



Annual Report and Accounts 2016



On your side

Delivering value for our members

Because we're owned by our members, not shareholders.

Because we're a building society and our mutual values ensure we put our members first.

Because delivering value for our members is the reason why we exist.



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The Strategic Report on pages 3 to 54 has been approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

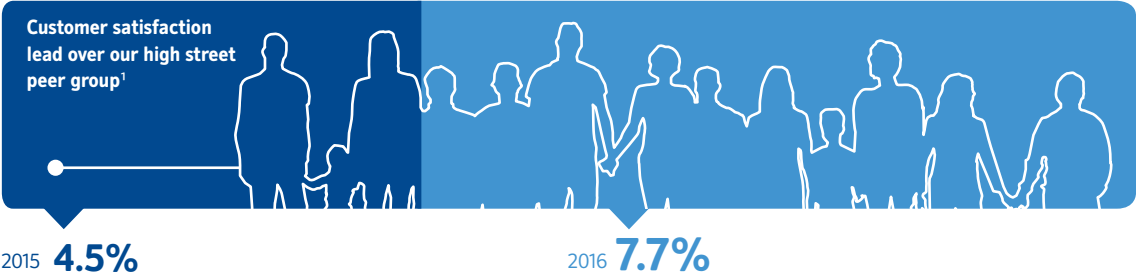
Joe Garner
Chief Executive
23 May 2016



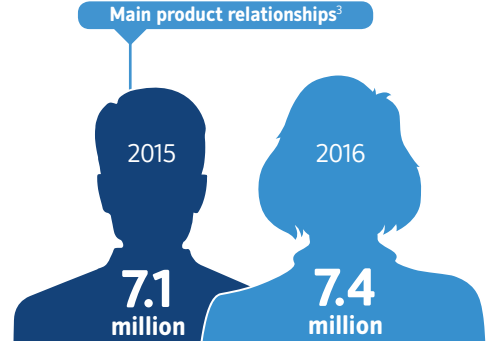
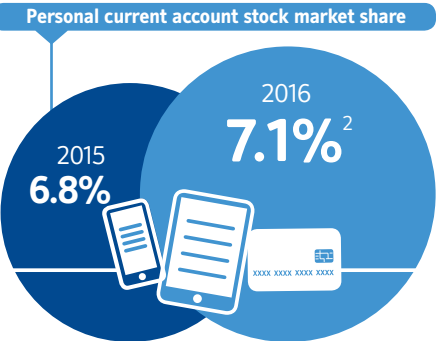
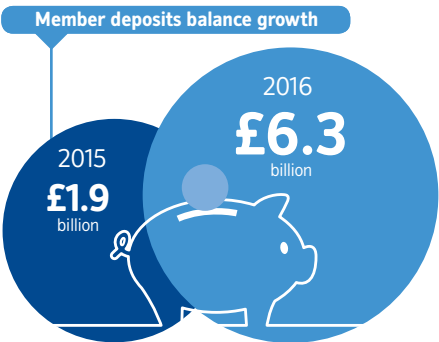
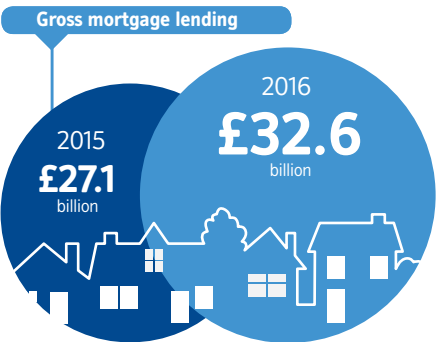


2016 Society highlights

Our vision is to be the UK's first choice financial services provider.
We are a **modern mutual** providing a full service, multi-channel offering to a growing number of members.



We are the UK's second largest mortgage and savings provider.



We believe that being a **great employer** and employing first class people offers us a genuine competitive advantage.



3rd in the Sunday Times' list of top 25 best big companies to work for, up from 6th last year.



We made the Times' list of the UK's top 50 employers for women for the 4th year running.

We aim to be an **exemplar organisation**, being trusted always to do the right thing.



98% and 4½ stars in the 2016 BITC Corporate Responsibility Index.



We are working closely with suppliers to identify opportunities to reduce carbon emissions, water usage and waste.



We developed a first-of-its-kind Specialist Support Service for customers affected by cancer.

To read more on our progress go to pages

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A **strong Society**. Profit is important as it allows us to grow and invest in the Society for our members. Our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio and our leverage ratio are key measures of our financial strength. Our cost income ratio is a measure of our efficiency.

Underlying profit

2016 **£1,337 million**

Statutory profit before tax

2016 **£1,279 million**



Profit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Underlying profit ¹	£279 million	£433 million	£952 million	£1,227 million	£1,337 million
Statutory profit before tax	£166 million	£168 million	£677 million	£1,044 million	£1,279 million

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio

2015
19.8%

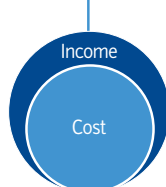
2016
23.2%

Leverage ratio

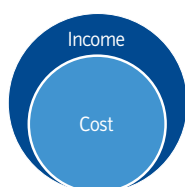
2015
4.1%

2016
4.2%

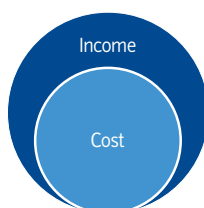
Underlying cost income ratio⁴



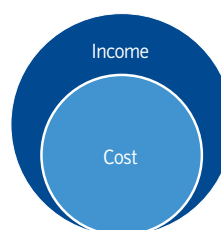
2012 **61.8%**



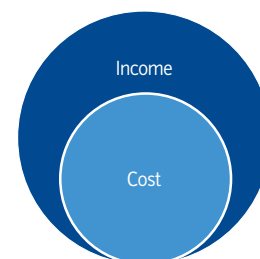
2013 **55.9%**



2014 **52.0%**



2015 **51.4%**



2016 **53.9%**

1 © GfK 2016, Financial Research Survey (FRS), 3 months ending 31 March 2016 vs 31 March 2015, proportion of extremely/very satisfied customers summed across current account, mortgage and savings, high street peer group defined as providers with main current account market share >6% (Barclays, Halifax, HSBC, Lloyds Bank (inc C&G), NatWest and Santander). Prior to April 2015, Lloyds Bank and TSB combined as Lloyds TSB Group (including Lloyds Bank, TSB and C&G).

2 As at February 2016.

3 Main personal current account (PCA) customers and mortgage/savings customers with balances greater than £5,000.

4 Comparatives have been restated as described in note 1 to the financial statements.

2016

Chairman's statement



My first year

This is my first annual statement as your Chairman. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to have led the Board during what has, once again, been a highly successful year.

The 'magic ingredient' that sets your Society apart from all other competitors in retail financial services is the commitment of our people to always do the right thing for our members. I am convinced this culture is a direct consequence of our history and heritage, and the resultant mutual business model.



From our earliest ancestry in Ramsbury, Wiltshire in 1846, when we were formed to offer ordinary people a safe place to save and the prospect of borrowing to buy a home, Nationwide (and its constituent societies) has always stood for doing what's right and delivering the very best service, and this continues to the present day. Indeed, every day I experience first-hand the overwhelming commitment within the Board, the management team and all colleagues across the Society to do the right thing for you, our members, and on your behalf I extend my deepest thanks to them all for their outstanding professionalism, dedication and care.

I joined Nationwide in 2014 after a 30 year career in retail and commercial banking, working both in the UK and around the world. Based on that experience, I would like to take the opportunity to offer some reflections about your Society and why I believe we are able to make a genuine difference in the provision of retail financial services in the United Kingdom:

- we were born out of a social, rather than a commercial, purpose so our sole focus is to help improve the quality of life for our members,
- we are a building society, which makes us tangibly different to the established UK banks,
- we are therefore legally required to hold at least 75% of our assets as loans secured on UK residential property and we have to be primarily financed through retail savings deposits, enabling us to prioritise the financial security of our business and our members' money,
- we are owned by our members, so do not have to consider the potentially conflicting demands of shareholders and customers typical in the 'plc' style models I have witnessed elsewhere,
- therefore all profits are re-invested in the Society to deliver excellent service and value to our members over the long term.

We run the Society to deliver outstanding service to all customers and members, and we seek to optimise, rather than maximise, profits. I am often asked why the Society makes a profit when it is run for the benefit of our members. Put simply, profits are the ‘oxygen’ that allows the Society to support future growth, to sustain a strong balance sheet and capital ratios in order to keep the Society safe and secure, and crucially to be able to invest to provide the consistent top quality service our members rightfully demand.

Nationwide is a business that our members and employees say ‘feels different’. Our mutual heritage drives a shared sense of purpose to offer good, long term value products and exceptional service, recognising the complementarity of our members foremost as customers and secondly as owners. Your Board is constantly seeking to balance the needs of all members, particularly between savers and borrowers, and between delivering value in both the short term and over the longer term.

Our performance in the past year is reflective of this approach. In the last twelve months, Nationwide has successfully grown its membership through strong mortgage lending, an increase in savings balances and a continued expansion of our current account market share, all reflecting our strategic focus on being a modern mutual. I am pleased to report we have delivered a set of results which are the product of this consistent strategy, achieving underlying profits in excess of £1.3 billion and continuing to demonstrate strong levels of capital. We are, and will remain, a safe and trusted home for our members’ money at all times, and we have the ‘financial firepower’ to continue to support our members and invest in our future service.

Changing consumer behaviour

Technology and consumer demand for digital services continue to evolve rapidly, and it is vital that we allow members to transact with us in their preferred manner. As we seek to offer more products to more people, we will not forget that exceptional member service is critical across all points of access.



Importantly, this includes a firm commitment to our branches, as we know that these are valued by many of you and offer a level of service that we believe differentiates us from our peers. We are investing in improving our branch network to maintain a compelling experience, offering members an increasing range of options from self-service to full face to face support, including our leading video technology - Nationwide Now - which allows members to access a team of expert advisers at a central location. This provides us with greater capacity to offer you the service you seek at a time and location to suit you.

As a modern mutual, I believe it is important we continue to invest in order to meet members’ current and future needs. This is a challenge in a highly competitive market, and does not mean that we will always be top of the best buy tables. However, we will always offer good value over the medium term, and whatever we do we will be open, honest and transparent. I recognise that the ongoing low interest rate environment is particularly challenging for our savers, and the current economic uncertainty suggests that market rates are likely to remain low for some time yet. We take our responsibility to our savings members very seriously and will continue to monitor conditions in the savings and mortgage markets to ensure we are offering sustainable rates. In line with other providers, we have to balance the amount of savings we attract and the loans we make; failure to do so would leave us with excess funds, which would have an adverse impact on our long term ability to invest in the business.

Investing in the Society to provide new or enhanced products and services comes at a cost, most notably in personal current accounts, where we have yet to reach our strategic target of a 10% market share. Your Board believes this is the right thing to do, especially at a time when digital innovation and other initiatives are having a major impact on consumer behaviour and high expectations of service and digital access.

Our people

Of course, the products and services your Society offers would be nothing without great employees. Our people embody our culture and are ambassadors for our mutual approach. Our strong principles are expressed across Nationwide through our PRIDE behaviours: **P**utting members first; **R**ewarding membership; **I**nspiring trust; **D**oing the right thing; **E**xcelling at service. We are proving that it is possible to operate successfully as a modern mutual by adopting a culture consistent with our status and heritage, but which is aligned with an increasingly digital world, and are delighted to have been named as the third best big company to work for by the Sunday Times and as a Times Top 50 employer for women.

Listening to member views

As the Chairman of your Society, it is very important that I am able to gain direct feedback on how Nationwide is performing, what members think could improve and how we might help them more effectively in the future.

We are constantly looking for ways to make it easier for members to talk to us through a range of media, and to listen and respond to suggestions and comments. We run a wide range of events and activities over the course of the year, full details of which can be found in the Report of the directors on corporate governance, but amongst the highlights are:

- the Annual General Meeting, at which members can have their say on the way the Society is run and hear first-hand from the directors
- Member TalkBacks, which provide an opportunity for members and directors to discuss the Society's activities face to face. We have held a further seven TalkBack sessions during the year, taking our total to over 150
- Online TalkBacks, which provide an opportunity for members unable to attend a face to face session to interact with our directors, ask questions and make suggestions about our products and services
- our online Member Suggestion Scheme, through which we received nearly 1,000 ideas during the year
- social media and e-newsletters, which reflect the growing trend towards the use of digital channels and media to obtain and share stories
- Nationwide Connect, our online research panel of around 6,000 members, which provides feedback on a variety of topics.

All directors are engaged in listening directly to the views of members through attendance at Member TalkBack events and similar activities, and your Board receives regular reports on the views and inputs of members. We place real value on the feedback we receive and a number of enhancements to our products and services can be traced directly to ideas generated by our members.

Regulation

Effective and proportionate regulation is critical to ensuring the long term sustainability of the financial services sector, and as an exemplar organisation we are committed to operating to both the letter and spirit of regulation and legislation.

Nationwide has been a long term provider of finance to the buy to let market, and we have noted with interest recent actions and proposals of both regulators and government which are designed to control growth in the sector and ensure that it does not pose a threat to market stability. The precise impacts of the measures on the broader market will become apparent over time, and we will adjust our approach accordingly.

We were pleased to work with the Banking Standards Board as it carried out its initial assessment of the culture and standards of behaviour and competence in leading firms across the retail banking industry. Exercises such as this force organisations to take a long, hard look at how they are operating and challenge themselves as to whether they are acting in the best interests of their customers. Whilst there will always be room for improvement, we were very pleased that the final report noted Nationwide's strong and stable culture and the consistency and stability of our stated values.

Supporting the broader society

In addition to providing financial services to members, we have a role to play in positively impacting the communities in which we operate, full details of which can be found in our Citizenship report. We aim to be recognised as one of the UK's leading corporate citizens and over the past year we have continued to engage in a range of initiatives to add value both at a local and national level.



To read more about our citizenship strategy go to pages

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This encompasses a wide range of activities, including our longstanding commitment to employee volunteering, whereby all employees are provided with two paid volunteering days per annum, and the start of our plan to plant a series of woodlands to provide local amenities that can be enjoyed by the public for generations to come.



Your board of directors

The retail financial services marketplace is changing rapidly, and it is my responsibility to ensure the composition of the Board has the correct mix of skills, experiences and diverse thinking to steer the Society through the challenges ahead.

We are delighted to welcome three new independent non executive directors to the Board. Mai Fyfield and Tim Tookey joined us in June 2015. Kevin Parry was appointed to the Board on 23 May 2016 and will become Chairman of the Audit Committee upon the retirement of Roger Perkin at the conclusion of this year's AGM. Roger has provided his fellow directors with much wise counsel and Nationwide owes him a debt of gratitude for his significant contribution over the last six years.

This year also saw the retirement of our longstanding Chief Executive, Graham Beale. Graham worked for Nationwide for over 30 years and was appointed CEO in 2007, just before the financial crisis hit. He played a critical role in ensuring that your Society not only survived the financial crisis unscathed, but also took the courageous decision to invest for the future at a time when the easier decision would have been simply to hunker down and wait for the storm to abate. He has left the business in great shape, prospering as a modern mutual, ready to take on new opportunities as the market for financial services evolves. On behalf of all at Nationwide, I would like to thank him for his immense contribution to the Society, and wish him well for the future.

Your Board spent considerable time identifying a suitable successor to Graham. We set out first and foremost to find someone who embodied Nationwide's values and who was deeply committed to the mutual business model. In addition, we were looking for someone who had the skills and experience to lead the Society in the years to come as the market evolves and as the widespread adoption of digital technology changes the way members and customers wish to interact with the Society. I am delighted Joe Garner has been appointed as our new Chief Executive. Joe brings a breadth of experience gained from his wide-ranging career working for a number of large organisations, most particularly from his time as Head of HSBC UK. Your Board is convinced he is the right person to take Nationwide forward into new opportunities and looks forward to working closely with him. Further details on Joe and his background can be found in the Governance section of this report.

We are committed to ensuring that our Board, management and broader workforce reflects the communities in which we operate, and we value diversity across the Society. With our recent appointments, women make up 27% of our Board and 33% of our Executive Committee. But we recognise that there is still much to do, and have a strategy to focus activity on equality, diversity and inclusion, setting ourselves challenging aims in our priority areas of ethnicity, gender and disability across the whole Society.

We are in a new era in UK financial services, an era which is increasingly defined by a move to digital technology but one in which the personal touch will continue to be of critical importance. I am delighted to be your Chairman at this exciting time, and am confident that Nationwide is ideally placed to take advantage of the opportunities on offer to provide ever-better services and products to you, our members.

Chief Executive's review



Long term focus drives strong performance

I am privileged to have been chosen to take over as Chief Executive of Nationwide Building Society. Nationwide is an exceptional organisation, one which has consistently demonstrated that it is possible to be successful by doing the right thing.

This success is manifested in the latest set of results, which show strong mortgage lending, strong savings inflows and over half a million new current accounts opened. These figures are the result of a consistent and sustained focus on the needs of our members and customers, through the provision of excellent service, great products and continued investment in the fabric which underpins the Society.

Our underlying profit of £1,337 million is the culmination of our performance over the past twelve months and the member relationships that we have formed over previous years. We stood by our members' borrowing needs through the difficult financial crisis and over the four year period to March 2016 accounted for 36% of net mortgage lending in the UK. Our capital ratios

have further improved, are comfortably ahead of current requirements and broadly in line with our best understanding of the medium term regulatory requirements. This enables us to be secure and to invest in the future for the benefit of members today and tomorrow.

As the new Chief Executive my job will be to build on this success. As the results show, Nationwide is not in need of radical reform, but it is an organisation that should constantly challenge itself on ways it can improve and offer an enhanced level of service to its members.

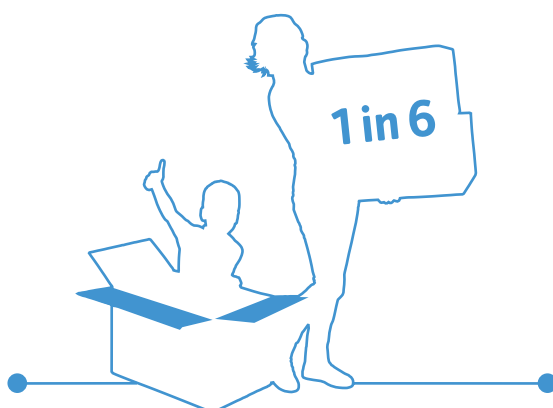
Helping more members buy their own home

Our heritage is in providing support to the UK housing market, and 2015/16 was no exception. Over the year our gross mortgage advances reached £32.6 billion, while net lending amounted to £9.1 billion. These represent market shares of 13.7% and 21.4% respectively, strengthening our position as the UK's second largest mortgage lender. As ever, we have recognised the importance of helping people take their initial steps onto the housing ladder, and over the year we provided finance for 57,200 first time buyer mortgages, one in six of all such mortgages in the UK.



Gross mortgage advances reached **£32.6** billion

Our mutual commitment to providing consistently good value to all members has been delivered through competitive products and propositions, with no fees for standard valuations on all of our mortgage products, and we continue to provide our best rates exclusively to our existing mortgage members.



We provided finance for **57,200** first time buyer mortgages

We have played a major role in supporting borrowers in the buy to let market, in which we have maintained our position as the second largest lender. As the pattern of tenure in the UK continues to evolve, we believe it is right that we should offer good value, low risk loans to investors who are able to demonstrate their commitment to the rental market. We recognise that buy to let has come under regulatory and political scrutiny in recent times, including significant changes to the tax regime governing mortgage interest tax relief which come into effect from 2017. We pride ourselves on being a responsible lender, and since the year end we have taken a lead by increasing rental cover requirements to ensure loans are affordable, and by reducing the maximum loan to value for new buy to let loans.



UK's **second largest** mortgage lender

Rewarding loyal savers

Our strategy of offering a range of long term good value products has resulted in us growing our member deposit balances by £6.3 billion. This is despite significant competition at the start of the year from NS&I, offering rates well above those generally available in the market.

In our drive for transparency and ease of access, we have further simplified our savings range and made it easier for members to select the best product for their needs. The vast majority of main savings products can now be opened online as well as in branch, and members can receive email and SMS updates on the status of their savings application.

In addition, around ten million members received their annual statement as part of Nationwide's Savings Promises, providing details of all their savings accounts, their current interest rates and the Society's top variable rates. During the year over 760,000 members subscribed to our free SavingsWatch service, which automatically informs them whenever the interest rate on their account changes or Nationwide launches a new savings account.



Growing our member deposit balances by **£6.3 billion**

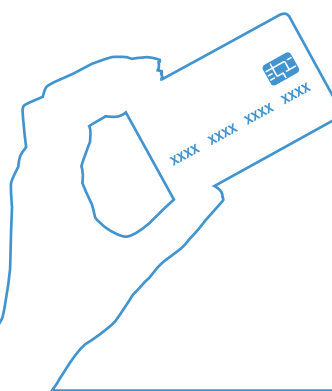
We understand that low market interest rates continue to pose challenges for savers and, in response, have offered a number of products aimed at rewarding our loyal and committed members:

- Loyalty Bond, which offered our highest two-year fixed rate exclusively for existing members. Over 96,000 accounts were opened, with members depositing £2.7 billion during the four months the bond was available.
- Loyalty Saver, which pays higher rates of interest according to length of membership. Over 100,000 accounts were opened during the year, with over 1.2 million members now holding these accounts.
- Flexexclusive Regular Saver, which offers our current account holders a rate of 5% for a year on monthly deposits of up to £500. In the first four months of the offer being available, over 185,000 members opened an account.

More people choosing Nationwide for their current account

I am very pleased that we have opened 525,000 new current accounts in the last twelve months, up 12% on the previous year. This has taken our market share of main standard and packaged current accounts as at February to 7.1%; our strategic aim is to expand this to 10% to provide an effective balance with our established positions in the mortgage and savings markets.

As testament to the quality of our current account range we have been a net beneficiary of customers seeking to switch their account in each and every month since the introduction of the Current Account Switch Service in September 2013. During the past year over 129,000 customers have switched their accounts to us through this service, up 38% on the previous year and representing a market share of switchers of 12.5%.



We have opened **525,000** new current accounts in the last twelve months

Our current accounts are complemented by our high quality, good value credit card and personal loan propositions. We issued 186,000 new cards (2015: 196,000), with the attraction of new customers being impacted by the long term balance transfer products which are dominating the market. We continue to reward our main current account customers with the Select Credit Card cashback, which benefited customers to a total of over £15 million in cash reward payments, and also provides them with fee-free overseas transactions. Our strategy is to meet the unsecured borrowing needs of our existing members, and over the year we have lent £1.2 billion (2015: £0.9 billion) of personal loans.

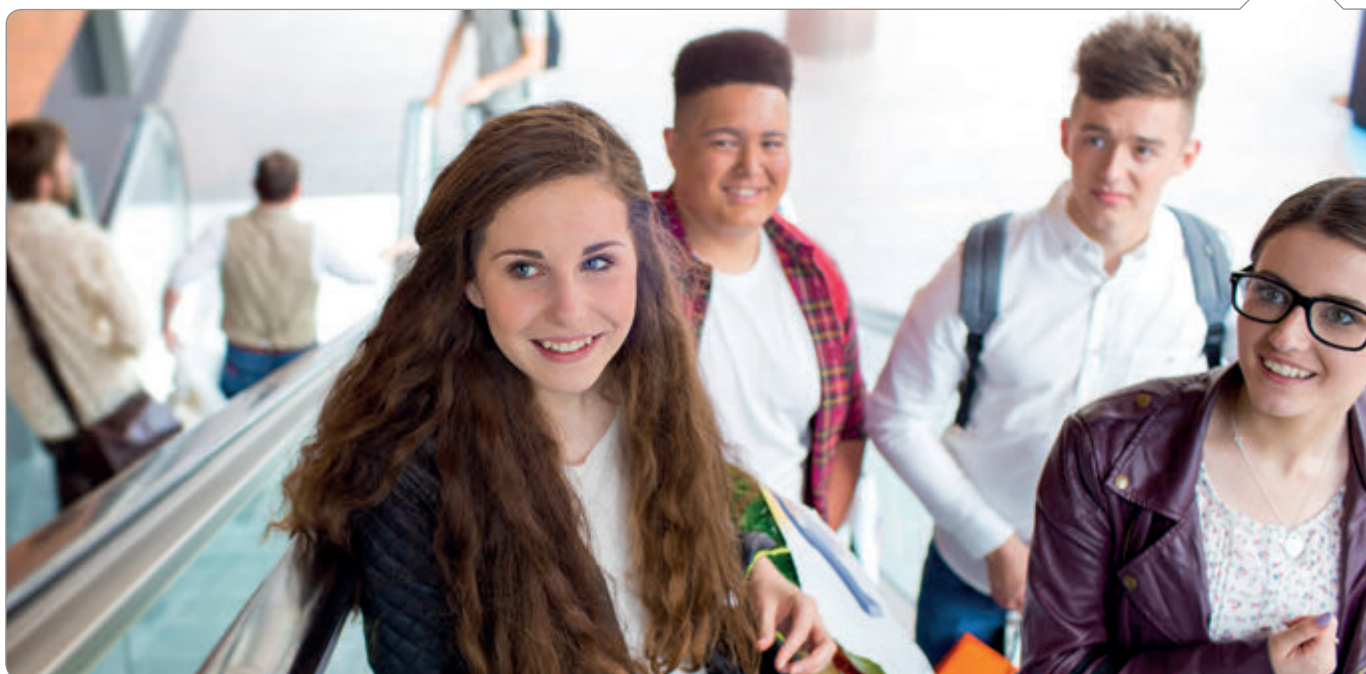
Over **129,000** customers have switched their accounts to us

Leading service satisfaction

I am delighted that we continue to be ranked number one for customer satisfaction amongst our high street peer group and our lead over our nearest competitor has increased to 7.7% for the quarter ending March 2016 (2015: 4.5%)¹. Over a longer twelve month period we remain ranked number one with a 6.6% lead².

Our service satisfaction lead is a measure of our performance over the last three months compared to the performance of our next nearest competitor, in our high street peer group. As a result, our lead can be volatile as it is dependent on the performance of our competitors.

Despite our size, we account for only 2% of total industry complaints, and we make every attempt to resolve these to members' satisfaction. When cases do get referred to the Financial Ombudsman Service, 82% of our decisions are upheld, compared with the industry average of 47%.



¹ © GfK 2016, Financial Research Survey (FRS), 3 months ending 31 March 2016 vs 31 March 2015, proportion of extremely/very satisfied customers minus proportion of extremely/very/fairly dissatisfied customers summed across current account, mortgage and savings, high street peer group defined as providers with main current account market share >6% (Barclays, Halifax, HSBC, Lloyds Bank (inc C&G), NatWest and Santander). Prior to April 2015, Lloyds Bank and TSB combined as Lloyds TSB Group (including Lloyds Bank, TSB and C&G).

² © GfK 2016, Financial Research Survey (FRS), 12 months ending 31 March 2016, proportion of extremely/very satisfied customers minus proportion of extremely/very/fairly dissatisfied customers summed across current account, mortgage and savings, high street peer group defined as providers with main current account market share >6% (Barclays, Halifax, HSBC, Lloyds Bank (inc C&G), NatWest and Santander).

Building a financially strong Society

As a mutual we aim to optimise, rather than maximise, profit, retaining sufficient earnings to support future growth, sustain strong capital ratios and to allow us to invest in the business to provide the services that our members demand. This will help us to deliver a long term, sustainable business that operates in the interests of our members.

Buoyant volumes and an improved net interest margin have contributed to a 5% increase in total underlying income to £3,333 million (2015: £3,163 million). Our underlying profit for the year was £1,337 million (2015: £1,227 million), an increase of 9%, and statutory profit before tax was £1,279 million (2015: £1,044 million), an increase of 23%. Underlying costs have increased by £170 million to £1,796 million, reflecting the growth of our business, our focus on risk and control and continued investment in new and enhanced products and services. This has resulted in our underlying cost income ratio deteriorating slightly to 53.9% (2015: 51.4%).

Our strong financial performance has resulted in our CET1 ratio increasing to 23.2% (2015: 19.8%). The primary driver of the amount of capital we hold is our leverage ratio, which over the year has improved to 4.2% (2015: 4.1%).

Guidance issued by the regulators during the financial year has given us greater certainty of the expected maximum capital requirements for the Society. This has allowed us to develop a financial framework to assess future performance and maintain our financial strength.

The framework is based on the fundamental principle of maintaining our capital in excess of regulatory leverage ratio requirements. Based on our current assumptions, a level of underlying Group profit of approximately £1 billion to £1.5 billion per annum over the medium term would optimise our ability to invest to support members' needs while maintaining our financial strength.

Leading employer

Our delivery of great service, great products and great results flows from employing talented and dedicated people and allowing them to make the most of their diverse range of talents. Being a great employer provides a genuine competitive advantage. We pay particular attention to providing a supportive and encouraging working environment, and our success is reflected in our annual employee survey, which continues to show exceptionally high levels of employee engagement and enablement.



Supporting the communities we serve

We have continued to support the communities in which we operate through a broad range of initiatives. The most notable development during the year has been our investment to extend our existing Specialist Support Service for customers affected by cancer; going forward, this will be available for customers facing other life-limiting or long term physical conditions, such as heart disease, stroke and multiple sclerosis. We will phase the roll-out to allow us to gather feedback and refine the service as it is deployed to meet a range of different circumstances.

To read more about our objectives and how we measure success see pages

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Outlook

Our financial performance in the period ahead is likely to be influenced by a number of themes in line with the guidance we provided at our half year results:

- clear evidence of more sustained competition within the mortgage market, resulting in further margin pressure during 2016/17
- as a modern mutual we will continue to invest in order to meet our members' current and future needs by providing good, long term value products, services and security
- these two factors combine such that we anticipate profits are likely to moderate in the period ahead.

The continual evolution of technology, changing customer preferences and regulatory change will affect the whole industry, and we will continue to invest to ensure we are able to deliver value to our members and maintain excellent relationships with regulators. The threat of cyber-attacks has increased, and will require ongoing focus and investment as we seek constantly to maintain the resilience of our systems and protect the interests of our members.

Uncertainty surrounding the EU referendum and the global economic outlook are likely to have some impact on UK economic activity in the near term. Our central expectation is that if this uncertainty lifts and the global economy gradually strengthens, UK economic growth will move back towards its long term trend rate of 2% to 2.5% per annum. The household sector is expected to remain a main driving force, underpinned by continued healthy gains in employment and rising real earnings. We expect the housing market to remain resilient, with any dampening of activity from modest increases in interest rates offset by a strengthening labour market and an under-supply of housing.

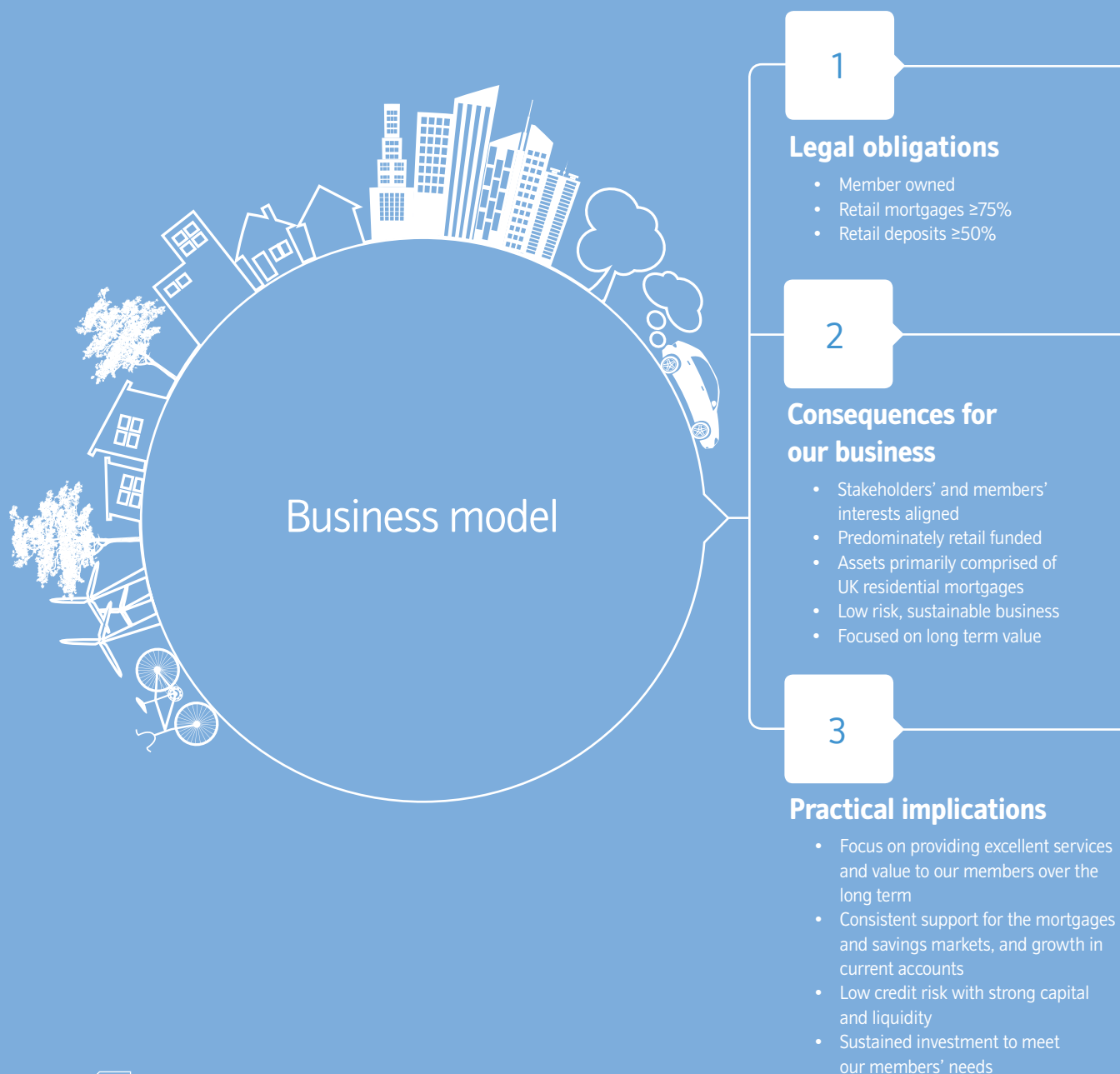
Nationwide is a unique organisation with a proud history and an optimistic future. We have the potential to build an even stronger Society serving the needs of today's and tomorrow's members, by championing the right thing to do and continuing to deliver tangible service excellence and long term value. We are committed to serving members and the wider society.



Strategic review

Our history and purpose

We have been looking after the interests of our members since the 19th century. Although the world has changed radically in the intervening years, our core social purpose remains the same: to help improve the quality of life for our members, to use the power of the collective to help benefit each individual and to be innovative in how we do it.



Nationwide was originally founded around a simple idea, the power of the collective: by giving members a secure place to grow their savings, we were able to offer mortgages to allow people to buy their own homes.

We are now the world's largest building society, with relationships with one in four households in the UK, and we are still owned by our members, not shareholders.

Our aim is to help our members, at every stage of their lives. We can provide a secure home for members' savings, offer them a range of current accounts, help them to buy their first home and work with them to plan for their retirement.

Our low risk business model is focused mainly on the provision of retail financial services, almost exclusively in the UK and as a building society we are barred from any speculative trading. Reflecting our heritage and the legislation that governs our business, our balance sheet comprises primarily residential mortgages funded through retail deposits and, to a lesser extent, wholesale funding.

In our traditional products, mortgages and savings, we are the second largest provider in the UK, with over 12% of total residential mortgage balances and over 10% of total retail deposit balances.

We have recognised that as a modern mutual we need to diversify our business model by offering a range of current accounts to new and existing members, thereby enabling us to build deeper, long term member relationships. We began offering current accounts in 1987; our market share now stands at over 7% and our strategic aim is to expand this to 10%.

We also offer competitive personal loans, credit cards, general insurance, protection products and financial planning services. We undertake a limited range of other activities, including property based commercial lending and deposit-taking for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).

We retain only sufficient earnings to ensure the financial safety and security of our business. The remainder is reinvested into the Society to maintain our capital ratios, provide consistently good value products and deliver industry leading service for our members. For this reason we invest heavily in our culture and our people, who are committed to ensuring we deliver the best possible customer outcomes.

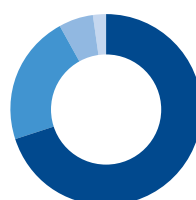
Our business model

Our approach to providing financial services is straightforward – we offer a broad range of competitive mortgages, savings, current accounts and other financial products, delivering consistently excellent service to our members, who are also our owners.

Where the money comes from

Funds are raised from:

- Customer deposits **70%**
- Wholesale funding **22%**
- Reserves **6%**
- Other **2%**



We raise the majority of our funding from members entrusting us with their personal savings. The balance of our funding comes primarily from wholesale markets.

What we use it for

Funds deposited at Nationwide are used to provide:



Mortgages for owner occupiers



Mortgages for buy to let investors



Current account overdrafts



Personal loans



Credit cards



Lending to the commercial property, Project Finance and social housing sectors

How we generate income

Nationwide generates income from two sources:



Receive interest from mortgages



Pay interest on deposits



Net interest income

1. Net interest income

The difference between the interest and fees charged for mortgages and other lending, and the interest paid on member deposits and other funding

2. Other income

Fees and charges from the provision of financial products

What we incur costs on

Our income covers the costs of running the Society. This includes:



Paying our people



Systems and technology



Property and operating costs



Credit losses

What we use our profits for

Any surplus generated as profit is used to:



Maintain our capital strength



Invest in delivering improved products and services to our members



Support future growth

In summary, our profits are returned to, or used to benefit, our current and future members.

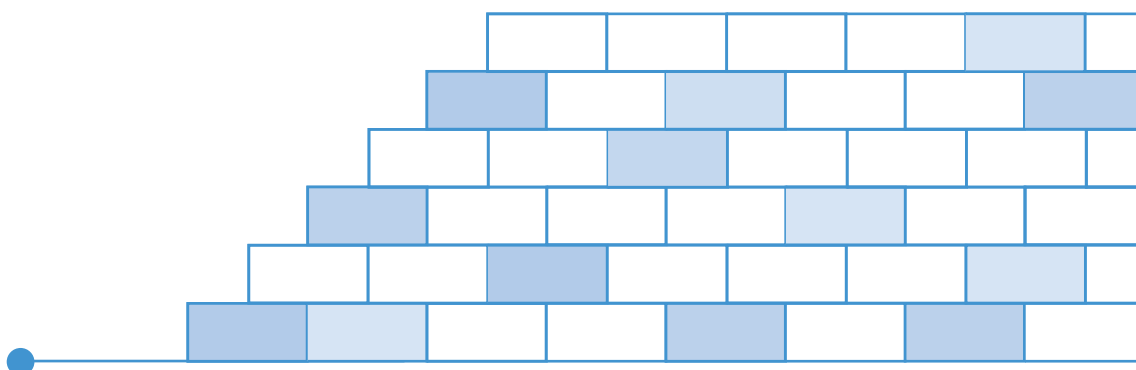
Our financial performance framework

As a mutual we aim to optimise, rather than maximise, profit, retaining sufficient earnings to support future growth, sustain a strong capital position and allow us to invest in the business to provide the products and services that our members demand. This helps us to deliver a long term, sustainable business that operates in the interests of our members.

Recent guidance from regulators has given us greater certainty of the expected maximum capital requirement for the Group. This has allowed us to develop a framework based on the fundamental principle of maintaining our capital at a prudent level in excess of regulatory leverage ratio requirements. The framework provides parameters which will allow us to calibrate future performance and help ensure we achieve the right balance between distributing value to members, investing in the business and maintaining our financial strength.

Based on current assumptions, we believe that a level of underlying Group profit of approximately £1 billion to £1.5 billion per annum over the medium term, would optimise our ability to invest and support members' needs while maintaining financial strength.

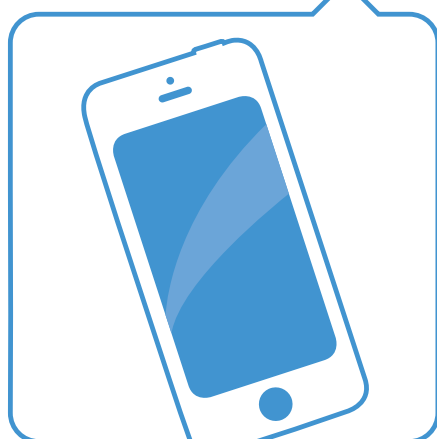
We may see our profitability move outside the range in any one individual year, either through external factors, a conscious decision to return value or to make investment into the business. One of the benefits of being a strong, safe and secure modern mutual is that we are able to take long term decisions which are in the best interests of current and future members. Should performance move outside the range, management will consider what future actions, if any, to take in order to bring financial performance back within the range.



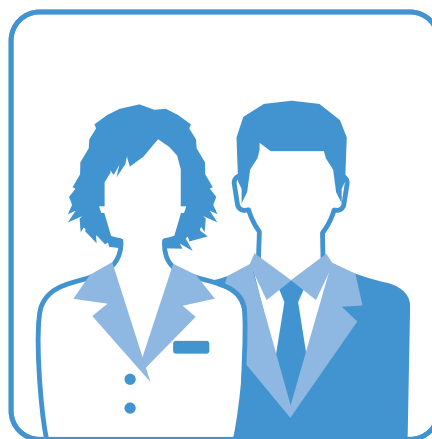
Our strategy

We have followed a consistent strategy for many years. As a result, we have been able to focus our business on one central aim: to deliver outstanding service and long term value to our current and future members. We expect this continued focus to result in the achievement of **our vision of being the UK's first choice financial services provider**. Our strategic priorities remain in line with those set out in last year's Annual Report and Accounts.

Modern mutual



Great employer



Exemplar organisation



Strong Society



Our strategic priorities

The Group's strategic priorities are set out under four themes:

Modern mutual

- Offer a full multi-channel service to a growing number of members
- Deliver 'next generation banking' through automation, simplified processes and self-service, with a branch network focused on help, guidance and advice
- Extend our personal current account range
- Build an iconic brand
- Create relationships with members digitally, providing them with choice in how they can interact with us

Great employer

- Create a flexible and multi-skilled workforce
- Identify and grow the competencies our people need to create a modern mutual
- Ensure our people are engaged and enabled, and that they continue to operate at the level expected of a high performing organisation

Strong Society

- Generate optimal levels of profit to support the delivery of enhanced member value
- Embed a financial performance framework to ensure that we preserve a strong, robust and efficient Society
- Maintain our capital strength
- Maintain our strong governance and risk framework

Exemplar organisation

- Be recognised as 'what good looks like' by all stakeholders
- Champion our customers' interests
- Have a culture focused on good conduct and fair customer outcomes
- Provide support for vulnerable customers
- Maintain strong relationships with our regulators

Our success measures

What we measure and why

Performance

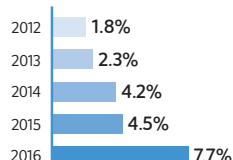
Strategic target

Commentary

Modern mutual

Market leading satisfaction

Delivering leading levels of customer satisfaction is a key point of differentiation to our peers. We measure this through GfK FRS Customer Service Satisfaction scores relative to our high street peer group.



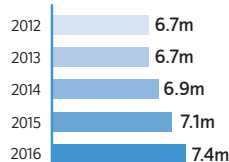
1st + 6%

We ended the year with our lead over our nearest high street peer group competitor standing at 7.7%, compared with 4.5% at the same time last year¹.

Grow the membership

Growing our base of members with whom we have a main product relationship² allows us to spread the benefits of mutuality to a wider proportion of the UK population.

² Defined as main personal current account customers and mortgages/savings customers with a balance greater than £5,000

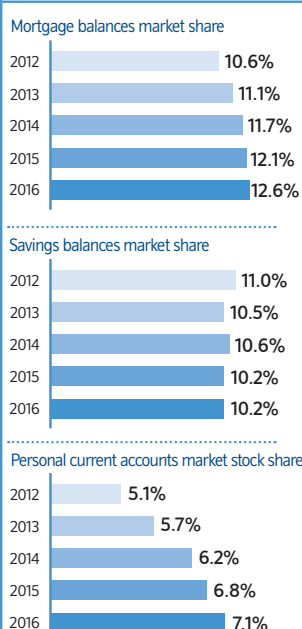


9 million main product relationships by 2021

Main product relationships grew by 300,000 during the year to 7.4 million, largely driven by growth in current account customers.

Grow our market shares

We aim to maintain our top two position in our heritage markets of mortgages and savings. We are aiming to grow our personal current account market share to 10%.



Mortgages: 13.1% market share

Savings: 10.2% market share

Personal current accounts: 10% market share (main adult standard and packaged accounts)

We ended the year as the second largest provider of mortgages and savings in the UK, with market shares of 12.6% and 10.2% respectively.

Our personal current account market share was 7.1% in February 2016. Whilst our personal current account market share has continued to grow, we recognise that intense market competition may result in us taking longer than originally anticipated to achieve our target market share of 10%.

¹ © GfK 2016, Financial Research Survey (FRS), 3 months ending 31 March 2016 vs 31 March 2015, proportion of extremely/very satisfied customers minus proportion of extremely/very/fairly dissatisfied customers summed across current account, mortgage and savings, high street peer group defined as providers with main current account market share >6% (Barclays, Halifax, HSBC, Lloyds Bank (inc C&G), NatWest and Santander). Prior to April 2015, Lloyds Bank and TSB combined as Lloyds TSB Group (including Lloyds Bank, TSB and C&G).

What we measure
and why

Performance

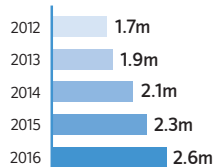
Strategic target

Commentary

Modern mutual continued

Next generation banking

We offer a number of options to access our services, ranging from the traditional face to face transactions in branches to a mobile app. We use the number of members transacting online or via mobile to measure our performance in meeting evolving member needs.



80% growth
over the next five years
(4.7 million by 2021)³

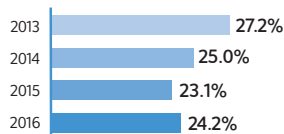
³ Source: eBenchmarkers digitally active current customers

We currently have 2.6 million members transacting online or using our mobile app, in line with our annual target.

Spontaneous brand awareness and prompted brand consideration

A strong, iconic brand, effective both in digital and traditional media, is essential to attract new members across all life stages. We gauge our performance through a combination of spontaneous and prompted awareness of our brand amongst consumers.

Spontaneous brand awareness



Prompted brand consideration

2013-16, 1st for prompted brand consideration

Spontaneous brand awareness: 40.0% (Top 5)⁴

Prompted brand consideration: 1st⁴

⁴ Source: Millward Brown

Our score for spontaneous brand awareness rose to 24.2%, putting us in 7th position.

We ended the year having retained the number one position for prompted brand consideration amongst customers.

Our success measures continued

What we measure and why

Performance

Strategic target

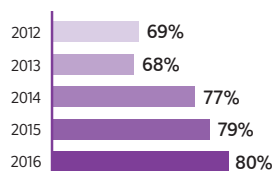
Commentary

Great employer

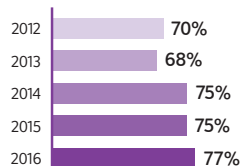
Engaged and enabled employees

Having highly engaged and enabled employees will be a key source of competitive advantage as we strive to maintain industry leading levels of customer satisfaction and to grow our business. Our performance is measured through our annual employee survey.

Employee engagement
(HP benchmark 2016 = 73%)



Employee enablement
(HP benchmark 2016 = 71%)



High performance (HP) benchmark for engagement and enablement in the financial services industry⁵

⁵ Source: Hay Group Financial Services Industry Benchmark

We scored 80% and 77% for engagement and enablement respectively in the latest annual Viewpoint survey conducted by the Hay Group. Both scores were above the HP benchmark scores for the financial services industry.

Great corporate citizen

Our commitment to being a leading corporate citizen is consistent with our mutual heritage and our drive to make a difference in people's lives. Our chosen measure is the Business in the Community (BITC) Corporate Responsibility Index.



5* BITC accreditation

During the year we received a 98% and 4½* BITC rating. This is below our 2015 5* rating and reflects the generally tougher criteria applied by BITC in 2016.

What we measure
and why

Performance

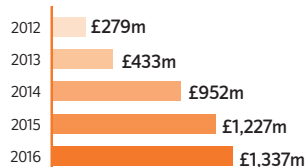
Strategic target*

Commentary

Strong Society

Financially sustainable

Running a robust business which delivers optimal levels of profitability will provide our members with confidence and allow us to invest in services and good value products for our members.

