

# HOLMES TRUSTEES LIMITED

Registered in England and Wales  
No. 03982431

## ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2022

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## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their Report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Report of the Directors has been prepared taking into consideration the entitlement to small Company's exemption from preparing a strategic report provided in section 414B (b) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Principal activities and review of the year

The principal activity of Holmes Trustees Limited (the "Company") is to hold the legal interest in certain property on trust for the beneficial owners of that property. As a consequence of the trust arrangement, no transactions took place within the Company during the year.

The Company meets the definition of a special purpose entity and is consolidated within the Santander UK Group Holdings plc group (the "Group") financial statements in accordance with IFRS10.

The Company is part of a securitisation arrangement whereby the related party Holmes Funding Limited receives proceeds from the related party Holmes Master Issuer plc, which issues debt securities in the international capital markets, and makes such funds available to the Santander UK Group Holdings plc group by purchasing a beneficial interest in a UK residential mortgage loan portfolio held by the Company (the 'Holmes Master Trust').

The securitisation transaction document which sets out the securitisation arrangements in more detail can be found at [www.santander.co.uk/uk/about-santander-uk/investor-relations/holmes-master-trust](http://www.santander.co.uk/uk/about-santander-uk/investor-relations/holmes-master-trust).

The trust property comprises a portfolio of mortgage loans secured on residential properties in England, Scotland and Wales together with the interest and principal paid by borrowers on those loans and all other amounts received under the loans.

The beneficial owners of the trust property are Santander UK plc, the originators of the trust properties, and Holmes Funding Limited, a fellow group company. The Company has no beneficial interest in the trust property.

All income from the trust property is distributed to the beneficial owners in proportion to their share of the trust property owned.

As at 31 December 2022, the book value of residential mortgage loans that Santander UK plc had assigned legal title to the Holmes securitisation structure was £1,651m (2021: £2,294m). The Holmes securitisation structure comprising fellow subsidiaries is over collateralised by £772m (2021: £1,739m). The Holmes securitisation structure acquired an interest in a portfolio of mortgage loans (funder share) of £879m (2021: £556m). The Santander UK plc seller share was £772m (2021: £1,739m). The seller share does not provide credit enhancement.

The Holmes securitisation structure has cash balances and reserves of £204m (2021: £129m) which also act as a credit enhancement feature.

### Results and dividends

The result for the financial year on ordinary activities after tax amounted to £nil (2021: £nil).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: £nil).

### Directors

The Directors who served throughout the year and to the date of this report (except as noted) were as follows:

Mr S D Affleck  
Mr D J Wynne  
Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

None of the Directors had a beneficial interest in the shares of the Company, or of the holding Company, Holmes Holding Limited or its subsidiaries, at the year-end.

### Recent events within the global banking industry

Significant market uncertainty has been generated by the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) in the United States on 10 March 2023 and the rescue of Credit Suisse by UBS following the announcement on 14 March 2023 by Credit Suisse of material weaknesses in its financial controls.

The Company is part of the Santander UK Group which has an established, mature Risk Framework and a stable, low risk business model with highly diversified assets across different markets and businesses. The Santander UK Group's funding is also well diversified with the majority of deposits held by retail customers which, in the majority of cases, are insured by state-backed deposit guarantee schemes.

### Uncertain macroeconomic and geopolitical environment

In the past few years, a number of broader, more complex and uncertain risks have evolved which may present future headwinds. These include geopolitical tensions between regions across the world, in particular the current conflict in the Ukraine. This has impacted global energy prices and supply chains which added to inflationary pressures, as well as stretching household finances. These risks accelerate trends towards deglobalisation, and a reduction of variety of goods and services, causing prices to increase over the medium to long-term. These factors are also playing into increased localised political risk across the globe, including in the UK with a second new Prime Minister in 2022.

The Company is closely following these developments and the potential for any material impacts, which may need to be taken into consideration in its business plans and intends to take a coordinated approach with the other members of the Santander UK plc group.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

### Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors 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 company will continue in business.

The directors are 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 also 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.

### Likely Future Developments

The Directors do not expect any significant change in the level of business in the foreseeable future.

### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

The Company 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.

### Statement of Going Concern

The financial position of the Company is set out in the financial statements. In addition, notes 7 and 9 to the financial statements include the Company's financial risk management objectives and its policies and processes for managing its capital.

The Company has adequate financial resources. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the period of 12 months from the date the financial statements are authorised for issue. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

### Qualifying Third Party Indemnities

Enhanced indemnities are provided to certain Directors of the Company by Santander UK plc (where such person has been nominated in writing by Santander UK plc as its representative on the board) against liabilities and associated costs which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company. All of the indemnities remain in force as at the date of this Annual Report and Financial Statements. A copy of each of the indemnities is kept at the registered office address of Santander UK plc.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

### Statement of disclosure of information to independent auditors

Each of the Directors as at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

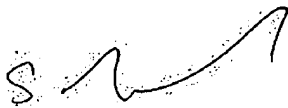
- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the Director has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

### Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are deemed to be re-appointed as auditors under Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board



S D Affleck  
Director  
19 June 2023

Registered Office Address: 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Holmes Trustees Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion, Holmes Trustees Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement 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 company 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 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.

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.

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors 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 directors 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, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Holmes Trustees Limited

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.

With respect to the Report of the Directors, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

## Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

## Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors 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 directors 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 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.

### 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 company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to a breach of the underlying documents governing the transaction, 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 Companies Act 2006. 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:

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Holmes Trustees Limited

- Making inquiries with management and those charged with governance in relation to known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating the business rationale for any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the scope of the Transaction documents;
- Testing journals using a risk-based approach and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias or fraud; and
- Reviewing minutes of the meetings of the board of directors that occurred during the period and made enquiries of management.

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](http://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 company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 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.

## Other required reporting

### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 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 company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

### Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

*Jennifer Hale*

Jennifer Hale (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London

19 June 2023

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

There were no transactions in the current year and the Company generated neither a profit nor a loss.

For the year ended 31 December 2021

There were no transactions in the prior year and the Company generated neither a profit nor a loss.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2021	2	-	2
Result for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	2	-	2
Result for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	2	-	2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Company has not undertaken any cash transactions in the current or previous year and so no cash flows have occurred.



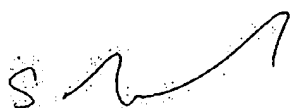
## BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	5	2	2
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	6	2	2
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 12 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



S D Affleck  
Director

19 June 2023

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the presentation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### General information

The Company is a private limited liability company which is limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom, registered in England and Wales and is part of a European listed group whose ultimate parent is Banco Santander SA. The registered office address of the Company is 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared for Holmes Trustees Limited (the Company) under the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards (IAS).

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Pound Sterling.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis using the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss. An assessment of the appropriateness of the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting is disclosed in the Directors' Statement of Going Concern set out in the Report of the Directors.

#### Recent accounting developments

##### Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB amended IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 'Making Materiality Judgements' to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. The amendments have been applied in preparing these financial statements and, consequently, only material accounting policy information is disclosed.

#### Future accounting developments

At 31 December 2022, for the Santander UK group, there were no other significant new or revised standards and interpretations, and amendments thereto, which have been issued but which are not yet effective, or which have otherwise not been early adopted where permitted.

#### Material accounting policy information

The following material accounting policies have been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those material accounting policies which involves the application of judgements or accounting estimates that are determined to be critical to the preparation of these financial statements are set out in the section headed "Critical accounting estimates and areas of significant management judgement".

#### Financial Instruments

Financial instruments of the Company comprise trade and other receivables. These instruments are recognised, classified and subsequently measured in accordance with IFRS 9 as described below.

##### a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition and measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss (ECL) allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### b) Financial assets and liabilities

##### Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL where there is a requirement to do so or where they are otherwise designated at FVTPL on initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities which are required to be held at FVTPL include:

- Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading
- Debt instruments that do not have solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) characteristics. Otherwise, such instruments are measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are derivatives or if they are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near-term, or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking.

