependent upon credit agency ratings and the net position of derivatives. Further information on derivative exposures and collateral is included in note 15.

There were no reposessions in the current year or prior year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP has insufficient funds to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

The LLP liquidity policy is to maintain sufficient liquid resources in the reserve bank account to service the swap payments, interest on the loan and any service fees for the next three months. This is reviewed by the Cash Manager, which is the Society, and any shortfall is funded. Liquidity risk is also mitigated through the additional income collected on the overcollateralisation of the beneficial interest in mortgages.

Note 10 contains a maturity analysis of the LLP's derivative financial instruments. All derivatives have the same notional amount and maturity date as the corresponding loans from LLP members.

The LLP's ability to meet payments on the term loans as they fall due is dependent on timely receipt of funds from the deemed loan to the Society which may be delayed due to slow repayment on the mortgage portfolio.

Principal repayments are made on the term loans with the Society in accordance with the LLP's principal priority of payment. In the event that the LLP does not have sufficient cash flows from the underlying mortgage loans in order to be able to repay the term loans as and when they fall due, the Society may be required to make a cash capital contribution, extend the repayment of the term loans for up to 12 months or sell mortgages from the mortgage pool in accordance with the terms of the transaction documents.

15. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the LLP has access at that date.

The LLP measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data.
- Level 3: valuation techniques for which significant inputs are not based on observable market data.

Where applicable, the LLP measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Where this is not applicable, the LLP determines fair values using other valuation techniques described below.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

15. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The following table summarises the fair value of the LLP's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost on the face of the Balance Sheet by the fair value hierarchy.

	2024 Carrying amount £000	2024 Fair value £000	2023 Carrying amount £000	2023 Fair value £000
Financial assets				
Loans and other debts due from members	4,199,658	4,369,049	4,219,969	4,295,064
	4,199,658	4,369,049	4,219,969	4,295,064
Financial liabilities				
Loans due to members	4,229,203	4,159,527	4,319,673	4,246,868
	4,229,203	4,159,527	4,319,673	4,246,868

Loans and other debts due from members has been assessed as the value of the expected future cash flows. Future cash flows are projected using forecast interest rates. Given the extent of the over collateralisation in the covered bond structure, the resulting estimated future cash flows are discounted at current market rates appropriate to a AAA rated asset to determine a fair value. As at 31 December 2024, the loans and other debts due from members is classified as a level 3 instrument.

Loans due to members are fair valued by reference to the fair value of the covered bonds issued by the Society, the proceeds of which were lent on back to back terms to the LLP. As at 31 December 2024, the fair value of loans due to members held in level 2 is £2,793 million (2023: £2,881 million), while £1,367 million (2023: £1,366 million) is held in level 3.

The following table summarises the fair value of the LLP's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on the face of the Balance Sheet and the disaggregation by fair value hierarchy and product type. There have been no transfers between any of the levels during the year.

As at 31 December 2024	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments				
Cross currency swap	—	1,647	—	1,647
Total	—	1,647	—	1,647
Debt securities				
UK Government investment securities	59,360	—	—	59,360
Total	59,360	—	—	59,360
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments				
Cross currency swaps	—	51,682	—	51,682
Total	—	51,682	—	51,682

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

15. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2023	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments				
Cross currency swap	—	5,309	—	5,309
Total	—	5,309	—	5,309
Debt securities				
UK Government investment securities	48,907	—	—	48,907
Total	48,907	—	—	48,907
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments				
Cross currency swaps	—	19,700	—	19,700
Total	—	19,700	—	19,700

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

The following is a description of the determination of fair value for financial instruments which are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the LLP's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.

Level 1: Debt securities - fair value through other comprehensive income, listed. Market prices have been used to determine the fair value of listed debt securities.

Level 2: Derivatives – Derivative products utilise observable market inputs for interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps. Valuations are generated by swap models which use present value calculations and incorporate assumptions for interest rate curves and foreign exchange spot and forward rates.

16. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The LLP does not have any financial assets or financial liabilities that are offset with the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet. IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* states that there should be both an enforceable right to set-off and the intention either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Neither of these conditions is met by the LLP.

The LLP does not enter into a master netting agreement for external swaps, but for the transactions with a swap counterparty outside of the Group, a Credit Support Annex (CSA) has been entered into for each swap which provides for the counterparty to fully collateralise one of the swaps, and for partial collateralisation on the second (unless the counterparty credit rating falls below a certain threshold at which point full collateralisation is required).

The table below shows the net exposure for derivative contracts after collateral benefits.

	Gross amounts £000	Master netting arrangement £000	Financial collateral ¹ £000	Net amount £000
2024				
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	1,647	—	—	1,647
Total financial assets	1,647	—	—	1,647
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	51,682	—	—	51,682
Total financial liabilities	51,682	—	—	51,682

1. The financial collateral disclosed is limited to the amount of the related financial asset.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

16. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

2023	Gross amounts £000	Master netting arrangement £000	Financial collateral ¹ £000	Net amount £000
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	5,309	—	—	5,309
Total financial assets	5,309	—	—	5,309
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	19,700	—	—	19,700
Total financial liabilities	19,700	—	—	19,700

1. The financial collateral disclosed is limited to the amount of the related financial asset.

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Coventry Building Society Group is subject to capital requirements imposed by its regulator, the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA). During the year, the Coventry Building Society Group, incorporating the LLP, complied with the capital requirements set by the PRA.

18. PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The member companies of the LLP are Coventry Building Society, the controlling party under IFRS, and Coventry Covered Bonds Finance Limited. Both entities are incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking is Coventry Building Society.

Copies of Coventry Building Society Group accounts, including the LLP, are available from the Company Secretary, Coventry House, Binley, Coventry, CV3 2TQ or on its website (www.coventrybuildingsociety.co.uk).