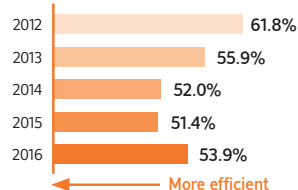


Underlying profit:
£1 billion to £1.5 billion
per annum

Underlying profit for the year
over £1.3 billion.

Efficient business

We aim to run the Society's business efficiently, managing our costs prudently and ensuring that our income is derived in a manner that supports our business and adds demonstrable value to our members.

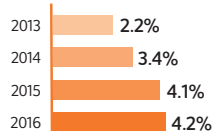


Medium term
underlying cost
income ratio:
55%

Our cost income ratio ended
the year at 53.9%.

Financially robust

Strong capital ratios are the ultimate demonstration of our core strength, providing confidence to our members that they can trust us to safeguard their finances.



Leverage ratio⁶: 4.5%

⁶The leverage ratio is calculated using the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) definition of Tier 1 for the capital amount and the Delegated Act definition of the exposure measure.

Our leverage ratio ended the year at 4.2%, below our strategic target but in line with anticipated regulatory requirements.

*Our strategic targets are reviewed annually as part of our strategic planning process and these targets have been amended.

2016 Financial review



Our 2015/16 financial performance has been strong with statutory profit before tax up 23% year on year, reflecting a 7% increase in net interest income, underpinned by our strong operating performance, and an improvement in asset quality with impairments falling 71%.

The underlying cost income ratio has deteriorated to 53.9% (2015: 51.4%) reflecting our investment in new products and services such as Nationwide Now and Apple Pay functionality, our ongoing investment in improving and strengthening our IT infrastructure, increasing sales and service capacity and our response to new regulation.

Total assets have grown by £13 billion to £209 billion at 4 April 2016. This increase is largely attributable to £9.3 billion growth in residential mortgage lending, reinforcing our position as second largest mortgage lender in the UK. The remaining growth is driven by an increase in high quality liquid assets, with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) increasing to 142.6% (2015: 119.3%).

Our capital strength has improved during the year through retained earnings and a continued improvement in asset quality. As a result our CET1 and leverage ratios have reached 23.2% and 4.2% respectively (2015: 19.8% and 4.1% respectively), well in excess of current regulatory requirements. We also believe we are well placed to meet foreseeable regulatory capital requirements.

We anticipate that profits are likely to moderate in the period ahead as competition maintains pressure on margins and we focus on delivering value to members, including investment in service enhancements, whilst maintaining our capital strength.

Our Financial
Statements
can be found
on pages

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Underlying and statutory results

	Year to 4 April 2016	Year to 4 April 2015*
	£m	£m
Net interest income	3,086	2,872
Net other income	247	291
Total underlying income	3,333	3,163
Underlying administrative expenses	(1,796)	(1,626)
Impairment losses	(73)	(251)
Underlying provisions for liabilities and charges	(127)	(59)
Underlying profit before tax	1,337	1,227
Bank levy (note i)	(41)	(28)
Transformation costs (note i)	(10)	(52)
FSCS (note ii)	(46)	(83)
Gains/(losses) from derivatives and hedge accounting (note iii)	39	(20)
Statutory profit before tax	1,279	1,044
Taxation	(294)	(205)
Profit after tax	985	839

£1,337m
underlying profit
before tax

£1,279m
profit before tax

*Comparatives have been restated for the reclassification of foreign currency retranslation amounts from net interest income to gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting as described in note 1 to the financial statements.

Notes:

- Within the statutory results presented in the financial statements, bank levy and transformation costs are included within administrative expenses.
- Within the statutory results presented in the financial statements, FSCS costs are included within provisions for liabilities and charges.
- Within the statutory results presented in the financial statements, gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting are presented separately within total income.

Underlying profit

Underlying profit represents management's view of underlying performance and is presented to aid comparability across reporting periods.

Underlying profit growth of 9% year on year is largely attributable to our operating performance driving higher net interest income, combined with significantly lower impairment losses. This is partially offset by a reduction in net other income and an increase in administration costs.

Statutory and underlying income

	Year to 4 April 2016	Year to 4 April 2015*
	£m	£m
Net interest income	3,086	2,872
Net other income	247	291
Total underlying income	3,333	3,163
Gains/(losses) from derivatives and hedge accounting	39	(20)
Total statutory income	3,372	3,143
Weighted average total assets	203,623	195,429
Net interest margin (NIM) %	1.52	1.47

*Comparatives have been restated for the reclassification of foreign currency retranslation amounts from net interest income to gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting as described in note 1 to the financial statements.

Net interest income and margin

Net interest income has increased 7% to £3,086 million (2015: £2,872 million) due to a 4% growth in average assets, reflecting a 21.4% market share of net residential mortgage lending in the year, and a 5 bps improvement in NIM to 152 bps.

Interest income during the year reflects our consistent support for the housing market over recent years, providing mortgages to customers over a period when a number of our competitors constrained their lending. In the four years to 4 April 2016, the Group accounted for over one third of net lending in the market.

Savings rates have continued to fall across the industry and this reduction in retail funding costs has underpinned our margin performance. We estimate that our average margin on savings balances measured against relevant market indices (swaps or Bank base rate) was circa 50 bps over the year in comparison to circa 70 bps during the year to 4 April 2015. Notwithstanding this, our savings range has been very competitively positioned throughout the year with savings rates often better than, and sometimes significantly so, equivalent products offered by our high street peer group.

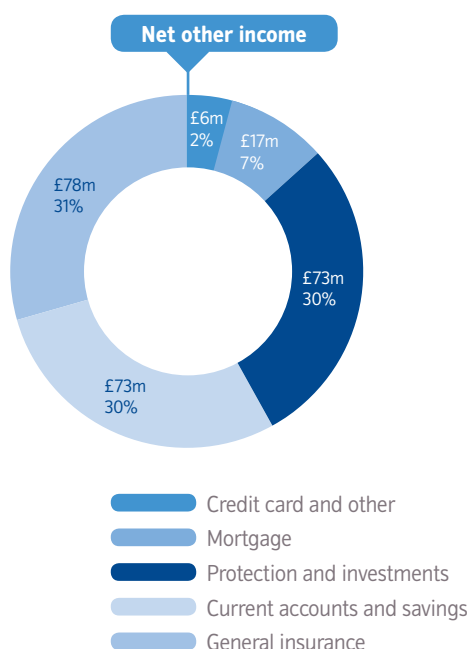
The benefit to NIM of lower retail funding costs has been partly offset by a decrease in mortgage margins. Over the last year there has been increased competition in both the prime and buy to let mortgage markets, resulting in new business gross margins falling by an average of 24 bps during 2015/16. In addition, our Base Mortgage Rate (BMR) balances continue to run off, reducing by £8 billion to £35 billion at 4 April 2016. This attrition reflects the highly competitive new business rates available across the market which have increased switching and redemption behaviours of customers, a trend which is likely to continue into 2016/17.

Whilst our average NIM has increased year on year by 5 bps, the quarterly picture for the 2015/16 financial year shows a downward trend, caused by the repricing of assets described above. Our spot margin at the end of the financial year was 10 bps lower than the rate of 152 bps reported for the year as a whole. Whilst we expect the impact to moderate, we nevertheless anticipate further margin compression throughout 2016/17 as competition is sustained and we focus on delivering long term value to members.

The macroeconomic environment could pose further risks to NIM, in particular sustained low interest rates and deterioration in the global economy, which could lead to a downturn in the UK economy, and could have an impact on the cost of wholesale funding.

Net other income

Net other income has reduced by 15% to £247 million (2015: £291 million). We have chosen to improve our current account and credit card propositions during the period by removing unauthorised overdraft fees and removing fees on our credit card associated with spending above authorised credit limits. Interchange income associated with current account and credit card transactions has also reduced following the introduction of regulatory caps. As a result, despite increasing the number of active current accounts and credit cards, fee income has reduced on these products. Reduction in our general insurance income is largely due to lower profit share following a higher level of claims due to adverse weather conditions.



Gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting

Although the Group only uses derivatives to hedge risks, income statement volatility can still arise due to hedge accounting ineffectiveness or because hedge accounting is not achievable. This volatility is largely attributable to accounting rules which do not fully reflect the economic reality of the Group's hedging strategy. Details of fair value gains and losses relating to derivatives and hedge accounting are provided in note 6 of the financial statements.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses		
	Year to 4 April 2016	Year to 4 April 2015*
	£m	£m
Employee costs	736	671
Other administrative expenses	735	661
Depreciation and amortisation	325	294
Total underlying administrative expenses	1,796	1,626
Bank levy	41	28
Transformation costs	10	52
Total statutory administrative expenses	1,847	1,706
	%	%
Cost income ratio – underlying basis*	53.9	51.4
Cost income ratio – statutory basis	54.8	54.3

53.9%
underlying cost
income ratio

*Comparatives have been restated for the reclassification of foreign currency retranslation amounts from net interest income to gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting as described in note 1 to the financial statements.

Total underlying administrative expenses have increased by £170 million to £1,796 million, driven by continued investment in the business. At a statutory level administrative expenses have increased by £141 million to £1,847 million.

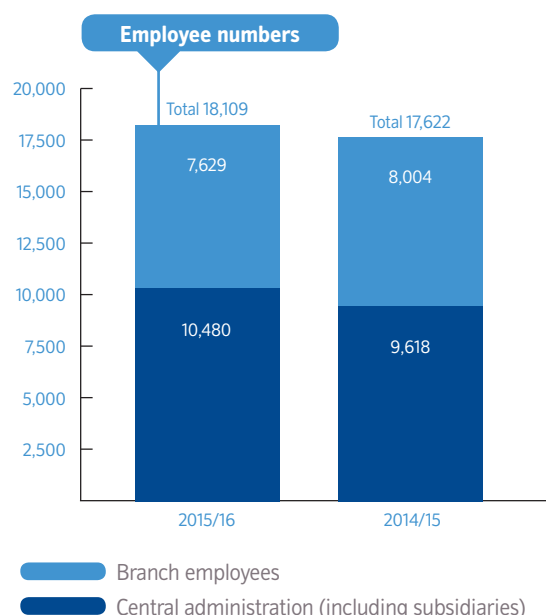
Employee costs have increased by £65 million to £736 million reflecting the impact of annual pay awards averaging 3.0% and 2.5% in each of the last two years and higher costs resulting from enhancements to the Nationwide Group Personal Pension Plan. In addition, employee numbers have increased by 3% year on year as the Group continues to build greater capacity to support our members' needs and strengthen risk and control functions.

Other administrative expenses have increased by £74 million to £735 million, driven by increased brand development costs and revenue costs associated with our ongoing commitment to a targeted programme of strategic investment. During the year, this investment has included enhancements in our digital capability, including Nationwide Now, Apple Pay functionality and PayM, IT resilience and investment in core product platforms to meet additional business volumes, and ensuring compliance with UK and European Union regulatory requirements. Depreciation charges have risen by £31 million to £325 million as a consequence of strategic investment in the business.

Transformation costs are significantly lower than the prior year as a result of the successful completion of the integration of the Dunfermline, Cheshire and Derbyshire brands which have resulted in ongoing savings of £20 million per annum.

Activities relating to changes in the Group's IT service delivery model have also completed which has enabled the Group to deliver increased investment in the business at a lower cost through the utilisation of strategic partner capabilities.

The cost income ratio, on an underlying basis, has deteriorated to 53.9% (2015: 51.4%) as a result of the growth in administrative expenses described above, which reflects our focus on improving product propositions and services for members whilst remaining strong, safe and secure.



Impairments

Impairments	Year to 4 April 2016	Year to 4 April 2015
	£m	£m
Residential lending	18	58
Consumer banking	96	89
Retail lending	114	147
Commercial lending	(34)	52
Other lending	1	34
Impairment losses on loans and advances	81	233
Impairment (reversals)/losses on investment securities	(8)	18
Total	73	251

Impairment losses for the year of £73 million are 71% lower than in the year ended 4 April 2015 primarily as a result of an improvement in asset quality and divestment of our commercial lending portfolio.

Residential lending impairment charges of £18 million (2015: £58 million) comprise a reduction in provision requirement of £9 million as a result of moderate house price growth combined with the continued reduction in our mortgage arrears to 0.45% (2015: 0.49%). This has been more than offset by increased provisions of £27 million due to refinements in our credit risk impairment assumptions to take account of the impacts of a prolonged period of low interest rates and the risks attaching to interest only mortgages.

Consumer banking impairments have increased by 8% to £96 million (2015: £89 million). Of this charge, £29 million reflects a reassessment of assumptions embedded within provisioning models across each of the consumer banking products to ensure that they remain appropriate in a low interest rate environment. Excluding these model changes, the underlying consumer banking impairment charge has reduced by 25%, predominantly a result of improving economic conditions combined with improved credit underwriting for personal loans.

Commercial lending impairments relate exclusively to commercial real estate (CRE) lending, with no arrears in our registered social landlords and Project Finance portfolios. The continued improvement in market conditions for CRE, as asset values improve and liquidity strengthens, has driven a high level of provision reversals and recoveries.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions for liabilities and charges	Year to 4 April 2016	Year to 4 April 2015
	£m	£m
Underlying provisions for liabilities and charges – customer redress	127	59
FSCS levy	46	83
Total provisions for liabilities and charges	173	142

Customer redress

We hold provisions for customer redress to cover the costs of remediation and redress in relation to past sales of financial products and post sales administration, including compliance with consumer credit legislation and other regulatory requirements.

The £127 million charge in the period predominantly relates to updated estimates for provisions previously recognised, with £95 million of the increase relating to Payment Protection Insurance (PPI). Of the total charge a significant proportion relates to the cost of administering claims.

When assessing the adequacy of our PPI provision we have considered the implications of the proposals published by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in its November 2015 consultation, including the expected impact of the Plevin case. The remainder of the charge for the year is in respect of claims relating to consumer credit legislation.

Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS)

The FSCS charge has reduced by 45% to £46 million, reflecting the Group's expected share of interest costs in relation to the 2016/17 FSCS scheme year and final confirmation of previous scheme year charges.

During the year, the FSCS have confirmed that the non-Bradford & Bingley loan was fully repaid and any excess dividends received from the wind-up of these failed institutions will be used to pay the outstanding balance of the Dunfermline capital. As a result no capital costs have been included in the charge. More information on FSCS is included in note 28.

Taxation

The statutory tax charge for the year of £294 million (2015:

£205 million) represents an effective tax rate of 23% (2015: 19.6%) which is higher than the statutory rate in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The higher effective rate is due principally to the banking surcharge of 8% effective from 1 January 2016, equivalent to £22 million (2015: £nil), together with the tax effect of disallowable bank levy and customer redress costs of £8 million and £7 million (2015: £6 million and £nil) respectively. Further information is provided in note 10.

Balance sheet

Total assets have increased 7% year on year to reach £209 billion at 4 April 2016 (2015: £196 billion). This growth largely reflects increases in residential mortgage lending which grew by over £9 billion as a result of the strong operating performance. This is combined with an increase in high quality on balance sheet liquid assets of £4 billion.

In line with our mutual model, strong retail funding flows have largely supported the strategic growth in retail assets as we continue to introduce attractive savings products to both new and existing members. Member balances have grown by £6 billion, of which £2 billion is attributable to our award winning current account proposition as we continue to demonstrate our position as a modern mutual, improving our market share of main current accounts from 6.8% to 7.1%.

Assets	4 April 2016		4 April 2015	
	£m	%	£m	%
Residential mortgages	162,164	91	152,885	89
Commercial lending	13,197	7	14,594	9
Consumer banking	3,869	2	3,791	2
Other lending	20	-	29	-
	179,250	100	171,299	100
Impairment provisions	(443)		(652)	
Loans and advances to customers	178,807		170,647	
Other financial assets	27,782		22,721	
Other non-financial assets	2,350		2,212	
Total assets	208,939		195,580	
Asset quality				
Residential mortgages:	%		%	
Proportion of residential mortgage accounts 3 months+ in arrears	0.45		0.49	
Average indexed loan to value of residential mortgage book (by value)	55		56	
Impairment provisions as a % of non-performing balances	3.2		3.1	
Commercial real estate (CRE) lending:	£m		£m	
Gross balances	3,009		4,043	
Impaired balances	171		608	
Individual provisions as a % of impaired balances	32%		51%	
Other key ratios				
	%		%	
Loan to deposit ratio (note i)	117.2		115.6	
Return on assets	0.47		0.43	
Liquidity coverage ratio	142.6		119.3	

0.45%
residential mortgage accounts 3 months in arrears

142.6%
liquidity coverage ratio

Note:

i. The loan to deposit ratio represents loans and advances to customers divided by (shares + other deposits + amounts due to customers).

Residential mortgages

Residential mortgages include prime and specialist loans, with the specialist portfolio primarily comprising buy to let (BTL) lending. Gross mortgage lending in the period was £32.6 billion (2015: £27.1 billion), representing an increased market share of 13.7% (2015: 13.4%).

Net of repayment and redemptions, mortgage balances grew by £9.3 billion, of which £5.4 billion was prime lending and £3.9 billion related to specialist lending. The loan to value (LTV) profile of new lending, weighted by value, remained at 69% (2015: 69%). Annual house price growth over the financial year was 5.3%, contributing to the reduction in the average LTV of the total portfolio which fell to 55% (2015: 56%). Our residential mortgage arrears have reduced to 0.45% (2015: 0.49%) and continue to be significantly lower than the Council of Mortgage Lenders industry average which stood at 1.04% at 31 March 2016. The performance of our residential portfolios continues to be underpinned by the sustained low interest rate environment and is also now benefiting from broader market conditions, including low levels of unemployment and a return to growth in household incomes.

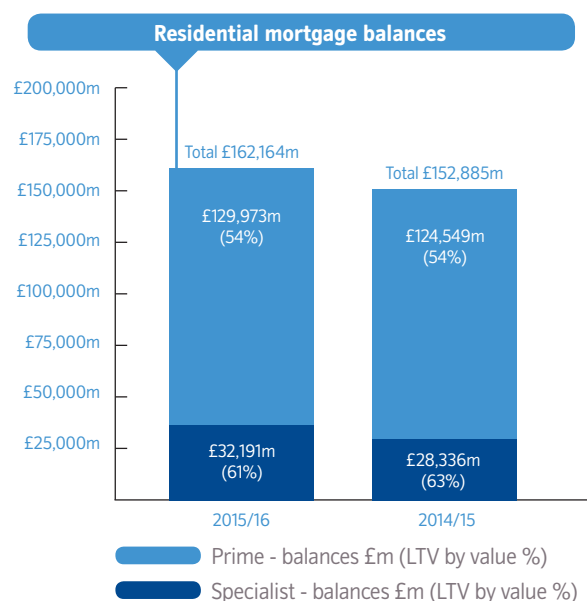
The level of impaired balances fell by £117 million to £778 million (2015: £895 million) reflecting lower arrears. Impairment provisions have fallen by £8 million to £102 million (2015: £110 million) reflecting strong underlying asset performance, in part offset by refinements in provision modelling assumptions to take account of the impacts of a prolonged period of low interest rates and the risks attaching to interest only mortgages.

Commercial lending

Commercial lending includes commercial real estate (CRE) loans of £3.0 billion (2015: £4.0 billion), a reduction of 25% during the year achieved through deleveraging and repayment. Commercial lending balances also include loans to housing associations of £7.6 billion (2015: £7.8 billion) and a portfolio of loans made under the Government's Project Finance initiative amounting to £1.2 billion (2015: £1.4 billion). The balance sheet total for commercial lending also includes £1.4 billion (2015: £1.4 billion) of fair value adjustments relating to loans where we have hedged associated financial risks, typically interest rate risk, using derivatives which are carried at fair value on the balance sheet.

We have undertaken minimal amounts of new lending during the year, with activity being concentrated on ongoing management of the existing portfolio and with focus on the managed work out of weak CRE exposures. During the year, we have deleveraged over £1.0 billion of non-core CRE loans and we have reduced other CRE exposures by a further £1.0 billion through repayment and managed workout of individual exposures.

The level of impaired balances as a proportion of our total CRE exposure has fallen from 15% to 6%, reflecting deleveraging and resolution of impaired asset positions. Individual provision coverage against impaired balances has fallen from 51% to 32% reflecting the work out of our higher risk cases.



Consumer banking

There has been particularly intense competition in the consumer banking environment in recent months; however the Group has maintained broadly stable balances reflecting our attractive pricing propositions and loyalty offers. Consumer banking comprises personal loans of £1.9 billion (2015: £1.8 billion), credit cards of £1.7 billion (2015: £1.7 billion) and current account overdrafts of £0.2 billion (2015: £0.2 billion). Asset quality remains high as we see the benefit of improved credit policies contributing to the Group's low risk, high quality asset balance sheet.

Further details of our lending and lending risks are provided in the 'Lending risk' section of the Business and Risk Report.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets total £27.8 billion (2015: £22.7 billion) and comprise liquidity and investment assets held by our Treasury Division amounting to £23.1 billion (2015: £18.8 billion), derivatives with positive fair values of £3.9 billion

(2015: £3.3 billion) and fair value adjustments and other assets of £0.8 billion (2015: £0.6 billion). Derivatives largely comprise interest rate and other derivatives with positive fair values, taken out to hedge financial risks inherent in our core lending and funding activities.

The increase in liquidity and investment assets reflects both the transition to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirements and an element of pre-funding of wholesale and Bank of England Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS) maturities to de-risk our funding plans ahead of the EU referendum in June 2016. For all these reasons we have taken opportunities to increase both the quality and duration of wholesale funding on our balance sheet over the last year with a consequent increase in liquidity. This has increased the LCR to 142.6% (2015: 119.3%).

Further details of our treasury portfolios are included in the 'Treasury assets' section of the Business and Risk Report.

Liabilities

Liabilities		
	4 April 2016	4 April 2015
	£m	£m
Member deposits	138,715	132,373
Debt securities in issue	36,085	28,105
Other financial liabilities	21,637	23,767
Other liabilities	1,572	1,594
Total liabilities	198,009	185,839
Members' interests and equity	10,930	9,741
Total members' interests, equity and liabilities	208,939	195,580
Key ratio	%	%
Wholesale funding ratio (note i)	24.8	23.3

24.8%
wholesale
funding ratio

Note:

i. The wholesale funding ratio includes all balance sheet sources of funding (including securitisations) but excludes Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS) drawings which, as an asset swap, are not included on the Group's balance sheet, reflecting the substance of the arrangement. Off balance sheet FLS drawings totalling £8.5 billion are unchanged from the prior year.

Member deposits

Member deposits have increased by £6.3 billion to £138.7 billion (2015: £132.4 billion) as we continue to offer competitive savings and current account propositions which provide long term good value and seek to support members in the current low base rate environment. The Group has continued to attract inflows from both new and existing members through the introduction of successful products such as our Help to Buy ISA and our range of loyalty regular

saver products. We estimate our share of the balance growth in the UK deposit market for the year to be 8.7% (2015: 3.4%). Of this balance growth, £2.2 billion relates to inflows into our current account products as we have increased our market share of main standard and packaged accounts from 6.8% to 7.1%, with in-credit balances on those accounts amounting to £14.8 billion (2015: £12.6 billion).

Debt securities in issue

Debt securities in issue of £36.1 billion (2015: £28.1 billion) are used to raise funding in wholesale markets in order to finance core activities. The increase in outstanding amounts reflects increased issuance activity in the wholesale markets during the year to support increased liquidity.

The wholesale funding ratio has increased to 24.8% (2015: 23.3%), as a result of the wholesale issuance activity.

Further details on the Group's wholesale funding mix and liquidity holdings are included in the 'Liquidity and funding risk' section of the Business and Risk Report.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include customer and bank deposits of £15.9 billion (2015: £17.2 billion), permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS) of £0.4 billion (2015: £0.4 billion), subordinated debt of £1.8 billion (2015: £2.1 billion) and derivatives and fair value adjustments of £3.5 billion (2015: £4.0 billion). Derivatives and fair value adjustments largely comprise interest rate and other derivatives with negative fair values, taken out to hedge financial risks inherent in our core lending and funding activities.

Capital structure

Capital structure		
	4 April 2016	4 April 2015
	£m	£m
Capital resources (note i)		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	8,013	7,279
Total Tier 1 capital	9,005	8,271
Total regulatory capital	10,654	9,950
Risk weighted assets (RWAs)	34,475	36,804
Leverage exposure	213,181	200,665
CRD IV capital ratios	%	%
CET1 ratio	23.2	19.8
Leverage ratio (note ii)	4.2	4.1

23.2%
CET1 ratio

4.2%
leverage ratio

Notes:

i. Data in the table is reported under CRD IV on an end point basis.

ii. The leverage ratio is calculated using the Capital Requirements Regulation definition of Tier 1 for the capital amount and the Delegated Act definition of the exposure measure.

CET1 capital resources have increased over the period by approximately £0.7 billion mainly as a result of a strong operating performance with £985 million of profit after tax for the period.

Risk weighted assets (RWAs) reduced over the period by approximately £2.3 billion due to reduced commercial RWAs, lower retail unsecured RWAs (resulting from model development) and lower residential lending RWAs as a result of house price inflation, which more than offset portfolio growth.

The movements described above have resulted in an increase in the CET1 ratio to 23.2% (2015: 19.8%). The leverage ratio has increased to 4.2% (2015: 4.1%) as growth in Tier 1 capital has outstripped the balance sheet growth, which has been driven by increases in residential mortgage and liquidity balances.

The Group continues to monitor regulatory developments that could lead to an increased level of capital requirements. Whilst there are a number of areas where potential requirements

are yet to be finalised, regulatory announcements during the financial year mean that we have better visibility of expectations for future capital requirements. The Group will remain engaged in the development of the regulatory approach to ensure we are prepared for any change.

We expect to have a steady state leverage ratio requirement of 3.75% from 2019, which comprises a minimum requirement of 3%, a supplementary leverage ratio buffer of 0.35% and countercyclical leverage ratio buffer of 0.4%. The Financial Policy Committee could set a countercyclical leverage buffer up to 0.9%, but has so far set the buffer at 0.2%, which is expected to apply from March 2017. The Group's strategic leverage ratio target of 4.5% reflects its desire to maintain strong levels of capital relative to maximum regulatory expectations (4.25%).

Further details of the capital position are included in the 'Solvency risk' section of the Business and Risk Report.

Taxation

The Group has adopted the Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks and has established appropriate processes and oversight to ensure it meets its obligations under the Code. As a result the Group manages its tax obligations to ensure full compliance with all statutory requirements and does not structure transactions to give a result which is contrary to the intentions of Parliament. This includes working with HMRC in real-time to agree the tax treatment of transactions where the law is uncertain. Tax planning is undertaken where it supports genuine commercial activity in order to maximise member value. The Group maintains an open and transparent relationship with HMRC and has been granted a low risk status. An in-house team of tax specialists is responsible for managing the Group's tax affairs in accordance with an Audit Committee endorsed tax policy. This provides a framework for the operation, planning and oversight of tax and tax risk to

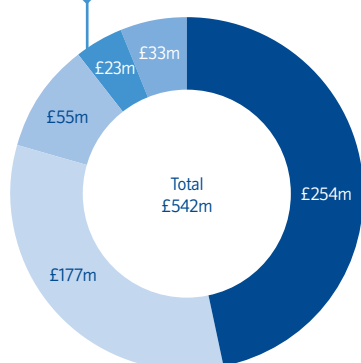
ensure the Group complies with all relevant tax legislation and minimises reputational risk. Regular updates are provided to the Audit Committee on tax matters.

The Group maintains a branch presence in the Isle of Man and Republic of Ireland as part of normal business operations.

Total tax contribution

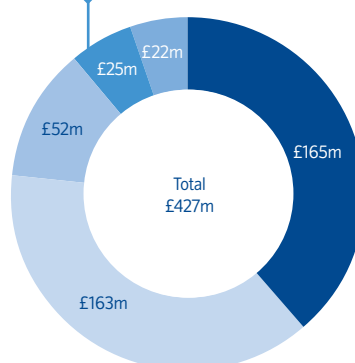
A measure of the contribution the Group makes to our wider society is through the amount of taxes it pays on its activities. During the year ended 4 April 2016 the Group paid £542 million (2015: £427 million) in taxes. This includes irrecoverable VAT, bank levy, employment and property taxes in addition to corporation tax and the banking surcharge. A further £342 million (2015: £358 million) was collected and remitted on behalf of customers and employees. An analysis of the taxes paid and collected by the Group is detailed below.

Taxes paid in the year 2015/16



Corporate tax and banking surcharge (note i)
Employment taxes

Taxes paid in the year 2014/15

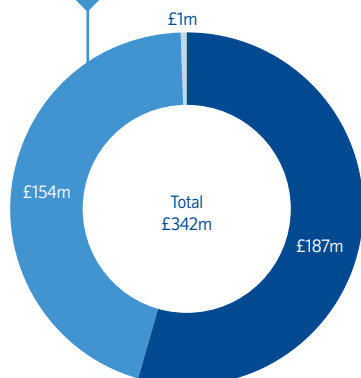


Irrecoverable VAT
Taxes on property
Bank levy (note ii)

Notes:

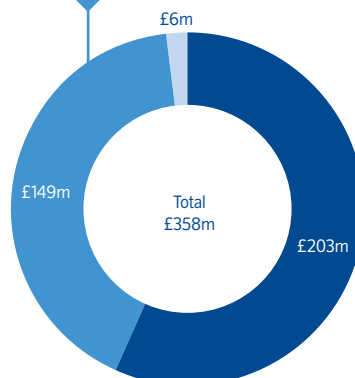
- The banking surcharge at 8% of profits chargeable to corporation tax on banking business applied from 1 January 2016.
- Bank levy includes £2 million (2015: £2 million) paid in Ireland for the Irish bank levy.

Additional taxes collected and remitted 2015/16



Taxes withheld at source (on savings accounts)

Additional taxes collected and remitted 2014/15



Payroll tax
Net VAT

From 6 April 2016 tax will no longer be withheld from savings interest on customer accounts following new legislation proposed in Finance Bill 2016.

Risk overview

Effective risk management is at the heart of the business, supporting the delivery of the Group's strategy by ensuring the business continues to be safe and sustainable and ultimately by protecting members' interests.

The Group adopts an enterprise-wide risk management framework to ensure that it manages risks effectively. This is underpinned by the three lines of defence model which ensures independent oversight and audit of risk management carried out by the business. More detail on the risk management framework and three lines of defence model is given in the Business and Risk Report.

The principal risks facing the Group are set out below. Fuller definitions are provided in the Business and Risk Report.

- **Lending risk:** The risk that a borrower or counterparty fails to pay interest or repay the principal on a loan.
- **Financial risk:** The risk of inadequate earnings, cash flow or capital.
- **Operational risk:** The risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal operations or external events.
- **Conduct and compliance risk:** The risk that customers experience unfair outcomes or that the Group fails to comply with regulatory requirements.
- **Strategic risk:** The risk of significant loss from longer term business decisions or from an inability to adapt to external developments.

For each of these principal risks, a formal statement of Board appetite for risk defines how much risk the Board is prepared to take in pursuit of the Group's goals, and establishes a framework for decision making. Performance is reviewed regularly against this statement to ensure that the business operates within risk appetite.

In addition, the Group manages each of these principal risks through adopting policies and practices as set out below:

To manage	Policies and practices are in place to ensure that
Lending risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Group lends responsibly, only taking risks that are well understood the Group builds prudent loan portfolios, primarily focused on residential mortgages, without creating undue risk concentrations and controls exposure to higher risk portfolios the Group only participates in non-member business where it has existing capabilities and earns a premium return on capital or provides valuable services to members.
Financial risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Group maintains a strong balance sheet with prudent levels of liquidity and diverse sources of funding the Group maintains a strong capital base above regulatory requirements the Group can withstand a severe stress event without any significant disruption to products and services.
Operational risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Group operates its business to ensure a minimum level of serious disruption to customers, brand and reputation with systems and services designed to achieve defined levels of availability and performance.
Conduct and compliance risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Group never knowingly creates unfair outcomes for customers the Group's products, services and distribution channels are designed, monitored and managed to provide value over time, accessibility, and meet the needs and experience expectations of our customers the Group has a strong, focused conduct culture, where conduct risk is embedded in governance frameworks, to ensure adequate consideration, identification, management and mitigation of conduct risks the Group puts customers at the heart of everything it does, and this is reflected in its conduct outcomes.
Strategic risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Group is committed to a mutual business model, and ensures this model remains sustainable within legal and regulatory requirements the Group focuses strategic decisions on achieving the best long term outcome for its members.

Top and emerging risks

Whilst the Group accepts that all of its business activities involve risk, it seeks to protect its members by managing risks that arise from its activities appropriately. Against this background, during the last year the Group's financial strength has continued to grow and lending performance has further improved, with low arrears reflecting high quality underwriting and the current economic environment. Risk management activity has focused on strengthening business resilience and managing conduct and regulatory challenges. As a result the Group's top and emerging risks remain largely unchanged and fall within four themes: macroeconomic, cyber attack and business resilience, the changing face of financial services, and conduct and compliance risk challenges. More details of these are given in the Business and Risk Report and are summarised below.

Macroeconomic

The Group's financial position remains strong, with increasing profitability and robust capital and liquidity positions. However, uncertainty both globally and in the UK presents two main areas that could affect the Group. If UK bank base rates remain at their current low levels for a protracted period this could constrain the Group's margin. In addition, although not expected, a move to zero or negative rates may result in changing customer attitudes to savings which could challenge the Group's business model. Global factors or the referendum on UK membership of the EU could temporarily affect access to and pricing of wholesale funding or reduce confidence and activity in property markets.

Cyber attack and business resilience

Cyber security threats are increasing and this, coupled with the pace of technological development, creates risk across the financial services industry. Recent high profile cyber attacks serve to illustrate the increasing sophistication in this area and also prompt greater member and regulator concerns about security. In addition, customer tolerance for service disruption continues to reduce within the financial services industry. The potential for cyber attacks across the industry increases as the business becomes increasingly digital, and greater reliance is placed on integrated industry-wide systems.

Changing face of financial services

The Group will continue to develop new and existing technology to deliver a market-leading proposition. However, there are a number of challenges from new and changing competition, in particular: ring-fencing of retail operations may lead traditional banking competitors to refocus their activity in the Group's core markets, whilst challenger banks and FinTech firms may impact product pricing and customer propositions. New technology and new models, such as peer-to-peer lending or robo-advice, may mean that customer behaviours and attitudes deviate significantly from expectations.

Conduct and compliance challenges

The Group's culture places conduct and compliance as central to its values and behaviours. The Group's risk governance and control framework drives a strong customer-focused conduct culture at each stage of a customer's interaction from product design, through sales and post-sales servicing. However, the scale and quantity of changing regulation affecting the industry continues apace, with the consequential risk that industry developments proceed ahead of regulatory change. In addition, customers increasingly expect to be able to access products and services at a time, and through a medium, of their choosing. It is critical that the Group's products and services remain resilient to meet customer expectations and are designed to meet the changing needs of an ageing population.

Further details on risk management and top and emerging risks can be found in the Business and Risk Report, together with full principal risk definitions.

Our Business and Risk Report can be found on pages

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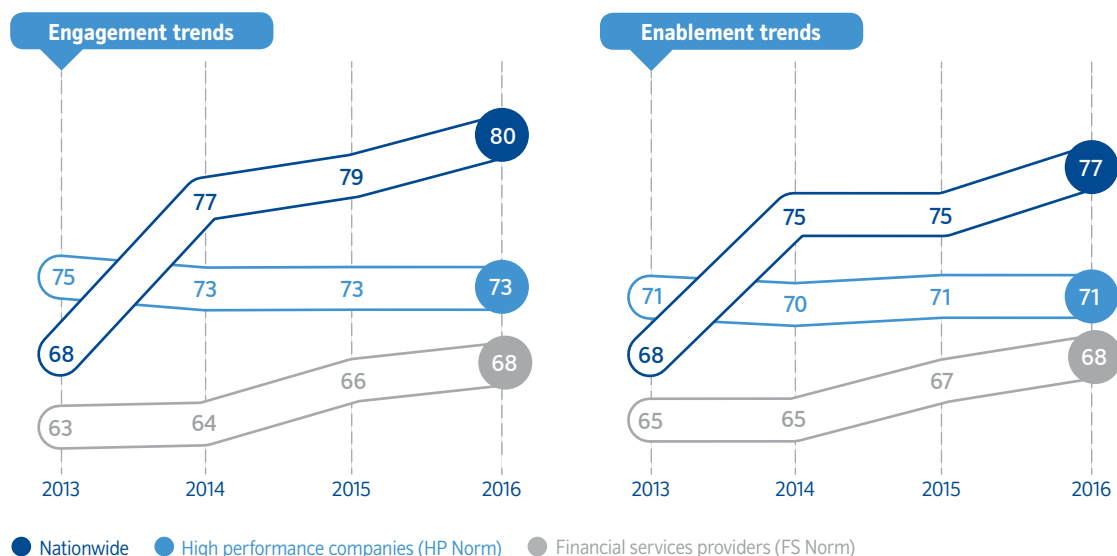
Our people

Our people are central to providing exceptional service to our members. We believe that being a great employer and employing first class people offers us a genuine competitive advantage. We are proud to have been ranked as the third best big company to work for by the Sunday Times and a top 50 employer for women by The Times.



Our annual employee survey indicates that our people feel more engaged and enabled than ever. Our results are well above the norm not only for financial services providers, but for high performing (HP) companies in general. Over the past year our employee engagement score increased by 1% to

80% (HP Norm: 73%) and our enablement score increased by 2% to 77% (HP Norm: 71%). In addition, over 93% of our employees are proud to work for us and 88% agreed we demonstrate care and concern for our employees.



Employee Engagement is a measure of the extent to which employees feel motivated to deliver. **Employee Enablement** is a measure of the extent to which employees feel equipped to succeed. We measure our success in the delivery of a great place to work through an annual employee survey which is independently run by the Hay Group plc. Benchmarks which we are measured against are:

HP Norm: High performance normalised scores

FS Norm: Financial services normalised scores

These levels of employee engagement and enablement are achieved by developing an outstanding member-focused culture, which is underpinned by our PRIDE values:

P putting members first
R rewarding membership
I inspiring trust
D doing the right thing
E excelling at service

Performance, reward and recognition

Our reward principles enable Nationwide to deliver our Corporate Plan and provide high standards of service to our customers. We ensure that they are aligned to our members' interests, are competitive within the market, enable our people to have choice and flexibility, and are reflective of our mutual ethos.



Leadership and development

Our business results pay testimony to a leadership team that has delivered high levels of customer satisfaction, a strong financial performance and best-in-class employee engagement levels in our sector.

The development of our people is essential to the future performance of our business. We are identifying the capabilities our people need to serve our customers in a digital age and training them accordingly. We are also developing tools to enable our people to drive their own careers. We continue to identify and develop talented employees to build our leadership for the future.

During the year, we have tripled our intake of entry talent (graduates, apprentices and industrial placements). We will continue to offer entry talent schemes to ensure we have a source of future leaders prepared to manage a digital Society.

We value pathways for progression and therefore we are significantly increasing our apprenticeship programme this year. This will supply structured career opportunities to our entry level talent and will benefit from the apprenticeship levy. This levy will be on UK employers which will facilitate an additional three million apprenticeships in England by 2020.

We believe that apprenticeships are an attractive alternative to university, and are therefore developing new apprenticeship courses that will provide clear learning opportunities. As a Society we want individuals to get the best possible start in their career and are actively engaging with our community to communicate the benefits of apprenticeships, as well as breaking down gender and age misconceptions commonly associated with being an apprentice.

Culture and diversity

We value people from all backgrounds, ensuring an inclusive approach that celebrates diversity. Having a workforce that is representative of the UK's rapidly changing communities means, quite simply, we're better able to serve our customers and provide the excellent service they expect and deserve. This also helps us strengthen our inclusive culture, developing and retaining a secure supply of skilled, committed employees. We aim to achieve this through our Equality, Diversity and Inclusion agenda which is based around four themes:

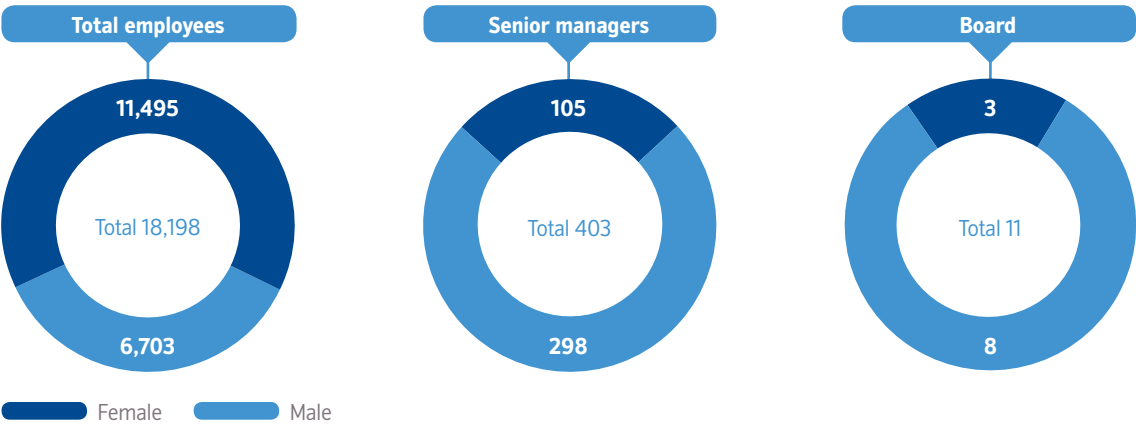
- Inclusive leadership
- Diverse workforce
- Access and inclusion
- Workplace flexibility.

The Nomination Committee in 2015 set a target range of 8-15% of the entire director population (divisional directors and above) to be BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) by 2020. Currently 2.6% of the Group's director population is BAME.

Our diversity agenda spans across the themes of Gender, Ethnicity ("BAME") and Disability. In addition, to deliver the breadth of skills we need now and for a digital future and to build a workforce that is representative of all our customers, further work will consider other areas, including age, sexual orientation, faith/belief and carers.

Female representation

The charts below show the number and proportion of Society employees, senior managers and directors of each sex as at 4 April 2016. A senior manager is an employee who has responsibility for planning, directing or controlling the activities of the Society, or a strategically significant part thereof.



Future focus

As we move into an increasingly digital world the requirements of our leaders will change. To ensure that we continue to meet our members' needs we will continue to develop our future leadership capability.

We will focus on our diversity agenda to ensure our people continue to feel confident in working and developing in a diverse workforce, and can respond appropriately to an increasingly diverse customer base.

Further detail on our talent development, diversity and gender balance initiatives and targets may be found in the Nomination and Governance Committee report within the Report of the directors on corporate governance.

For the
Nomination
and
Governance
Committee
report see
pages

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Citizenship report

The ‘**Living on your side**’ citizenship strategy is built on feedback received from the Society’s members, doing what is right for the communities in which they live. The strategy focuses on four key areas that are at the heart of the business: **Your Home, Your Money, Your Community** and **Your Society**.

The ‘Living on your side’ strategy is also about how the Society stays true to its mutual values and how it runs its business in a responsible and ethical way. The following pages tell you how the Society has performed in all four areas.



This year, **‘Living on your side’** has made strong progress against the targets which were set in 2012. Members and employees have worked side by side to make a real difference to local communities, including:

- taking the sector lead in supporting vulnerable customers, military families and young people
- working with Shelter to exceed a target of helping 16,000 people into a home of their own
- in conjunction with Macmillan Cancer Support, launching the Specialist Support Service for customers living with cancer
- partnering with the Woodland Trust as part of the Society’s woodland creation programme
- employees volunteering almost 90,000 hours of their time
- raising more than £150,000 for Macmillan Cancer Support and breaking the record for the world’s largest cream tea party.



Help shape the next citizenship strategy

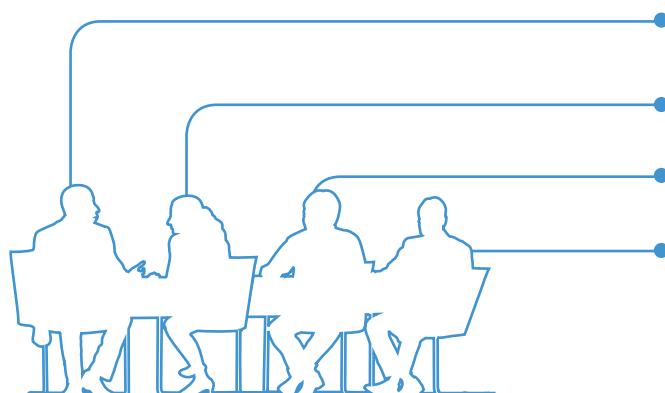
As the Society enters the fifth and final year of its ‘Living on your side’ strategy, it is ready to start creating a new five year plan for how it will continue to make a difference as a leading responsible business. Input from members will be crucial in this process – the Society wants members’ views on what it should be doing to support local communities and what can be achieved by investing up to 1% of profits to support good causes. For more information, visit your.nationwide.co.uk/your-society/

Independent recognition

The citizenship agenda is a core part of how the Society operates as a business, staying true to its mutual values and helping it remain truly ‘on your side’. This was recognised when the Society scored 98% in the BITC Corporate Responsibility Index and received re-accreditation of BITC’s CommunityMark.

Governance

While **‘Living on your side’** is the collective citizenship strategy of the Society, overall accountability for it rests with the senior management team and the board of directors.



Graham Beale Chief Executive*

• Occupational health and safety • Human Rights

Alison Robb Group Director

• Employee engagement • Citizenship

Chris Rhodes Executive Director, Group Retail

• Members/customers

Tony Prestedge Chief Operating Officer

• Supply chain • Environment

*Graham Beale led this until his intention to retire in April 2016. A replacement will be appointed shortly.

Citizenship report

Your Home

210,000 people helped into a home of their own against a target of **174,000**.

732,000 helped since 2012 against a target of 750,000 by 2017.

We all need a place to call home

Nationwide has been working with the housing and homeless charity Shelter for 15 years to help people into a home of their own. This year, the Society has continued to provide funding to support the following Shelter services:

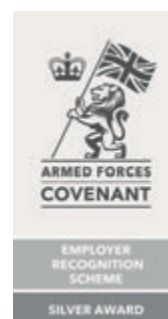
- **Birmingham Family Support Service** which works with families who are at risk of losing their home.
- **Sheffield Education Training Learning Project** which gives people the opportunity to access education and training courses which help to support them back into work, enabling them to improve their home or find a more suitable place.
- **Shelter's helpline** which is a free national helpline, open all year round, to help anyone struggling with issues related to housing or homelessness.

Proudly supporting

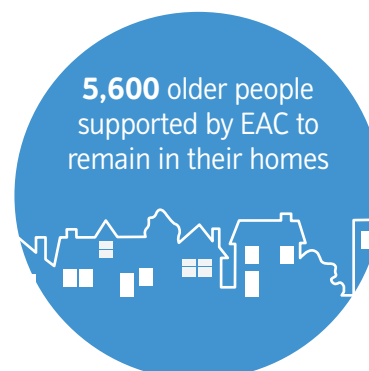
Shelter

Supporting military families into a home

Since becoming signatories to the Armed Forces Covenant in 2014, the Society has taken a co-ordinated approach to supporting the military community. As well as supporting the Government's 'Forces Help to Buy' scheme, military personnel can let their property from day one of their mortgage at no additional charge if they are posted elsewhere in the UK or abroad. The Society also held 'Big Brew Ups' in aid of SSAFA, the Armed Forces charity (formerly known as the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen & Families Association), to fundraise for the UK's oldest national tri-service charity.