In certain circumstances other financial assets and financial liabilities are designated at FVTPL where this results in more relevant information. This may arise because it significantly reduces a measurement inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on them on a different basis, where the assets and liabilities are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis or, in the case of financial liabilities, where it contains one or more embedded derivatives which are not closely related to the host contract.

### 2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates its estimates and judgements on an on-going basis. Management bases its estimates and judgements on historical experience and on other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Management do not consider there to be any areas requiring significant management judgement or to make estimates on throughout the current or prior year.

### 3. OPERATING EXPENSES

#### Directors' emoluments

The Directors' services to the Company are an incidental part of their duties. No Directors were remunerated for their services to the Company. Directors' emoluments are borne by Santander UK plc and Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited. No emoluments were paid by the Company to Directors during the year (2021: £nil).

#### Staff costs

The Company has had no employees in the current or previous financial year.

#### Auditors' remuneration

The audit fee payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements for the current year is £7,000 (2021: £5,923). In 2022 these costs have been borne by the Company's parent company Santander UK plc.

Fees payable to the auditors for non-audit services were nil (2021: nil).

### 4. TAXATION

The Company has not traded since incorporation and therefore there is no tax charge or related tax closing balance for either the current or previous year.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

### 5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash held by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited	2	2
	2	2

This is a cash balance held by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited in the name of and benefit for the Company and is accessible by the Company on demand. The carrying value and fair value of trade and other receivables are the same.

### 6. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 £	2021 £
<i>Authorised, called up, issued and fully paid:</i>		
2 (2021: 2) ordinary shares of £1 (2021: £1) each	2	2

A cash deposit of £2 is held by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited in the name of and benefit for the Company and is accessible by the Company on demand.

### 7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's risk management focuses on the major area of credit risk and operational risk.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties will not meet their financial obligations and may result in the Company losing the principal amount lent, the interest accrued and any unrealised gains, less any security held. It occurs in related party assets held by the Company.

Credit risk is mitigated by placing the relevant assets in trust.

The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral or credit enhancements is the carrying amount of trade and other receivables as disclosed in note 5.

#### Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes regulatory, legal and compliance risk. As part of operational risk, it is also considered whether the operations of the entity are in line with the transaction documents. Operational risk is monitored and managed within the Group. An independent central operational risk function has responsibility for establishing the framework within which these risks are managed and is aligned to operational risk professionals within business areas to ensure consistent approaches are applied across the Group. The primary purpose of the framework is to define and articulate the Group-wide policy, processes, roles and responsibilities.

The day-to-day management of operational risk is the responsibility of business managers who identify, assess and monitor the risks, in line with the processes described in the framework. The operational risk function ensures that all key risks are regularly reported to the Group's risk committee and board of Directors.

### 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no related party transactions during the current or previous year. There were no related party transactions during the current or previous year, or existing at the Balance Sheet date, with key management personnel of the Company.

The trade and other receivables balance is cash held by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited in the name of and benefit for the Company and is accessible by the Company on demand.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

### 9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES

Capital held by the Company and managed centrally as part of the Santander UK Group Holdings plc group, comprises share capital and reserves which can be found in the Balance Sheet on page 8.

Capital is managed by way of processes set up at inception of the Company and subsequently there is no active process for managing its own capital. The Company is designed to hold minimum reserves once all amounts owed by group undertakings have been received and amounts owed to group undertakings have been paid. The Company's capital is not externally regulated

### 10. PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate parent company is Holmes Holdings Limited a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, holding all of the shares in the Company as trustee under a discretionary charitable trust, dated 17 February 1999, for the benefit of certain charities.

The administration, operations, accounting and financial reporting functions of the Company are performed by Santander UK plc, which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

Santander UK plc has been delegated administration and servicing functions on behalf of the Company.

The Company is a Special Purpose Entity controlled by Santander UK plc and is therefore consolidated within the Santander UK Group Holdings plc group financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10.

The Company's ultimate controlling party is Banco Santander SA a Company incorporated in Spain. Banco Santander SA is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. Santander UK plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member.

Copies of all sets of group financial statements, which include the results of the Company, are available from Corporate Governance Office, Santander UK plc, 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN.

### 11. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the 31 December 2022 and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.