**Supporting older people at home**

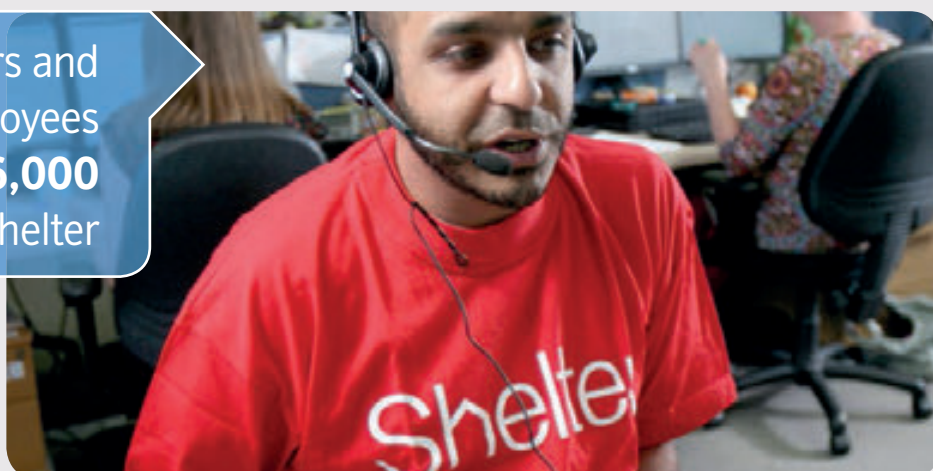
Nationwide continues to work in partnership with Elderly Accommodation Counsel (EAC) to help older people remain independent in their own home. The Society funds their 'Live Safely and Well at Home' campaign, along with their national FirstStop telephone advice service. This gives older people information regarding future housing options, including remaining at home or living in a supported home, such as sheltered accommodation. The Society has also introduced an employee 'Call in Time' volunteering befriending scheme, developed in partnership with Age UK. With the aim of reducing loneliness and isolation, employees make weekly calls to older people, totalling over 340 hours in 2015/16.



The five year target is to help **750,000** people into a home of their own



Members and employees raised **£116,000** for Shelter



In 2015/16 Nationwide donated **£2.5 million** to the Nationwide Foundation to support its Decent Affordable Homes strategy



Supporting Elderly Accommodation Counsel's Live Safely and Well at Home campaign

Funded by Nationwide, the 'Live Safely and Well at Home' campaign focuses on how to prevent trips, falls and hazards in the home and so avoid unplanned hospitalisation and moves into care.

This advice and support can often enable older people to remain safe and comfortable at home rather than move into residential care. This may include working with agencies such as 'Care and Repair' that will assess a home and install adaptations such as ramps and grab rails.



Citizenship report

Your Money

293,000 people helped to start saving this year against a target of 248,000.

925,000 helped since 2012 against a target of 1 million by 2017.

Encouraging people to save

Nationwide is committed to encouraging people to save. Initiatives this year included:

- Regular Saver and Regular Saver ISA accounts have been introduced and designed specifically to encourage new saving.
- In December 2015, Help to Buy ISA was launched to support people saving for their first home. This provides up to £3,000 Government cash back.
- The new FlexBasic current account was created for people that do not have a credit score or who may have faced financial difficulties in the past. This was further supported by the launch of the Your Money website, a no-nonsense guide to money, budgeting and credit ratings.



Talking Numbers

Talking Numbers is Nationwide's education programme to improve the everyday number skills of more than 200,000 young people by 2017. The Society works closely with teachers and partner organisations to improve numeracy skills. This year's highlights included:

- funding ten secondary school maths teachers through Teach First
- working with the Personal Finance Education Group (known as pfeg) to develop a bespoke programme, Money-Matics, which trains primary school teachers to teach financial literacy
- the delivery of Rock Club with the Transformation Trust, which is all about making maths fun by running workshops across the country whereby young people use their maths skills to plan a rock concert
- development of a Nationwide branch in RADAR (Northern Ireland's first fully interactive safety and life skills centre) and running a series of financial skills modules (MoneyLIVE) for students to participate in at similar centres that Nationwide supports.



Nationwide Education

NationwideEducation.co.uk is a website providing free, independent online resources for children, parents and teachers covering numeracy and financial capability as well as careers, sustainability and road and home safety. This year, three new supermarket games have been added for Key Stages 1 and 2. For Key Stages 3 and 4, the 'Saving the Day' game has been launched where six characters face every day financial conundrums.



29,300

parents, teachers and young people regularly visited **NationwideEducation.co.uk** over the past year.

18,700

young people benefited from MoneyLIVE workshops

helped **925,000** to start saving since 2012



Number Crunchers

helped **12** schools and **300** school children

Number Crunchers is Nationwide's volunteering programme that supports children in primary schools to help them improve number skills. It involves visiting a local school for short sessions to help those children who need a little extra support.

Jeremy Beach, a Nationwide employee, comments: "I love volunteering as a Number Cruncher as I'm helping the children directly and, of course, supporting the local community."



Citizenship report

Your Community

£4.98 million channelled into local communities this year against a target of **£5 million**.

£16 million since 2012 against a target of £15 million by 2017.

Working side by side with members

Together with members, the Society supports causes that are close to people's hearts. This has been achieved through:

- The Nationwide **Big Local** where once a month customers vote online for one of three shortlisted charities to win £5,000.
- **Community Match** which asks customers quarterly to vote for one of three local causes in branch to win a £500 donation.
- **Side by Side volunteering** where members and employees volunteer for a number of projects such as CPR training and tree planting.



Skills volunteering

Nationwide employees are passionate about supporting the communities in which they live and work, with 76% getting involved in fundraising, volunteering or payroll giving. More and more employees are choosing to share their business and professional skills with charities that benefit from expertise they may otherwise not be able to access or afford. The Great Western Air Ambulance Charity, for example, has a target to recruit 60 new volunteers. A team of employee volunteers spent time with the charity to develop a new volunteer recruitment strategy. The relationship has continued as the employees are now fundraising for the charity and continuing to support them with other activities.



Macmillan – a record breaking year

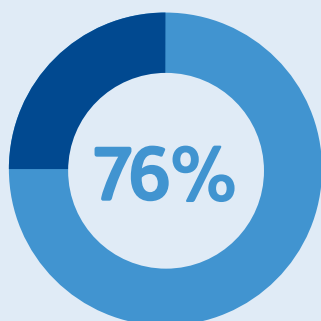
The Society's 23 year relationship with Macmillan Cancer Support was taken to a new level this year. Both organisations have worked together to develop and launch a ground-breaking Specialist Support Service for Nationwide customers affected by cancer. Members and employees also celebrated Macmillan's World's Biggest Coffee Morning, raising more than £150,000 for the charity. A highlight of the year was breaking the record for holding the world's largest cream tea party in Swindon, with the support of one of the Society's suppliers, Baxter Storey.



£1.7 million

raised for charity by members and employees

The value of employees volunteering their time was **£1.5 million** (all employees are given up to 14 hours to volunteer during company time each year)



Nationwide employees involved in citizenship



Specialist Support Service

With the mutual goal to help customers manage their finances and reduce the stress of money worries, the Society has worked with Macmillan Cancer Support to develop a first-of-its-kind Specialist Support Service for customers affected by cancer. In its 2013 report, 'Cancer's Hidden Price Tag', Macmillan found that as a direct result of being diagnosed with cancer, four out of five people are on average £570 worse off each month, comparable to a monthly mortgage payment. Its 2014 report 'Counting on Your Support' also showed that 98% of people chose not to contact their bank or building society for fear of not getting any help or worse, that their diagnosis will have a negative impact on their financial situation. 800 Nationwide customers have been supported since the Service was set up and it is now being extended to other life limiting and life threatening conditions.

Are you affected by cancer?

You've got other things on your mind. So let us help you with your finances.

0800 917 2393

nationwide.co.uk/specialistsupport

On your side

1.2 million votes received for Big Local and Community Match

1,900 hours volunteered through Side by Side



Citizenship report

Your Society

Your Environment

Despite growing as a Society and creating the need for new buildings and more data management facilities, the Society continues to reduce its energy consumption and carbon emissions. The Society does, however, face new challenges as

it continues to grow, for example water usage has increased slightly across the organisation.

Over the last 12 months, the Society has reduced energy use by 1% and its carbon footprint by 3%.

New targets have been created for 2020:

Reduce water consumption by **5%**

Carbon footprint not to exceed the 2014/15 level of **52,000 tonnes CO₂**

Reduce waste by **100 tonnes** and increase recycled waste to **80%**



Your Workplace

A new 'Equality, Diversity and Inclusion' strategy was introduced this year covering four themes: inclusive leadership, diverse workforce, access and inclusion and workplace flexibility. It sets clear goals for the next five years, including specific workforce targets for women and Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) employees at executive and senior manager levels and for disabled employees across the Society.

More than 50 apprentices, on a mixture of intermediate, advanced and higher schemes, are now working for the

Society and are a critical element of its people strategy. All apprentices are paid the Living Wage and have permanent contracts. The advanced and higher apprentices are also able to study to A-Level and degree level.

The Society continues to monitor its performance through a variety of equality, diversity and inclusion benchmarks. This year, it was ranked within the top 20% of participating organisations in the BITC Age and Wellbeing benchmarks, which reflects the Society's more holistic approach to the diversity agenda.

Your Ethical Policies

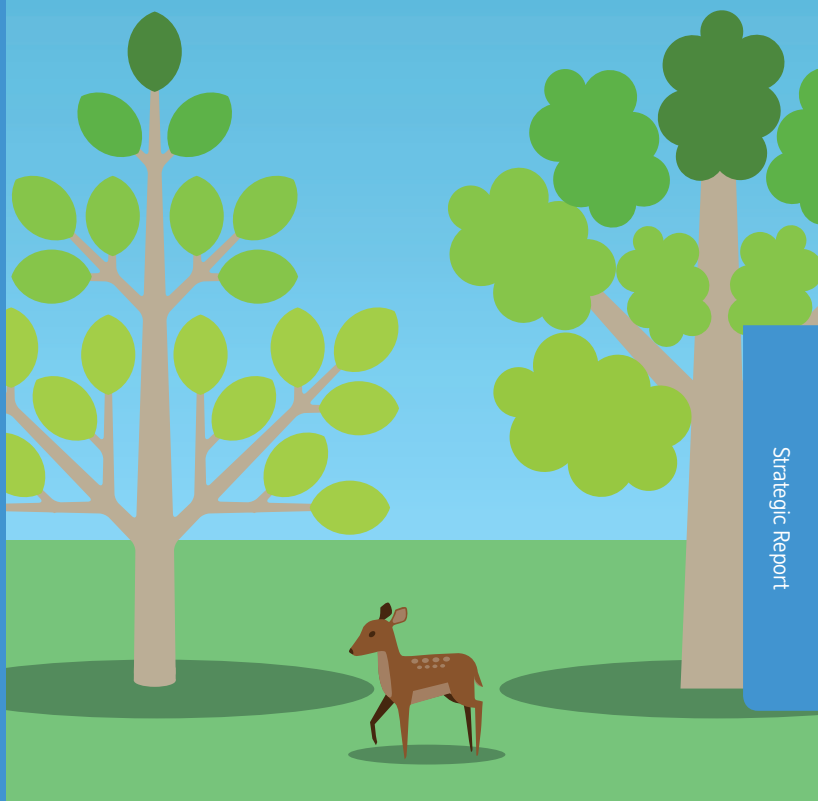
After becoming the first high street financial services provider to become a Principal Partner of the Living Wage Foundation, from 1 April 2016 everyone employed by Nationwide, including all contractors, will be paid a Living Wage. To encourage other organisations to take the Society's lead, Alison Robb, Group Director, has joined the Living Wage Commission.



Creating Nationwide woodlands

As part of the Society's programme to reduce its environmental impact, it pledged to plant a tree for every current and future employee and a tree for members who opted to go paperless at the 2015 AGM; this equates to a total of 60,000 trees. By planting trees, the Society will offset its impact on the environment and provide long lasting community benefit for generations to come.

In March 2016, a third tree planting event took place at a woodlands site, Ravens Retreat, in Wiltshire with the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust. Employees, their families and local members came together to work side by side to plant more of the trees the Society has committed to planting in UK woodlands.



Our carbon footprint has reduced by **3%**



8,500 trees have been planted so far out of **60,000** pledged



To help Nationwide create woodlands in other parts of the UK, the Society has partnered with the Woodland Trust. One aspect of the partnership is to help local communities manage their own woodlands by offering start up grants and training. By providing resources and funding this can help people who are passionate about their local woods take an active role in the care and management of them.



The Nationwide Foundation



The Nationwide Foundation is an independent registered charity which **funds charitable work across the UK to create decent affordable homes for people in need.**

The Nationwide Foundation's Decent Affordable Homes strategy focuses on:

Bringing **empty properties** back into use as homes for people in need.



Improving the living conditions of vulnerable tenants in the **private rented sector**.



Funding **alternative housing** models to provide more affordable homes.



Empty properties become homes for people in need

In 2015/16 the Nationwide Foundation's funding helped bring empty properties back into use to create safe and secure homes for people in housing need.

People in need

The former empty properties are now homes for people who had been homeless, were at risk of homelessness or were living in poor housing. Those helped include vulnerable young people and low income families who were trapped in over-crowded damp homes. Without the help of the organisations funded by the Nationwide Foundation, none of these people could have accessed decent, affordable housing.

Support towards employment

The community-led organisations that the Nationwide Foundation funds deliver greater benefits than simply creating a home. These organisations support local people to develop work skills; giving them opportunities to gain work experience, training or apprenticeships, as well as helping them to find paid employment.

New empty properties funding programme

In autumn 2015, the Nationwide Foundation continued its commitment to creating affordable homes from empty properties by launching a £1 million grants programme to bring more properties back into use, aiming to provide homes for 80 people in housing need.

Helped to create decent, affordable homes for
1,000 people since 2012



Nationwide makes an annual donation to the Nationwide Foundation, which for 2015/16 was **£2.5 million**

Alternative housing models

The Nationwide Foundation is committed to developing alternative models for the creation of genuinely affordable housing. It is a firm supporter of community-led housing, putting communities at the heart of housing development. Community-led housing includes community land trusts, cooperative housing, self and custom-build and cohousing. To grow these housing models, the Nationwide Foundation provided grants to a range of projects in 2015/16 including:

- the launch of an alliance to represent organisations with a passion for community-led housing, supporting the delivery of more homes
- support for early-stage community-led housing projects located in deprived urban areas in the UK facing homelessness and affordability issues
- research projects exploring what needs to change to enable local communities to provide more of the homes they need using alternative housing models and how

giving communities more power over local housing developments can help to get more homes built

- the launch of an online toolkit intended to help local councils take forward initiatives to boost the number of affordable self and custom-build homes.

Living Wage Friendly Funder

The Nationwide Foundation has joined the Living Wage Foundation's scheme for charity funders ensuring that where its grants are supporting employment that these workers are paid fairly with a UK Living Wage. The UK Living Wage reflects the real cost of living and is a simple way of tackling poverty and disadvantage.



Find out more at
www.nationwidefoundation.org.uk

Governance

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Board of directors

Meet your Board of directors who were in office at 4 April 2016, including Mai Fyfield and Tim Tookey who are seeking election as non executive directors. Details of Joe Garner, who joined as Chief Executive on 5 April 2016, are also included below.

As at 4 April 2016



Graham Beale CBE, BSc, FCA (57)

Term of Office:

Executive Director since April 2003, Chief Executive since April 2007 and stepped down from the Board on 4 April 2016.

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Graham joined the Society in 1985 and gained extensive experience and understanding of both retail financial services and the mutual building society sector. This has been established over a period of over 30 years and during this time the Society has grown and expanded to become one of the leading financial service providers in the UK as well as being the largest mutual financial institution and building society. In his role as Chief Executive, Graham was responsible for managing the Society in accordance with the strategy which remains firmly rooted in the Society's mutual heritage. Prior to joining Nationwide, Graham trained and qualified as a chartered accountant.

Graham was a member of the FCA Practitioner Panel and was Chairman of the Panel for two years to April 2015. He sat on the Council of the Building Societies Association, having been its Chairman during 2009 and 2010 and chaired its Remuneration and Nomination Committee from 2011 to 2014. He was a director of the British Bankers' Association. Previously, he has been a director of Visa Europe, 2007 to 2011.



Rita Clifton CBE, MA (Cantab), FRSA (58)

Term of Office:

Non Executive Director since July 2012.

Independent: Yes

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Rita holds a number of non executive roles including at BUPA, ASOS and Populus and is a former non executive director of Dixons Retail plc (now Dixons Carphone plc). She is also a fellow of WWF-UK, and sits on the Assurance and Advisory Board for BP's carbon off-setting programme. Rita has over 20 years' senior management experience in a range of roles, with an expertise in demonstrating how brand is an integral part of long-term business strategy and in analysing and understanding consumer perceptions and behaviour. Her executive career has been in advertising, strategic marketing and market research; she was previously Chairman and Chief Executive at Interbrand UK Ltd, and prior to that Vice Chairman at Saatchi & Saatchi. During her career Rita has advised, at the most senior level, some of the UK's best known organisations, including British Airways, Barclays, BT, Citigroup, Visa and the British Army.



Mai Fyfield MA, BA (Hons) (46)

Term of Office:

Non Executive Director since June 2015.

Independent: Yes

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Mai is currently Sky's Chief Strategy and Commercial Officer responsible for leading strategy across the Sky Group. She is also responsible for business development, negotiating agreements with third party channels included as part of Sky's retail offering and for the distribution of Sky's channels to other platforms. Prior to joining Sky in 1999, Mai spent eight years working as an economic advisor to blue-chip companies in a number of different industries, both in the UK and the USA.



Mitchel Lenson MBA, BA (Hons), ACIB, FSI (61)

Term of Office:

Non Executive Director since July 2011.

Independent: Yes

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Mitchel has spent over 30 years in the financial services industry and is a former Group Chief Information Officer at Deutsche Bank with responsibility for IT and Operations for all operating divisions of the bank, including its retail banking operations. Mitchel was a member of the Executive Committee for both the Corporate and Investment Bank and the Private Client and Asset Management Division. He has also previously served as Managing Director, Global Head of Operations & Operations IT at UBS Warburg and as Director, Group Operations at Credit Suisse First Boston. Mitchel was a partner of Olivant & Co, an investment company providing strategic and operational expertise alongside investment capital to financial services businesses in Europe, the Middle East and Asia-Pacific and was a non executive director of NYFIX, a NASDAQ listed company and BCS, an AIM listed company. Mitchel is currently a non executive director of Currency Cloud.



Lynne Peacock BA (Hons) (62)

Term of Office:

Non Executive Director since July 2011.

Independent: Yes

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Lynne, a former Chief Executive of National Australia Bank's (NAB) UK business and Chief Executive of Woolwich plc, has over 25 years' senior management experience in a range of roles comprising brand development, mergers and acquisitions, change management and business transformation, including almost 20 years at board level. During her time at NAB, Lynne was responsible for its businesses in the UK consisting of Clydesdale and Yorkshire banks. She became Chief Executive of Woolwich plc in October 2000 following its takeover by the Barclays Bank Group, having previously held a number of senior management and board positions at the Woolwich Building Society, both before and after its conversion to a public listed company in 1997. Lynne is a non executive director of Scottish Water and Standard Life plc and a trustee of the Westminster Society for People with Learning Difficulties.



Roger Perkin MA (Cantab), FCA (67)

Term of Office:

Non Executive Director since April 2010 and Senior Independent Director since July 2012. Roger will step down from the Board at the AGM and is therefore not seeking re-election.

Independent: Yes

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Roger is a former partner at Ernst & Young LLP and spent 40 years in the accounting profession. During his time at Ernst & Young he worked with many blue chip clients and advised boards across the spectrum of financial services, including banking, insurance, fund management and private equity. He is also a non executive director at Electra Private Equity plc and Tullett Prebon plc, chairing the Audit Committee of both companies. Additionally, he is a trustee of two charities, Chiddingstone Castle and Change, Grow, Live.



Tony Prestedge (46)

Term of Office:

Executive Director since August 2007.

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Tony is Nationwide's Group Chief Operating Officer and was previously Executive Director, Group Development. He previously held a number of senior executive roles at Barclays plc, including Managing Director Home Finance and Retail Support and Operations Director. He was a member of both Woolwich plc and Barclays Retail Banking Executive Committees. Tony is accountable for the Group's operational strategy, performance and transformation and his divisional reports include Customer Services and Product Operations, Telephone Channels, Digital Development, Transformation Delivery, Technology, Payments, Group Security and Property Services. Tony is a board member of Opportunity Now.



Mark Rennison BA, FCA (55)

Term of Office:

Executive Director since February 2007.

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Mark, a chartered accountant, is the Group Finance Director with responsibility for Finance, Treasury and Corporate Development. He is also a director of various Society subsidiaries, a member of the PRA Practitioner Panel and Chair of the BBA Financial Risk and Policy Committee.

Prior to his appointment, Mark was a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP where he worked in the financial services practice with a specific focus on retail and corporate banking; whilst in professional practice, Mark also worked extensively with group treasury operations, leasing and asset finance businesses.



Chris Rhodes BSc (Hons), ACA (53)

Term of Office:

Executive Director since April 2009.

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Chris joined Nationwide in April 2009 from Abbey Santander, where he was Director of Retail Distribution for Alliance and Leicester (A&L). Chris is the Group Retail Director and his responsibilities include Nationwide's retail product range, distribution and marketing. Chris has spent 28 years working in the financial services sector and his previous positions include Deputy Managing Director of Girobank and Retail Operations Director of A&L. In 2003 he was appointed as Managing Director Retail Banking for the entire A&L Group. In 2007 Chris moved to become Group Finance Director, a role he held until the merger with Santander in 2008. Chris is a board member of National Numeracy.



David Roberts BSc (Hons), MBA, PhD (Honorary), CFifs (53)

Term of Office:

Non Executive Director and Chairman Elect from September 2014. Chairman since July 2015.

Independent: Yes (upon appointment as Chairman)

Skills and experience (including directorships):

David joined Nationwide on 1 September 2014 and took over as Chairman in July 2015. From 2010 to 2014 he was on the Board of Lloyds Banking Group, where he was Group Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Board Risk Committee. David has many years of experience at board and executive level in retail and commercial banking in the UK and internationally. He joined Barclays in 1983 and held various senior management positions culminating in Executive Director, member of the Group Executive Committee and Chief Executive, International Retail and Commercial Banking, a position he held until December 2006. He is a former Non Executive Director of BAA plc and Absa Group SA, and was Chairman and Chief Executive of Bawag PSK AG, Austria's second largest retail bank. David is Vice Chairman of NHS England, a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Financial Services and holds an MBA and Honorary Doctorate in Business Administration from Henley Business School.



Tim Tookey BSc (Hons), FCA (53)

Term of Office:

Non Executive Director since June 2015.

Independent: Yes

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Tim is a chartered accountant with substantial experience of major retail financial services organisations. He has significant board experience and became Chairman of the Society's Board Risk Committee in July 2015. Tim is a former Chief Financial Officer at Friends Life Group Ltd, a position he held from 2012 until the sale of the business to Aviva in April 2015. Prior to joining Friends Life, he was Group Finance Director of Lloyds Banking Group between 2008 and 2012, having been appointed as Deputy Group Finance Director upon joining the bank in 2006. From 2002 to 2006, he was Finance Director of Prudential PLC's UK business and from 1996 to 2002 he held the role of Group Finance Director at Heath Lambert Group.

Chief Executive appointed on 5 April 2016



Joe Garner (46)

Term of Office:

Chief Executive since 5 April 2016. As Joe took up his role following the end of the 2015/16 financial year, in accordance with the Society's Memorandum and Rules, he will stand for election at the AGM 2017.

Skills and experience (including directorships):

Joe joined Nationwide from BT Group where he was Chief Executive of Openreach, a position he held from early 2014. Prior to that he was Deputy Chief Executive of HSBC Bank PLC and Head of HSBC in the UK, roles which included responsibility for all of HSBC's retail and commercial banking business, including Marks and Spencer Bank, First Direct and The John Lewis Partnership Card. He has also held senior positions at Dixons Stores Group (now Dixons Carphone plc) and spent the early part of his career at Procter and Gamble. Joe was the Chair of the FSA (now FCA) Practitioner Panel from 2011 to 2013 and a non executive director of the Financial Ombudsman Service from 2007 to 2010. He is currently Chairman of the British Triathlon Foundation Trust.

Board Committees and their director memberships at 4 April 2016

Board Committees	Membership	Board Committees	Membership
Audit Committee	Roger Perkin (Chairman) Rita Clifton Lynne Peacock Tim Tookey	Executive Committee	Graham Beale Chief Executive (Chairman) (to 4 April 2016) Joe Garner Chief Executive (Chairman) (from 5 April 2016) Mark Rennison Group Finance Director Tony Prestedge Chief Operating Officer Chris Rhodes Executive Director Group Retail Sara Bennison Chief Marketing Officer (from 1 March 2016) Julia Dunn Chief Compliance Officer Graeme Hughes Group Director Distribution Iain Laing Chief Risk Officer Alison Robb Group Director People, Customer and Commercial
Board Risk Committee	Tim Tookey (Chairman) Mitchel Lenson Lynne Peacock Roger Perkin		
Remuneration Committee	Lynne Peacock (Chairman) Rita Clifton David Roberts		
Nomination and Governance Committee	David Roberts (Chairman) Lynne Peacock Roger Perkin Tim Tookey		
IT Strategy and Resilience Committee	Mitchel Lenson (Chairman) David Roberts Tim Tookey		
Results Approval Committee	David Roberts (Chairman) Graham Beale (to 4 April 2016) Joe Garner (from 5 April 2016) Roger Perkin Mark Rennison		

Group directors

As at 4 April 2016

Biographies of the Executive Committee who are not members of the Board are provided below.



Sara Bennison MA (Oxon) (48)

Chief Marketing Officer

Sara joined Nationwide in March 2016. She previously spent 7 years at Barclays in a number of marketing roles, finally as Chief Marketing Officer for the Personal and Corporate Bank globally. Before Barclays, Sara worked at BT but the majority of her career has been spent in advertising agencies in the UK and Asia, working across a variety of sectors and geographies.

As Chief Marketing Officer, Sara is responsible for developing and executing brand strategy, marketing, citizenship and communication across all audiences and channels.

Sara serves on a number of industry bodies, including the General Media Panel for the ASA, ISBA and Facebook's UK Advisory Council.



Julia Dunn BA (Hons), ACA (50)

Chief Compliance Officer

Julia joined Nationwide in September 2013 as the Chief Compliance Officer with responsibility for the Compliance, Legal, Secretariat and Financial Crime functions. Julia trained as an accountant with Price Waterhouse and before joining Nationwide she spent 13 years with the Financial Services Authority and latterly the Financial Conduct Authority in both supervision and enforcement as FCA Director of Retail Banking Supervision.

Julia has over 25 years' experience of managing complex conduct and compliance issues in financial services as well as strong working relationships with the regulatory authorities, HM Treasury and Law Enforcement Agencies. She leads the Disability Network at Nationwide and currently serves on the BITC Education Committee.





Graeme Hughes MBA, DMS, ACIB (51)

Group Director, Distribution

Graeme's career has been spent almost exclusively with Nationwide since joining the Society in 1984 as a management trainee. He has held a variety of roles within the Branch Network from Branch Manager to his present position of Group Distribution Director, having previously been a Director of Group HR, Customer Experience and Corporate Affairs.

Graeme is on the Board of the Society's Charitable Foundation and a member of the Executive Committee, as well as the Board of Race for Opportunity.



Iain Laing BEng (45)

Chief Risk Officer

Iain is Nationwide's Chief Risk Officer, having joined the Society in 2011 when the role was first created. He is responsible for credit risk management, and for independent oversight of the Group's prudential risks. He joined Nationwide with experience of senior risk management roles at Capital One, HBoS and Santander UK and he was the Chief Credit Officer of Santander UK Retail throughout the financial crisis.

Prior to these financial services roles, Iain began his career in manufacturing engineering and strategic consulting.



Alison Robb BSc (Hons), FCA (47)

Group Director, People, Customer & Commercial

Alison has been the Group Director for People, Customer & Commercial since December 2012.

Alison has been at Nationwide for almost 20 years and prior to her current role worked in many roles in the Group Finance function. She led Corporate Development during the financial crisis when Nationwide merged with a number of smaller societies. She trained as a chartered accountant with KPMG and also worked at WH Smith before she joined Nationwide.

In 2015 Alison was appointed as a non executive director of the Banking Standards Board, a new body supporting the development of trust in the banking sector and she is also a Commissioner of the Living Wage Commission.

Directors' report

For the year ended 4 April 2016

The directors have pleasure in presenting their Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 4 April 2016.

The Annual Report and Accounts has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU. All financial information given in this Directors' report is taken solely from the statutory results prepared on this basis. More information is included in Note 1 to the Accounts. Unaudited, underlying results which allow comparison between 2016 and 2015 are given in the Strategic Report and the Business and Risk Report.

Business objectives, future developments and key performance indicators

The Group's objectives and future plans are set out in the Strategic Report, together with the Group's principal key performance indicators.

Profits and capital

Profit before tax for the year ended 4 April 2016 was £1,279 million (2015: £1,044 million). The profit after tax transferred to the general reserve was £985 million (2015: £839 million).

Total Group reserves at 4 April 2016 were £9,407 million (2015: £8,218 million). Further details on the movements of reserves are given in the Group statement of movements in members' interests and equity.

Gross capital at 4 April 2016 was £13,160 million (2015: £12,277 million) including £531 million (2015: £531 million) of core capital deferred shares (CCDS), £992 million (2015: £992 million) of other equity instruments, £1,817 million (2015: £2,121 million) of subordinated debt and £413 million (2015: £415 million) of subscribed capital. The ratio of gross capital as a percentage of shares and borrowings at 4 April 2016 was 6.9% (2015: 6.9%) and the free capital ratio was 6.0% (2015: 6.0%). The Annual business statement includes an explanation of these ratios.

Mortgage arrears

The Group mortgage portfolios at 4 April 2016 included 1,454 mortgage accounts (2015: 1,760), including those in possession, where payments were more than 12 months in arrears. The total amount of principal loans outstanding in these cases was £182 million (2015: £235 million). The total amount of arrears in these cases was £18 million (2015: £20 million) or 0.01% (2015: 0.01%) of total mortgage balances. The mortgage arrears methodology is based on the Council of Mortgage Lenders' definition, which calculates months in arrears by dividing the balance outstanding by the latest contractual payment.

Charitable and political donations

Results for the year include charitable donations of £3,963,262 (2015: £2,212,619), including £2,523,333 (2015: £1,500,000) to the Nationwide Foundation; further details on the Foundation are provided in the Strategic Report. In addition, the Society has contributed employee time for volunteering programmes at a cost of £1,547,726 (2015: £1,219,929), resulting in a total commitment to the community of £5,510,988 (2015: £3,432,548). No contributions were made for political purposes. Time allowed to employees to carry out civic duties can amount to a donation. The Group supports a very small number of employees in this way.

Participation in the unclaimed assets scheme

The Society has participated in the Government-backed unclaimed assets scheme, whereby savings accounts that have been inactive for 15 years are eligible to be transferred into a central reclaim fund. The central reclaim fund has the responsibility for retaining sufficient monies to meet the costs of future reclaims for any previously transferred dormant account balances, and to transfer any surplus to the Big Lottery Fund for the benefit of good causes which have a social or environmental purpose. The Society transferred £1,185,455 on 5 April 2016 to the Reclaim Fund Limited, the administrators of the unclaimed assets scheme. The Group's total contributions from inception to that date are £52,502,672.

Creditor payment policy

The Group's policy is to agree the terms of payment with suppliers at the start of trading, ensure that suppliers are aware of the terms of payment, and pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations. The Group's policy is to settle the supplier's invoice for the complete provision of goods and services (unless there is an express provision for stage payments), when in full conformity with the terms and conditions of the purchase, within the agreed payment terms. The Society's creditor days were 13 days at 4 April 2016 (2015: 10 days).

Risk management

The Group seeks to manage all the risks that arise from its activities. There is a formal structure for monitoring and managing risk across the Group comprising a risk appetite agreed by the Board, detailed risk management frameworks, and independent governance and risk oversight. The risk management objectives and risk framework of the Group are included in the Business and Risk Report.

The Group has established a number of committees, frameworks and policies to manage these risks. These are set out in the Business and Risk Report and in the Report of the directors on corporate governance.

The Business and Risk Report also details those risks which are considered the Group's top and emerging risks that could affect the delivery of the Corporate Plan.

Disclosure requirements under CRD IV country-by-country reporting

In compliance with the Regulations of Article 89 of the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) Country-by-Country Reporting Regulations 2013, effective 1 January 2014, the Group will publish additional information, in respect of the year ended 4 April 2016, by 31 December 2016. This information will be available by that date on Nationwide's website: nationwide.co.uk

Employees

Nationwide has a culture focused on delivering an exceptional customer experience at all times. This culture is referred to as 'PRIDE'.

PRIDE is understood by our employees, supports the delivery of our member promise of being 'On your side' and is the combination of principles, values and behaviours which form the basis of our employment proposition and our ability to achieve fair customer outcomes.

As a key element of our corporate strategy, we aim to achieve industry leading levels of employee engagement and enablement, maintaining our unique culture as the leading mutual financial services organisation and have achieved levels above industry benchmarks. We focus on an inclusive culture in which employees can perform to their full potential in order to deliver our strategic aims. As a national organisation with local representation, the Society aims to contribute to each of its communities, for example our Corporate Citizenship strategy enables employees to engage locally through our volunteering programme.

We have continued to invest in the development of leaders and have launched an executive leadership programme in partnership with an accredited business school. In addition, we recognise that we must also deliver a steady flow of new talent to our business, and actively recruit from external sources. This includes award winning graduate programmes and apprenticeship schemes, which were significantly expanded in 2015 to bring in three times the number of people of the previous year. We will continue to expand our apprenticeship offering in response to the apprenticeship levy in 2016 and beyond.

To help ensure we build a workforce that represents our customer base and provides us with diverse decision making, a five year Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (ED&I) Strategy has been approved by the ED&I Steering Committee. This is chaired by the Chief Operating Officer and membership includes our staff union and other executive sponsors. The strategy maps out four Society wide themes, which together address our priority areas:

- Inclusive leadership
- Diverse workforce
- Access and inclusion
- Workplace flexibility.

We are focusing on three distinct diversity strands in each of these areas: ethnicity, gender and disability.

It is the Society's policy to afford access to training, career development and promotion opportunities equally to all employees regardless of their ethnicity, faith and belief, gender, marital status, age or physical or mental disability. Should employees become disabled, it is the Society's policy to continue their employment where possible with appropriate training and redeployment. We are proud to note that over 80% of women return to Nationwide following maternity leave, often on more flexible working arrangements.

The Society continues to consult actively with the Nationwide Group Staff Union. The Employee Involvement Committee, chaired by the Chief Operating Officer, acts as a forum where representatives from the business and the Union consult and share information on a range of business and employment issues to the benefit of our employees and our business.

For further details on the Society's people strategy please see the 'Our people' section of the Strategic Report.

Directors' report continued

Environment

Our vision is to be among the best performers for environmental sustainability in the UK Financial Services sector.

Our business is growing which in turn is creating a need for new buildings, increased use of digital technology and data management facilities. Despite these challenges we have continued to reduce our energy consumption and our carbon emissions. We also continue to divert our waste from landfill. We do, however, face new challenges – increased numbers of people working in our administration centres means water use and the amount of waste we produce has slightly increased. Therefore, we have set new targets to achieve by 2020:

- carbon emissions will not exceed our 2015 levels
- we will reduce water use by 5% by 2020
- we will reduce our waste by 100 tonnes and increase the amount we recycle to at least 80% by 2020.

The challenge we face now is how to continue to grow our business successfully and to reduce our environmental impacts. From July 2016, at least 50% of our electricity will be generated for us on a solar farm – this means we will be able

to meet the business demand for energy, whilst reducing our carbon emissions.

We are also committed to identifying, targeting and addressing inefficiencies in our supply chain and in 2015 were the first high street financial services provider to achieve level one of the new Carbon Trust Supply Chain Standard. Moving forward we will work with our key suppliers to identify innovative solutions which will continue to reduce our environmental impacts.

We have recently announced a new partnership with the Woodland Trust, which will help us meet our pledge to plant a tree for every employee and our pledge to plant a tree for every three members who opted to receive an electronic AGM pack last year. Over the next five years, the Trust will work with us to plant 60,000 trees in woodlands across the UK and these will provide lasting benefit for generations to come.

Further details of our activities can be found in our Citizenship report and on our website at nationwide.co.uk (Citizenship section).

A summary of our greenhouse gas emissions performance is as follows:

	Year to 4 April 2016	Year to 4 April 2015	Baseline year 4 April 2011
Carbon dioxide (CO₂e)¹ in tonnes²			
Scope 1 emissions			
Energy	3,138	3,498	4,890
Travel	2,239	2,243	2,448
Scope 2 emissions			
Electricity	44,934	46,245	50,802
Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions³	50,311	51,986	58,140
Total carbon dioxide in tonnes per FTE	2.81	2.90	3.46
Water use (cubic metres)	198,450	191,242	259,718
Water use (cubic metres) per FTE	11.06	10.85	15.45

Notes:

1. CO₂e is an abbreviation of 'carbon dioxide equivalent' and is the internationally recognised measure of greenhouse gas emissions.
2. When calculating our carbon emissions we have used the new DEFRA 2015 conversion factors.
3. Scope 1 covers direct combustion of fuels and company owned vehicles and Scope 2 covers emissions from electricity.

Directors' responsibilities in respect of the preparation of the Annual Report and Accounts

This statement, which should be read in conjunction with the Independent auditors' report, is made by the directors to explain their responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the Annual Report and Accounts, the directors'

emoluments disclosures within the Report of the directors on remuneration, the Annual business statement and the Directors' report.

As required by the Building Societies Act 1986 (the Act), the directors have prepared an Annual Report and Accounts which gives a true and fair view of the income and expenditure of the Society and the Group for the financial year and of the state of the affairs of the Society and the Group as at the end of the financial year, and which provides details of directors' emoluments in accordance with Part VIII of the Act and regulations made under it. The Act states that the requirements under international accounting standards achieve a fair presentation. In preparing the Annual Report and Accounts, the directors have:

- selected appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently
- made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- stated whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

As required by the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority, the directors have included a management report containing a fair review of the business and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group. This information is contained in the Strategic Report and the Business and Risk Report. In addition to the Annual Report and Accounts, as required by the Act the directors have prepared an Annual business statement and a Directors' report, each containing prescribed information relating to the business of the Society and its connected undertakings.

The British Bankers' Association Code for Financial Reporting Disclosure (the BBA Code), published in September 2010, sets out five disclosure principles together with supporting guidance. The principles are that UK financial institutions will:

- provide high quality, meaningful and decision-useful disclosures
- review and enhance their financial instrument disclosures for key areas of interest
- assess the applicability and relevance of good practice recommendations to their disclosures acknowledging the importance of such guidance
- seek to enhance the comparability of financial statement disclosures across the UK banking sector
- clearly differentiate in their annual reports between information that is audited and information that is unaudited.

The Group and other major UK banks have continued to adopt the BBA Code in their 2015/16 financial statements and the Group's financial statements have therefore been prepared in compliance with the BBA Code's principles.

The Group aims to continually enhance its disclosures and their usefulness to the readers of the financial statements in the light of developing market practice and areas of focus.

A copy of the Annual Report and Accounts can be found on Nationwide Building Society's website at nationwide.co.uk (Results and accounts section). The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of statutory and audited information on the website. Information published on the internet is accessible in many countries with different legal requirements. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' statement pursuant to the Disclosure and Transparency Rules

The directors confirm that, to the best of each director's knowledge and belief:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Group and Society
- the management report contained in the Strategic Report and the Business and Risk Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group and Society, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

Directors' responsibilities in respect of accounting records and internal control

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Society and its connected undertakings:

- keep accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Society and the Group and which enable them to ensure that the Annual Report and Accounts comply with the Building Societies Act
- establish and maintain systems for control of its business, records, inspection and reports.

The directors have general responsibility for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report continued

Going concern and business viability

The directors' responsibilities in respect of going concern are set out below. In addition, the directors now have an obligation under the UK Corporate Governance Code to state in a Business Viability Statement whether there is a reasonable expectation the Society and the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet their liabilities as they fall due. The period assessed under the Business Viability Statement is required to be significantly longer than the minimum period of 12 months over which going concern is assessed.

Directors' responsibilities in respect of going concern

In preparing the financial statements the directors have satisfied themselves that it is reasonable for them to conclude that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in accordance with the Financial Reporting Council's guidance 'Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for Directors of UK Companies 2009' and IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

The Group meets its day to day liquidity requirements through the management of both its retail and wholesale funding sources and is required to maintain a sufficient buffer over regulatory capital requirements in order to continue to be authorised to carry on its business.

The Group's business activities, along with its financial position, capital structure, risk management approach and factors likely to affect its future performance are described in the Strategic Report and the Business and Risk Report.

The Group's forecasts and projections, taking account of possible changes in trading performance and funding retention, and including stress testing and scenario analysis, show that the Group will be able to operate at adequate levels of both liquidity and capital for the next 12 months. Furthermore the Group's capital ratios and its total capital resources are comfortably in excess of PRA requirements.

After making enquiries the directors are satisfied that the Group has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future and that, therefore, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Business Viability Statement

In addition to the going concern statement above, and in accordance with provision C.2.2 of the UK Corporate Governance Code, the directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that both the Society and the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet their liabilities as they fall due over the next three years. In making this confirmation the Board has specifically sought input from the Audit Committee and the Board Risk Committee.

The assessment covers a period of three years as this is within the period covered by the Group's medium-term plan (the Plan) and regulatory and internal stress testing. The time period chosen reflects the consideration that the level of uncertainty relating to the assessment increases the longer the period chosen. The pace of change of the economic, market and regulatory environments in which the Group operates may undermine the reliability of longer forecasts.

The directors have based this statement on a robust assessment of those risks that could threaten the business model, future profitability, solvency, liquidity or capital adequacy of the Group. In making the assessment, the directors considered a range of information concerning each of these risks across a range of scenarios, including but not limited to the Group's Plan and the programme of regulatory and internal stress testing it undertakes, further details of which are as follows:

- The Plan is reviewed by the directors in detail at least annually. The Plan makes certain assumptions about the performance of the Group and the economic, market and regulatory environments in which it operates.
- The Plan includes consideration of how the Group's financial performance would be affected in an 'Alternative Economic Scenario' based on the continuation of the current low interest rate environment throughout the assessment period.
- Alternative forecasts are also constructed against a number of stress scenarios, including a robust downside scenario as part of the Board's review of the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). This is a severe stress of the UK economy, with large increases in unemployment and interest rates negatively impacting consumers and households, resulting in a steep fall in house prices.
- Liquidity stress tests are conducted as part of the Group's Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP). The ILAAP demonstrates that the Group holds sufficient liquid assets to meet cash outflows during a severe-but-plausible scenario where there is a combined, market-wide and Nationwide-specific, stress, resulting, inter alia, in a multi-notch credit rating downgrade. In addition to a high-quality liquidity buffer, Nationwide maintains diverse funding sources and has contingency funding arrangements available for use in a stress.

The review considered all aspects of emerging regulation where there is sufficient clarity over future standards to inform the analysis. For example, our assessment of the Group's capital position reflects our latest understanding of capital buffer and leverage requirements likely to be imposed on the Group, together with the consequences of the PRA's proposed minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL).

Information relevant to these assessments can be found in the following sections of the Annual Report and Accounts:

- the Group's principal activities, business and operating models, and strategic direction are described in the Strategic Report (pages 3 to 54)
- a financial summary, including a review of the latest income statement and balance sheet, is provided in the 'Financial review' section (pages 27 to 36)
- a review of the Group's capital position is included in the 'Solvency risk' section (pages 167 to 172)
- the Group's liquidity position is described in the 'Liquidity and funding risk' section (pages 152 to 166), and
- the Group's top and emerging risks and policies and processes for managing credit, liquidity and market risk, together with its approach to capital management, are described in the Business and Risk Report (pages 105 to 192).

Fair, balanced and understandable

The directors are satisfied that the Annual Report and Accounts, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable, and provide the information necessary for members and other stakeholders to assess the Group's performance, strategy and business model.

Details of the governance procedures which have been embedded to support this can be found in the Audit Committee report.

Directors

The directors of the Society who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Geoffrey Howe	(Chairman) (retired on 23 July 2015)
David Roberts	(Chairman) (from 23 July 2015)
Graham Beale	(Chief Executive) (to 4 April 2016)
Joe Garner	(Chief Executive) (from 5 April 2016)
Tony Prestedge	(Chief Operating Officer)
Mark Rennison	(Group Finance Director)
Chris Rhodes	(Group Retail Director)
Rita Clifton	
Mai Fyfield	(appointed 2 June 2015)
Michael Jary	(retired on 23 July 2015)
Mitchel Lenson	
Kevin Parry	(appointed 23 May 2016)
Lynne Peacock	
Roger Perkin	
Tim Tookey	(appointed 2 June 2015)

The Board has agreed that in accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code (see the Report of the directors on corporate governance) that all the directors will stand for election or re-election on an annual basis. In accordance with these requirements all of the directors will stand for re-election at the 2016 AGM with the exception of Roger Perkin who will retire at the AGM and Mai Fyfield and Tim Tookey who are standing for election.

None of the directors has any beneficial interest in equity shares in, or debentures of, any connected undertaking of the Society. 50% of awards to directors from the 2015/16 Directors' Performance Award and the legacy 2013-16 Medium Term Performance Pay Plan will be linked to the value of the Society's core capital deferred shares, details of which have been provided in the Report of the directors on remuneration. 50% of outstanding awards under the 2014/15 Directors' Performance Pay Plan and the legacy 2012-15 Medium Term Performance Pay Plan are also linked to the value of the Society's core capital deferred shares.

The auditors

A resolution to re-appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

David Roberts

Chairman, 23 May 2016

Report of the directors on corporate governance

For the year ended 4 April 2016



Dear Member,

I am pleased to present my first Corporate Governance Report as Chairman since succeeding Geoffrey Howe in July 2015.

Nationwide aims to be an exemplar organisation in all aspects of its business. The Board's commitment to good governance has served it well to date and it continues to aspire to the highest standards in order to safeguard members' interests.

As Chairman, I am responsible for ensuring that the Board operates effectively within a sound governance framework, based on best practice principles suitable for Nationwide's status as a mutual. As with all areas of our business, we keep our governance arrangements under review to ensure they remain fit for purpose. It is particularly important that, as our business adapts and grows to changing member and societal demands, we adapt our governance arrangements to address the risks and challenges we face as a modern mutual. For instance, as we enhance our digital capability and customer experience, our decision making will continue to focus first and foremost on the safety and security of the Society as well as balancing the interests of all our members. The move to a more modern, dynamic delivery of services does not signify a change in our strategic commitment, which remains to be unequivocally 'member-focused'.

Reflecting the need to keep pace with regulatory and best practice standards as well as developments in our own business, I am keen to ensure that there is appropriate oversight of governance arrangements at Board level. In

March 2016, the remit of the Nomination Committee was expanded to expressly include oversight of the Group's governance arrangements. Through the Nomination and Governance Committee, the Board will ensure that there is a renewed and ongoing focus on governance as we adapt to new ways of doing business and the new regulatory landscape.

Since taking over as Chairman in July 2015, my core priority has been to ensure that the Board has the requisite skills and experience to support continuing success in what we foresee as a more dynamic, competitive and fast moving retail financial services marketplace. During the year, a number of additions have been made to further strengthen the Board. Full details are set out in the report of the Nomination and Governance Committee and are summarised below:

• Strengthening our leadership

Effective leadership is a prerequisite for good governance. Nationwide has enjoyed the considerable benefits of strong leadership under the stewardship of the previous Chairman, Geoffrey Howe and Chief Executive, Graham Beale. Ensuring the right successor to Graham as Chief Executive has therefore been of paramount importance to the Board.

After a thorough and rigorous search, the Board is delighted that Joe Garner joined Nationwide as Chief Executive with effect from 5 April 2016. The process leading to Joe's appointment is explained in the Chief Executive Succession section of the Nomination and Governance Report. Joe stood out as an exceptional candidate both as a motivational leader and customer champion. The Board believes that his character and expertise in financial services, marketing, customer services and digital delivery make him the right person to lead the Society through the next stage of its strategic development.

• Enhancing the Board's effectiveness

Having the right people with the right skills on the Board is critical to effective leadership. As Chairman, I am responsible for ensuring the Board collectively has the right mix of skills, diversity and independence to provide appropriate oversight of the whole business. Working with the Nomination and Governance Committee, we keep the composition of the Board under review to ensure that we bring in the necessary skills, experience and perspectives required to help steer the Society through the changing retail financial services marketplace. The need for new thinking always has to be balanced against the need for continuity and a deep understanding of Nationwide's business, including its culture and values. Continuity is particularly important when, as now, there are a number of new directors on the Board.

The appointments of Tim Tookey, Mai Fyfield and Kevin Parry have enhanced the Board's skills and experience across a range of areas. Tim has further strengthened the Board's retail financial services experience, while Mai brings broader commercial experience, including specialist digital strategy skills. Kevin's experience as the Chief Financial Officer of one of the FTSE's leading asset managers and as Chair of several audit committees makes him another excellent addition to the Board. Roger Perkin will retire by rotation as Senior Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee. Nationwide owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his distinguished service and considerable wisdom over the last 6 years.

The report of the Nomination and Governance Committee explains the progress we are making with Board diversity, including our performance against internal targets. I am pleased with the progress being made with gender diversity but there is some way to go with other aspects, particularly ethnic diversity. To address this, we have, for the first time, set a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) target for the Board and Executive.

The Board has completed its annual review of its effectiveness and that of its Committees. As our last two reviews have been conducted internally, in keeping with best practice, this year's review was conducted by Independent Audit Limited, an external facilitator. A summary of findings is set out in the Nomination and Governance Committee report and the recommendations contained in their report will be addressed during 2016/2017.

• Clarifying accountabilities

The implementation in March 2016 of the Financial Services Senior Managers Regime provided an opportunity to review our governance arrangements to make certain that individual accountabilities continue to be allocated appropriately and are fully understood by all entrusted with the stewardship of the Society. One output of that review was the consolidation of the Society's governance arrangements into a comprehensive new 'Nationwide Governance Manual' (NGM) which describes the entirety of our governance arrangements, including clear delegation of authorities to management, to ensure the continued prudent management of the Society.

Further details of the above matters, as well as the wider work of the Board, are described in the report that follows.

In conclusion, whilst it has been another successful year for the Society, it is important that the Board continues to set the correct tone and provide strong leadership. I am confident the Board has the capacity and capabilities to fulfil this responsibility for the benefit of members.

David Roberts

Chairman

Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Governance at Nationwide

As the world's largest building society, Nationwide is owned by, and run for, its members. We are proud of, and committed to, our mutual status, which sets us apart from other types of business. We compete with banks in areas such as current accounts, savings, mortgages and personal loans. However, as a mutual, Nationwide is different; other than a small amount of core capital deferred shares (CCDS), we are not funded by shareholders, which means that we are able to reinvest all our profits into supporting lending to our members as well as improving products and customer service, and rewarding loyalty.

Whilst we balance the interests of a number of stakeholders including employees, customers, suppliers, regulators and communities, doing the right thing for our members is at the heart of everything we do. Our governance structures are designed to ensure that decisions are underpinned by our PRIDE values, in particular putting members first and doing the right thing.

Leadership and effectiveness

The role of the Board

As a major player in the UK financial services sector, it is imperative that we have in place robust risk management and control frameworks, including in relation to governance. Corporate governance is the set of internal standards and principles established by the Board to ensure sound and prudent control over the business. The Board sets the tone from the top and is responsible for promoting ethical leadership, culture, values, governance, controls and risk management. The Board relies on management, via the Chief Executive, to cascade the agreed standards to the business. The Society's governance arrangements are communicated to the business via the NGM which was introduced in March 2016 and will gradually replace the High Level Business Controls Manual. The NGM describes the Society's constitutional and governance arrangements including the cascade of delegations and authorities from the Board to the Chief Executive.

The Board is collectively responsible for ensuring the sustainability of the business model in order to deliver long term success for members of the Society. The Board operates under formal terms of reference which include a schedule of matters reserved to the Board for decision with the day to day running of the business delegated to the Chief Executive. Matters reserved to the Board include: determining the strategy; setting policies and guidelines within which the business is managed; reviewing business performance and determining the nature and extent of key risks to the business. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the business is conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations including the Society's own Rules.

The Board sets the strategy and high level remuneration policy which the Remuneration Committee ensures is implemented. Strategic objectives are documented in the Corporate Plan (the Plan) which is reviewed and approved by the Board annually in March and monitored on an ongoing basis. The Plan is developed on the basis of current and prospective market conditions and incorporates a range of economic assumptions such as the Bank of England base rate, inflationary expectations, forecasts of the size of the mortgage and savings market and the regulatory environment in which Nationwide operates. The Board monitors performance against the Plan using key financial and non-financial indicators including the principal risks which are explained in the Business and Risk Report.

In reviewing management's performance, the Board is concerned to ensure that management has the necessary skills and resources to deliver the Plan within a framework of sound systems and controls. The Board sets prudent but stretching targets for achieving the strategy whilst ensuring that key risks are adequately assessed and managed. Whilst adhering to the Plan is important, it is essential that the Society can respond in a timely and considered manner to innovation or changes in market practices. The digital agenda is a good example of an area where the Plan has evolved to reflect changes in customer behaviours.

UK Corporate Governance Code principles

Consistent with Nationwide's strategic priority of being an exemplar organisation, the Board adheres to best practice governance principles, in particular, the UK Corporate Governance Code (the Code). Although the Code sets the standards for public listed companies, the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) expects building societies to follow the Code where practical to do so. Where possible and appropriate, the Society aims to comply with the Code's principles and provisions to ensure alignment with good practice, transparency and openness. As the Code is not written with mutuals in mind, the Board has regard to the Guidance for Building Societies (October 2014 version) issued by the Building Societies Association (BSA) to assist building societies in applying the Code.

The Board considers that the Society has, throughout the period, complied with the principles and relevant provisions of the Code to the extent applicable to building societies; this report explains how it has done so. The format of this report follows the Code's key themes of leadership, effectiveness, accountability and member engagement.

This report covers the period commencing 5 April 2015 until the date of the report.

How the Board spent its time

As part of its ongoing responsibility for monitoring performance and holding the Executive to account, the Board receives a number of regular reports as well as keeping key

components of the strategy under review. The following is a sample of some of the matters that the Board has considered during the year.

Board responsibility	
	Key activities/items discussed
Strategy and performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly reports from the Chief Executive on business performance, customer service, regulatory and market developments Strategy Planning Conference, PRIDE, culture and HR strategy Performance against Corporate Plan and strategic objectives Updates and reviews of individual strategy themes. Eg retail and digital operations Review/approval of significant contracts and projects Review of the competitive environment Economic review Implications of a potential British exit from the EU (Brexit)
Finance and internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly reports from the Group Finance Director on the Society's financial position including capital, liquidity and funding Approval of quarterly interim management statements, interim and full year results Distributions to holders of CCDS and Additional Tier 1 capital and approval of Tier 2 capital issuance Regulatory stress tests and results Reports and minutes of the Audit Committee
Risk and compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reporting on risks and internal controls from the Chief Risk Officer and Chief Compliance Officer including performance under the Enterprise Risk Management Framework and against risk appetite and agreed limits/thresholds Regulatory updates and emerging initiatives including consideration of implications. Eg the new Strengthening Individual Accountabilities and Senior Managers Regime Reports and minutes of the Board Risk Committee and the IT Strategy and Resilience Committee
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of the new Chief Executive Appointment/election of the new Chairman and non executive directors Changes to individual Statements of Responsibilities Board Effectiveness Review 2015 and 2016 Review of the Chairman's performance Annual review of Board governance arrangements. Eg review of Composition and Succession policy and directors' interests Reports and minutes from the Nomination and Governance Committee
Customer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular reports on customer experience including customer satisfaction and service Review of customer complaints data and redress Review of sources of customer and member feedback Digital developments and strategy Competitor analysis Customer communications
Remuneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of regulatory developments in relation to remuneration Reports and minutes from the Remuneration Committee
Member engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the AGM notice and documentation Regular reports and feedback on member engagement activities

Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

To ensure that adequate time is devoted to Board business, the Board operates through formally constituted committees, membership of which comprises non executive directors only. The terms of reference of the Board and its committees are reviewed at least annually and can be found on the Society's website: nationwide.co.uk

The key activities of the Board and its committees are planned on an annual basis but also allow sufficient time for urgent or ad-hoc matters to be considered on a timely basis. The Board has access to all committee minutes and receives regular reports from the relevant committee chairs on the business transacted at each committee meeting.

The Board committees are:

- **Audit Committee** – The Audit Committee is chaired by Roger Perkin, independent non executive director. Having previously been an audit partner in global accounting and professional services firm, Ernst & Young LLP, Roger Perkin meets the Code requirement for recent and relevant financial experience. Kevin Parry will replace Roger as Chairman of the Committee upon his retirement at the AGM. Kevin has considerable financial experience gained in his previous roles of Chief Financial Officer at Schroders Plc from 2009 to 2013, and as a managing partner of KPMG. The work of the Committee is explained in the Audit Committee Report.
- **Remuneration Committee** – The Remuneration Committee is chaired by Lynne Peacock, independent non executive director. The Board has delegated to the Remuneration Committee, authority to determine the framework for the remuneration of the Chairman, the executive directors and the other senior executives of the Society. A comprehensive review of its activities during the year is contained in the Directors' Remuneration Report.

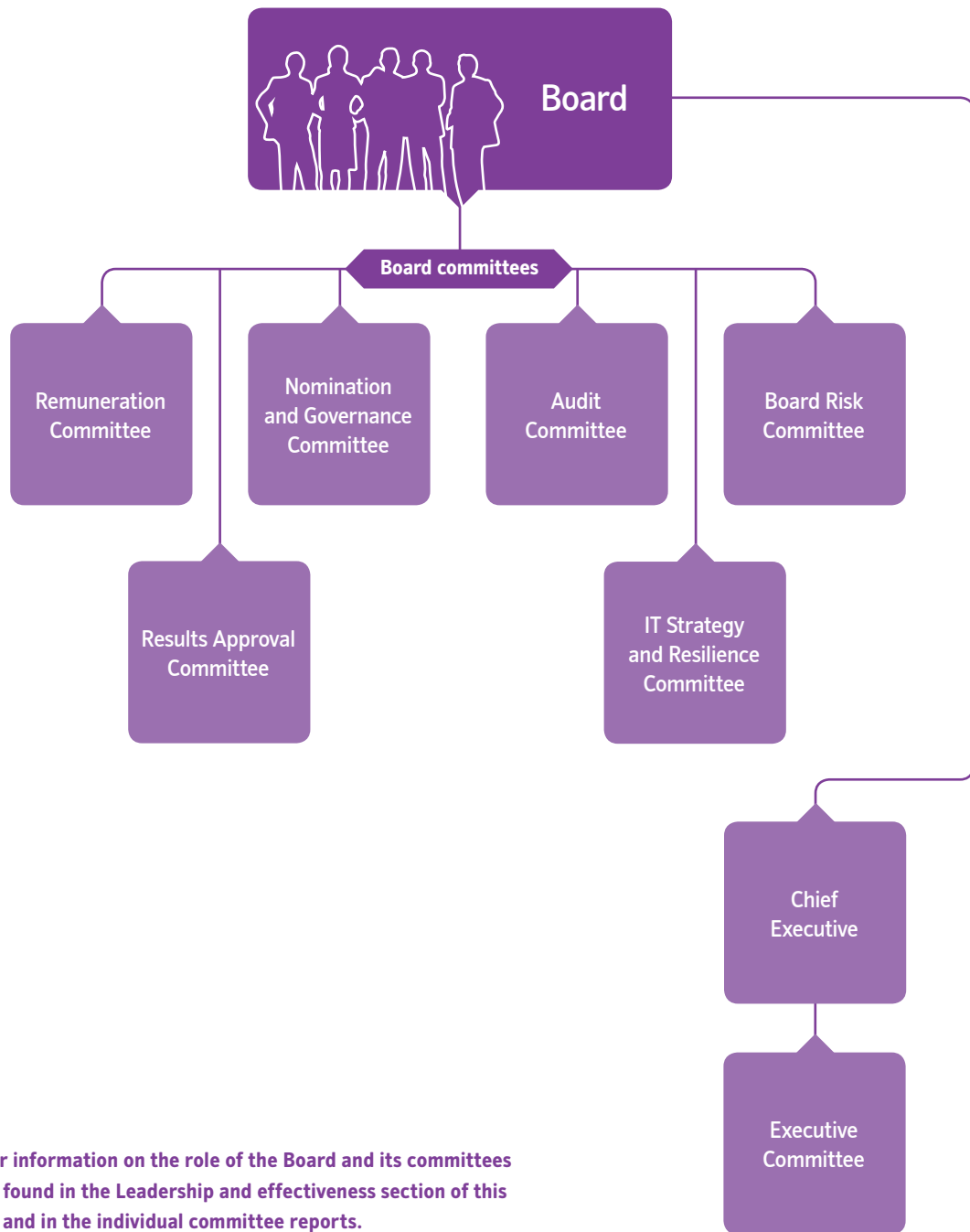
- **Nomination and Governance Committee** – The Nomination and Governance Committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Board. The work of the Committee is explained in the Nomination and Governance Committee Report. The purpose of the Nomination and Governance Committee is to assist the Chairman in keeping the composition of the Board under review and leading the appointments process for nominations to the Board. The Committee also keeps the Board's governance arrangements under review and makes recommendations to the Board to ensure that the arrangements are consistent with the Society's strategic objective of being an exemplar organisation and the Society's mutual status.
- **Board Risk Committee** – The Board Risk Committee is chaired by Tim Tookey, independent non executive director. The work of the Committee is explained in the Board Risk Committee Report. The purpose of the Board Risk Committee is to provide oversight and advice to the Board in relation to current and potential future risk exposures of the Group, and future risk strategy, including determination of risk appetite.
- **Results Approval Committee** – The Committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Board. The Committee reviews and executes the decisions made by the Board in relation to the Annual Report and Accounts and the Interim Results of the Group.

The Society has also established the IT Strategy and Resilience Committee which supports the Board.

- **IT Strategy and Resilience Committee** – The Committee is chaired by Mitchel Lenson, independent non executive director. David Roberts and Tim Tookey are members. The Committee oversees and advises the Board on IT strategy and governance controls, resilience and related risks. The Committee also oversees the strategic investment portfolio. The work of the Committee is described in the Board Risk Committee report.

Board structure

An overview of the Board structure and its committees as at 4 April 2016 is set out below.



Further information on the role of the Board and its committees can be found in the Leadership and effectiveness section of this report and in the individual committee reports.

Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Board members are agreed by the Board and set out in writing in Statements of Responsibilities and in individual terms of service. These were reviewed and approved by the Board in January 2016 to reflect the introduction of the Senior Managers Regime in March 2016. Given the influence they exercise over the Society's conduct, the Chairman, Chairs of the Audit, Board Risk, Remuneration and Nomination and Governance Committees, and Senior Independent Director are subject to all aspects of the Senior Managers Regime including the Approved Persons Regime. Whilst all directors must satisfy requirements relating to their fitness and propriety, the appointment of non executive directors who fall outside the Senior Managers Regime are no longer subject to pre-approval by the regulator.

Terms of appointment for non executive directors and their Statements of Responsibility are available on the Society's website or can be obtained from the Group Secretary on request.

Typically, non executive directors are appointed for an initial period of three years and may be invited to serve a second, or on occasion, a third term, subject to the overall Board composition and succession needs. All directors are required to stand for annual election by members. No current non executive director has served more than six years.

The collective and individual responsibilities of Board members are also set out in the NGM.

There is a clear division of responsibilities between the Chairman, as leader of the Board, and the Chief Executive who is responsible for the day to day running of the business.

Key responsibilities of the Chairman, Chairman Elect (which was an interim position), Senior Independent Director (SID), non executive directors, Chief Executive and executive directors are summarised in the following table.



Role	Responsibilities
Chairman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides leadership of the Board and ensures the effectiveness of all aspects of the Board's role Fosters a culture of open dialogue and mutual respect between the executive and non executive directors and facilitates an effective contribution from all directors Facilitates open and honest debate and constructive challenge of the executive directors Together with other board members, sets the strategic direction and risk appetite of the Society Together with the other board members, promotes the long term success and ensures the accountability of the Society to its members Promotes the interests of the Society Supervises and supports the Chief Executive
Chairman Elect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the Chairman in carrying out his responsibilities to ensure a smooth transition to the role of Chairman. This role was created as an interim role for David Roberts pending his appointment as Chairman; it ceased to exist in July 2015 when he succeeded Geoffrey Howe as Chairman
Chief Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the day to day running of the business and accountable to the Board for the Group's financial and operational performance Leads the Executive Committee to direct and co-ordinate the management of the Group's business generally Leads the Executive Risk Committee to monitor the Group's risk profile and performance, the impact of key current and emerging risks, the effectiveness of risk policies and processes, to authorise specific transactions and to oversee the Group's risk management committees and report to the Board Risk Committee Implements and monitors systems for the apportionment and oversight of responsibilities, controls and best practices, policies and processes within the Group which maintain the Group's reputation for operational efficiency and high standards of business conduct Establishes and maintains effective working relationships with the Chairman, the Board and all directors and officers of the Group and is available to the Chief Internal Auditor, the Chief Compliance Officer, the Chief Risk Officer and Chief Marketing Officer Establishes and maintains effective working relationships with regulators, the Government, industry sector analysts, trade organisations and the media and strategically influences and lobbies these bodies as and when appropriate in the best interests of the Group Promotes the Group, its good corporate image and social standing in the UK financial services industry
Senior Independent Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sounding board for the Chairman Leads the annual review of the Chairman's performance by the Board Is available to directors and members should a situation arise where it is necessary for concerns to be referred to the Board other than through the Chairman or Chief Executive
Non executive directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collectively, set the tone from the top, in particular in relation to culture and governance, and hold the Executive to account for embedding and maintaining the Society's culture and values Contribute to the development of the strategy and risk appetite exercising effective oversight over risk management controls Monitor performance against the Corporate Plan, providing constructive challenge to the Executive as appropriate Bring independent judgement, skills and experience to the Boardroom and engage in open and honest debate, including constructive challenge and support to the executive directors Promote the long term success of the Society for the benefit of members and ensure that the Society meets its regulatory obligations as a regulated firm
Executive directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As members of the Board, collectively with non executive directors, set the strategy, risk appetite and culture and values Submit proposals to the Board for decision or approval, ensuring timely and accurate management information to facilitate sound decision making Ensure that the Board is kept informed of all significant matters, escalating issues on a timely basis Are accountable to the Board for the execution of the strategy and the performance of the business Hold specific management responsibilities in the day to day running of the business

Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Board composition

Biographies for all directors in place as at the date of this report are set out in the Board of directors section.

The Board is made up of a majority of independent non executive directors. As at the date of this report, the Board comprised the Chairman, seven independent non executive directors and four executive directors who collectively possess an appropriate balance of expertise suitable for Nationwide's business. Each non executive director not only brings a broad range of business knowledge and experience but also provides specific skills in key areas such as retail banking, information technology, strategy, brand, finance and risk.

The Society continues to comply with the Code provision which recommends that all directors stand for re-election on an annual basis.

Diversity

Improving diversity and inclusion at Nationwide has been an important focus for the Board in recent years. The Board met the 2011 Davies Review target of 25% of women on the Board by July 2015 and has increased this target to 33% for female representation at Board and director level by 2020. This target includes representation at Group and divisional director level (non Board roles) with the objective of building a strong pipeline of senior women. Reflecting the need to do more to enhance other aspects of diversity, the Board has also set a target for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) of 8%-15% by 2020. Further information on diversity initiatives is set out in the report of the Nomination and Governance Committee.

Independence

All non executive directors have been assessed by the Nomination and Governance Committee to be independent as to character and judgement and to be free of relationships and other circumstances that might impact their independence.

At the time of his appointment as a non executive director and Chairman Elect in September 2014, the Board assessed David Roberts to be independent. The Chairman commits a substantial proportion of his time to his role and represents Nationwide in a number of capacities. Consequently, he is not expected to remain independent following his appointment.

During the year, the Chairman and the non executive directors held two meetings without the executive directors present.

Board changes

In the course of the year, there have been a number of Board changes:

- Geoffrey Howe chaired the Board until his retirement at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in July 2015, having served as Chairman for eight years and as a non executive director for ten years. He was succeeded by David Roberts who joined the Board as a non executive director and Chairman Elect on 1 September 2014. The process leading to the appointment of David Roberts as Chairman was explained in the Annual Report and Accounts 2015.
- Michael Jary, an independent non executive director, also retired at the 2015 AGM having served on the Board for six years.
- Tim Tookey and Mai Fyfield both joined the Board on 2 June 2015. Kevin Parry was appointed on 23 May 2016.
- As explained below, Graham Beale stepped down from the Board on 4 April 2016.

Appointments to the Board are generally led by the Nomination and Governance Committee. Further information on the process and individual appointments can be found in the Committee's report.

CEO succession

Throughout the period, the role of Chief Executive was held by Graham Beale. In May 2015, Graham Beale announced his intention to retire at or around the time of the AGM in 2016. A search for his successor was started immediately, led by a special committee made up of each of the non executive directors and chaired by David Roberts, Chairman of the Society. The process is explained in the report of the Nomination and Governance Committee.

In November 2015, the Board announced that Joe Garner would succeed Graham Beale as Chief Executive. Graham Beale stepped down from the Board on 4 April 2016 and was succeeded by Joe Garner on 5 April 2016.

Member nominations

Members of Nationwide have the right to nominate candidates for election to the Board, subject to the Society's own rules and compliance with PRA and FCA requirements. No such nominations had been received by 4 April 2016 being the deadline for election to the Board at the 2016 AGM.

Attendance and time commitment

The Board held 13 meetings during the year, including an annual strategy conference in September 2015. The Board schedule is set in advance to ensure adequate notice of meetings. It is recognised that new directors do not receive the same level of notice which might impact their attendance during the early part of their tenure.

In the course of the year, additional meetings were required,

typically in response to specific events or external pressures; this resulted in some directors being unable to attend at short notice.

The attendance record for Board members during the period is set out below. The record shows the actual number of meetings attended with the number of meetings for which directors were eligible to attend shown in brackets.

Attendance record for Board members							
	Board	Audit Committee	Nomination and Governance Committee	Remuneration Committee	Board Risk Committee	IT Strategy and Resilience Committee	Results Approval Committee
Graham Beale*	13 (13)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (2)
Rita Clifton	13 (13)	9 (10)	-	8 (9)	-	-	-
Mai Fyfield***	11 (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geoffrey Howe**	4 (4)	-	2 (2)	-	-	-	1 (1)
Michael Jary**	4 (4)	-	-	2 (2)	-	2 (2)	-
Mitchel Lenson	13 (13)	-	-	-	8 (8)	6 (6)	-
Lynne Peacock	13 (13)	10 (10)	8 (8)	9 (9)	7 (8)	-	-
Roger Perkin	12 (13)	9 (10)	7 (8)	-	7 (8)	-	2 (2)
Tony Prestedge*	13 (13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mark Rennison*	13 (13)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (2)
David Roberts+	13 (13)	4 (4)	8 (8)	7 (7)	4 (4)	6 (6)	1 (1)
Chris Rhodes*	13 (13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tim Tookey***++	9 (11)	8 (8)	5 (7)	-	5 (6)	5 (5)	-

* Executive Directors ** Retired from the Board on 23 July 2015 *** Joined the Board on 2 June 2015

+ Chairman of the Board from 23 July 2015 and Chairman of the Board Risk Committee to 23 July 2015 ++ Board Risk Committee Chairman from 23 July 2015

All directors receive papers for Board meetings. If a director is unable to attend a meeting, the Chairman seeks the director's views in advance of the meeting.

The amount of time that non executive directors are expected to commit in the discharge of their duties is agreed on an individual basis and depends on their responsibilities. As part of the recruitment process, the individual time commitment for non executive directors is agreed upon appointment and reviewed annually thereafter. The time commitment for each non executive director takes into account inter alia, whether the appointee is the chair or a member of a Board Committee(s), whether the director has any external executive responsibilities and any relevant regulatory requirements.

Typically this equates to a minimum of 40 days per annum for a Committee Chair and 30 days per annum for a non executive director who does not chair a Committee.

The Chairman spends a minimum of two and a half days a week on Nationwide's business. Details of his other directorships are set out in the Annual business statement.

The Nomination and Governance Committee reviews the time commitment for non executive directors annually. The 2015/2016 review concluded that each non executive director continues to allocate sufficient time to discharge their responsibilities effectively and did so throughout the year.

Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Conflicts of interest

Directors have a legal duty to avoid conflicts of interests. Prior to appointment, potential conflicts of interest are disclosed and assessed to ensure that there are no matters which would prevent that person from taking on the appointment. The Board has considered the current external appointments of all directors which may give rise to a situational conflict and has authorised potential conflicts where appropriate.

If any potential conflict arises, the Rules permit the Board to authorise the conflict, subject to such conditions or limitations as the Board may determine. In situations where a potential conflict arises, the Director will excuse him/herself from any meeting or discussion, and all material in relation to that matter will be restricted, including Board papers and minutes.

Board effectiveness

The Board keeps its performance under review and formally evaluates its effectiveness on an annual basis. Having conducted internal effectiveness reviews in 2014 and 2015, the Board commissioned an externally facilitated review in 2016 by Independent Audit Limited. The process was overseen by the Nomination and Governance Committee. Further information can be found in that Committee's report.

Accountability

The Board is accountable to the members of the Society and seeks to balance their interests with the broader range of stakeholders, including suppliers, customers, regulators, the community and employees.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the Group maintains a sound system of internal control to support its strategy and objectives. The Board approves the Group's risk appetite and metrics, and Stress Testing results including the Concurrent Stress Test, the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and the Individual Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process. It receives regular reports and assessments of the Group's risk and control processes, and recommendations from the Board Risk Committee on matters spanning all major risk categories and risk appetite.

The Board is responsible for robustly assessing the principal risks facing the Group, including those that could potentially threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. These risks are set out in the Business and Risk Report which explains how they are being managed. To manage these risks effectively, the Board monitors the Group's risk management and internal control systems and carries out an annual review of their effectiveness. The Board delegates detailed review of these to the Board Risk Committee and Audit Committee as set out below.

The Board approves the Group's risk appetite and has delegated responsibility for monitoring performance against appetite to the Board Risk Committee. The Board has also delegated responsibility to the Board Risk Committee for approval of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) and principal risk management strategies. The ERMF is an enterprise-wide risk framework which defines how risk management should operate across the business. Further information about the Group's ERMF is set out in the Business and Risk Report.

The Board has delegated responsibility for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal controls to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee and the Board Risk Committee receive regular reports throughout the year, which include information about reviews conducted by Group Risk Oversight, Compliance Oversight and Group Internal Audit. The Audit Committee receives reports from the Group's auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, and has a discussion with the auditor at least once a year without management present, to ensure that there are no unresolved issues of concern. The chairs of the Board Risk Committee and the Audit Committee are accountable to the Board, to which both submit regular reports covering the Committees' activities, providing an opportunity to highlight any potential areas of concern.

Between them the Audit Committee and the Board Risk Committee have reviewed all components of the ERMF. The Group will continue to enhance the ERMF to ensure it remains appropriate for the size and complexity of the organisation and responsive to its increased sophistication, emerging developments and regulatory change.

The Board has also delegated to the Audit Committee oversight of the management of the relationship with the Group's auditors, details of which are set out in the Audit Committee report. Group Internal Audit provides the Audit Committee with a report of their audit work carried out during the year. This is accompanied by reports from the Compliance and Group Risk Oversight teams which outline the programme of reviews performed during the year.

Individual accountability at Board and senior manager level has been strengthened during the year following the introduction by the Group's regulators of the Senior Managers Regime in March 2016. This established a revised framework under which senior managers are individually and personally accountable for specific areas of the Group's business. It also introduced a certification regime requiring the Group to assess the fitness and propriety of staff in positions where the decisions they make could pose significant harm to the business or its customers. In support of this, all directors have access to the services and advice of the Group Secretary, and the Group General Counsel, and are able to obtain independent, professional advice on matters relating to their responsibilities.

The Society maintains appropriate directors' and officers' insurance cover in respect of legal and regulatory claims against its directors and officers in relation to the Society's business.

Under the Society's Memorandum and Rules, and to the extent permitted by law, directors have been granted an indemnity by the Group in respect of any third party liabilities which they incur as a result of holding office. This policy was in force during the financial year and at the date of approval of this report.

Further information on risk management and the performance of internal controls is set out in the Audit Committee Report, the Board Risk Committee Report and the Business and Risk Report.

Members at the heart of our business

As a mutual organisation, our members are also the owners of Nationwide and, as such, they need to be able to share their views on the overall direction of the business. We seek to ensure they can do this in a number of ways. Our aims are:

- to make it as easy as possible for members to talk to us in whichever way they prefer
- to listen and respond to their suggestions and comments with products and services built around their needs
- to include members in some of our citizenship activities.

Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Contributing to the AGM

The AGM is the key event at which members can have their say on the way the Society is run and hear first-hand from their directors. It is the main opportunity to hold the Board to account as members can vote for or against those standing for election and on a number of other key issues.

Member involvement is an important principle for us as a mutual. We work hard to make it as easy as possible for members to have their say and constantly work to improve our communication. Last year, with input from our online customer research panel, we redesigned our AGM mail pack to make it more engaging and as a result saw a 12% increase in young adults voting. Members' views have also informed what we will be doing with this year's pack. We are enabling more members than ever to receive the information, and vote, online, which also enables us to use more engaging ways such as films to provide some of the information. We also tell our members how they can get more involved with the Society, and provide a report on the Society's year and our financial results. Members are, of course, very welcome to attend the AGM itself, which, this year, will be held in Gateshead on Thursday 21 July 2016.

The AGM may be the single most important event in our calendar, but we work throughout the year to communicate with our members as owners of the business, and to encourage feedback on the way we operate.

Face to face

November 2015 saw us host our 150th Member TalkBack. These events provide an invaluable opportunity for Nationwide's members and decision-makers to get together to discuss the Group's activities face to face. Our members can listen to and question our directors, and our directors can hear our members talk about their needs and priorities. Overall, during the financial year, we held seven TalkBack sessions in Newbury, Sheffield, Belfast, Worcester, Manchester, Norwich and London and over 600 members attended. 90% of attendees rated the events as very good or excellent (up from 83% in 2015). In addition, we ran over 100 First Time Buyer and Investment seminars with more than 7,500 people attending.

Our branch employees are obviously the greatest source of face to face contact with our members. That sometimes goes beyond helping with queries or providing financial advice and information. Last year our branches in Nottingham, Swindon, London and Poole involved some of their members in our latest 'Side by Side' initiatives, which bring our employees and members together to offer practical support and help to local charities. On 25 September 2015, we celebrated our partnership with Macmillan by hosting the 'world's largest cream tea party', our version of their 'world's biggest coffee morning' campaign. Our record-breaking event saw members and employees come together to increase cancer awareness and raise vital funds. This coming year we plan to involve members in shaping some aspects of the way their branches look when we update or redesign them. A member suggestions leaflet available in branches is another way in which members can make their voice heard. The Society looks at every suggestion made.

Online

Our online TalkBacks also provide an opportunity for members to interact with our directors, ask questions and make suggestions about our products and services. In addition, members can use our online Member Suggestion Scheme. We received nearly 1,000 ideas via this scheme during the year. Here are just a few of the member suggestions we have received over the past 12 months that we are working on:

- a student current account
- a mobile app for Windows phones
- an online chat facility.

Members can endorse other people's suggestions and see feedback on past suggestions. To see past examples of how members have shaped our products and services, visit your.nationwide.co.uk

You can find our latest performance figures for customer service and complaints there too.

Social media and e-newsletter

The number of followers on our main social media channels has doubled over the last 12 months with our citizenship initiatives like Macmillan's coffee morning and Children in Need activity attracting most interest. Our monthly members' e-newsletter containing news on our latest products, services and competitions now reaches over 2 million members each month.

The research we carry out

We commission research to find out how our members rate our service; we also have around 6,000 members signed up to our online customer research panel 'Nationwide Connect', which helps us by providing feedback on a variety of topics. Each week we ask them to take part in a survey. This year the panel gave us their views on topics like lending in retirement, our savings promises and cashless innovations. They can provide feedback on whatever is concerning them. We also ask them to take part in regular online discussions and polls. It's a two-way channel: every quarter we send out a newsletter recognising their contribution and telling them how their feedback has shaped our thinking.

Board reporting

We have recently amended the Board reporting pack to include a new section entitled 'member voice'. This has been designed to ensure that Nationwide Board members are kept abreast of member events, feedback and any issues arising across the Group.

Chairman

on behalf of the Board



Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Audit Committee report 2015/16

Committee members Roger Perkin (Chairman) Rita Clifton Lynne Peacock Tim Tookey	Regular attendees Chairman of the Board Chief Executive Group Finance Director Chief Risk Officer Chief Compliance Officer Chief Internal Auditor (including interim) Divisional Director Financial Performance and Reporting Divisional Director Financial Controls and Information Management Representatives from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (external auditors)
Former Committee members David Roberts (until July 2015)	
What does the Committee do? Provides oversight of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• financial reporting and external audit• internal controls and risk management systems• internal audit• compliance oversight• whistleblowing, fraud and bribery prevention. The Committee's Terms of Reference are reviewed and approved at annually by the Board and are available at nationwide.co.uk	
Audit Committee governance The Committee was in place throughout the year and held ten meetings. The Committee Chairman provided a verbal update to the Board following each Committee meeting, and made a formal report to the Board three times during the year.	

Dear Member,

This is my final report to you as I will be retiring from the Board of Nationwide at the Annual General Meeting in July. I have chaired the Society's Audit Committee for six years, which, as I have commented previously has been a period of significant change in the UK, in particular with increased public and regulatory focus on financial services organisations, a drive to continually raise standards of control and regulatory compliance, and changes to requirements for financial reporting.

The key role of the Audit Committee is to ensure that the financial statements published by the Group are fairly presented and are prepared using appropriate judgements.

The Committee also keeps under review the effectiveness of internal controls and risk management systems, including those relating to regulatory compliance, and oversees the relationship of the Group with its external audit firm.

The Audit Committee has covered the following areas at its meetings:

Financial reporting

A significant part of our time was spent on our review of the interim and year end financial statements, and also the interim management statements published in August 2015 and February 2016. In considering these financial statements, we discussed in detail management's analysis, the external auditor's comments and our conclusions on the main areas of judgement. This year the more significant matters related to:

- **Impairment provisions for retail loan portfolios** - debating changes to assumptions with management to ensure that they are fully substantiated, and also satisfying ourselves that the provisions properly reflect the impairment in the portfolio. This is particularly important as there is a risk that the continuing low interest rate environment makes it more difficult to

identify events leading to impairment. We continued to review provisions against commercial lending and treasury assets, although these are less material than in recent years.

- **Customer redress** - ensuring that provisions are based on the most up to date information available and legal and regulatory developments are fully considered.
- **Calculation of effective interest rate balances** - ensuring expected behavioural profiles used for the recognition of interest are appropriate and ensuring that the accounting treatment correctly reflects any changes to products.
- **Defined benefit pension liabilities** - focusing on the important market assumptions used to calculate the pension deficit amounts recognised in the accounts and the position of these assumptions relative to market benchmarks.
- **Capitalisation of costs of information technology development** - reviewing the outcomes and conclusions of work carried out by management to ensure the costs are accounted for in accordance with relevant accounting standards in view of the significant investment needed to deliver next generation banking.
- **Hedge accounting** - reviewing the impacts of hedge accounting on the financial statements, in particular focusing on the implementation of cash flow hedge accounting and the effect on income statement volatility.

In addition, we considered a number of matters relating to the overall presentation of the financial statements including:

- Whether the Annual Report and Accounts 2016 are fair, balanced and understandable. This means considering whether we are satisfied that the overall portrayal of Nationwide represents fairly the performance of the business against its strategy, and also whether the important messages about the results are clearly explained and can be understood by the reader. In considering this, we were provided with a report by management setting out the review processes used to assess the overall presentation of the financial statements. This included an independent management review which concluded that the Annual Report and Accounts are clear, consistent, balanced, open and appropriately focused on the more material items. After consideration of management's report and our own review of the financial statements, we concluded that we could recommend to the Board that the Annual Report and Accounts are fair, balanced and understandable.

- Consideration of the business viability statement and whether it is appropriate to assume in preparation of the accounts that Nationwide will continue as a going concern. We considered factors including profitability, levels of capital, the availability of funding and liquidity and the risk and implications were there to be a rating agency downgrade. Our conclusions were that the profitability, balance sheet and capital position are robust and that it was appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, that the viability statement could be provided and that three years was a suitable period for review.
- Reviewing the effectiveness of risk management and internal controls at Nationwide in order to recommend to the Board that the relevant Corporate Governance Code disclosures can be made within the Annual Report and Accounts 2016.

In concluding on these matters we also considered the views of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), the external auditors. There were no disagreements between management and the audit firm. The external auditor's report sets out the key areas of focus considered by them in relation to their statutory audit; these matters were considered by the Committee in its assessment of areas of judgement in the financial statements as set out above.

Monitoring the effectiveness of Internal Controls

To inform our consideration of internal controls, we received and discussed reports from a number of business areas, senior management teams and external sources during the year:

Group Internal Audit reports

The Audit Committee approved the Group Internal Audit plan for the year, and discussed detailed quarterly reports from Group Internal Audit as well as an annual report which gave an overall assessment of the effectiveness of internal control. The reports included the key matters raised from their work, including common issues and themes, as well as management's effectiveness in taking prompt action to address issues reported.

External Audit reports

Following the audit of the prior year Annual Report and Accounts, the external auditors provided the Committee with an Internal Controls Report setting out control weaknesses identified during the audit process and actions agreed with management.

Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Compliance Oversight reports

We approved the annual Compliance Oversight plan and discussed quarterly reports and an annual report setting out the results of compliance reviews. These included the overall results of their oversight work, the more significant issues and themes arising and the effectiveness of action taken to resolve issues.

Group Risk Oversight

For comparability alongside the other lines of defence the Audit Committee reviewed and discussed the Group Risk Oversight annual plan that was approved by the Board Risk Committee. In addition the Committee received detailed reports on matters arising from Group Risk Oversight reviews and discussed measures to strengthen further Nationwide's Enterprise Risk Management Framework and deepen coordination of the activities of Group Risk, Compliance Oversight and Group Internal Audit.

Financial Controls Framework

During the year there was a focus on embedding the Financial Controls Framework as part of business as usual activities in the Finance function, which strengthened further the internal control environment. Certification on the operating effectiveness of these controls was performed at both the half year and full year with the results of assurance testing presented to the Audit Committee. Outcomes of this testing and progress on remediation activities were also communicated at these times.

Reports from management

During the year we invited members of the senior management team to our meetings to discuss the more significant issues raised by Internal Audit, Group Risk Oversight, Compliance Oversight and the external auditors. These discussions were important in demonstrating to the Audit Committee that management takes internal control seriously, and that action is taken swiftly to resolve any important issues.

External Auditors

As well as discussing the views of the external audit firm on the results of their audit work, the Audit Committee is responsible for oversight of the relationship with the firm and the effectiveness of the audit process. During the year this included:

- a review of the proposed audit plan in advance of the annual audit
- approval of the audit engagement and proposed audit fee
- review and discussion of formal reports provided by the audit firm.

The Audit Committee has considered a number of key factors relating to the performance and appropriateness of the external audit firm throughout the year including:

Independence

We have assessed the measures in place to safeguard the objectivity and independence of the external audit firm. This included our policy on the appointment of PwC for non-audit work, which specifies permitted, prohibited and pre-approved services as appropriate. We considered proposals from management to use PwC in accordance with our policy, challenging the appropriateness of the recommendations and the independence threats potentially arising. In addition the individual and overall fees were reviewed throughout the year as there is a potential for high levels of non-audit fees to affect objectivity. The fees are set out in the notes to the accounts. Private discussions between the external audit firm and the Audit Committee are held to provide an opportunity for any relevant issues to be raised directly with the Committee.

Audit effectiveness

A formal assessment survey was completed on the effectiveness of the external audit firm. This survey considered expertise and independence including feedback from senior management. This found PwC and the audit process to be both robust and effective.

Audit firm appointment

The need for a potential audit tender was discussed, as PwC has been in tenure since 1991 with the latest re-tender taking place in 2003. We have continued to be satisfied with the quality, objectivity and independence of PwC and did not consider a tender process necessary this year. However, regulatory change will require the Group to change its external audit firm no later than 2020. The process of the selection of a new external audit firm will commence in 2017.

Group Internal Audit

Group Internal Audit plays a key role in providing independent assessment and challenge of governance, risk and control at Nationwide. As well as approving the Internal Audit plan and considering the results of its work, the Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of Group Internal Audit. During the year we therefore:

- Approved the Internal Audit Charter which sets out the role and expectations of Internal Audit.
- Monitored the adequacy of Group Internal Audit resources, including the financial budget and the availability of external specialists to bring additional expertise when appropriate. We were satisfied that Group Internal Audit had adequate resources available this year.
- Monitored the delivery of Internal Audit's action plan to develop the function further, considering the findings of the prior year external quality assurance review.

I met monthly with the Chief Internal Auditor, and spent some time with the Internal Audit team discussing the priorities for their work and, as a Committee, we held a private discussion with the Chief Internal Auditor. We also held a number of workshops with Internal Audit senior management during the year, discussing audit planning and priorities as well as continued progress in developing the Internal Audit function.

Compliance Oversight

Compliance Oversight also plays an important role in monitoring Nationwide's compliance with regulatory requirements and, critically, ensuring that we continue to deliver fair customer outcomes. The Audit Committee approved the Compliance Oversight plan for the year, and discussed with the Chief Compliance Officer the resources available to complete the planned programme of work. Regular reports from Compliance Oversight also gave updates on progress in delivering the Compliance Oversight plan, and we held private discussions with the Chief Compliance Officer as necessary.

Group Risk Oversight

The Group Risk Oversight function is operationally independent of management and personnel responsible for owning and managing risk. The teams are responsible for setting and embedding the methodologies and standards needed to enable business areas to assess and manage risk. The Audit Committee discussed the Group Risk Oversight plan for the year alongside the Group Internal Audit and Compliance Oversight plans to ensure sufficiency of coverage. The Audit Committee received reports on the oversight reviews and held private meetings with the Chief Risk Officer and Group Risk Director to discuss any issues arising.

Other activities

During the year we carried out a range of other activities including:

- Completing the annual review of the effectiveness of the Audit Committee, which included a detailed review of our work against published guidance and best practice, and feedback from Committee members and attendees. We concluded that the Committee continued to operate effectively.
- Reviewing the progress of and key technical decisions made by the Society's project to address the revised requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments that will be adopted for the 2018/19 financial year.
- Carrying out our annual review of whistleblowing arrangements in place to enable employees to raise concerns in confidence. A paper prepared by management set out details of the types of concerns raised by employees, with thematic analysis; no new significant matters were noted in the year, and the number of reports made was similar to the prior year.
- Discussing briefings from management on a number of issues, some of which were discussed in Committee meetings and others in workshops together with other board members. These included the Senior Managers Regime, remuneration, anti-money laundering and anti-bribery and corruption.

Reporting to the Board

Immediately following each Audit Committee meeting I provided a verbal update to the board of directors on matters discussed by the Audit Committee. I also presented a formal written paper to the Board three times during the year, giving details of the Committee's discussions and conclusions.

This is my final report as Audit Committee Chairman before I hand over to Kevin Parry. It has been both a privilege and hugely enjoyable to serve as both a Board member and Chair of this Committee. I wish Nationwide all the best for the future and will follow its progress with great interest, not least as a continuing member.

Roger Perkin

Chairman – Audit Committee



Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Board Risk Committee report 2015/16

Committee members Tim Tookey (Chairman from July 2015) Mitchel Lenson Lynne Peacock Roger Perkin	Regular attendees Chairman of the Board Chief Executive Group Finance Director Chief Risk Officer Chief Compliance Officer Chief Internal Auditor Group Risk Director Representatives from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (external auditors)
Former Committee members David Roberts (Chairman of the Committee until July 2015)	
What does the Committee do? Responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">advising the Board on current and potential future risk exposureoverseeing risk management as a whole in the Groupmonitoring the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) including risk appetite, risk monitoring, and risk adjustments to remuneration.	
Risk Committee governance The Committee was in place throughout the year and held eight meetings. The Committee oversees the Executive Risk Committee, which is the management committee responsible for ensuring a co-ordinated risk management approach across all risks and provides a formal report to the Board on a quarterly basis. Further detail about the ERMF including three lines of defence, risk appetite and the risk committee structure can be found in the Business and Risk Report.	

Dear Member,

This is my first report to you as Chairman of the Committee, having succeeded David Roberts in July 2015. I would like to thank David for his leadership as interim Chair. Over the past year, we have focused on continuing to build the Group's resilience to key risks in the interests of our members, against a background of continued focus on banking resilience and market conduct issues.

Committee purpose and responsibilities

The principal purpose of the Committee is to provide oversight and advice to the Board in relation to risk-related matters. It allows for a subset of non executive directors to provide more focus on risk than would be possible in Board meetings. In addition to the regular attendees from management, we invite subject matter experts to present on a variety of topics. Each meeting considers the current and emerging risk exposures of the Group.

The Committee considers Board risk appetite in detail and makes recommendations to the Board for its adoption. It then monitors performance against Board risk appetite and undertakes appropriate deep dives on material risk issues to ensure that the Group remains within appetite. The Committee also approves the strategies for managing the Group's most significant risks and the use of relevant control frameworks.

To improve focus on IT and business resilience risks, including the risk of cyber attacks, the Committee has requested the IT Strategy and Resilience Committee (ITSRC) to review IT and resilience related risk strategies on its behalf and monitor progress against them. ITSRC then makes recommendations on these to the Board Risk Committee.

The Committee has carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Group. Specific matters considered by the Committee in the year included:

- Lending risk**

The focus during the year was on lending risk strategies, with key discussions taking place regarding return on capital for new business, commercial lending policy and reviews of buy to let lending.

- **Financial risk**

Core responsibilities included reviewing capital and liquidity adequacy, stress testing and the Pillar 3 disclosures. In addition, the Committee reviewed the investment strategy of the defined benefit pension fund focusing on the inherent market risks, the long-term objectives and risk appetite.

- **Operational risk**

Risk strategy reviews were completed for people risk, fraud risk and information and financial management risk and recommendations were received from ITSRC on IT and resilience related risks.

- **Conduct and compliance risk**

Risk strategy reviews included product and service design and review, sales, after sales, financial crime and firm and culture. There were also reviews of anti-money laundering, vulnerable customers, and conduct risks relating to interest only mortgages.

- **Strategic risk**

Matters covered included discussion of potential emerging risks, developments in model risk governance, and a review of the economic and political landscape, including consideration of alternative economic scenarios.

- **ERMF**

Core responsibilities included the annual review and approval of changes to the ERMF, a review of conflicts of interest in the three lines of defence, risk adjustments to remuneration, and governance updates, including ensuring that Risk Committee Terms of Reference reflect the Senior Managers Regime (SMR).

- **Risk Culture**

A review of the Group's risk culture was carried out to assess whether the Group places sufficient value on risk management and that risk issues are proactively identified and addressed.

- **Corporate Governance Code**

A detailed review of the responsibilities relating to the Corporate Governance Code requirements for risk management was carried out to enable the Committee to confirm how it will review the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems. The outcome of this review is recorded in the Accountability section of the Report of the directors on corporate governance.

Risk reporting

Risk reporting is comprehensive across all risk categories (see Business and Risk Report for details). The Committee monitors the Group's risk profile against Board risk appetite.

More granular risk appetite metrics are escalated when a trigger or limit has been breached. In addition, we also consider longer-term risks to delivering the Corporate Plan and emerging issues that could present risks in the future. These 'Top and Emerging' risks are presented within the Business and Risk Report. Following each Committee meeting, I update the Board verbally. In addition, a formal quarterly report to the Board summarises the Committee activities undertaken, discussions held and anticipated activities for the coming quarter. This is accompanied by reports from both the Chief Risk Officer and Chief Compliance Officer.

Other activities

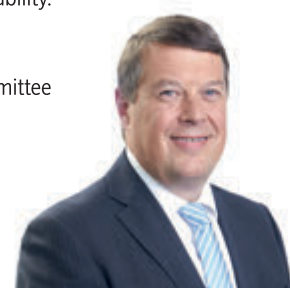
Other than the change in respect of the ITSRC as noted above, the operation of the Committee has remained similar to the previous year. The annual effectiveness review resulted in some minor revisions to our Terms of Reference to align to the SMR regime, and we have continued to focus the agenda on the most material risk items.

The last 12 months have seen continued progress in risk management at Nationwide. In particular, we continue to mature our risk management frameworks and improve our capital position and have focused on ensuring our stress testing capability remains in line with the expectations of the regulator. The results of the 2015 concurrent stress testing exercise demonstrated that we are resilient to a severe stress.

Over the next 12 months the Committee will further mature discussions on risk appetite, considering each principal risk category (see Business and Risk Report for detail). We will continue to focus on oversight of macroeconomic and market uncertainty, including the forthcoming referendum on EU membership, material lending portfolios and conduct challenges. We are also engaged in the next iteration of concurrent stress testing due for submission in June 2016. It is clear that regulatory and industry expectations of improvements in risk management continue to rise. In addition, perhaps more fundamentally, the expectations of members and the general public of the safety, security, resilience and ethics of large financial institutions are rightfully very high. The Committee engages fully with management in order to oversee the strengthening in the Group's business operations, to meet these rising standards to safeguard members' interests, and to continue to serve our members to the best of our ability.

Tim Tookey

Chairman – Board Risk Committee



Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Nomination and Governance Committee report

<p>Committee members</p> <p>David Roberts (Committee Chairman - appointed July 2015; member throughout the year)</p> <p>Lynne Peacock</p> <p>Roger Perkin</p> <p>Tim Tookey (appointed June 2015)</p>	<p>Regular attendees</p> <p>Chief Executive</p> <p>Group Director, People, Customer & Commercial</p> <p>Divisional Director, Human Resources</p>
<p>Former Committee members</p> <p>Geoffrey Howe (Chairman of the Committee until July 2015)</p>	
<p>What does the Committee do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews the structure, size and composition of the Board so that it is effective in managing the interests of its members Reviews all director recruitment and on-boarding to ensure that leaders are selected and set up to succeed in fulfilling their responsibilities to members Reviews the performance and development of directors to help them continue to be effective leaders now and in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews talent and succession plans for director roles to ensure that there is a pipeline of talent ready to take on future leadership responsibilities Sets the board governance framework and provides oversight of governance arrangements <p>The Committee's Terms of Reference are reviewed and approved at least annually by the Board and are available at nationwide.co.uk</p>
<p>Nomination and Governance Committee governance</p> <p>The Committee comprises solely independent non executive directors and met eight times during the year for regular business. The Committee Chairman provided a verbal update to the Board following each Committee meeting. The special sub-committee set up to oversee the succession process for the Chief Executive met six times, in addition to meeting and interviewing candidates.</p>	

Dear Member,

I am pleased to present my first report as Chairman of the Nomination and Governance Committee which has made good progress in all areas of its responsibility this year. As explained in my introduction to the Corporate Governance Report, good governance promotes sound decision making. To ensure that there is appropriate focus on the Society's governance arrangements at Board level, in March 2016, the Nomination Committee extended its remit to expressly include governance.

The Committee's activities are explained below.

Board composition

Making sure that the Board has the right balance of skills, diversity and independence is an important part of ensuring its effectiveness. The Committee keeps the composition of the Board under review to ensure that it provides effective oversight of all areas of the business, is equipped to deal with emerging challenges and that changes to the Board and its committees can be achieved without undue disruption.

The Board is guided by the Board Composition and Succession Policy which provides guidance on the size, structure and composition of the Board including succession. A copy of the policy is available on our website:

nationwide.co.uk. This year, we have also undertaken a detailed review of the skills and experience required to ensure that the Board is well placed to address the changing needs and challenges of the business. The outputs of this exercise

were validated as part of the Board Effectiveness Review (described below). As well as highlighting strengths of the current Board, the outputs will be used to inform decisions about the future composition of the Board.

Whilst it is important to refresh skills periodically and to plan for succession, it is also important to preserve continuity. Given recent changes on the Board in a number of key roles, I am grateful for the ongoing support of our longer serving non executive directors.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

The Group has made good progress with its diversity strategy which is designed to promote equality and inclusion across the business. This has been achieved through an agenda of awareness raising and education, including the introduction

of mandatory equality, diversity and inclusion online training and promoting Diversity Week 2015 with external keynote speakers and panel events open to all employees. Other activity has included enhanced governance, a new focus on diversity targets and a campaign to increase diversity declaration rates that resulted in a rise from 27% to over 90% in six months.

Nationwide demonstrates its commitment to equality, diversity and inclusion by endorsing and leveraging the power of employee network groups. These are groups of employees who share similar characteristics or life experiences and want to use those similarities to create cross-functional workplace connections, provide professional development and mentoring opportunities, and advance business initiatives. They were started in 2012 and now include employees all across the UK. Senior leaders actively demonstrate visible commitment to equality, diversity and inclusion by serving as key sponsors of our groups and provide support, guidance and resources.

In June 2015, we met our target of 25% female representation on the Board. In our last annual report, we committed to increasing female representation to 33% by 2020 across the Group's director population (divisional directors and above, including the Board). As a result of our focus on strengthening the talent pipeline at executive level, I am pleased to report that we have achieved 31.6% female representation in this director population.

Whilst there has been a strong focus on improving female representation at senior level, our strategy is broader than gender and includes initiatives aimed at increasing representation in other areas including ethnicity. The impact of positive action to promote ethnic diversity is yet to be felt. To ensure appropriate focus we have set a target of 8% - 15% for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) representation across our director population by 2020. Representation currently stands at 2.6%. We recognise that further attention will be needed in order to achieve our BAME target.

Board recruitment

The recruitment process for non executive directors is designed to ensure that the Board collectively possesses a range of skills and expertise to oversee the full range of business activities and brings appropriate objectivity and independent judgement.

The Committee has presided over a number of changes to the Board and its Committees including the following as independent non executive directors:

- Tim Tookey, appointed in June 2015, who also serves as Chairman of the Board Risk Committee. Tim Tookey brings extensive executive experience as a Finance Director in the banking and insurance sector as well as in risk management and retail financial services.
- Mai Fyfield was appointed in June 2015 and brings experience in technology and digital strategy in a range of retail and commercial environments.
- Kevin Parry joined the Board on 23 May 2016 and will take over as Chairman of the Audit Committee in July 2016. Kevin has experience as the Chief Financial Officer of one of the FTSE's leading asset managers and as Chair of several Audit Committees. Roger will step down in July 2016 after six years on the Board and as Chairman of the Audit Committee.

As well as ensuring the right balance of non executive directors, the Chief Executive succession process has been a particular priority for the Board this year. All non executive directors participated in the search and selection process, which is described below.

Chief Executive succession

In May 2015, Graham Beale announced his intention to retire at, or around, the time of the 2016 AGM. A search and selection process for a new Chief Executive was immediately commenced. The process was led by me as Chairman and supported by a specially constituted CEO Appointment Committee comprising all the independent non executive directors.

The Committee met six times prior to recommending Joe Garner to the Board as the preferred candidate as Chief Executive. Committee members also met and interviewed the candidates. The process was supported by independent search firm, JCA Group, who worked with the CEO Appointment Committee on a detailed role profile. In appointing a new Chief Executive we were keen to attract an exceptional individual with retail banking experience, a strong consumer and brand bias and ideally someone with significant experience of digital propositions. We were also looking for a visionary and strategic thinker with an engaging leadership style and, most importantly, a strong alignment with the Society's values and mutual principles.

JCA Group worked with the CEO Appointment Committee to develop a short list. Candidates (both internal and external) underwent a series of interviews supported by an external assessment.

Joe Garner stood out as an exceptional candidate; as a motivational leader, a customer champion with a strong focus on operational excellence in customer service, a role model of the Society's values, and as being committed to the principles of mutuality. The Board believes that he is the right person to lead the Society through the next stage of its strategic development and is delighted to have attracted someone of Joe's calibre.

Report of the directors on corporate governance continued

Recruitment process

Non executive directors are subject to a rigorous search and selection process which is overseen by the Committee. The Committee, supported by an independent search firm, prepares a detailed role description and person specification. The search firm conducts an extensive search of the market, usually agreeing a long list with the Committee before narrowing down to a short list for interview.

The Committee conducts the interviews to assess the suitability of the candidates for the role. Ensuring that the candidate is the right fit for Nationwide's culture as a mutual is a key part of the assessment stage. Preferred candidates may also meet other members of the Board and the Executive.

The process involves detailed referencing and other checks to establish the candidate's credentials including fitness and propriety. Certain roles also require regulatory pre-approval.

Once all checks have been completed and the Committee is satisfied that the candidate is right for the role, a recommendation is made to the Board. All members of the Board meet new non executive directors before they are appointed.

In 2015, the Committee worked with Spencer Stuart in relation to the appointment of Tim Tookey and Mai Fyfield. The Committee was also supported by JCA Group in relation to the appointment of Kevin Parry, who will succeed Roger Perkin as Chairman of the Audit Committee. Both firms are independent of Nationwide.

As part of our ongoing review of board composition, we continue to look for non executive directors with specialist skills to address succession needs. Consistent with our stated objectives, future appointments will seek to secure and further progress the diversity of our Board.

Induction and development

All new directors undergo a comprehensive induction and development programme which is designed to help new directors make an early contribution to the Board. The induction programme is tailored to the individual needs of directors identified during the selection process and is completed over a six-month period to ensure that directors gain an understanding of the business within an appropriately short period of time. The induction covers key themes, priorities and challenges faced by the Group and involves visits and meetings to various branches and office locations.

Typical Non Executive Director On-Boarding Themes

- The Society, its Business Strategy and Model
- Risk, Compliance and Audit
- Personal, Legal and Regulatory Responsibilities
- People, Customer, Communication and Commercial
- Capital Management, Financial Performance and Controls
- Brand, Product, Markets and Customers
- Group Operations and Transformation

Board directors also receive ongoing training sessions on a quarterly basis, or more frequently as required, to address a range of Society-specific and market or regulatory matters. During 2015/16, topics included buy to let lending, cyber security, anti-money laundering requirements, changes to UK Corporate Governance Code requirements in relation to risk management and control reporting, emerging risks and changes to the Senior Managers Regime.

Performance and development

Ensuring a strong pipeline of future leaders is a key consideration for the Committee. Whilst four external divisional director appointments were made this year, a further ten internal director moves and role changes took place. Over 60% of all senior executive appointments were internal, confirming our commitment to "grow our own" talent.

Preparing for the future has also been a key driver for research undertaken to understand the capabilities required by our executive leaders in order to take the organisation forward in a rapidly changing world. Based on this research, the Committee has approved Nationwide's participation in an initiative run jointly with Imperial College Business School to provide development for all executive, Group and divisional directors, helping to develop the capabilities of our leaders and equipping them to deal with future challenges.

Board effectiveness

A key responsibility of the Committee is to ensure that the Board operates effectively. Whilst having the right people on the Board is central to overall effectiveness, how the Board operates and interacts at and outside meetings is equally important. In keeping with best practice, the Board conducts a review of its effectiveness annually. Having conducted internal reviews in 2014 and 2015, the 2016 review of the Board and its principal committees was carried out by Independent Audit Limited, an external facilitator which has no other connection with Nationwide.

The evaluation was conducted during the period from January 2016 to May 2016 and took the form of:

- confidential interviews with all Board and Executive Committee members, as well as the Group Internal Auditor, External Auditor and the Group Secretary, the external adviser to the Remuneration Committee and a representative of the Prudential Regulatory Authority
- review of documentation, including Board packs and related materials for the full year
- observation at March 2016 Board and committee meetings
- summary findings discussed with the Chairman and Group Secretary
- full report presented to the Board in May 2016.

The assessment included a review of the Board composition and diversity of the Board, succession planning, effectiveness of decision-making processes, including the culture and behaviours at Board meetings, and the relationship between the Board and the Executive.

The findings concluded that the Board and its committees continue to operate effectively and recommended actions designed to maintain and enhance the Board's effectiveness.

The following priorities will form the basis for the Board's action plan for 2016/17:

- succession planning for the Board and its committees
- Board and committee paper content and format to be reviewed to ensure papers meet the needs of all meeting attendees
- further improve the ways in which the BRC and Audit Committee maintain robust oversight of Risk and Compliance
- the continuing involvement of the Board in developing the Society's strategy
- take account of the changing dynamics of the Board's membership to reflect changes in the roles of Chairman, Chief Executive, Senior Independent Director and Chair of the Audit Committee

- reviewing the development of the Board's operations and dynamics in the light of changes to the Board's composition.

Oversight of governance arrangements

As explained above, the Committee has expanded its remit during the year to support the Board in discharging its responsibilities for governance oversight. In executing its role, the Committee ensures that governance arrangements are appropriate to ensure that systems, controls, policies and procedures facilitate sound decision making that is consistent with the Group's strategy and risk appetite and ensures that due regard is paid to the interests of key stakeholders such as members, customers, employees, regulators, suppliers and communities. One of the first activities undertaken by the Committee since taking on this responsibility was the review and approval of the new Nationwide Governance Manual which documents the top down framework in place at Nationwide to ensure sound decision making and prudent management. The Committee will review the manual at least annually to ensure it remains fit for purpose. It also oversaw changes to directors' Statements of Responsibility and other related changes to support the move to the new Senior Managers Regime implemented by the regulators in March 2016.

In closing, I would like to thank the Committee for its commitment during what has been an active period. The Committee continues to play an important role in ensuring that the Society has an effective Board and Executive. A key area priority for the Committee during 2016 will be ensuring a smooth transition to the new Chief Executive who is critical to the continuing success of the Society for the benefit of its members.

David Roberts

Chairman – Nomination and Governance Committee



Board composition as at 4 April 2016

Executive/non executive membership		Gender		Age		Tenure	
Executive	4	Male	8	45-50	2	0-3 years	4
Non executive	7	Female	3	51-55	4	4-6 years	4
				56-60	2	6+ years	3
				61+	3		

Report of the directors on remuneration

For the year ended 4 April 2016



Introduction

Dear Member,

I am pleased to present the Remuneration Committee's report, including details of the directors' pay for the year to 4 April 2016.

Change in Chief Executive

Last year our long serving Chief Executive Graham Beale announced his intention to step down from his role leading our Society. We are grateful for Graham's successful leadership over the last nine years, the early part of which was characterised by some particularly challenging and turbulent times. He leaves our Society in great shape and in the careful stewardship of our incoming Chief Executive Joe Garner, who joined us on 5 April 2016. Details of Graham Beale's leaving arrangements and the remuneration package for Joe Garner are described within this report.

Our policy

Our remuneration policy was approved by our members in 2014, and continues to set the framework for our directors' remuneration. For this year, the Directors' Performance Pay Plan (DPPP) has been renamed the Directors' Performance Award (DPA), although the plan design remains the same. For the 2016/17 performance year we have revised the deferral schedules in the DPA in response to new regulatory requirements, which have lengthened the period over which directors' pay will be deferred. Further details of this change are set out within the report.

How the directors have performed

The leadership team has again delivered a strong performance this year, driven by our consistent focus on putting the needs of our members first. We continue to be ranked number one for customer satisfaction amongst our high street peer group¹, underlying income and profits

have both increased and we strengthened our capital position. Underlying costs have increased, reflecting the growth of our business and continued investment in new products and services which means our underlying cost income ratio has increased slightly. We have successfully grown our membership, as well as continuing to invest in new products and technologies.

The impact on directors' performance pay

Our excellent results have led to payments being awarded under the DPA. Awards have also been made in relation to the final cycle of the Medium Term Performance Pay Plan (now discontinued), which was based on a three year performance period ending in March 2016. Details of how both sets of payments have been calculated are set out in this report.

In delivering the stretching targets which they were set, the Committee considers that our directors have delivered real benefits for the Society and all of our members.

Going forward, the total levels of variable pay opportunity available will fall, reflecting the reduction in the overall performance pay opportunity for directors under the DPA compared to our legacy plans.

On behalf of the Remuneration Committee, I recommend that you endorse the report.

Lynne Peacock

Chair – Remuneration Committee

¹ © GfK 2016, Financial Research Survey (FRS), 3 months ending 31 March 2016 vs 31 March 2015, proportion of extremely/very satisfied customers minus proportion of extremely/very/fairly dissatisfied customers summed across current account, mortgage and savings, high street peer group defined as providers with main current account market share >6% (Barclays, Halifax, HSBC, Lloyds Bank (inc C&G), NatWest and Santander). Prior to April 2015, Lloyds Bank and TSB combined as Lloyds TSB Group (including Lloyds Bank, TSB and C&G).

Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy approved by members at the 2014 AGM remains in force. In implementing the policy for this year, the Directors' Performance Pay Plan (DPPP) has been renamed the Directors' Performance Award (DPA); however the plan design remains the same.

A summary of the remuneration policy is set out below. It does not replace or override the full approved policy, which is available at nationwide.co.uk¹

In applying this policy, the Committee is guided by the need to ensure executives are appropriately motivated and rewarded to deliver demonstrable value for our members.

	Operation	Maximum opportunity
Base salary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed annually, taking into account market data, individual skills, performance and experience, and the approach to salaries throughout Nationwide. 	No maximum opportunity for base salary or benefits.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include car benefits, healthcare and insurance benefits. 	
Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive directors receive a cash allowance in lieu of pension. 	Maximum allowance is 40% of salary.
Directors' Performance Award (DPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rewards annual performance against challenging financial and strategic measures and key individual objectives. Key measures within the Corporate Plan have to be achieved for target pay-out and considerably exceeded for maximum pay-out. Deferral periods have increased so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of the award is paid following the performance period 60% is deferred for between three and five years. 50% of awards are linked to the value of the Society's core capital deferred shares. Awards are subject to clawback for up to seven years. 	Maximum opportunity varies by role but will not exceed regulatory limits.
Chairman fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normally reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee on an annual basis. 	No maximum opportunity, but fee levels take into account time commitment for the role and practice at other organisations.
Non executive director fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normally reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee and the Chairman on an annual basis. Non executive directors receive a basic fee. An additional supplement is paid for serving on or chairing a Board Committee. Non executive directors do not participate in any performance pay or pension arrangement. 	

From the 2016/17 plan onwards, the time horizons for awards under the DPA will be extended in response to changing regulatory requirements. Awards will now be deferred for

between three and seven years. The period during which awards are subject to clawback will also be extended to ten years in some circumstances.

¹The full policy can be found at nationwide.co.uk in the 'Results and accounts' section under 2013-14, within the 'Report of the Directors on Remuneration 2014'.

Report of the directors on remuneration continued

Annual report on remuneration

Base salary

The table below sets out the base salary levels for executive directors which were in effect during the year and their revised salaries as at 1 April 2016. T P Prestedge has received

a higher level of increase than other directors in order to recognise the balance of responsibilities amongst the executive team.

Base salary			
	2016/17	2015/16	% increase
G J Beale*	-	£893,000	-
J D Garner*	£840,000	-	-
T P Prestedge	£560,000	£536,000	4.5%
M M Rennison	£614,000	£602,000	2.0%
C S Rhodes	£568,000	£557,000	2.0%

* J D Garner replaced G J Beale as Chief Executive on 5 April 2016.

Current variable remuneration – Directors' Performance Award (DPA)

2015/16 was the second year of operation for the DPA. This remains the only performance pay plan in which executive directors participate on an ongoing basis. The maximum award level under the DPA is 160% of salary for the Chief Executive and 120% of salary for other executive directors.

The plan rewards individual performance and the attainment of challenging strategic and financial corporate metrics. The measures fall within the following broad areas and ensure focus on delivering benefits for our members:

Member measures (75% of award)	Individual performance (25% of award)
Customer satisfaction (25%)	<div>+</div> Individual performance objectives reflecting each individual's contribution towards the delivery of the Corporate Plan.
Growing customer relationships (25%)	
Financial efficiency (25%)	

Payments are made at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee who may reduce or cancel payments if it believes that the plan outcomes are not representative of the overall performance of the Society. The Society also has the ability to

claw back performance pay awards for up to seven years after they were awarded if the Remuneration Committee considers it appropriate to do so.

Outcomes for DPA 2015/16

A risk gateway must be passed before any payment is made under the plan, based on measures of statutory profit and CET1 capital ratio, and this gateway was achieved in 2015/16.

In reviewing performance under the DPA during 2015/16, the Committee then assessed the Group's performance against three equally weighted measures:

Measure	Performance target range: threshold - maximum	Performance relative to targets	Outcome	Performance pay achieved (% of salary)	
				Chief Executive	Executive directors
Customer satisfaction rating (based on average for the financial year)	1st with a 4% lead - 1st with a 8% lead	Above target	1st in our high street peer group with a 6.6% lead ¹	31.2%	23.0%
Growing customer relationships	7.1 million - 7.5 million	Above target	Main product relationships with 7.4 million customers	35.5%	26.4%
Financial efficiency (cost income ratio)	54.7% - 49.9%	Above threshold	Cost income ratio of 53.9%	18.8%	13.6%
Total performance pay achieved based on Group performance				85.5%	63.0%

¹ © GfK 2016, Financial Research Survey (FRS), 12 months ending 31 March 2016, proportion of extremely/very satisfied customers minus proportion of extremely/very/fairly dissatisfied customers summed across current account, mortgage and savings, high street peer group defined as providers with main current account market share >6% (Barclays, Halifax, HSBC, Lloyds Bank (inc C&G), NatWest and Santander).

For the element based on individual performance, performance has been assessed as follows:

Executive director	Performance pay achieved (% of salary) / maximum available	Comments
G J Beale	35.8% / 40%	Above target for individual performance, reflecting his overall leadership of the Society.
T P Prestedge	26.7% / 30%	Above target for individual performance, reflecting the achievement of objectives around transformation and innovation.
M M Rennison	23.3% / 30%	Above target for individual performance, reflecting his leadership of the Society's strong financial performance for the year.
C S Rhodes	20.0% / 30%	On target for individual performance, reflecting the trading and financial performance of the division under his leadership.

For 2015/16, 40% of each individual's award vests in June 2016 and the remaining 60% is deferred, with 30% paid after three years and 30% after five years. 50% of both the upfront and deferred portions is linked to the performance

of the Society's core capital deferred shares (CCDS) and distributions paid. These elements are subject to a six month retention period and so will be paid to participants, in cash, in the following December.

Report of the directors on remuneration continued

Legacy variable remuneration – Medium Term Performance Pay Plan (MTPPP)

The MTPPP was replaced by the single annual scheme from 2014/15, although historic awards under the 2013-16 award cycle remained due for payment. This is the final cycle of this legacy scheme.

The MTPPP rewards sustained performance and the achievement of challenging financial targets over a three year performance cycle. For the 2013-16 award cycle the measures were:

Performance measures (100% of the award)

The plan measures the Society's performance over a three year period against the following equally weighted factors:

- Customer satisfaction rating achieved at the end of the three year period
- Cumulative underlying profit over the three year period
- Stock of main and packaged current accounts.



Risk criteria

All outstanding medium term performance pay awards will be cancelled if the Group's Core Tier 1 capital ratio falls below a minimum level set by the Board.

Achievement of this measure ensures that the Group maintains a strong capital base that is consistent with our risk criteria and regulatory standards for the business.

The maximum award level under the plan was 120% of salary for the Chief Executive and 81% of salary for other executive directors.

Outcomes for MTPPP 2013-16

In reviewing performance under the 2013-16 MTPPP, the Committee assessed the Group's performance against the following measures. These targets were set at the start

of the plan in 2013, with performance assessed over a three year period.

Measure	Performance target range: threshold - maximum	Performance relative to targets	Outcome	Performance pay achieved (% of salary)	
				Chief Executive	Executive directors
Customer satisfaction rating (based on six month rolling average)	1st with a 2% lead - 1st with a 6% lead	Maximum	1st in our high street peer group with a 6.5% lead ¹	40.0%	27.0%
Cumulative underlying profit	£2,173 million - £3,531 million	Above target	Cumulative underlying profit of £3,524 million achieved over period	39.9%	26.9%
Stock of main and packaged current accounts ('000s)	2,992 - 3,512	Above threshold	3,090 main and packaged current accounts held	17.1%	12.3%
Total performance pay achieved				97.0%	66.2%

¹ © GfK 2016, Financial Research Survey (FRS), 6 months ending 31 March 2016, proportion of extremely/very satisfied customers minus proportion of extremely/very/fairly dissatisfied customers summed across current account, mortgage and savings, high street peer group defined as providers with main current account market share >6% (Barclays, Halifax, HSBC, Lloyds Bank (inc C&G), NatWest and Santander).

In addition, the Committee confirmed that the risk criteria for the MTPPP had been met.

Two thirds of each individual's award vests in June 2016 and the remaining one third is deferred for an additional year until June 2017. For each portion vesting, 50% will be paid in

cash in the respective June. The remaining 50% of each portion is linked to the performance of the Society's CCDS. These elements are subject to a six month retention period and so will be paid to participants, in cash, in the following December.

Remuneration arrangements for incoming Chief Executive

Joe Garner commenced his role as Chief Executive on 5 April 2016. His remuneration package has been set at a level slightly below that of Graham Beale, reflecting the fact this is his first year in the role. He will receive a base salary of £840,000, benefits (including company car and private medical insurance) and a pension allowance of 40% of salary. He will participate in the Directors' Performance Award for 2016/17 with an award of 100% of salary for target performance and a maximum award of 160% of salary.

The Committee has agreed to provide compensation to Joe Garner for the forfeiture of an element of his existing

unvested performance pay awards from his employment prior to joining. In line with regulatory requirements, this compensation is not more generous in terms or amounts than he would have otherwise received.

These awards are subject to continued employment and may be subject to repayment if he resigns or is dismissed for gross misconduct within two years of receipt.

Further details will be disclosed in next year's Annual Report.

Chief Executive remuneration for the past seven years

The table below shows details of the Chief Executive's remuneration for the previous seven years.

	Total remuneration £'000	Annual performance pay earned as % of maximum available	Medium term performance pay earned as % of maximum available
2015/16	£3,413	75.8%	80.8%
2014/15	£3,397 ¹	74.4%	84.5%
2013/14	£2,571	83.3%	74.9%
2012/13	£2,258	60.6%	41.7%
2011/12	£2,251	60.6%	40.7%
2010/11	£1,961	75.4%	76.9%
2009/10	£1,539	33.8%	61.7%

¹ This reflects the restated total remuneration figure shown in the single total figure of remuneration for each executive director table below.

The Chief Executive's total remuneration for 2015/16 includes awards under the DPA for 2015/16 and legacy payouts under the directors' previous medium term plan. Similarly, total remuneration for 2014/15 also included awards under both the DPPP for 2014/15 and the legacy medium term plan. The

transition from our old plans to the new one year plan means the total remuneration figures have increased compared with 2013/14. However, following the transition period into the new plan the Chief Executive's variable remuneration opportunity has decreased.

Change in remuneration of Chief Executive

The change in remuneration (base salary, benefits and annual performance pay only) for the Chief Executive from 2014/15

to 2015/16 compared to the average for all other employees is as follows:

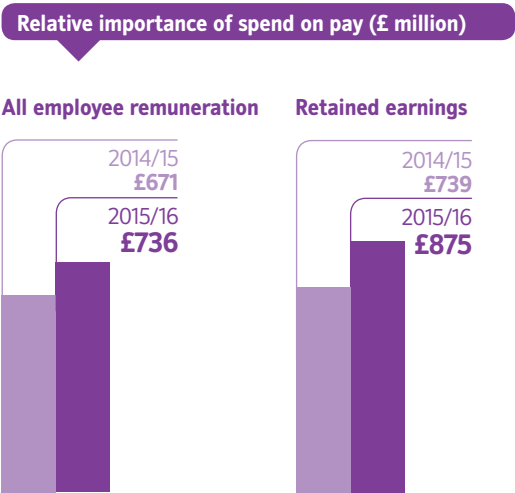
	Salary	Benefits	Annual performance pay
Chief Executive	+2.06%	-3.55%	+3.93%
Average employee	+4.11%	+19.35% ¹	-1.68%

¹ The increase in the value of benefits for our average employee reflects an increase in employers' pension contributions to our Group Personal Pension introduced during this year.

Report of the directors on remuneration continued

Relative importance of spend on pay

The chart below illustrates the amount spent on remuneration paid to all employees of the Group, compared with retained earnings.



Payroll costs represent 39.8% of total administrative expenses. The Group profit after tax for the year was £985 million, of which £110 million was paid as distributions and the remaining £875 million is held as retained earnings.

Executive directors' remuneration

Where indicated, the tables in the following sections have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

These disclosures are included in compliance with the Building Societies Act 1986 and other mandatory reporting regulations, as well as the Large and Medium-Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013, which the Society has voluntarily adopted.

The table below shows the total remuneration for each executive director for the years ended 4 April 2016 and 4 April 2015.

In 2014/15 the performance pay arrangements for directors (the Annual Performance Pay Plan (APPP) and Medium Term Performance Pay Plan (MTPPP)) were replaced with a simplified single plan – the Directors' Performance Award (DPA).

The table below shows the awards made under the DPA for performance in 2015/16, as well as legacy awards that remain due in respect of the MTPPP from previous years. The total pay package excluding legacy payments is disclosed to reflect the ongoing position where the DPA is the only performance pay plan available to directors.

The performance pay plan awards shown are the total award under each plan, rather than the amount that is paid straight away. For DPA awards, only 40% of the award is payable in 2016 and the remainder is deferred for up to five years.

Single total figure of remuneration for each executive director (Audited)

Executive directors	Fixed remuneration			Current variable remuneration (note iii)	Legacy variable remuneration (note iv)	Total pay package including legacy	Total pay package excluding legacy
	Salary	Benefits (notes i and ii)	Pension allowance				
	£'000	£'000	£'000				
2016							
G J Beale (note v)	893	214	357	1,083	866	3,413	2,547
T P Prestedge	536	83	177	481	355	1,632	1,277
M M Rennison	602	90	199	520	399	1,810	1,411
C S Rhodes	557	60	184	463	369	1,633	1,264
Total	2,588	447	917	2,547	1,989	8,488	6,499
2015							
G J Beale	875	242	350	1,042	888	3,397	2,509
T P Prestedge	525	83	173	460	362	1,603	1,241
M M Rennison	590	112	195	517	407	1,821	1,414
C S Rhodes	546	62	180	460	377	1,625	1,248
Total	2,536	499	898	2,479	2,034	8,446	6,412

Notes:

- Taxable benefits include private medical cover, car allowance and the use of a company vehicle and driver when required for business purposes.
- Taxable benefit figures for 2015 have been restated to reflect HMRC guidance in relation to travel and subsistence expenses in situations where directors regularly work from more than one office location.
- Current variable remuneration consists of the awards under the DPPP / DPA. The components of these plans and details of the performance measures are described on pages 95 to 96.
- Legacy variable remuneration consists of awards under the MTPPP. Although the plan was discontinued for years starting after 2014, the nature of the plan which measures business performance over a three year period means there are awards in 2016 in respect of the MTPPP plan initiated in 2013. The components and performance measures of this plan are described on page 97.
- The current and legacy variable remuneration figures shown for G J Beale reflect the treatment of his awards agreed by the Committee. Details of his payments for loss of office are set out in a separate section below.

Executive directors' pensions

G J Beale and M M Rennison have ceased ongoing participation of the Society's defined benefit pension plans and have become deferred members. No executive director accrued any additional pension entitlement during the year. The change in accrued pensions shown in the table below is as a result

of inflationary increases that are required by legislation. The increase in transfer values over the year reflect changes in the assumptions used to calculate pension transfer values for individual pension fund members. The normal retirement age for the Society's pension plans ranges from 60 to 65.

Table of the value of pension benefits for executive directors (Audited)

Executive directors	Accrued pension at 4 April 2016	Accrued pension at 4 April 2015	Transfer value at 4 April 2016	Transfer value at 4 April 2015	Change in transfer value (note i)	Additional pensions earned in year	Transfer value of the increase	Directors' contributions in year
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(c) - (d)	(e)		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
G J Beale	286	285	6,562	6,390	172	-	-	-
M M Rennison	58	58	1,341	1,304	37	-	-	-

Note:

- The transfer value basis is set by the Nationwide Pension Fund Trustee and is based on financial market conditions at the calculation date. The increase in transfer values over the year mainly reflects the fact that the executive directors are one year older and thus one year closer to normal retirement age.

Explanations:

- (a) and (b) show deferred pension entitlements at 4 April 2016 and 4 April 2015 respectively.
- (c) is the transfer value of the deferred pension in (a) calculated at 4 April 2016.
- (d) is the transfer value of the deferred pension in (b) calculated at 4 April 2015.
- (e) is the increase in pension built up during the year. A zero figure means that, after allowing for inflation, no additional pension was built up.

Report of the directors on remuneration continued

Other directorships

Executive directors and members of senior management may be invited to become non executive directors of other companies, subject to the agreement of the Society. These appointments provide an opportunity to gain broader experience outside Nationwide and therefore benefit the Society. Providing that appointments are not likely to lead to a conflict of interest, executive directors may accept non executive appointments and retain the fees received. With effect from 1 July 2014, the number of external appointments that executive and non executive directors can hold is limited as required under CRD IV.

C S Rhodes was a director of Visa Europe Limited and Visa Europe Services Incorporated from 1 May 2013 to 29 April 2015; however he did not receive any fees for services during the year ended 4 April 2016 (2015: £28,566).

Payments for loss of office

Graham Beale stepped down from the Board as Chief Executive on 4 April 2016. All payments made to him in respect of his service during 2015/16 are reported in the table showing a total single figure of remuneration for each director. The table does not include the payments due to him for loss of office.

The total payments to be made to G J Beale in respect of his contractual notice period are £1,278,050 which includes twelve months' salary (£893,000), benefits (£27,750), and pension (£357,200). He will also receive life assurance and private healthcare throughout his contractual notice period.

In recognition of his long service and contribution to the Society, including nine years as Chief Executive, the Committee considered it appropriate to allow the deferred portions of his outstanding variable pay awards to subsist in full subject to continued performance adjustment requirements. Payments will be made on the normal payment dates. The full value of these awards has been disclosed in the single total figure of remuneration for current and prior years.

Regulatory requirements relating to risk adjustment, malus and clawback will continue to apply to all performance pay awards in the same way as if G J Beale had remained in employment.

Payments to past directors

No payments were made to past directors during the year.

Remuneration of eight highest paid senior executive officers – excluding main board

The pay details of the eight highest paid senior executive officers who are not main board directors are set out below.

This is part of our ongoing commitment to transparency and meeting sector best practice on remuneration disclosure.

Remuneration of eight highest paid senior executive officers (excluding main board directors)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2016	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed (note i)	399	375	372	353	257	286	288	273
Variable								
Cash bonus	280	284	268	265	169	193	191	186
Deferred cash bonus	281	269	247	253	155	184	177	175
Total variable	561	553	515	518	324	377	368	361
Contractual severance	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	-
Total remuneration	960	928	887	871	820	663	656	634

Note:

i. Fixed remuneration includes base salary and car allowance.

Chairman and non executive directors

The fee policy was last reviewed in March 2016. Increases have been made to the Chairman fee, the non executive director basic fee, the Senior Independent Director fee, the Remuneration Committee Chairman fee, the Nomination and Governance Committee member fee, and fees for both

the Chairman and members of the IT Strategy and Resilience Committee for 2016/17 as set out in the table below.

These are intended to ensure that total fee levels remain competitive.

Fee policy		
	Fees for 2016/17	Fees for 2015/16
Chairman (note i)	£383,000	£375,000
Basic fee	£65,000	£62,000
Senior Independent Director (note ii)	£40,000	£30,000
Chairman of the Audit Committee or Board Risk Committee	£35,000	£35,000
Member of the Audit Committee or Board Risk Committee	£15,000	£15,000
Remuneration Committee Chairman	£35,000	£30,000
Remuneration Committee member	£15,000	£15,000
Nomination and Governance Committee member	£5,000	£3,000
IT Strategy and Resilience Committee Chairman	£25,000	£20,000
IT Strategy and Resilience Committee member	£10,000	£4,000

Notes:

- David Roberts succeeded Geoffrey Howe as Chairman with effect from the conclusion of the AGM in July 2015. He joined Nationwide's Board as a non executive director and Chairman Elect on 1 September 2014. For the period following 1 September 2014 he received a fee of £150,000 per annum for the role of Chairman Elect. The Chairman fee for 2015/16 applies from when D L Roberts took up his role in July 2015.
- The Senior Independent Director fee is inclusive of committee membership fees. Committee chairman fees will continue to be paid.

Additional fees may be paid for other committee responsibilities during the year.

Single total figure of remuneration for non executive directors

The total fees paid to each non executive director are shown below.

Single total figure of remuneration for each non executive director (Audited)		
	2016	2015
	Society and Group fees	Society and Group fees
	£'000	£'000
G M T Howe (Chairman) (note i)	98	310
D L Roberts (Chairman) (note i)	306	88
R Clifton	92	87
A P Dickinson (note ii)	-	47
M Fyfield (note iii)	51	-
M K Jary (note iv)	26	79
M A Lenson	97	89
L M Peacock	125	115
R K Perkin (Senior Independent Director)	127	127
T Tookey (note iii)	96	-
Total	1,018	942
Pension payments to past non executive directors (note v)	268	286

Notes:

- D L Roberts succeeded G M T Howe as Chairman on 23 July 2015.
- A P Dickinson retired from the Board on 17 July 2014.
- M Fyfield and T Tookey joined the Board on 2 June 2015.
- M K Jary retired from the Board on 23 July 2015.
- The Society stopped granting pension rights to non executive directors who joined the Board after January 1990.

Report of the directors on remuneration continued

Remuneration Committee Terms of Reference

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining remuneration strategy and policy for the remuneration of the Chairman, the executive directors and group and divisional directors of the Society as well as any other employees who are deemed to fall within scope of the PRA Remuneration Code and, within the terms of the agreed policy, the specific remuneration packages for these roles. This includes approving the design of, and determining the performance targets for, any discretionary performance pay plans operated by the Society for the benefit of employees within the Committee's remit, and approving the total annual payments under such plans.

The Committee also oversees the remuneration policy throughout the Society, with a specific focus on the risks posed by remuneration policies and practices.

The Committee's terms of reference were last reviewed and updated in May 2015. The full terms of reference are available on the Society's website.

The members of the Remuneration Committee are all independent non executive directors of the Society and include a member of the Board Risk Committee. During the year the Committee members were: Lynne Peacock (Chairman of the Committee), David Roberts and Rita Clifton.

The Committee met nine times during the year. Activities during the year included:

- a strategic review of our approach to benchmarking remuneration
- agreeing the performance targets for awards to be made under the DPA, taking into account the Corporate Plan
- reviewing the outcome of the performance pay plan awards which were paid in respect of the year
- ongoing work in relation to the PRA Remuneration Code and how it applies to Nationwide as a mutual
- agreeing the approach for executive director base salary increases for 2016/17
- agreeing the remuneration package for the new Chief Executive.

The Committee is supported by the Group Director, People, Customer & Commercial, the Divisional Director, Human Resources and where appropriate the Chief Executive, who is invited to attend Committee meetings to provide further background information and context to assist the Committee in its duties. The Remuneration Committee is also supported by the Board Risk Committee on risk related matters including performance pay plan design, the assessment of specific performance measures, and wider issues relating to risk and business protection. In no case is any person present when their own remuneration is discussed.

In performing its duties, the Remuneration Committee draws on the advice of independent external consultants. During the year the Committee received advice on market rates of pay, best practice and remuneration trends from Deloitte LLP, who were appointed by the Committee following a tender process.

Deloitte is a member of the Remuneration Consultants Group and as such, voluntarily operates under the code of conduct in relation to executive remuneration consulting in the UK.

As well as advising the Remuneration Committee, Deloitte also provided tax, corporate finance, risk, internal audit and consulting services to the Society during the year. The Committee is satisfied that the advice received is objective and independent, and reviews annually all other services provided by Deloitte to ensure this continues to be the case. Deloitte's fees are charged on a time and expenses basis. Their fees for advice provided to the Committee during 2015/16 were £216,700.

Voting at AGM

A resolution to approve the 2014/15 'Report of the directors on remuneration' was passed at the 2015 AGM.

The Remuneration Policy was approved by members at the 2014 AGM. In each case votes were cast as follows:

	Report of the directors on remuneration	Remuneration Policy
Votes in favour	697,234 (93.66%)	738,438 (91.4%)
Votes against	47,180 (6.34%)	69,518 (8.6%)
Votes withheld	11,531	13,341

Lynne Peacock

Chair of the Remuneration Committee
23 May 2016

Business and Risk Report

All disclosures in this section (pages 105 to 192) are unaudited except the tables marked as audited.

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Further information on risk management can be found in the Pillar 3 disclosures which are available at nationwide.co.uk



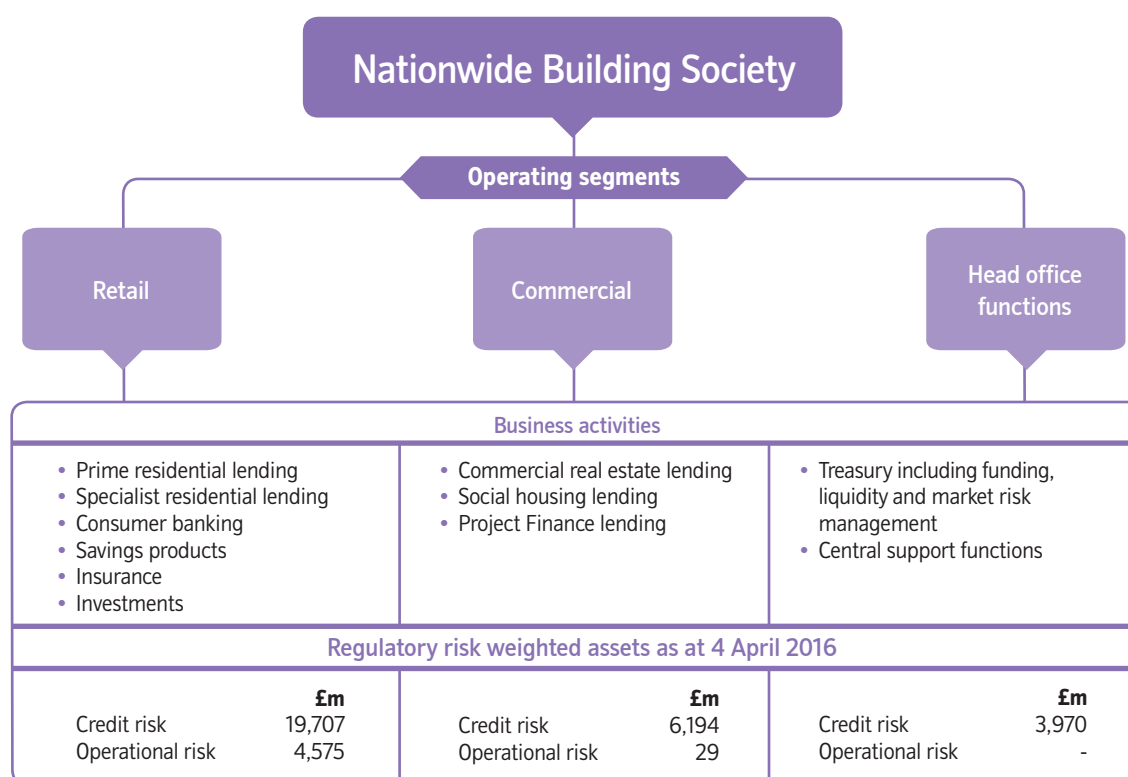
Business and Risk Report

Introduction

This Business and Risk Report explains the Group's business, the risks it is exposed to and how it manages those risks. As the risks of the organisation are managed on a Group basis, and given the dominant position of the Society within the Group structure, the disclosures in the Business and Risk Report are on a consolidated basis covering the activities of both the Group and the Society.

The Group is organised into three business operating segments: Retail, Commercial and Head office functions. The Group is predominantly a retail focused operation which trades almost exclusively within the UK. Wholesale funding is accessed by the Group from both UK and overseas markets.

The chart below shows the Group's business operating segments and how these activities are reflected in its risk measures. The regulatory risk weighted assets (RWAs) below indicate the relative risks each area carries as at 4 April 2016. Please see the 'Solvency risk' section of this report for further details regarding the Group's capital position.



Note: No amounts are shown for market risk RWAs as the Group has elected to set these to zero, as permitted by the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) where the exposure is below the threshold of 2% of own funds.

Principal risks

Whilst the Group accepts that all of its business activities involve risk, it seeks to protect its members by managing the risks that arise from its activities appropriately. The principal

risks inherent within the business, and the Group's attitude to managing them, are set out below:

Risk category	Definition	Attitude
Lending	The risk that a borrower or counterparty fails to pay the interest or to repay the principal on a loan or other financial instrument (such as a bond) on time. Lending risk also encompasses extension risk and concentration risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Group lends responsibly only taking risks that are well understood. The Group builds prudent portfolios, primarily focused on residential mortgages, without creating undue risk concentrations and controls exposure to higher risk portfolios. The Group will participate in non-member business only where it has existing capabilities and earns a premium return on capital or provides valuable services to members.
Financial	The risk of the Group having inadequate earnings, cash flow or capital to meet current or future requirements and expectations. This includes loss or damage to the earnings capacity, market value or liquidity of the Group, arising from mismatches between assets, funding and other commitments, and which may be exposed by changes in market rates, market conditions or the Group's credit profile.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Group maintains a strong balance sheet with prudent levels of liquidity, diverse sources of funding. The Group maintains a strong capital base above regulatory requirements. The Group can withstand a severe stress event without any significant disruption to products and services.
Operational	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Group operates its business to ensure a minimum level of serious disruption to customers, brand and reputation with systems and services designed to achieve defined levels of availability and performance.
Conduct and compliance	The risk that the Group exercises inappropriate judgement or makes errors in the execution of its business activities, leading to non-compliance with regulation or legislation, market integrity being undermined, or an unfair outcome being created for customers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Group never knowingly creates unfair outcomes for customers. The Group's products, services and distribution channels are designed, monitored and managed to provide value over time, accessibility, and meet the needs and experience expectations of its customers. The Group aims to have a strong, focused conduct culture, where conduct risk is embedded in governance frameworks, to ensure adequate consideration, identification, management and mitigation of conduct risks. The Group aims to have customers at the heart of everything it does, and this is reflected in its conduct outcomes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protecting customers meeting customer needs and doing what we say creating and nurturing fair customer relationships rebalancing unfair outcomes, and protecting markets.
Strategic	The risk of significant loss or damage arising from business decisions that impact the long term interests of the membership, or from an inability to adapt to external developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Group is committed to a mutual business model, and ensuring this model remains sustainable within legal and regulatory requirements. The Group focuses strategic decisions on achieving the best long term outcome for its membership.

The frameworks for the above risks, including associated risk appetite, limits and supporting policies, are reviewed at least annually, and are subject to continuous monitoring by the relevant governance committees.

In addition to the above principal risks that are inherent in the

Group's business, the Group identifies, monitors and manages the top and emerging risks that could affect delivery of the Corporate Plan as an integral element of its risk and management strategy. More details are set out in the following section.

Business and Risk Report continued

Top and emerging risks

The Group's top and emerging risks are identified through the process outlined in the 'Managing risk' section, and are closely tracked throughout the governance structure. The Group continues to keep these risks under close observation through risk reporting.

Whilst the Group accepts that all of its business activities involve risk, it seeks to protect its members by managing risks that arise from its activities appropriately. Against this background, during the last year the Group's financial strength has continued to grow and lending performance has further improved with low arrears, reflecting high quality underwriting and management. Risk management activity has focused on strengthening business resilience and managing regulatory and conduct challenges. As a result the Group's top and emerging risks remain largely unchanged and fall within four themes: macroeconomic, cyber attack and business resilience, the changing face of financial services, and conduct and compliance challenges. These themes are outlined further below.

Macroeconomic

The Group's financial position remains strong, with increasing profitability and robust capital and liquidity positions. However, uncertainty both globally and in the UK present two main areas that could affect the Group:

- Sustained low interest rates could impact the Group**
 If rates stay at the current low rate for longer, this could constrain margins and, although not expected, a move to zero or negative rates may result in changing customer attitudes to savings, potentially impacting the Group's business model.
- A deterioration in the global economy could lead to a downturn in the UK economy**
 A number of global factors could impact the UK economy, for example, a divergence in monetary policy between Europe and the US, a slow-down in China as well as the referendum on UK membership of the EU. Any slowdown could temporarily affect access to and pricing of wholesale funding or reduce confidence and activity in property markets. A deterioration in the housing market or unwinding of property hotspots, such as London, could affect new business volumes and credit losses in the Group's mortgage portfolios. The Group's exposure in central London, although within appetite, remains an area that is closely monitored.

Cyber attack and business resilience

The Group's strategy is to use new and existing technology to deliver a market leading proposition. At the same time cyber security threats are increasing and this, coupled with the pace of technological development, creates risk across the financial services industry. In particular the Group sees two key areas which pose risks to achieving its goals:

- The increased frequency and sophistication of cyber attacks increases perceived and real exposure**
 Recent high-profile cyber attacks serve to illustrate the increasing sophistication in this area and also prompt greater regulator and member concerns about security. The interconnectivity of banking and payments infrastructures and links between wider business providers and banking data mean that a successful attack anywhere in the supply chain could impact members and damage confidence in the sector as a whole. This requires the Group to ensure that it can defend against attacks and also detect and respond to any threats.
- Rising customer expectations could exceed the Group's ability to provide a highly reliable and widely available service in an increasingly digital environment**
 Customer and regulator tolerance for service disruption continues to reduce within the financial services industry and, as the business becomes increasingly digital, the reliance on industry-wide systems is greater. Together these issues increase the risks that:
 - planned and unplanned IT outages fail to meet availability expectations, causing financial and reputational damage to the Group
 - the failure of an external system could have a detrimental impact on the Group's operations and the service level that customers expect
 - maintaining IT systems and infrastructure becomes increasingly time-consuming and expensive.

Top and emerging risks continued

Changing face of financial services

The Group has delivered significant digital change over the past year, including updates to mobile and internet banking and new payment technology. The branch experience has also evolved with the introduction of digital technology such as Nationwide Now, whilst still offering more traditional products and services that are so important to many of the Group's members. The Group will continue to develop new and existing technology to deliver a market-leading proposition. However, there are a number of challenges from new and changing competition and technology, in particular:

- The Group faces a range of direct and indirect challengers as the financial services industry evolves

For example:

- traditional banking competitors may pose an increasing challenge to the Group's core markets as the requirement to ring-fence their retail operations leads them to refocus their activities
- collectively, challenger banks may impact product pricing, and accelerate changes in customer expectations
- FinTech firms may also impact product pricing and customer propositions.

- New technology and new models, such as peer-to-peer lending or robo-advice, may mean that customer interactions deviate significantly from expectations

This could potentially mean that:

- the cost of keeping up with widespread technology changes may prove unsustainable and require investment choices that do not match member expectations
- the economics of branch distribution could be undermined
- retail deposit balances may become more volatile due to a combination of digital savings propositions and responses to adverse social media coverage, impacting the business model and placing a strain on short term liquidity.

Conduct and compliance challenges

The Group's culture places conduct and compliance as central to its values and behaviours. The Group's risk governance and control framework drives a strong customer-focused conduct culture at each stage of a customer's interaction from product design, through sales and to post-sales servicing.

The member-focused nature of the Group's business model places it in a good position to meet current and future conduct requirements. However, the following are seen as key conduct and compliance risks for the Group:

- The regulatory landscape is changing

The scale and quantity of changing regulation affecting the industry continues apace. This change needs to reflect innovation in the industry that is designed to meet changing customer demands and behaviours. There is a risk that industry developments proceed ahead of regulatory change resulting in uncertainty and potential delays in the development and launch of products designed to meet customers' needs.

- The Group's digital strategy may not meet the changing behaviours of customers

Customers expect to be able to access products and services at a time, and through a medium, of their choosing. It is critical that these services remain resilient to meet demands and prevent customer detriment. As new channels are developed to meet evolving demands it is essential that fair customer outcomes continue to be delivered.

- The Group's business model may not address the developing needs of its customers

There is a risk that the Group's business model fails to develop to meet the changing needs of customers across their life stages. In particular the Group should ensure that it is able to quickly identify customers who may, at any time during their relationship with the Group, be in vulnerable circumstances.

Business and Risk Report continued

Lending risk

Lending risk is the risk that a borrower or counterparty fails to pay interest or to repay the principal on a loan or other financial instrument (such as a bond) on time. Lending risk also encompasses extension risk and concentration risk.

This section provides information on the Group's exposure to lending risk arising from loans and advances, together with

details of the level of collateral held, and impairment charges raised against these loans during the period. It also provides information about the lead risk factors and key performance indicators for each of the Group's loan portfolios.

The Group manages lending risk for each of the following portfolios:

Portfolio	Definition
Residential mortgages	Loans secured on residential property; the Group separately manages prime and specialist lending
Consumer banking	Unsecured lending including current account overdrafts, personal loans and credit cards
Commercial lending	Commercial real estate, loans to registered social landlords and loans made under the Project Finance initiative
Other lending	Lending in respect of structured portfolios
Treasury	Treasury liquidity and discretionary portfolios

Maximum exposure to lending risk

Lending risk largely arises from the Group's exposure to loans and advances to customers, which account for 87.3% (2015: 88.8%) of the Group's total lending risk exposure. Within this, the Group's exposure relates primarily to residential mortgages, which account for 90.7% (2015: 89.5%) of total loans and advances to customers and which are comprised of high quality assets with low occurrences of arrears and possessions. The increase in the proportion of residential mortgages reflects the continued growth in mortgage lending and the strategic decision to exit from non-core commercial lending.

In addition to loans and advances to customers and banks, the Group is exposed to lending risk on all other financial assets. For financial assets recognised on the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to lending risk represents the balance

sheet carrying value after allowance for impairment. For off-balance sheet guarantees, the maximum exposure is the maximum amount that the Group would have to pay if the guarantees were to be called upon. For loan commitments and other credit related commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities, the maximum exposure is the full amount of the committed facilities.

The Group's maximum exposure to lending risk has risen from £207 billion to £220 billion. This is due to the growth in residential mortgage loans described above, as well as an increase in the Group's holding of liquidity assets reflecting the transition to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirements and the decision to pre-fund long term wholesale maturities.

Lending risk continued

Maximum exposure to lending risk						
	2016					
	Gross balance	Less: Impairment provisions	Carrying value	Commitments (note i)	Maximum lending risk exposure	% of total lending risk exposure
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
(Audited)						
Cash	8,797	-	8,797	-	8,797	4
Loans and advances to banks	3,591	-	3,591	115	3,706	2
Investment securities – AFS	10,612	-	10,612	-	10,612	5
Derivative financial instruments	3,898	-	3,898	-	3,898	2
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk (note ii)	756	-	756	-	756	-
Investments in equity shares	126	-	126	-	126	-
	27,780	-	27,780	115	27,895	13
Loans and advances to customers:						
Residential mortgages	162,164	(102)	162,062	12,336	174,398	79
Consumer banking	3,869	(281)	3,588	39	3,627	2
Commercial lending (note ii)	13,197	(59)	13,138	1,065	14,203	6
Other lending	20	(1)	19	75	94	-
	179,250	(443)	178,807	13,515	192,322	87
Total	207,030	(443)	206,587	13,630	220,217	100

Business and Risk Report continued

Lending risk continued

Maximum exposure to lending risk						
(Audited)	2015					
	Gross balance	Less: Impairment provisions	Carrying value	Commitments (note i and iii)	Maximum lending risk exposure	% of total lending risk exposure
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Cash	4,325	-	4,325	-	4,325	2
Loans and advances to banks	3,392	-	3,392	408	3,800	2
Investment securities – AFS	11,037	-	11,037	-	11,037	5
Derivative financial instruments	3,337	-	3,337	-	3,337	2
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk (note ii)	592	-	592	-	592	-
Investments in equity shares	26	-	26	-	26	-
	22,709	-	22,709	408	23,117	11
Loans and advances to customers:						
Residential mortgages	152,885	(110)	152,775	11,796	164,571	79
Consumer banking	3,791	(216)	3,575	32	3,607	2
Commercial lending (note ii)	14,594	(322)	14,272	1,379	15,651	8
Other lending	29	(4)	25	75	100	-
	171,299	(652)	170,647	13,282	183,929	89
Total	194,008	(652)	193,356	13,690	207,046	100

Notes:

- In addition to the amounts shown above, the Group has, as part of its retail operations, revocable commitments of £8,513 million (2015: £8,081 million) in respect of credit card and overdraft facilities. These commitments represent agreements to lend in the future, subject to certain considerations. Such commitments are cancellable by the Group, subject to notice requirements, and given their nature are not expected to be drawn down to the full level of exposure.
- The fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk and the fair value adjustment for micro hedged risk (included within the carrying value of the commercial lending portfolio) represent hedge accounting adjustments. They are indirectly exposed to lending risk through the relationship with the underlying loans covered by the Group's hedging programmes.
- Off-balance sheet commitments at 4 April 2015 have been restated from £7,570 million to £13,690 million. The original disclosure omitted commitments of £6,120 million which related to customer overpayments on residential mortgages where the borrower is entitled to drawdown amounts overpaid.

Lending risk continued

Movements in all impaired loans by lending risk segment

The table below shows the movements throughout the year of the entire financial asset rather than just the overdue all loans classified as impaired. The balance shown represents elements.

Movements in impaired loan balances						
	Prime mortgages	Specialist mortgages	Consumer banking	Commercial lending	Other lending	Total
(Audited)	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2015	396	499	225	608	10	1,738
Classified as impaired during the year	343	391	113	38	-	885
Transferred from impaired to unimpaired	(344)	(410)	(27)	(70)	-	(851)
Amounts written off	(23)	(66)	(41)	(283)	(5)	(418)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayments	(6)	(2)	(10)	(122)	-	(140)
At 4 April 2016	366	412	260	171	5	1,214

Movements in impaired loan balances						
	Prime mortgages	Specialist mortgages	Consumer banking	Commercial lending	Other lending	Total
(Audited)	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2014	504	651	182	3,065	107	4,509
Classified as impaired during the year	370	461	118	112	5	1,066
Transferred from impaired to unimpaired	(431)	(513)	(14)	(194)	(8)	(1,160)
Amounts written off	(39)	(102)	(51)	(638)	(42)	(872)
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,452)	(43)	(1,495)
Repayments	(8)	2	(10)	(285)	(9)	(310)
At 4 April 2015	396	499	225	608	10	1,738

Note: Loans that were classified as impaired and loans that have transferred into or out of the impaired classification are based on the relevant status at each month end, when compared to the previous month end. Amounts written off reflect cases where the loan has been removed from the balance sheet, for example a residential property repossessed and sold. Repayments reflect payments made by the customer, reducing the outstanding balance.

Business and Risk Report continued

Residential mortgages

Summary

The Group's residential mortgages comprise prime and specialist loans. Prime residential mortgages are mainly Nationwide branded advances made through the Group's branch network and intermediary channels; all new specialist lending is limited to buy to let mortgages originated under The Mortgage Works (UK) plc (TMW) brand.

Strong levels of new lending across prime and buy to let have seen the residential mortgage portfolio continue to grow, from £153 billion to £162 billion over the year. The geographical distribution across the UK is unchanged and the average loan to value (LTV), weighted by value, is marginally lower at 55% (2015: 56%), attributable to the increase in house prices over the year.

Buy to let lending has accounted for 22% of total new business, up from 18% in 2015, primarily due to the growing importance of the private rental sector for UK housing needs as a whole, reflecting long term economic and social trends. New lending performance was boosted in the final quarter as many investors sought to complete purchases ahead of the imposition of the additional 3% stamp duty for buy to let properties at the end of March.

Within prime lending, first time buyers accounted for an increased share of overall lending, up to 28% compared to 26% in 2015. The Group has widened its offering of mortgages at 90 to 95% LTV, and revised its existing Save to Buy proposition to align to the government's Help to Buy ISA to give first time buyers a further contribution to a deposit. As a consequence the average LTV of new business, the proportion of lending at higher LTVs and the loan to income metric have increased and are likely to continue to do so as the Group maintains its support for first time buyers, whilst remaining within its risk appetite.

Arrears have continued to fall across both prime and specialist lending over the period reflecting the continuing favourable economic conditions and low interest rate environment, supported by a robust credit assessment and affordability controls at the point of lending. The proportion of loans that are more than three months in arrears fell from 0.49% to 0.45%; the proportion of non-performing loans and overall levels of impairment loss also fell. The Group has taken action during the year to increase the provision for losses which have been incurred but not specifically reported at the balance sheet date; this limited the fall in provisions which ended the year at £102 million (2015: £110 million).

In March of this year the PRA issued a consultation paper aimed at strengthening buy to let underwriting standards across the industry. It would require lenders to ensure their approach to affordability includes a provision for the usual costs associated with a buy to let property together with suitable allowances for tax liabilities. This follows changes to income tax relief on buy to let properties announced by the Chancellor in 2015 which are due to be phased in from April 2017 to March 2021. These changes will impact existing landlords and may also impact investor demand as net rental yields are reduced. As tax will be charged on rental income without deducting mortgage interest payments, it is likely to cause a number of investors to move from a basic rate to high rate tax band, and some borrowers may find that the tax charge exceeds the current net profit they make from rent after interest payments.

The Group's buy to let lending continues to benefit from a number of enhanced controls implemented since the financial crisis, including the use of a stressed interest rate when applying interest cover ratio criteria. However the Group recognises that the changes to tax relief will materially affect the cash flow and affordability of many investors, and has taken steps to ensure that buy to let borrowing remains sustainable and affordable for landlords as the tax changes are phased in. The Group has increased its minimum interest coverage ratio (ICR) from 125% to 145% with effect from 11 May 2016, and also lowered its maximum LTV for buy to let borrowing from 80% to 75%. The Group will continue to review its approach to underwriting as the PRA consultation concludes to ensure that asset quality is maintained and new regulations are met.

House prices in London have been outstripping the wider UK market in recent years. The gap between the price of a typical London house and the UK equivalent is at, or close to, record levels, with London houses worth twice as much on average as houses in the UK as a whole. The house price to earnings ratio for London has increased above 11, above its previous pre-crisis peak of 8.3, and rental yields have dropped below 3.5%. Demand in London has in part been driven by the growth in buy to let activity (which is more heavily concentrated in London) and there is a risk that the stretched affordability and yield metrics, combined with a change in economic conditions or reduced investor demand, could cause a correction to house prices.

Residential mortgages continued

Exposures in London are controlled through maximum loan sizes for new business tiered by LTV which limit individual exposures, and mean that where prices are higher, higher equity coverage is required. Both prime and buy to let lending is subject to affordability assessments using stressed interest rates (based on a five year forward view) to ensure that lending will remain affordable for borrowers even in the event of an increase in interest rates. The Group has conducted stress tests which demonstrate that even in the event of a reduction in house prices of around 40%, any losses that were to occur would not undermine the Group's capital strength. The Group continues to monitor potential levels of negative equity should three years' of house price increases reverse, and will take steps to control the concentration of lending in London should this become necessary.

The Group is exposed to higher LTV lending (up to 95% for new business) and is a strong participant in schemes designed to support first time buyers, such as the Help to Buy (Shared Equity) scheme where a deposit of 5% from the borrower is supported by an equity loan of up to 20% from the government. The Group believes that these schemes are well designed and offer valuable support to buyers, as well as providing additional credit protection for the lender. The Group controls its risk exposure to higher LTV business and shared equity schemes through a combination of risk appetite limits, credit scoring controls, and exposure limits on large new build development sites.

Lending and new business

The table below summarises the Group's residential mortgages portfolio:

Residential mortgage lending				
(Audited)	2016		2015	
	£m	%	£m	%
Prime	129,973	80	124,549	81
Specialist:				
Buy to let	28,646	18	24,370	16
Self-certified	2,338	1	2,634	2
Near prime	859	1	952	1
Sub prime	348	-	380	-
	32,191	20	28,336	19
Total residential mortgages	162,164	100	152,885	100

Note: Self-certified, near prime and sub prime lending were discontinued in 2009.

The Chancellor's autumn statement announced that a 3% stamp duty surcharge on buy to let property was to be introduced from April 2016. This triggered an increase in the volume of applications as investors sought to complete ahead

of the deadline and has contributed to the proportion of buy to let lending increasing over the period to 18% (2015: 16%) of total lending.

Business and Risk Report continued

Residential mortgages continued

Distribution of new business by borrower type (by value)

	2016	2015
	%	%
Prime:		
Home movers	31	32
First time buyers	28	26
Remortgagers	18	23
Other	1	1
Total prime	78	82
Specialist:		
Buy to let new purchases	8	8
Buy to let remortgagers	14	10
Total specialist	22	18
Total new business	100	100

Note: All new business measures exclude existing customers who are only switching products and further advances.

In October 2014, the Financial Policy Committee (FPC) introduced a 15% limit on the proportion of new lending that may be written at income multiples of 4.5 and above. This limit applies to residential mortgages, excluding buy to let. The Group's proportion of new lending at income multiples of 4.5 or higher has averaged 7% (2015: 5%). The increase is principally driven by a higher proportion of lending to first time buyers as the Group continues to support this segment of the market. The proportion of new lending at income multiples of 4.5 or higher is likely to continue to increase but will remain within the FPC limit and in line with the Group's overall approach to lending.

Lending risk

Residential mortgage lending in the Group continues to have a low risk profile as demonstrated by a low level of arrears compared to the industry average. The Group's residential mortgages portfolio comprises a large number of relatively small loans which are broadly homogenous, have low volatility of credit risk outcomes and are intrinsically highly diversified in terms of the UK market and geographic segments.

LTV and lending risk concentration

The Group calculates LTV by weighting the borrower level LTV by the individual loan balance to arrive at an average LTV. This approach is considered to most appropriately reflect the exposure at risk to the Group.

Average LTV of loan stock

	2016	2015
	%	%
Prime	54	54
Specialist	61	63
Group	55	56

Residential mortgages continued

Average LTV of new business		
	2016	2015
	%	%
Prime	71	70
Specialist (buy to let)	65	67
Group	69	69

Note: The LTV of new business excludes further advances.

The average LTV of buy to let new lending reduced by 2% for higher LTV lending implemented in November 2014. This is due in part to the impact of stricter affordability checks

LTV distribution of new business		
	2016	2015
	%	%
0% to 60%	26	26
60% to 75%	40	42
75% to 80%	9	10
80% to 85%	12	10
85% to 90%	11	11
90% to 95%	2	1
Over 95%	-	-
Total	100	100

The maximum LTV for new customers is 95%, the proportion of lending greater than 90% LTV has increased to 2% (2015: 1%) as a direct result of the Group's strategy to support the first time buyer market.

Buy to let lending is restricted to a maximum LTV of 80%, with only 4% (2015: 4%) of lending greater than 75% LTV.

Business and Risk Report continued

Residential mortgages continued

Geographical concentration

Residential mortgage balances by LTV and region										
	2016									
	Greater London	Central England	Northern England	South East England	South West England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total	
(Audited)	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Performing loans										
Fully collateralised										
LTV ratio:										
Up to 50%	26,991	8,795	5,866	7,855	5,051	2,711	1,178	785	59,232	
50% to 60%	12,350	4,971	3,402	4,262	2,733	1,547	637	346	30,248	
60% to 70%	8,465	6,636	5,052	4,363	3,460	2,095	903	390	31,364	
70% to 80%	4,062	5,454	6,282	2,211	2,359	2,776	1,273	371	24,788	
80% to 90%	1,559	2,210	3,135	894	918	1,380	657	271	11,024	
90% to 100%	85	177	901	66	60	232	212	151	1,884	
	53,512	28,243	24,638	19,651	14,581	10,741	4,860	2,314	158,540	97.7
Not fully collateralised										
– Over 100% LTV (A)	7	8	80	1	4	31	13	301	445	0.3
– Collateral value on A	6	7	73	1	3	29	13	248	380	
– Negative equity on A	1	1	7	-	1	2	-	53	65	
Total performing loans	53,519	28,251	24,718	19,652	14,585	10,772	4,873	2,615	158,985	98.0
Non-performing loans										
Fully collateralised										
LTV ratio:										
Up to 50%	522	161	107	127	73	43	27	26	1,086	
50% to 60%	245	100	68	74	52	28	13	12	592	
60% to 70%	110	131	108	76	60	42	20	12	559	
70% to 80%	29	114	139	42	48	46	24	12	454	
80% to 90%	7	74	98	7	17	28	19	12	262	
90% to 100%	1	14	73	1	2	13	16	7	127	
	914	594	593	327	252	200	119	81	3,080	1.9
Not fully collateralised										
– Over 100% LTV (B)	-	3	25	2	1	3	5	60	99	0.1
– Collateral value on B	-	3	22	1	1	3	5	46	81	
– Negative equity on B	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	14	18	
Total non-performing loans	914	597	618	329	253	203	124	141	3,179	2.0
Total residential mortgages	54,433	28,848	25,336	19,981	14,838	10,975	4,997	2,756	162,164	100.0
Geographical concentrations	33%	18%	16%	12%	9%	7%	3%	2%	100%	

Residential mortgages continued

Residential mortgage balances by LTV and region										
(Audited)	2015									
	Greater London	Central England	Northern England	South East England	South West England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Performing loans										
Fully collateralised										
LTV ratio:										
Up to 50%	21,388	8,168	5,778	6,752	4,528	2,716	1,144	780	51,254	
50% to 60%	11,785	4,345	3,164	3,479	2,283	1,481	572	328	27,437	
60% to 70%	9,490	6,470	4,864	4,594	3,191	2,102	830	381	31,922	
70% to 80%	4,582	5,535	6,079	2,788	2,592	2,688	1,203	392	25,859	
80% to 90%	1,476	2,148	3,000	821	952	1,192	676	236	10,501	
90% to 100%	42	228	860	41	76	249	197	126	1,819	
	48,763	26,894	23,745	18,475	13,622	10,428	4,622	2,243	148,792	97.3
Not fully collateralised										
– Over 100% LTV (A)	9	13	105	3	5	36	23	366	560	0.4
– Collateral value on A	7	11	97	3	4	34	22	300	478	
– Negative equity on A	2	2	8	-	1	2	1	66	82	
Total performing loans	48,772	26,907	23,850	18,478	13,627	10,464	4,645	2,609	149,352	97.7
Non-performing loans										
Fully collateralised										
LTV ratio:										
Up to 50%	441	156	111	115	68	44	25	27	987	
50% to 60%	287	98	69	70	44	26	13	12	619	
60% to 70%	210	141	115	90	66	43	20	13	698	
70% to 80%	78	138	148	69	56	53	25	12	579	
80% to 90%	12	93	116	24	35	32	22	13	347	
90% to 100%	1	26	91	1	4	14	18	13	168	
	1,029	652	650	369	273	212	123	90	3,398	2.2
Not fully collateralised										
– Over 100% LTV (B)	1	7	33	2	1	4	9	78	135	0.1
– Collateral value on B	1	6	29	2	1	3	8	59	109	
– Negative equity on B	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	19	26	
Total non-performing loans	1,030	659	683	371	274	216	132	168	3,533	2.3
Total residential mortgages	49,802	27,566	24,533	18,849	13,901	10,680	4,777	2,777	152,885	100.0
Geographical concentration	33%	18%	16%	12%	9%	7%	3%	2%	100%	

The value of partially collateralised non-performing loans has reduced to £99 million (2015: £135 million), following the

growth in house prices and a reduction in arrears cases.

Business and Risk Report continued

Residential mortgages continued

Arrears

Number of cases more than 3 months in arrears as % of total book		
	2016	2015
	%	%
Prime	0.35	0.36
Specialist	0.90	1.12
Group	0.45	0.49
CML industry average	1.04	1.30

Supported by favourable economic conditions and a continued low interest environment, the arrears performance of both the prime and specialist mortgage portfolios continues to improve. The Group's combined arrears rate of 0.45% remains less than half of the Council of Mortgage Lenders' (CML) industry average rate of 1.04%.

Impaired loans

Impaired and non-performing loans are identified primarily by arrears status. Impaired accounts are defined as those greater than three months in arrears and include accounts subject to possession. Non-performing accounts include all impaired loans and also loans which are past due but not impaired, including any asset where a payment due is received late or missed. The non-performing loan amount represents the entire financial asset rather than just the payment overdue.

Loans on interest only or payment holiday concessions are initially categorised according to their payment status as at the date of concession, with subsequent revisions to this category assessed against the terms of the concession.

The Group holds impairment provisions in relation to both the performing and non-performing segments of the residential mortgage portfolio. Provisions reflect losses which have been incurred at the balance sheet date, based on objective evidence. Individual impairment provisions are assigned to accounts in possession and a collective provision is assigned to all other accounts. For currently performing loans, the provision reflects losses arising from impairment events that have occurred within the portfolio but are not identifiable at the reporting date.

Residential mortgages continued

Residential mortgages by payment status

(Audited)	2016			
	Prime	Specialist	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	%
Performing:				
Neither past due nor impaired	127,986	30,999	158,985	98.0
Non-performing:				
Past due up to 3 months	1,621	780	2,401	1.5
Impaired:				
Past due 3 to 6 months	170	188	358	0.2
Past due 6 to 12 months	115	115	230	0.2
Past due over 12 months	75	91	166	0.1
Possessions	6	18	24	-
Total non-performing loans	1,987	1,192	3,179	2.0
Total residential mortgages	129,973	32,191	162,164	100.0
Non-performing loans as a % of total residential mortgages	1.5%	3.7%	2.0%	
Impairment provisions (£m)	25	77	102	
Impairment provisions as a % of non-performing balances	1.3%	6.5%	3.2%	
Impairment provisions as a % of total residential mortgages	0.02%	0.24%	0.06%	

Residential mortgages by payment status

(Audited)	2015			
	Prime	Specialist	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	%
Performing:				
Neither past due nor impaired	122,424	26,928	149,352	97.7
Non-performing:				
Past due up to 3 months	1,729	909	2,638	1.7
Impaired:				
Past due 3 to 6 months	190	207	397	0.3
Past due 6 to 12 months	120	143	263	0.2
Past due over 12 months	72	97	169	0.1
Possessions	14	52	66	-
Total non-performing loans	2,125	1,408	3,533	2.3
Total residential mortgages	124,549	28,336	152,885	100.0
Non-performing loans as a % of total residential mortgages	1.7%	5.0%	2.3%	
Impairment provisions (£m)	22	88	110	
Impairment provisions as a % of non-performing balances	1.0%	6.3%	3.1%	
Impairment provisions as a % of total residential mortgages	0.02%	0.31%	0.07%	

Business and Risk Report continued

Residential mortgages continued

The improved performance of the book has meant that during the period the Group's proportion of non-performing loans has reduced to 2.0% (2015: 2.3%).

The provision balance has fallen to £102 million (2015: £110 million). This reflects the continued improvement in the quality of the book, evidenced by a continued decline in instances of arrears. However, whilst credit risk metrics have improved, they have reached a level from which the rate of further improvement is likely to slow. In addition, the Group has reviewed and updated its provision models and

assumptions to ensure they appropriately reflect incurred losses within the portfolio. Specific areas of focus included interest only loans which are approaching maturity as well as accounts which have recently returned to performing status, supported by the low interest environment. The updates have resulted in provision increases for losses incurred but not identified at the balance sheet date.

The impairment charge for the year reflects both the improved performance of the book and the refinements to provision models and assumptions.

Impairment loss for the year

(Audited)	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Prime	8	13
Specialist	10	45
Total	18	58

Possessions

Number of properties in possession as % of total book

	2016		2015	
	Number of properties	%	Number of properties	%
Prime	57	0.01	151	0.01
Specialist	117	0.04	258	0.10
Group	174	0.01	409	0.03
CML industry average		0.03		0.05

Repossession numbers have reduced partly due to the strong performance of the portfolio in the current economic environment, consistent with the low arrears and impairment rates. The Group is also currently reviewing repossession processes which will have delayed possession in some

cases and contributed to the drop in volumes over this period. Provisions have been adjusted to ensure they remain adequate in light of this change in process.

Residential mortgages continued

Interest only mortgages

The Group does not offer any new advances for prime residential mortgages on an interest only basis. However, the Group has historical balances which were originally advanced as interest only mortgages or where the Group agreed a change in terms to an interest only basis (this option was withdrawn in 2012). The Group manages maturities on interest only mortgages closely, engaging regularly with

customers to ensure the loan is redeemed or to agree a strategy for repayment.

The majority of the specialist portfolio is made up of buy to let loans, of which approximately 90% are advanced on an interest only basis.

Interest only mortgages							
	Term expired (still open)	Due within one year	Due after one year and before two years	Due after two years and before five years	Due after more than five years	Total	% of total book
2016	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Prime	58	396	475	1,731	16,178	18,838	14.5
Specialist	98	174	254	1,002	27,084	28,612	88.9
Total	156	570	729	2,733	43,262	47,450	29.3

Interest only mortgages							
	Term expired (still open)	Due within one year	Due after one year and before two years	Due after two years and before five years	Due after more than five years	Total	% of total book
2015	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Prime	57	376	538	1,898	19,217	22,086	17.7
Specialist	95	122	220	953	23,520	24,910	87.9
Total	152	498	758	2,851	42,737	46,996	30.7

The proportion of prime residential interest only mortgages has fallen to 14.5% (2015: 17.7%).

Interest only loans which are 'term expired (still open)' are, to the extent they are not otherwise in arrears, considered

to be performing. They are included within the 'Repair: Term extensions' category in the renegotiated loans tables on the following pages.

Business and Risk Report continued

Residential mortgages continued

Negative equity on non-performing loans

Negative equity of non-performing residential mortgages				
	2016		2015	
	Prime	Specialist	Prime	Specialist
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Past due but not impaired	2	4	2	7
Impaired	1	10	2	9
Possessions	-	1	-	6
Total	3	15	4	22

Note: Collateral is capped at the amount outstanding on an individual loan basis.

The improving arrears position and growth in house prices have combined to reduce the value of non-performing loans in negative equity to £18 million (2015: £26 million).

Renegotiated loans

Mortgages may be renegotiated in a number of ways, including a change in terms, applying forbearance, or repairing arrears that have built up. Some of these changes are initiated by the customer, where the terms of the mortgage allow a revision to the payment schedule to suit the customer's needs (such as a payment holiday or term extension); other changes are specifically applicable where a customer is in or has been in financial difficulties.

Change in terms

This occurs when there is a temporary concession or permanent change which results in an amended monthly cash flow from:

- payment holidays
- term extensions (within term)
- payment concessions, or
- permanent interest only conversions (withdrawn March 2012).

Payment holidays

Performing customers with loans on standard terms and conditions effective before March 2010, who are not experiencing financial difficulty and meet required criteria (including credit score), are permitted to apply for a payment holiday and make reduced or nil payments for an agreed period of time of up to twelve months.

Term extensions (within term)

The Group allows performing customers to apply to extend the term of their mortgage. No adjustment is made to the Group's provisioning methodology for these loans.

Payment concessions

Customers in arrears may be offered a temporary payment concession allowing them to make reduced or nil payments for an agreed period of time. This does not result in a permanent change to the contract and during the concession arrears are still accrued.

Permanent interest only conversions

Historically, performing customers who met specific criteria could apply for a permanent interest only conversion, normally reducing their monthly commitment. This facility was completely withdrawn in March 2012, although a temporary interest only arrangement may be available under forbearance as described below.

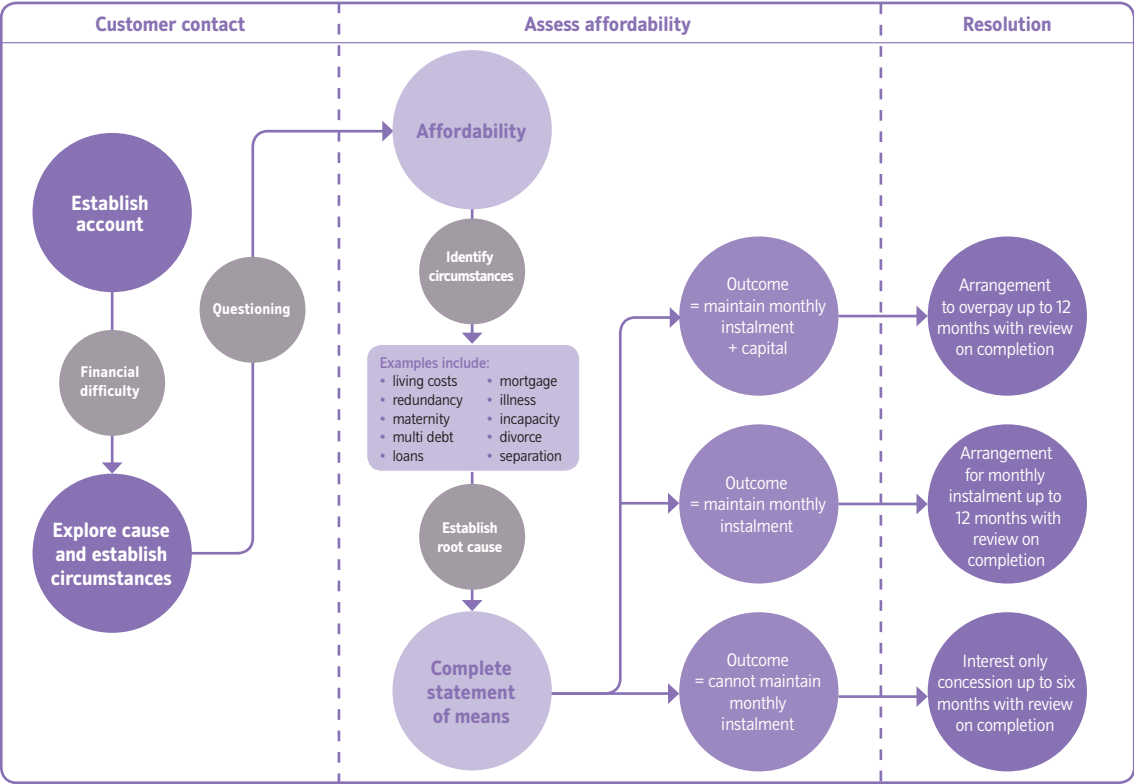
Residential mortgages *continued*

Forbearance

Forbearance takes place when a concession is made on the contractual terms of a loan to a customer as a result of financial difficulties. The only forbearance option which the Group offers to customers in these circumstances is a temporary interest only concession. During the period of the concession, loans do not accrue arrears and are therefore not categorised as impaired provided the revised interest

only repayment amount is maintained. However, the Group's provisioning methodology takes account of the shortfall from the full contractual payment.

The following diagram shows the process which is carried out in deciding the appropriate action when a customer is seeking forbearance.



Repair

The Group offers two forms of repair: capitalisation and term extension (at term expiry), as set out below.

Capitalisation

When a customer emerges from financial difficulty provided they have made at least six full monthly instalments, the Group offers the ability to capitalise arrears, resulting in the account being repaired. Once capitalised, the loans are categorised as not impaired as long as contractual repayments are maintained.

Term extension (at term expiry)

Customers on interest only mortgages who are unable to repay their capital at term expiry may be offered a term extension. These extensions are typically on a capital and interest basis and aim to recover the outstanding balance as quickly as possible whilst ensuring the monthly payment remains manageable to the customer. Additional provision is held against these mortgages to account for the increased risk of a customer not being able to repay their capital.

Business and Risk Report continued

Residential mortgages continued

The table below provides details of the current balances of loans which have been renegotiated at any point since January 2008, by region. It is possible for a loan to have more

than one category and in the table below both are shown and multiple events are then eliminated.

Residential mortgage balances subject to renegotiation since January 2008 (note i)									
	Greater London	Central England	Northern England	South East England	South West England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
2016	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Change in terms:									
Payment holidays	890	686	627	459	287	234	112	130	3,425
Term extensions (within term)	2,003	1,259	1,087	878	633	427	230	208	6,725
Payment concessions	292	179	190	111	75	41	39	27	954
Interest only conversions	625	311	292	219	163	81	61	79	1,831
	3,810	2,435	2,196	1,667	1,158	783	442	444	12,935
Elimination of multiple events	(396)	(285)	(243)	(186)	(121)	(73)	(48)	(65)	(1,417)
Total change in terms	3,414	2,150	1,953	1,481	1,037	710	394	379	11,518
Forbearance:									
Temporary interest only concessions	356	335	350	182	115	100	56	59	1,553
Repair:									
Capitalisations	180	105	110	72	43	17	22	9	558
Term extensions (at term expiry)	175	95	78	67	53	35	19	19	541
	355	200	188	139	96	52	41	28	1,099
Elimination of multiple events	(3)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(8)
Total repairs	352	199	186	138	95	52	41	28	1,091
Elimination of multiple events	(290)	(236)	(235)	(133)	(85)	(55)	(43)	(44)	(1,121)
Total renegotiated loans	3,832	2,448	2,254	1,668	1,162	807	448	422	13,041
Of which prime/specialist lending:									
Prime	3,183	2,106	1,895	1,436	988	747	381	362	11,098
Specialist	649	342	359	232	174	60	67	60	1,943
Total	3,832	2,448	2,254	1,668	1,162	807	448	422	13,041
Of which loans are still on special terms: (note ii)									
Prime	42	34	27	23	14	15	6	3	164
Specialist	5	5	7	3	1	1	1	1	24
Total	47	39	34	26	15	16	7	4	188
Impairment provisions on renegotiated loans:									
Individually assessed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Collectively assessed	-	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	13
Total impairment provisions	-	2	5	1	1	1	1	4	15

Residential mortgages *continued*

Residential mortgage balances subject to renegotiation since January 2008 (note i)									
	Greater London	Central England	Northern England	South East England	South West England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
2015 (note iii)	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Change in terms:									
Payment holidays	1,011	781	712	522	329	265	126	144	3,890
Term extensions (within term)	2,059	1,337	1,159	927	662	453	248	220	7,065
Payment concessions	302	191	194	114	79	41	39	29	989
Interest only conversions	693	339	315	253	186	89	67	85	2,027
	4,065	2,648	2,380	1,816	1,256	848	480	478	13,971
Elimination of multiple events	(438)	(316)	(267)	(208)	(134)	(78)	(55)	(67)	(1,563)
Total change in terms	3,627	2,332	2,113	1,608	1,122	770	425	411	12,408
Forbearance:									
Temporary interest only concessions	379	361	371	196	125	102	61	64	1,659
Repair:									
Capitalisations	188	110	113	74	46	17	23	9	580
Term extensions (at term expiry)	172	91	68	63	48	34	18	17	511
	360	201	181	137	94	51	41	26	1,091
Elimination of multiple events	(3)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(6)
Total repairs	357	201	180	136	93	51	41	26	1,085
Elimination of multiple events	(303)	(251)	(246)	(139)	(91)	(56)	(45)	(47)	(1,178)
Total renegotiated loans	4,060	2,643	2,418	1,801	1,249	867	482	454	13,974
Of which prime/specialist lending:									
Prime	3,420	2,309	2,071	1,568	1,076	810	416	392	12,062
Specialist	640	334	347	233	173	57	66	62	1,912
Total	4,060	2,643	2,418	1,801	1,249	867	482	454	13,974
Of which loans are still on special terms: (note ii)									
Prime	72	50	47	33	23	15	12	6	258
Specialist	13	13	14	7	4	1	2	4	58
Total	85	63	61	40	27	16	14	10	316
Impairment provisions on renegotiated loans:									
Individually assessed	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
Collectively assessed	-	2	5	1	1	1	2	4	16
Total impairment provisions	-	3	6	1	1	1	2	6	20

Notes:

- Information on renegotiated balances is reported since January 2008, reflecting the point in time from which this data was captured for reporting purposes.
- Special terms refer to loans which are actively subject to a payment holiday, a payment concession or a temporary interest only concession. They do not include term extensions, permanent interest only conversions or capitalisations.
- Comparatives have been restated to include data from the Dunfermline, Derbyshire and Cheshire mortgage portfolios which had not previously been included. Consequently the value of total renegotiated loans has increased by 2.7% to £13,974 million from the previously disclosed £13,613 million.

The value of renegotiated loans has fallen to £13,041 million (2015: £13,974 million) underlining the favourable economic conditions. For those cases that remain on special terms the

average LTV is comparable with the overall stock position at 55% (2015: 57%).

Business and Risk Report continued

Consumer banking

Summary

The Group's consumer banking portfolio includes balances relating to the unsecured portfolios for overdrawn current accounts, personal loans and credit cards. Total balances across these portfolios have grown by 2.1% during the period to £3,869 million (2015: £3,791 million), despite the continued intense competition across all lenders in the unsecured market. This is evident in the increasing duration of introductory offers for credit cards, switching incentives for current accounts and lower rates for personal loans.

Portfolio performance and risk profile has continued to improve as a result of previous policy and pricing changes, alongside the favourable economic environment. This has led to a 13.5% reduction in non-performing balances (excluding charged off accounts), from £171 million to £148 million, and forbearance levels have remained stable over this period.

The Group actively monitors and manages emerging risks in the UK and the potential impacts on its exposure to lending risk, including the potential effect of interest rate rises and a reversal in current trends, such as unemployment.

Due to the prolonged low interest environment and the associated improvement in portfolio performance, the Group has conducted a comprehensive review of its credit risk impairment assumptions to ensure they remain appropriate. This has led to an increase in provisions of £29 million in relation to the up to date book and total provisions have increased to £281 million (2015: £216 million).

The regulatory environment for unsecured lending continues to evolve with the Competition & Markets Authority assessment of competitive practices, fees charged and assistance for vulnerable customers, alongside the FCA market review due for publication later this year. The Group considers that its focus on responsible lending and its commitment to ensuring good outcomes for customers will be consistent with the direction of any regulatory changes.

The table below summarises the Group's consumer banking portfolio:

Consumer banking balances				
(Audited)	2016		2015	
	£m	%	£m	%
Overdrawn current accounts	247	6	248	7
Personal loans	1,901	49	1,799	47
Credit cards	1,721	45	1,744	46
Total consumer banking	3,869	100	3,791	100

Lending risk

Impaired loans

The Group monitors and reports lending risk on consumer banking portfolios primarily on delinquency status, since no security is held against the loans. Impaired accounts are defined as those greater than three months in arrears. Non-performing accounts include all impaired loans and also loans which are past due but not impaired, including any asset where a payment due is received late or missed. The non-performing loan amount represents the entire financial asset rather than just the payment overdue.

The performance of the portfolios is closely monitored, with corrective action taken when appropriate to ensure adherence with risk appetite.

The Group holds impairment provisions for both the performing and non-performing segments of the consumer banking portfolio. Provisions reflect losses which have been incurred at the balance sheet date, based on objective evidence. For currently performing loans, the provision reflects the Group's assessment of losses arising from impairment events that have occurred but which have not been specifically identified at the reporting date.

Consumer banking continued

Consumer banking by payment due status					
	2016				
	Overdrawn current accounts	Personal loans	Credit cards	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
(Audited)					
Performing:					
Neither past due nor impaired	206	1,742	1,576	3,524	91
Non-performing:					
Past due up to 3 months	16	42	27	85	
Impaired:					
Past due 3 to 6 months	4	11	11	26	
Past due 6 to 12 months	3	11	3	17	
Past due over 12 months	4	16	-	20	
	27	80	41	148	4
Charged off (note i)	14	79	104	197	5
Total non-performing	41	159	145	345	
Total consumer banking lending	247	1,901	1,721	3,869	100
Non-performing loans as % of total (excluding charged off balances)	11%	4%	2%	4%	
Impairment provisions excluding charged off balances	13	46	38	97	
Impairment provisions on charged off balances	12	75	97	184	
Total impairment provisions	25	121	135	281	
Provision coverage ratio on total non-performing loans (excluding charged off balances)	48%	58%	93%	66%	
Provision coverage ratio on total non-performing loans (including charged off balances)	61%	76%	93%	81%	
Impairment provisions as % of total consumer banking lending	10%	6%	8%	7%	

Business and Risk Report continued

Consumer banking continued

Consumer banking by payment due status					
	2015				
	Overdrawn current accounts	Personal loans	Credit cards	Total	
(Audited)	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Performing:					
Neither past due nor impaired	198	1,646	1,623	3,467	91
Non-performing:					
Past due up to 3 months	16	53	30	99	
Impaired:					
Past due 3 to 6 months	4	14	12	30	
Past due 6 to 12 months	4	18	3	25	
Past due over 12 months	3	14	-	17	
	27	99	45	171	5
Charged off (note i)	23	54	76	153	4
Total non-performing	50	153	121	324	
Total consumer banking lending	248	1,799	1,744	3,791	100
Non-performing loans as % of total (excluding charged off balances)	11%	6%	3%	5%	
Impairment provisions excluding charged off balances	11	37	29	77	
Impairment provisions on charged off balances	20	50	69	139	
Total impairment provisions	31	87	98	216	
Provision coverage ratio on total non-performing loans (excluding charged off balances)	41%	37%	64%	45%	
Provision coverage ratio on total non-performing loans (including charged off balances)	62%	57%	81%	67%	
Impairment provisions as % of total consumer banking lending	13%	5%	6%	6%	

Note:

- i. Charged off balances relate to accounts which are closed to future transactions and are held on the balance sheet for an extended period (up to 36 months, depending on the product) whilst recovery procedures take place.

Consumer banking continued

Total non-performing balances excluding charged off balances have decreased to £148 million (2015: £171 million). This is largely due to improved quality across the current account and personal loan portfolios following the implementation of enhanced pricing and risk policies, together with a favourable economy.

Whilst metrics indicating the quality of the Group's consumer banking portfolio have improved, a review of the credit risk impairment assumptions was undertaken during the year, with particular focus on up to date accounts. This has led to an increase in provision of £29 million as a consequence of changes to model assumptions.

Total balances in charge off and the provisions held against these balances continue to grow across the personal loan

and credit card portfolios. This is in line with expectations following the change, during 2014, to hold balances on the balance sheet for an extended period of up to 36 months, whilst recovery activity is completed. It is expected that charged off balances and associated provisions will reduce in the next financial year as accounts which have met the 36 month threshold are written off.

Charged off balances for current account overdrafts have fallen to £14 million (2015: £23 million). This is due to a higher value of accounts being written off, having reached the 24 month threshold during the year, than new accounts entering charge off.

Impairment losses

Impairment losses for the period				
	Overdrawn current accounts	Personal loans	Credit cards	Total
(Audited)	£m	£m	£m	£m
Year to 4 April 2016	14	38	44	96
Year to 4 April 2015	16	34	39	89

The provision charge is £7 million higher than the previous year, reflecting the impact of the assumption changes referred to above.

Business and Risk Report continued

Consumer banking continued

Renegotiated loans

The Group's approach is to reduce lending risk through good lending decisions. Where it is considered likely that a customer may face financial difficulty the Group seeks to find a solution to support the customer and to mitigate losses, including proactive management of exposure, forbearance or arrears management.

Proactive management of exposure

Account performance is monitored on an ongoing basis using a range of factors including credit scores and information held by the credit reference agencies. For credit card and current account customers, this may result in the proactive reduction of credit limits or other changes in terms. In addition to this, unsecured customers may be contacted by a specialist team to discuss their financial commitments and consider available options to improve their financial position in a sustainable manner.

Arrears management

When a customer has, or expects to have, difficulty in meeting contractual payments, the Group will work with them to try to find a manageable solution. This will involve a full review of the customer's individual circumstances, including establishing the root cause behind the arrears, likely duration of this situation and monthly income and expenditure, before an outcome is agreed. The range of potential renegotiation outcomes includes change in terms, forbearance or repair. All these options, described more fully below, aim to alleviate payment difficulty and bring the account back into a sustainable position.

In certain circumstances, the loan agreement is terminated or charged off to avoid ongoing member detriment such as unsustainable fees and charges. Customers who enter charge off are managed through the Group's recoveries process.

Change in terms

This occurs when there is a temporary concession or permanent change which results in an amended monthly cash flow. The Group may agree a repayment plan to bring the account to a performing position over a set time period, or a plan which is typically less than the minimum contractual payment for an agreed time period. Changes in terms are not offered as a means of forbearance to assist customers already in financial difficulty and interest is not suppressed during this period.

Forbearance

This takes place when a concession on the contractual terms of a loan is made to a customer as a result of financial difficulties. The only forbearance option offered on the unsecured portfolios is an interest-suppressed payment concession, where the Group agrees a repayment plan which is typically less than the minimum contractual payment for an agreed time period, without interest being charged.

Repair

Any action that brings a loan back to a performing position is classified as repair. This is only offered to customers who have shown that they are no longer in financial difficulty. The conditions and treatments vary by product, and can include capitalisation of arrears on loans and credit cards, and a reducing overdraft limit on current accounts.

The balances at the balance sheet date which have been subject to a change in terms, forbearance or repair at any point since March 2010 are summarised in the table below. It is possible for borrowers to have more than one type of renegotiation and in this instance they are shown in both categories and multiple events are eliminated.

Consumer banking continued

Balances subject to renegotiation since March 2010 (note i)

	Overdrawn current accounts	Personal loans	Credit cards	Total
2016	£m	£m	£m	£m
Change in terms	29	126	8	163
Forbearance	16	30	23	69
Repair	21	1	19	41
Gross total	66	157	50	273
Elimination of multiple events	(32)	(19)	(8)	(59)
Total	34	138	42	214
Of which loans still on renegotiated terms	21	95	17	133

Balances subject to renegotiation since March 2010 (note i)

	Overdrawn current accounts	Personal loans	Credit cards (note ii)	Total
2015	£m	£m	£m	£m
Change in terms	31	131	11	173
Forbearance	15	27	24	66
Repair	18	1	20	39
Gross total	64	159	55	278
Elimination of multiple events	(30)	(18)	(10)	(58)
Total	34	141	45	220
Of which loans still on renegotiated terms	21	106	22	149

Notes:

- Renegotiated balances information for consumer banking is reported since March 2010, reflecting the point in time from which this data was captured for reporting purposes.
- Amounts have been restated following a review of the balances reported for credit cards. The previously reported total of £87 million was found to have included accounts which had been written-off.

Business and Risk Report continued

Commercial lending

Summary

The Group has continued its strategy of developing a diverse commercial real estate portfolio by selectively entering into new lending, whilst reducing exposures which are outside of its current risk appetite or do not align to its existing lending strategy.

The Group's commercial loan portfolio comprises the following:

Commercial lending balances				
(Audited)	2016		2015	
	£m	%	£m	%
Commercial real estate (CRE)	3,009	25	4,043	31
Registered social landlords (note i)	7,625	65	7,786	59
Project Finance (note ii)	1,197	10	1,383	10
Total commercial lending	11,831	100	13,212	100
Fair value adjustment for micro hedged risk	1,366		1,382	
Total	13,197		14,594	

Notes:

- i. Loans to registered social landlords are secured on residential property.
- ii. Loans advanced in relation to Project Finance are secured on cash flows from government or local authority backed contracts.

CRE loans have reduced, net of new lending, by £1,034 million to £3,009 million (2015: £4,043 million). This reduction, which includes managed exit activity, scheduled repayments and redemptions, has resulted in an increase in the percentage of commercial lending represented by the registered social landlord and Project Finance portfolios to 75% (2015: 69%).

Over the year the commercial property market has remained buoyant with investor confidence holding up well, supported by the availability of lending for commercial real estate. Non-performing loans have reduced to £226 million (2015: £685 million), non-performing loans over 100% LTV have reduced to £126 million (2015: £506 million) and impaired negative equity has fallen to £38 million (2015: £241 million). These improvements result from both previous deleveraging activity and the improvement in market conditions.

The registered social landlord portfolio, which represents 65% (2015: 59%) of total commercial lending balances, is fully performing and remains stable, reflecting its long term, low risk nature. The portfolio is risk rated using the Group's internal rating models with the major drivers being financial strength, independent viability assessment ratings provided

by the Homes and Communities Agency and the type and size of the registered social landlord. The distribution of exposures is weighted more towards the stronger risk ratings and, against a backdrop of a long history of zero defaults, the risk profile of the portfolio has remained low even through the recent economic downturn.

There have been no losses incurred on either the registered social landlord or Project Finance portfolios, no amounts are in arrears and there are no instances of forbearance.

The remaining core CRE portfolio is well spread across geographic locations and property sectors and is of robust credit quality.

Over the period since 2012 the Group has concluded its deleveraging of non-core CRE assets and given the small residual non-core balances, no longer separates the management of its non-core and core businesses.

Commercial lending continued

Lending risk

Lending risk in the commercial loan portfolio is linked to delinquency and the availability of collateral to cover any loan balances. The Group adopts robust credit management policies and processes designed to recognise and manage the risks arising, or likely to arise, from the portfolio.

Loan to value

The following table shows the CRE portfolio split by LTV and region:

CRE lending balances by LTV and region						
(Audited)	London	South East	Rest of UK (note i)	Non-UK	Total	
2016	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Performing loans						
Fully collateralised						
LTV ratio (note ii):						
Less than 25%	136	24	60	-	220	
25% to 50%	1,021	219	419	-	1,659	
51% to 75%	329	111	390	-	830	
76% to 90%	3	13	46	-	62	
91% to 100%	1	-	5	-	6	
	1,490	367	920	-	2,777	92
Not fully collateralised						
– Over 100% LTV (A)	-	3	3	-	6	-
– Collateral value on A	-	2	2	-	4	
– Negative equity on A	-	1	1	-	2	
Total performing loans	1,490	370	923	-	2,783	92
Non-performing loans						
Fully collateralised						
LTV ratio (note iii):						
Less than 25%	17	-	2	-	19	
25% to 50%	10	9	5	-	24	
51% to 75%	8	5	17	-	30	
76% to 90%	3	-	18	-	21	
91% to 100%	-	-	6	-	6	
	38	14	48	-	100	4
Not fully collateralised						
– Over 100% LTV (B)	7	52	67	-	126	4
– Collateral value on B	5	36	47	-	88	
– Negative equity on B	2	16	20	-	38	
Total non-performing loans	45	66	115	-	226	8
Total CRE loans	1,535	436	1,038	-	3,009	100
Geographical concentration	51%	14%	35%	-	100%	

Business and Risk Report continued

Commercial lending continued

CRE lending balances by LTV and region

(Audited)	London	South East	Rest of UK (note i)	Non-UK	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
2015						
Performing loans						
Fully collateralised						
LTV ratio (note ii):						
Less than 25%	255	19	47	-	321	
25% to 50%	877	189	351	-	1,417	
51% to 75%	510	249	449	-	1,208	
76% to 90%	117	25	220	-	362	
91% to 100%	-	6	17	-	23	
	1,759	488	1,084	-	3,331	82
Not fully collateralised						
– Over 100% LTV (A)	2	-	25	-	27	1
– Collateral value on A	1	-	24	-	25	
– Negative equity on A	1	-	1	-	2	
Total performing loans	1,761	488	1,109	-	3,358	83
Non-performing loans (note iii)						
Fully collateralised						
LTV ratio:						
Less than 25%	-	-	1	-	1	
25% to 50%	18	14	20	-	52	
51% to 75%	14	16	15	-	45	
76% to 90%	5	6	39	-	50	
91% to 100%	3	2	26	-	31	
	40	38	101	-	179	4
Not fully collateralised						
– Over 100% LTV (B)	3	140	354	9	506	13
– Collateral value on B	2	92	162	9	265	
– Negative equity on B	1	48	192	-	241	
Total non-performing loans	43	178	455	9	685	17
Total CRE loans	1,804	666	1,564	9	4,043	100
Geographical concentration	45%	16%	39%	-	100%	

Notes:

- Includes lending to borrowers in the Channel Islands.
- The LTV ratio is calculated using the on-balance sheet carrying amount of the loan divided by the indexed value of the most recent independent external collateral valuation. The Investment Property Databank (IPD) monthly index is used.
- Non-performing loans include impaired loans and loans with arrears of less than three months which are not impaired.

Commercial lending continued

There have been no significant changes to geographic concentrations in the book and overall credit quality has improved over the year.

In particular, non-performing loans have reduced and now represent 8% of CRE balances (2015: 17%), whilst both the proportion of partially collateralised non-performing loans and the shortfall on collateral for non-performing loans have also reduced. These improvements reflect the impact of improving book performance and previous deleveraging activity to reduce exposure to assets that are outside of the Group's current risk appetite or do not align to the Group's current lending strategy.

Registered social landlords

The registered social landlord portfolio is secured against portfolios of residential real estate owned and let by UK housing associations. Collateral is typically revalued at least every five years based on standard social housing

methodologies, which generally assume that the properties continue to be let. If the valuation were based upon normal residential use the valuation would be considerably higher. In all cases, registered social landlord collateral is in excess of the loan balance.

Project Finance

The Project Finance portfolio is secured against contractual cash flows from projects procured under the UK Private Finance Initiative rather than physical assets. The majority of loans are secured on projects which are now operational and benefiting from secure long term cash flows, with only one case remaining in the construction phase.

Credit risk concentrations

The following table provides details of the Group's sectoral and regional CRE concentrations together with an impairment analysis in respect of these concentrations:

CRE lending balances and impairment provisions by type and region					
	London	South East	Rest of UK (note i)	Non-UK	Total
2016	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Retail	459	235	317	-	1,011
Office	201	69	208	-	478
Residential	666	71	256	-	993
Industrial and warehouse	29	36	158	-	223
Leisure and hotel	88	25	87	-	200
Other	92	-	12	-	104
Total CRE lending	1,535	436	1,038	-	3,009
Impairment provisions:					
Retail	2	12	8	-	22
Office	4	1	3	-	8
Residential	1	-	5	-	6
Industrial and warehouse	-	-	12	-	12
Leisure and hotel	1	-	7	-	8
Other	-	-	3	-	3
Total impairment provisions	8	13	38	-	59

Business and Risk Report continued

Commercial lending continued

CRE lending balances and impairment provisions by type and region

	London	South East	Rest of UK (note i)	Non-UK	Total
2015	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Retail	596	376	422	9	1,403
Office	223	105	339	-	667
Residential	613	103	309	-	1,025
Industrial and warehouse	55	46	331	-	432
Leisure and hotel	185	34	151	-	370
Other	132	2	12	-	146
Total CRE lending	1,804	666	1,564	9	4,043
Impairment provisions:					
Retail	2	41	39	4	86
Office	2	18	64	-	84
Residential	1	2	25	-	28
Industrial and warehouse	-	1	84	-	85
Leisure and hotel	1	1	36	-	38
Other	-	-	1	-	1
Total impairment provisions	6	63	249	4	322

Note:

i. Includes lending to borrowers based in the Channel Islands.

Notwithstanding the reduction in CRE lending, the Commercial lending exposure remains well spread across sectors, and geographic regions.

Arrears and impairment

The Group holds impairment provisions in relation to both the performing and non-performing segments of the commercial lending portfolio. Provisions reflect losses which have been incurred at the balance sheet date, based on objective evidence. Individual impairment provisions are assigned to facilities exhibiting signs of financial difficulty and a collective provision is assigned to all other accounts. For currently

performing loans, the collective provision reflects losses arising from impairment events that have occurred within the portfolio but are not identifiable at the reporting date.

No losses have been experienced on the registered social landlord or Project Finance portfolios and there is no non-performance within these portfolios. As a result, impairment provisions are only needed against the CRE portfolio.

Commercial lending continued

The table below sets out the payment due status and impairment provisions for the CRE portfolio:

CRE lending balances by payment due status				
(Audited)	2016		2015	
	£m	%	£m	%
Performing:				
Neither past due nor impaired	2,783	92	3,358	83
Non-performing:				
Past due up to 3 months but not impaired (note i)	55	2	77	2
Impaired: (note ii)				
Past due up to 3 months	115	4	413	11
Past due 3 to 6 months	21	1	59	1
Past due 6 to 12 months	4	-	56	1
Past due over 12 months	28	1	79	2
Possessions (note iii)	3	-	1	-
Total non-performing balances	226	8	685	17
Total	3,009	100	4,043	100
Impairment provisions				
Individual	54	92	313	97
Collective	5	8	9	3
Total impairment provisions	59	100	322	100
Provision coverage ratios				
Individual provisions as % of impaired balances		32		51
Total provisions as % of non-performing balances		26		47
Total provisions as % of total gross balances		2		8
Estimated collateral:				
Against loans past due but not impaired	55	100	77	100
Against impaired loans	133	78	367	60
Total collateral	188	83	444	65

Notes:

- The status 'past due up to 3 months but not impaired' includes any asset where a payment due under strict contractual terms is received late or missed. The amount included is the entire financial asset rather than just the payment overdue.
- Impaired loans include those balances which are more than three months in arrears, or against which an individual provision is held.
- Possession balances represent loans for which the Group has taken ownership of security pending sale. Assets in possession are realised to derive the maximum benefit for all interested parties. The Group does not occupy or otherwise use for any purposes the repossessed assets.

Business and Risk Report continued

Commercial lending continued

Total non-performing loans, before provisions, have reduced by £459 million to £226 million, with a corresponding reduction of £263 million in total impairment provisions

reflecting the deleveraging activity in 2015/16 and an improvement in market conditions. These loans now represent 6% of the total CRE exposure (2015: 15%).

Impairment (reversal)/loss for the year

	2016	2015
(Audited)	£m	£m
Total	(34)	52

The improved CRE market conditions, including increased liquidity and capital values, have resulted in a net impairment reversal of £34 million. The £52 million charge in the prior period reflected accelerated disposals as part of the deleveraging activity.

Negative equity loans

The level of negative equity based upon indexed property values for the non-performing and impaired assets is detailed below:

Negative equity on CRE lending

	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Past due but not impaired	-	-
Impaired	38	240
Possessions	-	1
Total	38	241

The reduction in impaired negative equity reflects the improving book performance, previous deleveraging activity and positive economic environment where commercial properties have increased in value.

Forbearance

Forbearance occurs when concessions are made, on the contractual terms of a loan, when the borrower is facing or about to face difficulties in meeting its financial commitments.

A concession is a change in favour of the borrower which could be a modification to the previous terms and conditions of a facility letter/documentation or a total or partial refinancing of debt, mid-term or at maturity.

The concession requests the Group receives are principally attributable to:

- customers suffering temporary cash flow problems that impact the ability to service payments under existing terms. Such problems may be due to loss of tenants, void costs or the costs of securing new tenants such as refurbishments or the provision of rent free incentives;
- breaches of documented loan to value, interest cover ratio or debt service cover ratio covenants caused by a fall in property values, the loss of income or increased repayments due to interest rate rises or scheduled increases in capital repayments; or
- inability to fulfil the obligation to fully repay at contractual maturity.

Commercial lending continued

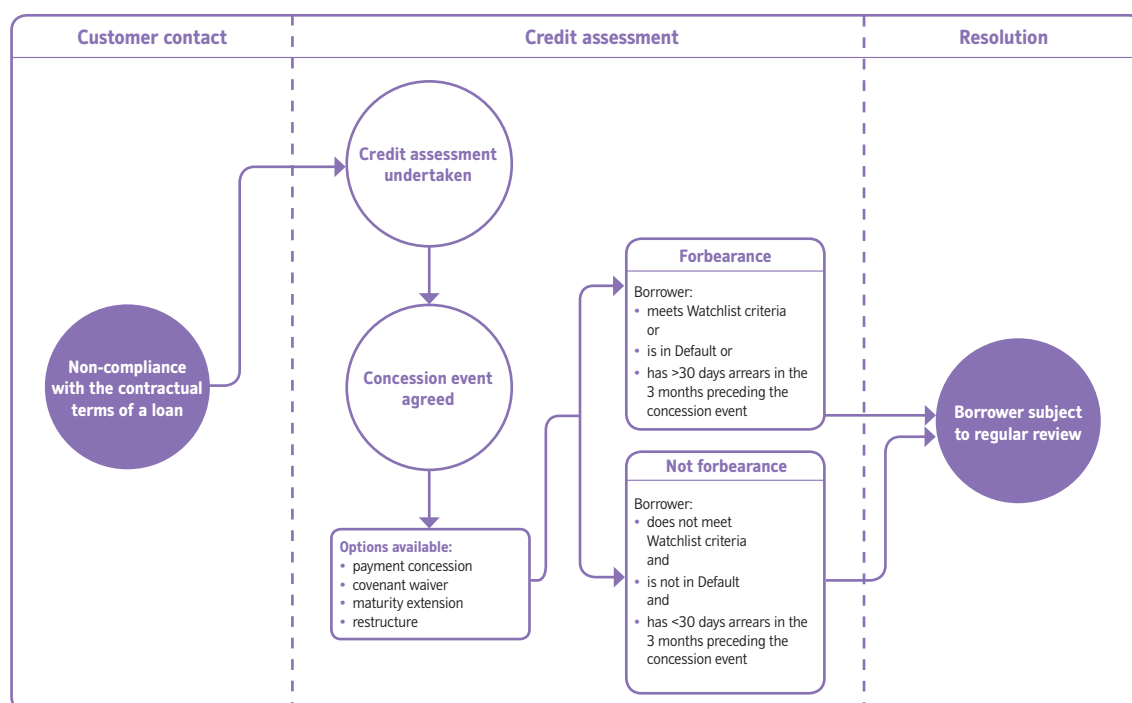
All concession requests are assessed and approved by the independent credit team in Group Risk.

Exposures are only removed from being in forbearance when specified conditions have been met including:

- a minimum 2 year probation period has passed from the date the forbore exposure was classified as performing;

- at least 1 years repayments of capital or interest have been made;
- none of the exposures to the borrower are more than 30 days past-due.

The following flowchart demonstrates the decision process for commercial forbearance:



The table below provides details of the CRE lending that is currently subject to forbearance, split by the concession events agreed:

Lending subject to forbearance				
	2016		2015	
	£m	%	£m	%
Covenant breach	54	9	180	18
Extension at maturity	42	7	87	9
Multiple forbearance events	484	82	639	63
Other	8	2	106	10
Total	588	100	1,012	100

There are no instances of forbearance in either the registered social landlord or Project Finance portfolios.

controlled exit from non-core, higher risk loans, and now represent 20% of CRE loan balances (2015: 25%).

CRE exposures currently subject to forbearance have decreased to £588 million, principally as a result of the

Business and Risk Report continued

Other lending

Summary

The other lending portfolio of £20 million consists primarily of a £15 million portfolio of secured loans relating to a European commercial loan facility held by one of the Group's subsidiaries, Cromarty CLO Ltd (Cromarty), of which £5 million is impaired. The portfolio has reduced during the year through ongoing loan maturities and amortisation and remains in run-off.

The remaining exposure consists of lending in the form of margin calls to support a small number of derivative transactions completed via a central clearing function available to the Group. The following table provides further information on other lending balances by payment due status.

Other lending balances by payment due status				
(Audited)	2016		2015	
	£m	%	£m	%
Performing:				
Neither past due nor impaired	15	75	19	66
Non-performing:				
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Impaired	5	25	10	34
Total	20	100	29	100
Impairment provisions/coverage ratio	1	20	4	40
Impairment losses for the year	1		34	

Note: Of the impaired Cromarty loans, £5 million (2015: £5 million) was past due more than 12 months.

Managing other lending risk

The Group adopts robust credit management policies and processes designed to recognise and manage the risks arising, or likely to arise, from its other lending portfolio including strategies to maximise recoveries when required.

Forbearance

Cromarty agrees repayment terms for its borrowers that are within the definition of forbearance; the terms of the interest payments of the Society's loan to Cromarty, however, are aggregated so it does not have a forbearance position.

Forbearance in relation to Cromarty's borrowers that cannot demonstrate they have robust business models generating adequate debt servicing coverage tends to take the form of balance sheet restructures, often led by lenders; the terms of these attempt to balance the need to relieve companies of unsustainable debt burdens and to maximise returns for lenders.

As at 4 April 2016, four borrowers (2015: five borrowers) in the Cromarty loan portfolio with a total exposure of £7 million (2015: £9 million) would be classed as in forbearance.

Treasury assets

Summary

The Group's treasury portfolio is held primarily for liquidity management purposes and, in the case of derivatives, for

market risk management. As at 4 April 2016 treasury assets represent 12.9% (2015: 11.3%) of the Group's total assets.

Treasury asset balances		
(Audited)	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Cash	8,797	4,325
Loans and advances to banks	3,591	3,392
Investment securities	10,738	11,063
Treasury liquidity and investment portfolio	23,126	18,780
Derivative assets	3,898	3,337
Total treasury portfolio	27,024	22,117

Note: Derivatives are classified as assets where their fair value is positive and liabilities where their fair value is negative. At 4 April 2016, the Group had derivative liabilities of £3,463 million (2015: £4,048 million).

Investment activity is restricted to high quality primary liquidity securities comprising central bank reserves and highly rated debt securities issued by a limited range of governments, central banks and multilateral development banks. A secondary portfolio is also held offering access to central bank funding operations and a second tier of liquidity.

The total balance of out of policy legacy assets (investment securities acquired prior to the financial crisis and no longer approved within the Group's risk appetite) has reduced from £640 million to £423 million during the year through ongoing sales, maturities and amortisation. An £8 million reversal of impairment (2015: £18 million charge) has been recognised in the income statement from legacy asset disposals.

Although the out of policy portfolio risk profile has improved, opportunities to exit positions continue to be assessed against prevailing market conditions and the financial implications for the Group.

As part of the Group's risk management, derivatives are used to reduce exposure to market risks; the Group does not use any derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. The Group has no exposure to emerging markets, hedge funds or credit default swaps.

Managing treasury credit risks

Credit risk within the treasury portfolio arises primarily from the instruments held by Treasury for operational, liquidity and investment purposes. The Treasury Credit Risk function manages all aspects of credit risk in accordance with the Group's risk governance framework with the policy approved by the Group's Lending Committee.

A monthly review is undertaken of the current and expected future performance of all treasury assets with regular challenge and independent review underpinned by robust risk reporting and performance metrics established to measure, mitigate and manage credit risk. In accordance with accounting standards, assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that current events or performance will result in a loss. In assessing impairment the Group evaluates, among other factors, normal volatility in valuation, evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the obligor, industry and sector performance and underlying cash flows.

In addition, counterparty credit risk arises from the use of derivatives; these are only traded with highly-rated organisations and are collateralised under market standard documentation.

Business and Risk Report continued

Treasury assets continued

Liquidity and investment portfolio

The Group's liquidity and investment portfolio held on the balance sheet at 4 April 2016 of £23,126 million (2015: £18,780 million) is held in three separate portfolios: primary liquidity, other central bank eligible assets and other securities. The size of the portfolio has increased, predominantly via higher cash balances held as a strategic response to potential market volatility in the run up to the EU referendum in June 2016.

Primary liquidity comprises cash held at central banks and highly rated debt securities issued by governments

or multi-lateral development banks. The remaining two portfolios comprise available for sale investment securities, with movements reflecting legacy asset disposals, market prices and the Group's operational and strategic liquidity requirements.

The Group's Treasury Credit Policy ensures all credit risk exposures align to the Board's risk appetite with investments restricted to low risk assets and proven market counterparties; an analysis of the on-balance sheet portfolios by credit rating and geographical location of the issuers is set out below.

Liquidity and investment portfolio by credit rating

	2016								
		AAA	AA	A	Other	UK	US	Europe	Other
(Audited)	£m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Primary liquidity:									
Cash	8,797	99	-	1	-	90	-	10	-
Gilts	4,731	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Non-domestic government bonds	1,590	28	72	-	-	-	57	43	-
Supranational bonds	522	90	10	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary liquidity total	15,640	92	8	-	-	81	6	10	3
Other Central Bank eligible:									
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	1,153	96	1	3	-	64	-	36	-
Covered bonds	1,011	97	-	3	-	52	-	36	12
Other (secondary liquidity)	365	87	13	-	-	54	-	46	-
Other Central Bank eligible total	2,529	95	3	2	-	58	-	37	5
Other securities:									
Loans and advances to banks	3,591	25	19	31	25	68	9	11	12
RMBS	487	16	15	55	14	77	-	20	3
Commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS)	40	-	16	67	17	16	84	-	-
Collateralised loan obligations	528	84	13	3	-	78	22	-	-
Student loans	136	19	53	28	-	-	100	-	-
Other	175	-	9	63	28	36	64	-	-
Other securities total	4,957	29	18	32	21	66	15	10	9
Total	23,126	79	10	7	4	75	7	13	5

Treasury assets continued

Liquidity and investment portfolio by credit rating

(Audited)	2015								
	£m	AAA %	AA %	A %	Other %	UK %	US %	Europe %	Other %
Primary liquidity:									
Cash	4,325	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Gilts	5,031	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Non-domestic government bonds	1,200	21	79	-	-	-	25	75	-
Supranational bonds	495	90	10	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary liquidity total	11,051	91	9	-	-	85	3	8	4
Other Central Bank eligible:									
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	1,189	82	12	6	-	38	-	62	-
Covered bonds	993	96	-	-	4	44	-	48	8
Other (secondary liquidity)	239	90	-	-	10	35	-	65	-
Other Central Bank eligible total	2,421	88	6	3	3	40	-	57	3
Other securities:									
Loans and advances to banks	3,392	10	30	60	-	49	16	15	20
RMBS	876	35	7	53	5	86	-	11	3
Commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS)	60	-	19	70	11	15	78	7	-
Collateralised loan obligations	556	75	21	4	-	59	41	-	-
Covered bonds	40	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Student loans	163	-	64	36	-	-	100	-	-
Other	221	42	25	13	20	40	13	47	-
Other securities total	5,308	22	26	50	2	55	19	13	13
Total	18,780	71	13	15	1	70	7	16	7

Note: Ratings used are obtained from Standard & Poor's in the majority of cases, from Moody's if there is no Standard & Poor's rating available, and internal ratings are used if neither is available.

The above analysis does not include off balance sheet funding, including £8.5 billion (2015: £8.5 billion) of primary liquidity representing short dated UK Treasury bills held as a result of FLS drawings. These are included in the analysis of funding in the 'Financial Risk' section of this report.

Credit quality has improved with 79% of investments rated at AAA (2015: 71%). Primary liquidity exposure makes up 68% of the total portfolio (2015: 59%).

Collateral held as security for treasury assets is determined by the nature of the instrument. Treasury liquidity portfolio assets are generally unsecured with the exception of reverse repos, asset backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by pools of financial assets. Within loans and advances to banks is a reverse repo of £0.1 billion (2015: £0.1 billion) which is secured by gilts.

Available for sale reserve

Out of a total of £23,126 million (2015: £18,780 million) on balance sheet treasury liquidity and investment portfolio, £10,738 million (2015: £11,063 million) is held as available for sale (AFS). Under IFRS, AFS assets are marked to market through other comprehensive income and fair value movements are accumulated in reserves.

Of the £10,738 million of AFS assets, £125 million (2015: £12 million) are classified as Level 3 (valuation not based on observable market data) for the purposes of IFRS 13. This increase is primarily caused by an £81 million gain connected with the impending disposal of the Society's investment in Visa Europe, further details of which can be found in note 14 to the accounts. Details of fair value movements can be found in notes 22 and 23 to the accounts.

Business and Risk Report continued

Treasury assets continued

The table below shows the fair value carrying amount and AFS reserve for the treasury liquidity and investment portfolio.

Fair value of treasury assets and AFS reserve				
(Audited)	2016		2015	
	Fair value on balance sheet	Cumulative AFS reserve	Fair value on balance sheet	Cumulative AFS reserve
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash	8,797	(note i)	4,325	(note i)
Gilts	4,731	(374)	5,031	(468)
Non-domestic government bonds	1,590	(48)	1,200	(91)
Supranational bonds	522	(3)	495	(6)
Primary liquidity portfolio total	15,640	(425)	11,051	(565)
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	1,153	10	1,189	4
Covered bonds	1,011	(15)	993	(21)
Other investments	365	1	239	-
Other Central Bank eligible liquidity portfolio total	2,529	(4)	2,421	(17)
Loans and advances to banks	3,591	(note i)	3,392	(note i)
RMBS	487	23	876	(2)
Commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS)	40	6	60	8
Covered bonds	-	-	40	-
Collateralised loan obligations (CLO)	528	5	556	1
Student loans	136	11	163	7
Other investments	175	(97)	221	(1)
Other portfolio total	4,957	(52)	5,308	13
Total treasury liquidity portfolio	23,126	(481)	18,780	(569)
AFS reserve before hedge accounting and taxation		(481)		(569)
Hedge accounting adjustment for interest rate risk		498		544
Taxation		(9)		(1)
AFS reserve (net)		8		(26)

Note:

i. Not applicable for 'Cash' and 'Loans and advances to banks'.

As at 4 April 2016, the balance on the AFS reserve had moved to an £8 million loss, net of tax (2015: £26 million gain). The movements in the AFS reserve reflect general market

movements and the disposal of legacy assets. The fair value movement of AFS assets that are not impaired has no effect on the Group's profit.

Treasury assets continued

Country exposures

The Group holds £162 million (2015: £315 million) of securities which are domiciled in the peripheral Eurozone countries; these are held outside of primary liquidity. Of the £162 million, 79% is rated single A or above (2015: 74%). This exposure has reduced by 49% in the year to 4 April 2016 due primarily to the disposal of legacy Spanish assets, maturities and fair value and exchange rate movements. The Group continues to actively manage these exposures which remain outside of current credit policy.

The following table summarises the Group's exposure to issuers in the peripheral Eurozone countries; the Group has no direct sovereign exposure to these countries. The exposures are shown at their balance sheet carrying values.

Country exposures (peripheral Eurozone)				
	2016			
	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Mortgage backed securities	21	22	85	128
Covered bonds	-	-	31	31
Other corporate	3	-	-	3
Total	24	22	116	162

Country exposures (peripheral Eurozone)				
	2015			
	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Mortgage backed securities	45	32	206	283
Covered bonds	-	-	29	29
Other corporate	3	-	-	3
Total	48	32	235	315

None of the Group's exposures to the peripheral Eurozone countries detailed in the table above are in default, and the

Group has not incurred any impairment on these assets in the period.

Business and Risk Report continued

Treasury assets continued

In addition to exposure to peripheral Eurozone countries, the Group's total exposure in respect of the other Eurozone and rest of the world countries is shown below at the balance sheet carrying value.

Country exposures (other than peripheral Eurozone)							
	2016						
	Finland	France	Germany	Netherlands	USA	Rest of world	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Government bonds	242	-	365	82	902	-	1,591
Mortgage backed securities	-	-	-	385	35	17	437
Covered bonds	23	52	-	-	-	383	458
Senior debt	-	-	-	-	-	522	522
Loans to banks	-	60	107	-	350	627	1,144
Other corporate	-	4	3	-	-	-	7
Other assets	-	66	102	-	365	-	533
Total	265	182	577	467	1,652	1,549	4,692

Country exposures (other than peripheral Eurozone)							
	2015						
	Finland	France	Germany	Netherlands	USA	Rest of world	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Government bonds	231	-	253	411	305	-	1,200
Mortgage backed securities	-	4	-	551	49	27	631
Covered bonds	21	125	37	27	-	315	525
Senior debt	-	-	-	-	-	495	495
Loans to banks	-	146	229	-	527	823	1,725
Other corporate	2	7	5	3	-	-	17
Other assets	-	88	169	-	420	-	677
Total	254	370	693	992	1,301	1,660	5,270

Note: Rest of world exposure is to Australia, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Treasury assets continued

Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivatives to reduce exposure to market risks, although the application of accounting rules can create volatility in the income statement in a particular financial year. The fair value of derivative assets at 4 April 2016 was £3.9 billion (2015: £3.3 billion) and the fair value of derivative liabilities was £3.5 billion (2015: £4.0 billion).

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement is the Group's preferred agreement for documenting derivative transactions. A Credit Support Annex (CSA) is always executed in conjunction with the ISDA Master Agreement. Under a CSA, collateral is passed between parties to mitigate the market contingent counterparty risk inherent in the outstanding positions. The Group's CSAs are two-way agreements where both parties post collateral dependent on the exposure of the derivative. Collateral is paid or received on a regular basis (typically daily) to mitigate the mark to market exposures on derivatives.

The Group's CSA legal documentation for derivative transactions grants legal rights of set off for transactions with the same overall counterparty. Accordingly, the credit risk associated with such positions is reduced to the extent that negative mark to market values offset positive mark to market values in the calculation of credit risk within each netting agreement.

As a result of CSA netting arrangements, outstanding transactions with the same counterparty can be offset and settled net following a default or other predetermined event. Under CSA arrangements netting benefits of £2.0 billion (2015: £1.9 billion) are available and £1.8 billion of collateral is held (2015: £1.3 billion) is available; cash is the only collateral held.

The following table shows the exposure to counterparty credit risk for derivative contracts after netting benefits and collateral:

Derivative credit exposure						
Counterparty credit quality (Audited)	2016			2015		
	AA	A	Total	AA	A	Total
	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Gross positive fair value of contracts	1.1	2.8	3.9	0.4	2.9	3.3
Netting benefits	(0.5)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(0.3)	(1.6)	(1.9)
Net current credit exposure	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.1	1.3	1.4
Collateral held	(0.6)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)
Net derivative credit exposure	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1

Business and Risk Report continued

Financial risk

The Group is exposed to financial risks as follows:

Risk category	Definition
Liquidity and funding	Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its liabilities as they fall due and maintain member and stakeholder confidence. Funding risk is the risk that the Group is unable to maintain diverse funding sources in wholesale and retail markets and manage retail funding risk that can arise from excessive concentrations of higher risk deposits.
Solvency	The risk that the Group fails to maintain sufficient capital to absorb losses throughout a full economic cycle and sufficient to maintain the confidence of current and prospective investors, the Board and regulators.
Market	The risk that the net value of, or net income arising from, the Group's assets and liabilities is impacted as a result of market price or rate changes.
Pension	The risk that the value of the Fund's assets will be insufficient to meet the estimated liabilities of the Fund. Pension risk can adversely impact the Group's capital position and/or result in increased cash funding obligations to the Fund.
Earnings	The risk that a source of income or value is unable to continue to add the expected value, due to changes in market, regulatory or other environmental factors.

Financial risk is managed within a framework of approved assets, currencies and capital instruments supported by detailed limits set by either the Board or the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) under its delegated mandate. The Board retains responsibility for approval of derivative

classes that may be used for market risk management purposes, restrictions over the use of such derivative classes (within the limitations imposed under the Building Societies Act, Section 9A) and for asset classes that may be classified as liquidity.

Liquidity and funding risk

Summary

The Group's liquidity and funding levels continue to be within Board risk appetite and regulatory requirements.

The Group monitors its position relative to internal risk appetite and the regulatory short term liquidity stress metric, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which was implemented on 1 October 2015. The Group's LCR at 4 April 2016 was 142.6% (2015: 119.3%), which reflects the Group's strategy of maintaining a LCR of at least 100% and represents a surplus to the UK regulatory minimum requirement of 80%, rising to 100% by January 2018.

The Group also monitors its position against the longer-term funding metric, the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), which is due to become a regulatory standard in January 2018. Based on current interpretations of regulatory requirements and guidance, the Group's NSFR at 4 April 2016 was 127.9% (2015: 121.9%) which exceeds the expected 100% minimum future requirement.

The Group monitors liquidity and funding risks on an ongoing basis. This includes the current geopolitical uncertainty, such as a sustained economic slowdown in China and the Eurozone and the forthcoming EU referendum, which could have an impact on funding markets.

The Bank of England has recently consulted on the UK framework for banks and building societies to hold a minimum level of liabilities which can be bailed-in to recapitalise it in the event of failure, known as the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL). The Group is confident that it will be able to meet the full requirements when implemented in 2020.

Overall, the Group's stable and diverse funding base and sufficient holdings of high-quality liquid assets combine to ensure that there is no significant risk that liabilities cannot be met as they fall due.

Funding risk

Funding strategy

The Group's strategy is to remain predominantly retail funded; retail customer loans and advances are therefore largely funded by customer deposits. Non-retail lending,

including treasury assets and commercial customer loans, are largely funded by wholesale debt, as set out below.

Funding profile					
	2016	2015		2016	2015
Assets	£bn	£bn	Liabilities	£bn	£bn
Retail mortgages	162.1	152.8	Retail funding	144.9	138.5
Treasury assets (including liquidity portfolio)	23.1	18.8	Wholesale funding	45.8	39.2
Other retail lending	3.6	3.6	Capital and reserves	13.2	12.3
Commercial/Other lending	13.1	14.2	Other liabilities	5.0	5.6
Other assets	7.0	6.2			
Total	208.9	195.6	Total	208.9	195.6

The Group's loan to deposit ratio at 4 April 2016 was 117.2% (2015: 115.6%).

Business and Risk Report continued

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Wholesale funding

On-balance sheet wholesale funding has increased by £6.6 billion to £45.8 billion, as set out in the table below. This reflects the ongoing management of the Group's liquidity and an element of pre-funding of wholesale and Bank of England Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS) maturities to

de-risk our funding plans ahead of the EU referendum in June 2016. The wholesale funding portfolio is made up of a range of unsecured and secured instruments to ensure the Group has a diversified funding base across a range of currencies, maturities and investor types.

Wholesale funding sources				
	2016		2015	
	£bn	%	£bn	%
Deposits, including PEB balances	9.7	21.2	11.0	28.1
Certificates of deposit	5.1	11.2	3.1	7.9
Commercial paper	1.3	2.8	2.4	6.1
Covered bonds	13.8	30.1	11.3	28.8
Medium term notes	9.9	21.6	5.2	13.3
Securitisations	4.7	10.3	4.8	12.2
Other	1.3	2.8	1.4	3.6
Total	45.8	100.0	39.2	100.0

At 4 April 2016 'Deposits, including PEB balances' comprised deposits of £3.6 billion (2015: £4.5 billion), PEBs of £1.9 billion (2015: £3.3 billion), business savings of £2.4 billion (2015: £1.3 billion) and other deposits of £1.8 billion (2015: £1.9 billion).

The table below sets out an analysis by currency of the Group's wholesale funding.

Wholesale funding currency										
	2016					2015				
	GBP	EUR	USD	Other	Total	GBP	EUR	USD	Other	Total
	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Deposits, including PEB balances	9.0	0.5	0.2	-	9.7	10.1	0.6	0.3	-	11.0
Certificates of deposit	4.7	-	0.4	-	5.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	-	3.1
Commercial paper	0.2	-	1.1	-	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.7	-	2.4
Covered bonds	2.5	11.1	-	0.2	13.8	1.8	9.4	-	0.1	11.3
Medium term notes	2.3	4.8	2.2	0.6	9.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	0.2	5.2
Securitisations	1.9	1.2	1.6	-	4.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	-	4.8
Other	0.2	1.0	0.1	-	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	-	1.4
Total	20.8	18.6	5.6	0.8	45.8	18.1	15.4	5.4	0.3	39.2

To mitigate cross-currency refinancing risk, the Group ensures it holds liquidity in each currency to cover at least the next ten business days of wholesale funding maturities.

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Managing the maturity profile is crucial to maintaining the Group's ongoing liquidity position. The residual maturity of the

wholesale funding book, on a contractual maturity basis, is set out below.

Wholesale funding – residual maturity								
	Not more than one month	Over one month but not more than three months	Over three months but not more than six months	Over six months but not more than one year	Subtotal less than one year	Over one year but not more than two years	Over two years	Total
2016	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Deposits, including PEB balances	4.1	1.2	1.6	1.9	8.8	0.9	-	9.7
Certificates of deposit	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.5	5.1	-	-	5.1
Commercial paper	0.3	0.9	0.1	-	1.3	-	-	1.3
Covered bonds	0.1	-	-	1.2	1.3	0.8	11.7	13.8
Medium term notes	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.6	8.4	9.9
Securitisations	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	0.7	2.6	4.7
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3
Total	5.8	3.7	3.4	5.9	18.8	3.0	24.0	45.8
Of which secured	0.1	-	-	2.6	2.7	1.5	15.3	19.5
Of which unsecured	5.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	16.1	1.5	8.7	26.3
% of total	12.6	8.1	7.4	12.9	41.0	6.6	52.4	100.0

Business and Risk Report continued

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Wholesale funding – residual maturity								
	Not more than one month	Over one month but not more than three months	Over three months but not more than six months	Over six months but not more than one year	Subtotal less than one year	Over one year but not more than two years	Over two years	Total
2015	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Deposits, including PEB balances	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.1	9.0	1.2	0.8	11.0
Certificates of deposit	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	3.1	-	-	3.1
Commercial paper	1.1	1.2	0.1	-	2.4	-	-	2.4
Covered bonds	-	-	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.1	7.8	11.3
Medium term notes	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	5.0	5.2
Securitisations	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.3	4.8
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4
Total	5.4	4.3	3.3	5.3	18.3	3.6	17.3	39.2
Of which secured	-	-	0.9	2.7	3.6	2.4	10.1	16.1
Of which unsecured	5.4	4.3	2.4	2.6	14.7	1.2	7.2	23.1
% of total	13.8	11.0	8.4	13.5	46.7	9.2	44.1	100.0

The Group's wholesale funding ratio (wholesale funding as a proportion of total funding liabilities) was 24.8% at 4 April 2016 (2015: 23.3%). The wholesale funding ratio includes all balance sheet sources of funding (including securitisations) and therefore excludes off-balance sheet FLS drawings.

The proportion of on-balance sheet funding categorised as long term (more than one year to maturity) is 59.0% (2015: 53.3%), which increased as a result of long term wholesale funding issuance during the year.

FLS drawings have a flexible and maximum maturity of four years. After including off-balance sheet FLS drawings, the residual maturity profile of the Group's wholesale funding portfolio was 50 months (2015: 40 months) and the total proportion of funding that is categorised as long term was 60.8% (2015: 61.6%).

At 4 April 2016, cash, government and supranational bonds included in the liquidity pool, including FLS treasury bills represented 128% (2015: 107%) of wholesale funding maturing in less than one year, assuming no rollovers.

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Liquidity risk

Total liquidity

The Group ensures it has sufficient resources to meet day-to-day cash flow needs and to meet internal and regulatory liquidity requirements which are calibrated to ensure the Group has sufficient liquidity, both in terms of amount and quality, in a range of stress scenarios and across multiple time horizons.

The table below sets out the sterling equivalent fair value of the liquidity portfolio, categorised by issuing currency. It includes off-balance sheet liquidity (FLS treasury bills) and excludes encumbered assets.

Liquid assets	2016				2015			
	GBP	EUR	USD	Total	GBP	EUR	USD	Total
	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
Cash and reserves at central banks	7.9	0.9	-	8.8	4.3	-	-	4.3
Government bonds	13.4	0.5	0.9	14.8	13.7	0.8	0.3	14.8
Supranational bonds	0.4	-	0.1	0.5	0.4	-	0.1	0.5
Other Central Bank eligible assets	1.4	1.0	0.1	2.5	0.7	1.5	0.1	2.3
Other securities	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.5	2.6
Total	23.5	3.0	1.4	27.9	20.6	2.9	1.0	24.5

The Group's liquid assets are held and managed centrally by the Group's Treasury Division. The Group maintains a high quality liquidity portfolio through continued investment in highly liquid assets, predominantly comprising:

- reserves held at central banks, and
- highly rated debt securities issued by a restricted range of governments, central banks and supranationals/multilateral development banks.

Government bonds in the table above include £8.5 billion of off-balance sheet treasury bills held through FLS participation. The average combined month end balance of cash and reserves at central banks, government and supranational bonds during the year was £22.8 billion (2015: £22.0 billion).

The Group also holds a portfolio of other central bank eligible covered bonds and asset backed securities that are eligible for use in the funding operations of those central banks that it has access to. In terms of their relative liquidity characteristics, these assets may be viewed as the second tier of liquidity after cash reserves and highly rated debt securities.

Other securities, such as RMBS, are held that are not eligible for central bank operations but can be monetised through repurchase agreements with third parties or through sale.

For contingent funding purposes, unencumbered mortgage assets are pre-positioned at the Bank of England and represent eligible collateral which can be used in the Bank of England's liquidity operations if market liquidity is severely disrupted.

Business and Risk Report continued

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Residual maturity of liquidity assets and liabilities

The table below segments the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the final contractual maturity date (residual maturity). In practice, customer behaviours mean that liabilities are often retained for longer than their contractual maturities and assets are repaid faster. This gives rise to funding gaps on the Group's balance sheet.

The balance sheet structure and risks are managed and monitored by ALCO. For forecasting purposes, the Group uses judgement and past behavioural performance of each asset and liability class to anticipate likely cash flow requirements of the Group.

The analysis below excludes certain non-financial assets (including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property, other assets, deferred tax assets and accrued income and expenses prepaid) and non-financial liabilities (including provisions for liabilities and charges, accruals and deferred income, current tax liabilities, other liabilities and retirement benefit obligations).

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Residual maturity									
	Due less than one month (note i)	Due between one and three months	Due between three and six months	Due between six and nine months	Due between nine and twelve months	Due between one and two years	Due between two and five years	Due after more than five years	Total
2016	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets:									
Cash	8,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,797
Loans and advances to banks	3,179	87	-	-	-	-	-	325	3,591
Available for sale investment securities	6	15	14	1	178	352	3,680	6,366	10,612
Loans and advances to customers	2,825	1,256	1,929	1,810	1,823	7,124	20,237	141,803	178,807
Derivative financial instruments	25	151	128	102	30	227	994	2,241	3,898
Other financial assets	5	15	107	17	65	142	234	299	884
Total financial assets	14,837	1,524	2,178	1,930	2,096	7,845	25,145	151,034	206,589
Financial liabilities:									
Shares	103,296	1,632	5,875	4,608	5,122	10,731	6,251	1,200	138,715
Deposits from banks	1,658	184	168	41	19	-	25	-	2,095
<i>Of which repo</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>127</i>
Other deposits	2,549	1,392	1,843	716	391	737	7	-	7,635
Due to customers	3,563	543	1,347	345	215	126	62	-	6,201
Secured funding – ABS and covered bonds	65	19	43	2,238	323	1,524	7,002	8,263	19,477
Senior unsecured funding	1,637	2,478	1,810	315	1,040	632	3,878	4,818	16,608
Derivative financial instruments	31	9	23	33	84	338	647	2,298	3,463
Other financial liabilities	2	2	1	1	(1)	-	8	-	13
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	114	669	1,034	1,817
Subscribed capital (note ii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	413
Total financial liabilities	112,801	6,259	11,110	8,297	7,193	14,202	18,549	18,026	196,437
Off-balance sheet commitments (note iii)	13,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,630
Net liquidity difference	(111,594)	(4,735)	(8,932)	(6,367)	(5,097)	(6,357)	6,596	133,008	(3,478)
Cumulative liquidity difference	(111,594)	(116,329)	(125,261)	(131,628)	(136,725)	(143,082)	(136,486)	(3,478)	

Business and Risk Report continued

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Residual maturity									
	Due less than one month (note i)	Due between one and three months	Due between three and six months	Due between six and nine months	Due between nine and twelve months	Due between one and two years	Due between two and five years	Due after more than five years	Total
2015	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets:									
Cash	4,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,325
Loans and advances to banks	2,923	2	-	61	-	87	-	319	3,392
Available for sale investment securities	5	14	19	1	122	219	1,830	8,827	11,037
Loans and advances to customers	2,450	1,198	1,713	1,893	1,739	7,272	19,361	135,021	170,647
Derivative financial instruments	42	115	153	322	110	452	573	1,570	3,337
Other financial assets	-	12	-	2	10	126	224	256	630
Total financial assets	9,745	1,341	1,885	2,279	1,981	8,156	21,988	145,993	193,368
Financial liabilities:									
Shares	97,712	1,464	5,837	5,380	6,353	8,353	6,326	948	132,373
Deposits from banks	1,479	391	10	64	6	-	24	-	1,974
Of which repo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	2,582	1,458	1,565	923	584	1,205	759	-	9,076
Due to customers	3,727	441	1,318	254	224	42	113	-	6,119
Secured funding – ABS and covered bonds	4	15	944	2,810	22	2,514	3,153	8,071	17,533
Senior unsecured funding	1,640	2,467	1,005	339	235	746	2,676	1,464	10,572
Derivative financial instruments	64	31	13	27	25	345	791	2,752	4,048
Other financial liabilities	1	2	-	1	1	1	8	-	14
Subordinated liabilities (note iv)	-	-	266	-	-	-	122	1,733	2,121
Subscribed capital (note ii, iv)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	415
Total financial liabilities	107,209	6,269	10,958	9,798	7,450	13,206	13,972	15,383	184,245
Off-balance sheet commitments (note iii)	13,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,690
Net liquidity difference	(111,154)	(4,928)	(9,073)	(7,519)	(5,469)	(5,050)	8,016	130,610	(4,567)
Cumulative liquidity difference	(111,154)	(116,082)	(125,155)	(132,674)	(138,143)	(143,193)	(135,177)	(4,567)	

Notes:

- Due less than one month includes amounts repayable on demand.
- The principal amount for undated subscribed capital is included within the due after more than five years column.
- Off-balance sheet commitments include amounts payable on demand for unrecognised loan commitments and customer overpayments on residential mortgages, where the borrower is able to drawdown the amount overpaid.
- Comparatives have been restated for the reclassification of certain amounts based on contractual maturity date rather than call date for financial instruments callable at the Group's option.

Liquid assets include cash, loans and advances to banks, and available for sale investment securities, which in aggregate have increased by £4,246 million to £23,000 million over the

period. Other financial assets and liabilities include the fair value adjustments for portfolio hedged risk and investments in equity shares.

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Financial liabilities – gross undiscounted contractual cash flows

The tables below provide an analysis of gross contractual cash flows. The totals differ from the analysis of residual maturity as they include interest, accrued at current rates for the average period until maturity, on the balances outstanding at the balance sheet date.

Amounts are allocated to the relevant maturity band based on the timing of individual contractual cash flows.

Gross contractual cash flows									
(Audited)	Due less than one month (note i)	Due between one and three months	Due between three and six months	Due between six and nine months	Due between nine and twelve months	Due between one and two years	Due between two and five years	Due after more than five years	Total
2016	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Shares	103,296	1,723	5,956	4,675	5,177	10,866	6,387	1,369	139,449
Deposits from banks	1,657	184	169	41	19	-	25	-	2,095
Other deposits	2,550	1,398	1,846	717	391	737	7	-	7,646
Due to customers	3,563	549	1,351	347	216	127	63	-	6,216
Secure funding – ABS and covered bonds	70	23	68	2,282	503	1,832	7,683	8,444	20,905
Senior unsecured funding	1,638	2,583	1,769	332	1,152	854	4,292	5,336	17,956
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	38	-	49	212	233	1,704	2,236
Subscribed capital (note ii)	1	5	4	7	4	22	67	362	472
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	112,775	6,465	11,201	8,401	7,511	14,650	18,757	17,215	196,975
Derivative financial liabilities:									
Gross settled derivatives – outflows	26	244	101	27	889	1,221	2,079	1,015	5,602
Gross settled derivatives – inflows	(25)	(234)	(88)	(14)	(830)	(1,088)	(1,858)	(897)	(5,034)
Gross settled derivatives – net flows	1	10	13	13	59	133	221	118	568
Net settled derivative liabilities	56	119	188	163	170	489	840	1,257	3,282
Total derivative financial liabilities	57	129	201	176	229	622	1,061	1,375	3,850
Total financial liabilities	112,832	6,594	11,402	8,577	7,740	15,272	19,818	18,590	200,825
Off-balance sheet commitments (note iii)	13,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,630
Total financial liabilities including off-balance sheet commitments	126,462	6,594	11,402	8,577	7,740	15,272	19,818	18,590	214,455

Business and Risk Report continued

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Gross contractual cash flows									
(Audited)	Due less than one month (note i)	Due between one and three months	Due between three and six months	Due between six and nine months	Due between nine and twelve months	Due between one and two years	Due between two and five years	Due after more than five years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
2015									
Shares	97,712	1,568	5,930	5,456	6,411	8,494	6,478	977	133,026
Deposits from banks	1,479	392	10	64	6	-	25	-	1,976
Other deposits	2,582	1,477	1,579	933	591	1,223	773	-	9,158
Due to customers	3,727	448	1,322	256	225	44	115	-	6,137
Secure funding – ABS and covered bonds	36	20	971	2,846	187	2,797	3,771	8,068	18,696
Senior unsecured funding	1,640	2,471	1,048	344	337	897	3,053	1,640	11,430
Subordinated liabilities (note iv)	-	4	315	4	50	96	390	1,811	2,670
Subscribed capital (note ii, iv)	1	5	4	7	4	22	68	363	474
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	107,177	6,385	11,179	9,910	7,811	13,573	14,673	12,859	183,567
Derivative financial liabilities:									
Gross settled derivatives – outflows	1,503	1,653	29	101	38	1,026	3,634	5,649	13,633
Gross settled derivatives – inflows	(1,452)	(1,610)	(15)	(70)	(19)	(815)	(3,021)	(4,912)	(11,914)
Gross settled derivatives – net flows	51	43	14	31	19	211	613	737	1,719
Net settled derivatives liabilities	50	123	212	150	185	487	712	1,319	3,238
Total derivative financial liabilities	101	166	226	181	204	698	1,325	2,056	4,957
Total financial liabilities	107,278	6,551	11,405	10,091	8,015	14,271	15,998	14,915	188,524
Off-balance sheet commitments (note iii)	13,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,690
Total financial liabilities including off-balance sheet commitments	120,968	6,551	11,405	10,091	8,015	14,271	15,998	14,915	202,214

Notes:

- Due less than one month includes amounts repayable on demand.
- The principal amount for undated subscribed capital is included within the due after more than five years column.
- Off-balance sheet commitments include amounts payable on demand for unrecognised loan commitments and customer overpayments on residential mortgages, where the borrower is able to drawdown the amount overpaid.
- Comparatives have been restated for the reclassification of certain amounts based on contractual maturity date rather than call date for financial instruments callable at the Group's option.

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Asset encumbrance

Asset encumbrance arises from collateral pledged against secured funding and other collateralised obligations. The majority of asset encumbrance within the Group arises from the use of prime mortgage pools to collateralise the Covered Bond and Silverstone asset-backed funding programmes and from participation in the FLS. Encumbrance also results from repurchase transactions, voluntary excess collateral balances, participation in payment schemes and collateral posted for derivative margin requirements. Assets that have been used for any of these purposes cannot be utilised for other purposes and are classified as encumbered.

All other assets are by definition unencumbered. These comprise assets that are readily available to secure funding

or meet collateral requirements, and assets that are capable of being encumbered with a degree of further management action. Any remaining assets which do not fall into either of these categories are classified as not being capable of being encumbered.

An analysis of the Group's encumbered and unencumbered on-balance sheet assets is set out below. The table does not include off-balance sheet assets received by the Group as part of its participation in the FLS, which the Group is permitted to re-use. This disclosure is not intended to identify assets that would be available in the event of a resolution or bankruptcy.

Asset encumbrance										
	Assets encumbered as a result of transactions with counterparties other than central banks				Other assets (comprising assets encumbered at the central bank and unencumbered assets)				Total	
	As a result of covered bonds	As a result of securitisations	Other	Total	Assets positioned at the central bank (i.e. prepositioned and encumbered)	Assets not positioned at the central bank			Total	
						Readily available for encumbrance	Other assets that are capable of being encumbered	Cannot be encumbered		
2016	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash	1,328	397	-	1,725	-	6,851	-	221	7,072	8,797
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	1,511	1,511	765	-	-	1,315	2,080	3,591
Available for sale investment securities	-	-	128	128	42	10,442	-	-	10,484	10,612
Loans and advances to customers	18,996	12,368	-	31,364	28,387	70,312	48,744	-	147,443	178,807
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,898	3,898	3,898
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	884	884	884
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,350	2,350	2,350
Total	20,324	12,765	1,639	34,728	29,194	87,605	48,744	8,668	174,211	208,939

Business and Risk Report continued

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Asset encumbrance										
	Assets encumbered as a result of transactions with counterparties other than central banks				Other assets (comprising assets encumbered at the central bank and unencumbered assets)					Total
	As a result of covered bonds	As a result of securitisations	Other	Total	Assets positioned at the central bank (i.e. prepositioned and encumbered)	Assets not positioned at the central bank			Total	
						Readily available for encumbrance	Other assets that are capable of being encumbered	Cannot be encumbered		
2015	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash	1,804	414	-	2,218	-	1,947	-	160	2,107	4,325
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	2,308	2,308	327	-	-	757	1,084	3,392
Available for sale investment securities	-	-	-	-	266	10,771	-	-	11,037	11,037
Loans and advances to customers	17,161	14,902	-	32,063	29,797	62,548	46,239	-	138,584	170,647
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,337	3,337	3,337
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	630	630
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,212	2,212	2,212
Total	18,965	15,316	2,308	36,589	30,390	75,266	46,239	7,096	158,991	195,580

Liquidity and funding risk continued

Repurchase agreements

The Group undertakes securities financing transactions in the form of repurchase agreements (repo) to demonstrate liquidity of the securities held in the Group's Liquid Asset Buffer (LAB). Cash is borrowed in return for pledging securities as collateral and because settlement is on a simultaneous 'delivery versus payment' basis, the main credit risk arises from intra-day changes in the value of the collateral. This is largely mitigated by the Group's collateral management processes.

From a liquidity perspective, the main risk is that during a period of stress the Group has insufficient repo market capacity to rapidly monetise the LAB. To mitigate this risk, repo market capacity is assessed and tested regularly.

Managing liquidity and funding risk

The Group's management of liquidity and funding risks aims to ensure that at all times there are sufficient liquid resources, both as to amount and quality, to cover cash flow mismatches and fluctuations in funding, to retain public confidence and to enable it to meet financial obligations as they fall due, even during episodes of stress. This is achieved through management and stress testing of business cash flows, and the setting of appropriate risk limits, to maintain a prudent funding mix, maturity profile and level of high quality liquid assets.

The Board is responsible for setting risk appetite with respect to levels of liquidity and funding risks. The Board's risk appetite statements are translated into limits which define the minimum level of liquid resources and the funding structure of the balance sheet.

ALCO and the Group's Balance Sheet Risk Committee are responsible for monitoring liquidity and funding risks and the composition of the Group's balance sheet through setting more detailed limits within Board limits. These include limits in respect of the composition of the liquidity portfolio, the funding mix, levels of maturity concentration and levels of encumbrance.

Further, the Liquidity and Funding risk framework is reviewed by the Board as part of the annual Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).

A consolidated cash flow forecast is also maintained on an ongoing basis and reviewed by the Group's Weekly Trading Committee which is also responsible for monitoring liquidity metrics.

A Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) is maintained and describes metrics which would indicate an emerging market-wide or Nationwide-specific stress. It also details invocation and escalation procedures and a range of available actions that the Group could take in the event of a liquidity or funding stress, thereby allowing adequate liquidity resources to be maintained. The LCP is reviewed every six months and tested at least annually. The Group also has a Recovery Plan which describes potential actions that could be utilised in a more extreme stress.

Liquidity stress testing

To mitigate liquidity and funding risks generated by its business activities, the Group holds a portfolio of liquid assets as detailed in the 'Total liquidity' section of this report. A series of liquidity stress tests are performed daily against a number of scenarios, including those prescribed by the regulator. Internal stress tests are run to assess the Group's minimum liquidity requirement alongside the calculation of the prescribed regulatory Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). Together, they represent the Group's view of the required levels of liquidity.

The Group aims to maintain liquidity resources of at least 100% of the anticipated outflows seen under each of the internal and regulatory-prescribed stress tests. The internal scenarios include an idiosyncratic stress, a market-wide stress and a combination of the two. The stress scenarios consider a range of risk factors and the consequent impact of stressed behavioural and contractual assumptions on the Group's cash flows over multiple time horizons. Assumptions used in internal liquidity stress tests are reviewed regularly with changes proposed to ALCO for approval and approved annually by the Board as part of the ILAAP.

Business and Risk Report continued

Liquidity and funding risk continued

The primary period over which internal liquidity stress testing is performed is 30 business days (circa six weeks), with a three month assessment also being performed against which LCP capacity is assessed.

As at 4 April 2016, potential stressed net outflows under the most severe 30 business day stress test (a combined market wide and Nationwide-specific stress scenario) were modelled at £22.6 billion (2015: £18.9 billion), with key cash flow assumptions summarised below. The liquidity portfolio as a percentage of stressed net outflows equated to 114% (2015: 133%).

The reduction reflects increased liquidity requirements arising from the ongoing evaluation of the Group's liquidity risk, which includes the impact of digital technology on retail liquidity requirements as customers have an increased ability to withdraw their deposits at an accelerated rate.

The table below details the key assumptions used in modelling the liquidity stress scenarios.

Liquidity risk driver	Modelling assumptions used
Retail funding	Significant unexpected outflows are experienced with no new deposits received.
Wholesale funding	Following assumed credit rating downgrades, there is no rollover of maturing long term wholesale funding and only partial rollover of certain short term funding. No new wholesale funding is received.
Off-balance sheet	Contractual outflows occur in relation to asset-backed funding programmes as a result of credit rating downgrades. Outflows are experienced as a result of other off-balance sheet commitments such as the mortgage pipeline. Outflows arise due to adverse movements in market rates. Inflows from mortgages or retail and commercial loans are assessed on a behavioural basis.
Intra-day	Liquidity is needed to meet additional intra-day requirements such as pre-funding outgoing payments.
Liquid assets	Asset values are reduced in recognition of the stressed conditions assumed.

External credit ratings

The Society's short and long term credit ratings from the major rating agencies at 23 May 2016 are as follows:

Credit ratings	Long term	Short term	Tier 2	Date of last rating action/confirmation	Outlook
Standard & Poor's	A	A-1	BBB	January 2016	Stable
Moody's	A1	P-1	Baa1	February 2016	Positive
Fitch	A	F1	A-	June 2015	Stable

Standard & Poor's affirmed the Society's A long term and A-1 short term ratings with a stable outlook in January 2016.

In February 2016, Moody's affirmed the Society's A1 long term and P-1 short term ratings and changed the outlook to positive from stable. The positive outlook reflects the potential for increased senior and subordinated debt issuance to result in lower expected loss levels for the Society's deposits and senior unsecured debt.

Liquidity and funding risk continued

The table below sets out the amount of additional collateral the Group would need to provide in the event of a one and two notch downgrade by external credit rating agencies.

The contractually required cash outflow would not necessarily match the actual cash outflow as a result of management actions that could be taken to reduce the impact of the downgrades.

	Cumulative adjustment for a one notch downgrade	Cumulative adjustment for a two notch downgrade
	£bn	£bn
2016	4.1	4.5
2015	3.8	4.2

Business and Risk Report continued

Solvency risk

Summary

Solvency risk is the risk that the Group fails to maintain sufficient capital to absorb losses throughout a full economic cycle and sufficient to maintain the confidence of current and prospective investors, members, the Board and regulators. Capital is held by the Group to protect its depositors, cover its inherent risks, provide a buffer for stress events and support its business strategy. In assessing the adequacy of its capital resources, the Group considers its risk appetite in the context of the material risks to which it is exposed and the appropriate strategies required to manage those risks.

Capital strategy

The Group manages its capital structure to ensure it continues to meet minimum regulatory requirements, as well as meeting the expectations of other key stakeholders. As part of the risk appetite framework, the Group targets strong capital ratios relative to both regulatory requirements and major banking peers. Any planned changes to the balance sheet, potential regulatory developments and other factors (such as trading outlook, movements in the available for sale reserve and pension deficit) are all considered. The Group's strategic leverage ratio target is 4.5%.

The capital strategy is to manage capital ratios through retained earnings, supplemented by external capital where appropriate. In recent years, the Group has demonstrated its ability to supplement retained earnings through the issuance of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments and has delivered significant deleveraging of its non-core commercial real estate portfolio and out of policy treasury assets.

Capital position

The capital disclosures included in this report are reported on a CRD IV end point basis unless otherwise stated. This assumes that all CRD IV requirements are in force during the period, with no transitional provisions permitted. In addition, the disclosures are on a Group (consolidated) basis, including all subsidiary entities, unless otherwise stated.

The Group's capital and leverage ratios have increased since 4 April 2015 mainly as a result of a strong trading performance with £985 million of profit after tax for the year and a reduction in risk weighted assets of £2,329 million. The Group's key capital measures at 4 April 2016 are summarised in the table below:

Key capital ratios		
	2016	2015
Solvency (note i)	%	%
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio	23.2	19.8
Total Tier 1 ratio	26.1	22.5
Total regulatory capital ratio	30.9	27.0
Leverage (note ii)	£m	£m
Exposure	213,181	200,665
Total Tier 1 capital	9,005	8,271
Leverage ratio	4.2%	4.1%

Notes:

- The solvency ratios are on an end point basis. Transitional ratios can be found in the Group's 2016 Pillar 3 disclosures at nationwide.co.uk
- The Group's leverage ratio is calculated using the CRR definition of Tier 1 for the capital amount and the delegated act definition of the exposure measure and is reported on an end point basis.

On a transitional basis the CET1 ratio is 23.2% (2015: 19.8%). The CET1 ratio on an Individual (solo) consolidated basis at 4 April 2016 is 23.3% (2015: 19.6%) and is marginally greater than the Group's CET1 ratio due to higher general reserves as a result of cash flow hedge accounting. The majority of cash flow hedge accounting affects the Group accounts only, with gains or losses on derivatives being deferred to the cash flow

hedge reserve in the Group accounts, but not the Individual (solo) consolidation accounts. The cash flow hedge reserve is not included in CET1 capital.

More detail on the capital position measured on an Individual consolidated basis can be found in the Group's 2016 Pillar 3 disclosures at nationwide.co.uk

Solvency risk continued

CET1 capital has increased from £7,279 million to £8,013 million over the year primarily due to increased retained earnings, driven by a strong trading performance for the year and a reduction in the pension deficit. This was partly offset by an increase in intangible assets and the prudent valuation adjustment as well as a reduction in the value of the available for sale reserve. The increases in total Tier 1 capital and total regulatory capital include the increase in CET1 resources, offset at a total regulatory capital level by a reduction in Tier 2 capital, due to amortisation of subordinated debt.

Total exposure used to calculate the leverage ratio, which consists of balance sheet assets, off-balance sheet items and other regulatory adjustments, has increased by £12,516 million to £213,181 million. Balance sheet assets have grown by £13,359 million to £208,939 million since 4 April 2015, mainly driven by increases in mortgage balances, together with higher deposits with central banks held for liquidity purposes as a result of the Group's pre-funding of wholesale maturities ahead of the EU referendum. The leverage ratio has increased to 4.2% (2015: 4.1%) as growth in Tier 1 capital has outstripped the balance sheet growth.

The leverage ratio at 4 April 2016 is lower than that reported at 31 December 2015 (4.3%) due to balance sheet growth during the fourth quarter. Further details on leverage can be found in the Group's 2016 Pillar 3 disclosures at nationwide.co.uk

The Group holds capital to meet Pillar 1 requirements (for credit, operational and market risks). In addition, the PRA requires firms to hold capital to meet Pillar 2A requirements, which are set out in the Individual Capital Guidance (ICG). This is a point in time estimate, set by the PRA on an annual basis, of the amount of capital required to be held to meet risks partly covered by Pillar 1 such as credit concentration and operational risk, and risks not covered by Pillar 1 such as pension and interest rate risk.

The Group's current ICG equates to £2.2 billion, of which at least £1.2 billion must be met by CET1 capital (previously around £1.9 billion, of which at least approximately £1.1 billion had to be met by CET1 capital). This amount is equivalent to 6.4% of RWAs as at 4 April 2016 (2015: 5.2%), reflecting the Group's low average risk weight given that approximately 76% (2015: 76%) of the Group's exposure is in the form of secured residential mortgages, of which 80% (2015: 81%) are prime.

In order to protect against the risk of consuming Pillar 1 or Pillar 2A requirements (thereby breaching ICG), firms are subject to regulatory capital buffers which are set out in CRD IV. In addition, the PRA may set a firm-specific buffer based upon supervisory judgement informed by the impact of stress scenarios on a firm's capital requirements and resources, and taking into account other factors including leverage, systemic importance and any weaknesses in firms' risk management and governance procedures.

Business and Risk Report continued

Solvency risk continued

The table below reconciles the general reserves to total regulatory capital. Both 2016 and 2015 have been presented

on an end point basis and so do not include grandfathered instruments.

Total regulatory capital		
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
General reserve (note i)	8,921	7,995
Core capital deferred shares (CCDS)	531	531
Revaluation reserve	64	68
Available for sale reserve	(8)	26
Regulatory adjustments and deductions:		
Foreseeable distributions (note ii)	(42)	(44)
Prudent valuation adjustment (note iii)	(55)	(1)
Own credit and debit valuation adjustments (note iv)	(2)	(11)
Intangible assets (note v)	(1,120)	(982)
Goodwill (note v)	(12)	(12)
Excess of regulatory expected losses over impairment provisions (note vi)	(264)	(291)
Total regulatory adjustments and deductions	(1,495)	(1,341)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	8,013	7,279
Additional Tier 1 capital securities (AT1)	992	992
Total Tier 1 capital	9,005	8,271
Dated subordinated debt (note vii)	1,628	1,653
Collectively assessed impairment allowances	21	26
Tier 2 capital	1,649	1,679
Total regulatory capital	10,654	9,950

Notes:

- The general reserve includes independently verified profits for the year to 4 April 2016.
- Foreseeable distributions in respect of CCDS and AT1 securities are deducted from CET1 capital under CRD IV.
- A prudent valuation adjustment (PVA) is applied in respect of fair valued instruments as required under regulatory capital rules. Following publication of the PVA Regulatory Technical Standard in January 2016, this revised methodology has been applied for April 2016 reporting which accounts for the increase.
- Own credit and debit valuation adjustments are applied to remove balance sheet gains or losses of fair valued liabilities and derivatives that result from changes in the Group's own credit standing and risk, in accordance with CRD IV rules.
- Intangible assets and goodwill do not qualify as capital for regulatory purposes.
- Under CRD IV the net regulatory capital expected loss in excess of accounting impairment provisions is deducted from CET1 capital, gross of tax.
- Subordinated debt includes fair value adjustments related to changes in market interest rates, adjustments for unamortised premiums and discounts that are included in the consolidated balance sheet, and any amortisation of the capital value of Tier 2 instruments required by regulatory rules for instruments with less than five years to maturity. It does not include instruments that are subject to CRD IV grandfathering provisions, as this table is presented on an end point basis.

Solvency risk continued

Risk weighted assets

The table below shows the breakdown of the Group's risk weighted assets (RWAs):

Risk weighted assets		
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Credit risk:		
Retail mortgages	14,086	14,372
Retail unsecured lending	5,621	7,023
Commercial loans	6,194	7,646
Treasury	1,039	1,375
Counterparty credit risk (note i)	1,296	826
Other (note ii)	1,635	1,334
Total credit risk	29,871	32,576
Operational risk	4,604	4,228
Market risk (note iii)	-	-
Total risk weighted assets	34,475	36,804

Notes:

- i. Counterparty credit risk relates to derivative financial instruments.
- ii. Other relates to fixed and other assets held on the balance sheet.
- iii. The Group elected to set this to zero in 2016 and 2015, as permitted by the CRR, as exposure was below the threshold of 2% of own funds.

RWAs have decreased by £2,329 million since 4 April 2015, to £34,475 million. Commercial RWAs have continued to decrease driven by continued run-off of the commercial book and improvements in the credit quality of the remaining exposures. The implementation of a redeveloped Internal Ratings Based (IRB) model for personal loans, to better reflect the risk in the portfolio, has resulted in lower RWAs for the retail unsecured portfolios. Credit risk RWAs have also been further reduced by an improvement in credit quality, notably in specialist mortgage lending, due to the increase in house prices; this has more than offset the RWA increase from the portfolio growth. Treasury RWAs have decreased due to a

reduction in exposures to other banks and securitisation assets; however, an increase in derivative values has resulted in higher RWAs for counterparty credit risk. Other RWAs are higher mainly due to an increase in the value of the Visa Europe Limited equity holding (more information on Visa Europe Limited is included in note 14 to the accounts). Operational risk RWAs, calculated on the standardised approach, have increased due to higher income.

Details on how RWAs are calculated can be found in the Group's 2016 Pillar 3 disclosures at nationwide.co.uk

Business and Risk Report continued

Solvency risk continued

Managing solvency risk

The Group employs a number of tools to support the management of solvency risks. The Board is responsible for setting risk appetite with respect to solvency risk, which is articulated through its risk appetite statements, and it defines minimum levels of capital, including leverage, that it is willing to operate with. These are translated into specific risk metrics, which are monitored by the Board Risk Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and other internal management committees.

With general reserves forming the majority of the Group's capital resources, profitability is an important factor when considering the ability to meet capital requirements. A return on capital framework is in place, based upon an allocation of overall capital requirements, which monitors targets for individual product segments.

The Group also undertakes a regular Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which considers the minimum amount of capital to be held in order to cover all risks including credit risks, operational risks, interest rate risks in the banking book and pension risks, and also considers an additional buffer to ensure that the impact of a severe but plausible stress can be absorbed. As a result of this internal assessment, the PRA sets the Group's Pillar 2 capital requirements.

Stress testing

Regular Group-wide stress tests are undertaken to enhance the understanding of potential vulnerabilities and how management actions might be deployed in the event of stressed conditions developing. These stress tests project capital resources and requirements over a five-year period, during severe but plausible scenarios.

The Group aims to be in a position where it would maintain strong capital and leverage ratios in the event of a severe but plausible economic or idiosyncratic stress. Embedded in the risk appetite framework is an expectation to maintain the CET1 and leverage ratios in excess of regulatory minima, including buffers where appropriate.

A set of management actions is maintained, that would be available in the event of a breach of one or more of the risk metrics, to support the capital position. In a more severe stress, the Group would expect to invoke its Recovery Plan, maintained under UK regulatory rules implementing the European Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), which documents a broad range of management actions.

During 2015, the major UK banks and building societies, including Nationwide, took part in the PRA's annual concurrent stress test, which assessed firms' resilience to a severe global downturn, albeit with a materially less severe impact on the UK housing market than the 2014 concurrent stress scenario. The impact of the stress differed substantially across banks, and most significantly affected those with exposures to international markets, in particular Asia and emerging markets. The results of this stress test, published by the PRA in December 2015, showed that Nationwide remained in a strong position, above the PRA's minimum CET1 ratio hurdle rate throughout the period, with a low point CET1 ratio of 19.1% (prior to application of management actions).

Nationwide, along with other major UK banks and building societies, is currently taking part in the 2016 PRA annual concurrent stress test. The scenario (published in March 2016) is the first Annual Cyclical Scenario issued by the PRA as part of the new approach to concurrent stress testing. It is a broad stress describing vulnerabilities that crystallise across financial markets, incorporating a synchronised global and domestic downturn.

Solvency risk continued

Regulatory developments

The Group continues to monitor regulatory developments that could lead to an increased level of capital requirements. Whilst there are a number of areas where potential requirements are yet to be finalised, regulatory announcements during the financial year mean that we have better visibility on expectations for future capital requirements. However, the Group will remain engaged in the development of the regulatory approach to ensure it is prepared for any change.

We expect to have a steady state leverage ratio requirement of 3.75% from 2019, which comprises a minimum requirement of 3%, a supplementary leverage ratio buffer of 0.35% and countercyclical leverage ratio buffer of 0.4%. Whilst the Financial Policy Committee could set a countercyclical leverage buffer up to 0.9%, in March 2016 it set the buffer at 0.2%, which is expected to apply from March 2017. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the European Banking Authority are currently reviewing the leverage ratio requirement for banks and building societies, but it is expected that the PRA leverage framework will remain the Group's binding requirement. The Group's strategic leverage ratio target of 4.5% reflects its desire to maintain strong levels of capital relative to maximum regulatory expectations (4.25%).

As part of the European BRRD, the Bank of England, in its capacity as the UK resolution authority, has consulted on setting the Minimum Requirement for Eligible Liabilities (MREL). This consultation proposed that a firm of Nationwide's size should, from 2020, have a MREL requirement equal to double minimum capital requirements. The Group is confident it has a strong foundation from which to meet MREL requirements.

The Basel Committee is expected to finalise its revisions to the standardised approach for credit and operational risks in late 2016. We do not believe that these will lead to a material increase in capital requirements for the Group. Whilst the revised standardised approach is due to be used as a basis for a floor for minimum capital requirements, the precise calibration of this has not yet been published. In addition, a Basel Committee consultation proposing constraints on the use of IRB approaches for credit risk was published in March 2016, which could lead to higher risk weights for certain portfolios.

In October 2015, the Bank of England published its medium term approach to concurrent stress testing: 'The Bank of England's approach to stress testing the UK banking system'. Two additional hurdle rates have been introduced for this year's exercise (firms must meet Pillar 2A capital requirements and Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) buffers in addition to CET1 and leverage ratios), and the Bank of England has clarified its approach to scenario setting. Each year the participating firms will be required to model a stress scenario that is linked to the UK's position in the economic cycle, and on a biannual basis an additional 'exploratory scenario' will be published that will explore specific areas of risk or vulnerability in the economy that may not be captured in the annual scenario.

The Group continues to develop its approach to stress testing to ensure it responds to increasing regulatory expectations and it remains a valuable tool for the management of risk within its business.

Business and Risk Report continued

Market risk

Overview

Market risk is the risk that the net value of, or net income arising from, the Group's assets and liabilities is impacted as a result of market price or rate changes, specifically interest rates, foreign exchange rates or equity prices. The Board risk appetite is not to take any market risks except those that are essential to supporting core business activities. In consequence, the Group does not maintain a trading book

and it uses risk management strategies designed to provide stability of earnings.

The Group's principal market risks, linked to balance sheet assets and liabilities, are listed in the table below on a complete basis, irrespective of materiality.

Market risk linkage to the balance sheet						
	2016	Market risk				
	£bn	Interest rate risk	Basis risk	Swap spread risk	FX risk	Product option risk
Assets						
Cash	8.8	✓			✓	
Loans and advances to banks	3.6	✓	✓		✓	
Investment securities – available for sale	10.6	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Derivative financial instruments	3.9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Loans and advances to customers	178.8	✓	✓		✓	✓
Other assets	3.2	✓	✓		✓	
Total assets	208.9					
Liabilities						
Shares (customer deposits)	138.7	✓	✓			✓
Deposits from banks	2.1	✓	✓		✓	
Other deposits (including PEB deposits)	7.6	✓	✓		✓	✓
Due to customers (including offshore deposits)	6.2	✓	✓		✓	✓
Debt securities in issue	36.1	✓	✓		✓	
Derivative financial instruments	3.5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Subordinated liabilities	1.8	✓	✓		✓	
Other liabilities (note i)	2.0	✓	✓		✓	
Total liabilities	198.0					

Notes:

- i. Other liabilities include the Group's pension liability which is exposed to equity risk (the risk to the Group of movements in share prices). This pension risk is managed separately to the Group's core business operations. For further details see the 'Pension risk' section of this report.
- ✓ Represents assets or liabilities exposed to market risk, irrespective of materiality.

Market risk continued

Summary

Market conditions continue to be characterised by low interest rates with an uncertain economic environment leading to volatility in these rates. The ongoing participation in the Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS) is a significant contributor to the Group's liquidity position, reducing our requirement to hold sovereign bonds for liquidity purposes and consequently reducing swap spread risk. The spread between swap rates and gilt yields has worsened in the second half of the year due to changing investor demand for swaps and gilts. This has led to a decrease in the available for sale (AFS) reserve which is monitored by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

There have been no material changes to our policies and practices for the management of market risk. During the year, a number of internal risk limits have been reduced to further restrict the potential exposure to market risk arising from the daily management of residual positions. The Market Risk Policy is embedded in the Group's Financial Risk Framework and relevant market risk metrics are reported to ALCO where appropriate.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published the Standards for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) in April 2016, which updates the 2004 principles for the management and supervision of interest rate risk. Capital for IRRBB will continue to be captured under Pillar 2. The Group will assess the new guidelines over the coming months and ensure readiness for the enhanced disclosure requirements for 2018.

Future developments

Interest rates are expected to remain low over the medium term due to geopolitical uncertainty and concerns over global economic growth and the associated deflationary pressures. Market uncertainty around the timing of base rate increases is compounded further by the forthcoming EU referendum.

This could increase the likelihood of results outside of those predicted by the Value at Risk (VaR) model which is used for monitoring risk. Net interest income (NII) is also subject to fluctuations due to volatility in swap rates. Further information on macroeconomic risk is included in the 'Top and emerging risks' section of this report.

Market risk management

Market risk only arises in the banking book as the Group does not have a trading book. Most of the Group's exposure to market risk arises from fixed rate mortgages or savings, or foreign exchange risk on non-sterling financial assets and liabilities held.

The principal market risks that affect the Group are listed below together with the types of risk reporting measures used:

Market risk exposure	Reporting measure
Interest rate risk	Sensitivity/Value at Risk
Basis risk	Annual earnings at Risk
Swap spread risk	Sensitivity/Value at Risk
Foreign exchange risk	Value at Risk
Product option risk	Sensitivity

In addition, stress analysis is used to evaluate the impact of more extreme, but plausible events. These techniques are described below with a review of the exposures during the year.

Business and Risk Report continued

Market risk continued

Sensitivity analysis (PV01 sensitivity)

Sensitivity analysis is used to assess the change in value of, for example, the Group's net exposure against a one basis point (0.01%) parallel shift in interest rates (PV01). As is the case with VaR (see below), this analysis is done on a daily basis separately for each currency (but with the main risk arising from sterling exposures) and in aggregate. Sensitivity analysis is also used for swap spread risk and product option risks.

Earnings at risk and net interest income (NII) measurement

Earnings at risk is used to measure basis risk exposures and net interest income (NII) metrics are used to monitor exposure to interest rate risks. Both measures apply rate shocks to the rates paid on liabilities and to the rates earned on assets and the impact on net interest earnings is calculated. Both risks are described below in more detail.

Value at Risk (VaR)

VaR is a technique that estimates the potential losses that could occur on risk positions as a result of future movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of statistical confidence. VaR is based on historic market behaviour and uses a series of recorded market rates and prices to derive plausible future scenarios. This takes into account inter-relationships between different markets and rates. There are separate models for interest rates and currencies.

The VaR model used by the Group incorporates risk factors based on interest rate and foreign exchange volatilities and correlations. Potential movements in market prices are calculated by reference to historical daily market data, equally weighted. The Group uses a 10-day horizon and a 99% confidence level in its day to day VaR monitoring. VaR is used to monitor interest rate, swap spread and currency risks and is not used to model income. Exposures against limits are reviewed daily by management. Actual outcomes are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Balance Sheet Risk Committee (BSRC) to test the validity of the assumptions and factors used in the VaR calculation. To be consistent with the management view, values reported below are on the same basis as those used internally.

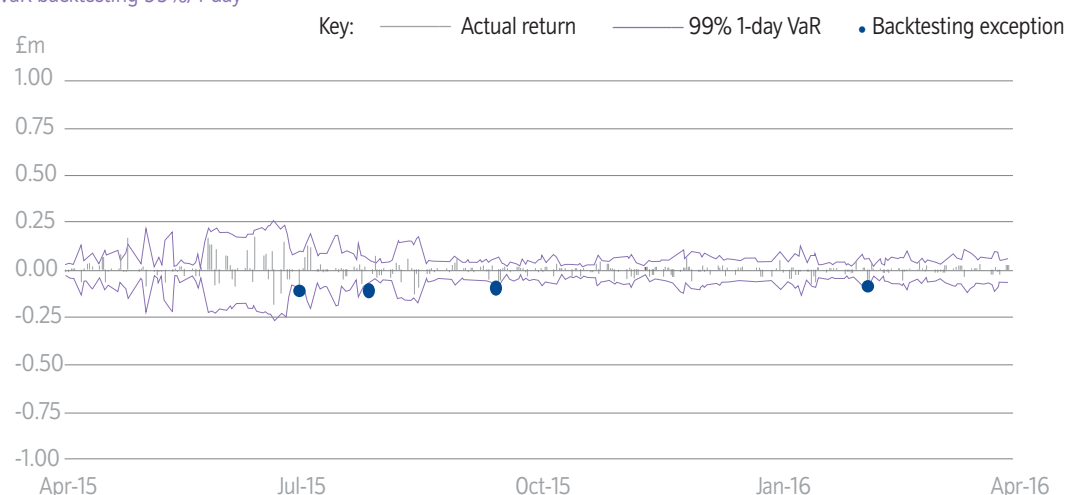
Although it is a valuable guide to risk, VaR needs to be viewed in the context of the following limitations which may mean that exposure could be higher than modelled:

- VaR models often under-predict the likelihood of extreme events and over-predict the benefits of diversification in those extreme events.
- The use of a 99% confidence level, by definition, does not take account of changes in value that might occur beyond this level of confidence.
- The VaR model uses historical data to predict future events. Exceptional market moves outside of the confidence level at which the model operates will deliver exceptions. For example, in periods of heightened volatility the model is likely to under-predict market risks and in periods of low volatility it is likely to over-predict market risks.
- Historical data may not adequately allow prediction of circumstances arising due to government interventions and stimulus packages, which increases the difficulty of evaluating risks.
- VaR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and therefore does not necessarily reflect intra-day exposures.

To seek to mitigate these limitations, the Group undertakes backtesting of the VaR model on a regular basis to ensure that the model is appropriate. This process compares actual performance against the estimated VaR numbers. An exception is created when a loss is greater than the daily VaR on any given day. In 2015/16, the backtesting did not highlight any model deficiencies. The chart below shows the results of this backtesting. The four loss exceptions were due to significant movements in market rates on each of those days. The results remain within acceptable tolerance (four backtesting exceptions or less over one year period at a 99% confidence level). More exceptions occurred than in 2014/15 due to increased volatility in swap rates compared to the previously benign period. Stressed VaR is used to assess potential losses in a more extreme scenario (see below).

Market risk continued

VaR backtesting 99%/1-day



The model is subject to an annual review process to ensure it continues to be appropriate for risk reporting. Risks not captured in VaR (RNIV) are risks that cannot be captured by a VaR model as movements are outside of the historic range. These include:

- product option risk against which the Group holds Pillar 2 capital
- market liquidity risk; this has a limited impact because whilst the Group requires an appropriate level of market liquidity to manage market risk it does not have a high ongoing dependency on it given that the Group does not operate a trading book
- fair value Level 3 asset management; the Group only holds a very small portfolio of these assets and whilst historic data is not a reliable predictor of the future the impact is limited (capital is held for these assets as a Prudent Valuation Adjustment)
- interest rate movements that can impact credit/debit valuation adjustments (CVA/DVA). These are not captured in the VaR or sensitivity analysis but are monitored.

Stress analysis

To evaluate the potential impact of more extreme, though plausible, events or movements in a set of financial variables the standard VaR metric is augmented with sensitivity or stress analysis.

For example, for interest rate risk exposures standard PV01 sensitivity analysis is supplemented by the production of stressed sensitivity measures. A more severe 200 basis point

(2.0%) parallel shift in interest rates is calculated in a similar manner to PV01; this sensitivity analysis is known as PV200. PV200 numbers are generated and monitored daily.

In addition, stressed VaR is used to estimate the potential loss arising from unfavourable market movements in a stressed environment. It is calculated in the same way as standard VaR, calibrated over a two year period and on a 99% 10-day basis but uses volatilities and correlations from a period of significant financial stress. During the last year stressed VaR on interest rates was, on average, 10.2 times the standard VaR. This is higher than in 2014/15 but the average underlying risk position is lower in magnitude than in previous years. The stressed VaR is greater on a relative basis because in 2015/16 the Group's residual risk was typically short-dated, so has a lower underlying VaR in normal conditions, which coincided with the highest rate movements during the stressed period. The Group only reviews stressed VaR on its GBP portfolio.

Each quarter, the residual interest rate risk and foreign exchange positions are also subjected to a range of stressed scenarios designed to highlight potential losses in extreme market scenarios. The results of these situations are presented to the BSRC to provide insight into scenarios in which the Group may make losses on the residual interest rate and foreign currency positions.

A range of metrics are also regularly produced focusing on the crystallisation of product option risks under stressed events.

Business and Risk Report continued

Market risk continued

Interest rate risk

The main market risk faced by the Group is interest rate risk which primarily arises from the retail and commercial assets and liabilities, reserves, liquidity holdings, and wholesale funding activities. Market movements in interest rates affect the interest rate margin realised from lending and borrowing activities.

To reduce the impact of such movements, hedging activities are undertaken by Treasury. For example, interest rate risks generated by lending to and receiving deposits from members are offset against each other internally.

The remaining net exposure is managed using derivatives on a continuous basis, within parameters set by ALCO.

The income contribution from the reserves and non-interest bearing current accounts are subject to the volatility of short term interest rate movements. They are hedged to reduce the impact on earnings by converting short term interest margin volatility into a more stable medium term rate.

The table below highlights the limited amount to which the Group is exposed to interest rate risk:

	2016			2015		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
VaR (99%/10-day) (audited)	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1
Sensitivity analysis (PV01) (audited)	-	0.1	(0.1)	-	0.1	(0.1)
Stress testing (PV200: all currencies)	6.9	19.3	(10.8)	4.9	20.9	(10.8)

Basis risk

Basis risk arises where variable rate assets and liabilities re-price with reference to differing short term interest rate benchmarks. The primary interest rates that the Group is exposed to are the Bank of England base rate and three month Libor. If the difference between base rate and three month Libor changes over time, the Group may be subject to changes in its margins.

At a Group level, assets and liabilities are offset by a reference rate, or 'basis' type. Exposure to the net mismatch is mitigated, where necessary, by transacting basis swaps to ensure the Group remains within an agreed risk appetite. Basis risk is managed using a holistic approach incorporating a projection of balance sheet exposures, net of derivatives.

Sensitivity of net interest income

Sensitivity of net interest income (NII) is the risk that the Group's income is adversely affected by a change in the level of interest rates. The sensitivity of Group NII to changes in interest rates is measured on a monthly basis using a forecasting model and potential interest rate scenarios. This is calculated for a forward period of one year. Within that forecast, all assets and liabilities maturing within the year are assumed to reinvest in like for like products, which ensures that the balance sheet remains static. The model does not take any corporate strategies or management actions into account.

Market risk continued

The table below sets out the sensitivity of future NII to rises and falls in interest rates over a one year period:

Potential favourable/(adverse) impact on NII		
	2016	2015
(Audited)	£m	£m
+200 basis points shift	230	193
+100 basis points shift	108	88
-25 basis points shift	(25)	(24)
-50 basis points shift, floored at 1 basis point	(90)	(74)

The following should be noted in relation to the above:

- the interest rate sensitivities set out above are illustrative only and are based on a static balance sheet
- the negative shift scenarios are floored at one basis point to prevent rates from turning negative
- the reported sensitivities will vary over time due to a number of factors, such as the timing of maturing assets and liabilities, market conditions, customer behaviour and strategic changes to the balance sheet mix and should not therefore be considered predictive of future performance
- the sensitivity analysis includes all financial assets and liabilities held by the Group.

The absolute levels of interest rates can influence the Group's flexibility to manage NII. If interest rates fall further or become negative, margins may be constrained because the Group is unlikely to be able to fully offset the benefit to borrowers through rate changes to banking or savings products.

Swap spread risk

The Group holds a liquidity portfolio in order to manage liquidity risk. These assets are predominantly fixed rate sovereign securities and the Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge against movements in interest rates. However, there remains a residual risk associated with the possible movements in the spread between sovereign debt yields and swap rates. This 'swap spread risk' reflects the fact that the market value of the swapped primary liquidity portfolio can move up and down based on changes in swap spreads. In economic terms this risk is only realised if a bond is sold and the swap is cancelled ahead of maturity.

These market value movements will directly impact the Group's capital resources through the AFS reserves. They are monitored using stressed VaR metrics and the risk is controlled via internal limits linked to capital requirements. Exposures are monitored daily and are reported on a monthly basis to ALCO.

Foreign exchange risk

As a UK based business the Group has low levels of foreign exchange risk. Foreign currency exposure is managed through natural offset on the balance sheet or by the use of derivatives to reduce currency exposures to acceptable levels. ALCO sets and monitors limits on the net currency exposure. The table below sets out the limited extent of the residual exposure to foreign exchange risk:

Foreign exchange risk						
(Audited)	2016			2015		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
VaR (99%/10-day)	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	0.3	-

Business and Risk Report continued

Market risk continued

Product option risk

Potential losses from market risks also arise as a result of customers exercising options embedded in fixed rate products which can result in required changes to hedging. The key product risks are prepayment risk (early redemption or overpayment of fixed rate mortgages), access risk (early withdrawal of fixed rate savings), and take-up risk (higher or lower take-up of fixed rate mortgages). These risk exposures are quantified and assessed using a set of bespoke models that predict customer behaviour in response to changes in interest rates. The resulting potential costs are then closely monitored. These stressed risk measures are subject to a set of triggers and are reported to ALCO, along with a set of proposed management actions where necessary to bring the exposures within appetite. Stresses are also used to calculate potential losses to drive internal capital requirements for product option related risks.

Model risk

Managing market risk effectively is highly dependent on effective models which are mathematical representations of business systems designed to help describe, predict and optimise decisions and scenarios which are used throughout the Group's business.

The risk associated with market risk models is controlled and managed through the Model Validation Policy which requires that all significant new models are validated by an independent oversight team prior to use. The validation process identifies model strengths and weaknesses, assesses the potential impact of these and suggests appropriate mitigating actions. The review findings are finally presented to the Model Risk Oversight Committee (MROC) which is responsible for endorsing models for use. In addition, the business performs backtesting and sensitivity analysis on models with a set of performance metrics assessed monthly for each model in terms of accuracy and its associated impact on results. All models are also subject to a more thorough periodic review, at least annually, to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

Calculations to determine the capital requirements for interest rate risk are made using the same models as those used for monitoring day-to-day interest rate risk to ensure consistency with the management view.

Pension risk

Overview

The Group has funding obligations to a number of defined benefit pension schemes, the most significant being the Nationwide Pension Fund (the Fund). Pension risk is defined as the risk that the value of the Fund's assets will be insufficient to meet the estimated liabilities of the Fund. Pension risk can adversely impact the Group's capital position and/or result in increased cash funding obligations to the Fund.

The Fund is closed to new employees, although some employees continue to accrue benefits. In accordance with UK legislation, the assets of the Fund are held in a legally separate trust from the Group's assets and are administered by a board of trustees (the Trustee) who have fiduciary responsibilities to the beneficiaries of the Fund.

Risk factors

Volatility in investment returns from the assets and the value of the liabilities cause volatility in the Fund's deficit. The key risk factors impacting the deficit are set out below. These factors can have a positive or negative impact on the deficit.

- **Long term interest rates and credit spreads**
Decreases in long-term interest rates and/or credit spreads will increase the value placed on the Fund's liabilities. The increase in liabilities will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the Fund's bonds and credit investments.
- **Inflation**
The majority of the pension benefits are linked to inflation and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although, for most benefits, caps on the level of inflationary increases protect the Fund against extreme inflation). Where asset values are correlated with inflation (for example, index-linked gilts and inflation swaps), the increase in the liabilities will be partially offset by asset increases.

- **Asset performance**

The liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields. If the assets underperform the bond yields, this will cause the net position of the Fund to deteriorate.

The Fund also holds a significant proportion of return-seeking assets such as equities and credit investments. Whilst return-seeking assets are expected to outperform the liabilities in the long term, they create risk and volatility in the short to medium term. The investment in return-seeking assets, such as equities, is monitored by both the Trustee and the Group to ensure it remains appropriate given the Fund's long term objectives.

- **Longevity (life expectancy)**

The majority of the pension benefits received by members of the Fund are paid for life. Therefore, the Group is exposed to the risk of Fund members living longer than expected, as this would lead to pension benefits being paid for longer.

- **Regulation**

The Group is exposed to potential changes in the regulatory environment and pension legislation, which could increase the pension liabilities and/or impact the Group's capital position.

In addition, a change in the methodology used to derive key actuarial assumptions (for example, the discount rate, or longevity assumption) can result in a step change in the assessment of the liabilities and therefore the deficit. However, the ultimate cost of providing benefits will depend on actual future events, rather than assumptions made.

Business and Risk Report continued

Pension risk continued

Summary

In line with the Fund's current deficit recovery plan, a £49 million employer deficit contribution was paid in the year (2015: £91 million). These deficit contributions are reflected in the table below, with further annual deficit contributions of £49 million payable over each of the next five years.

The effective date of the Fund's next triennial funding valuation is 31 March 2016, following which a new deficit recovery plan will be agreed with the Trustee.

The retirement benefit obligation that appears within liabilities on the balance sheet has decreased from £286 million to £213 million, as set out below:

Changes in the present value of net defined benefit liability

	2016	2015
	£m	£m
At 5 April	(286)	(235)
Pension charge	(69)	(57)
Net interest cost	(7)	(6)
Actuarial remeasurement	42	(136)
Employer contributions (including deficit contributions)	107	148
At 4 April	(213)	(286)

The actuarial remeasurement quantifies the impact on the deficit from the updating of economic and demographic assumptions on the balance sheet. In contrast to 2015, positive movements from the Fund's assets and the actuarial assumptions over the year (a higher discount rate, lower inflation expectations and slightly reduced life expectancy assumptions) have resulted in a beneficial impact on the Fund's deficit.

Outlook

During the year the analysis, insight and monitoring of pension risk was enhanced by the Group, to support risk management and anticipate any management actions required. These enhancements include risk appetite articulation and regular reporting up to board-level committees. In addition, pension risk is embedded into the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework and enterprise-wide stress testing processes.

Over the long term, the Trustee intends to significantly reduce the Fund's investment strategy risk, and the Group actively engages with the Trustee to ensure broad alignment

on investment objectives and implementation. This is supported by permanent representation by the Group at the Trustee's Investment and Funding Committee, the sharing of management information between the Group and the Trustee and establishment during the year of an investment working group (which includes representatives from the Trustee and Group) to consider specific risk management initiatives.

Potential initiatives to reduce pension risk include, but are not limited to, adjusting the asset allocation (for example reducing the allocation to equities and increasing the allocation to bonds), adjusting contribution levels and adjusting the level of benefits that members of the Fund accrue in the future.

In June 2015, an Exposure Draft was published on the interaction between IAS 19 Employee Benefits and IFRIC 14 'IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirement and their Interaction'. Whilst the clarifications in the Exposure Draft are not expected to impact the Group, the finalisation and evolving practice of IAS 19 and IFRIC 14 will continue to be monitored.

Earnings risk

Overview

The Group ensures that it can generate sustainable profit through focus on recurrent sources of income commensurate with the risks taken. Earnings risk is defined as the risk that the Group's sources of income are unable to continue to add the expected value, due to changes in market, regulatory or other environmental factors.

Strategy

The Group's earnings risk strategy is to ensure that sufficient earnings are maintained to withstand non-trading shocks and deliver retained member value. The strategy identifies and quantifies plausible trading risks within the context of the Corporate Plan and financial forecast. The strategy takes into account economic and market uncertainties, such as the potential earnings impact of lower for longer bank base rates and the impact of regulatory and tax changes in the buy to let market. These risks are then monitored and updated on an ongoing basis throughout the financial year.

The Group mitigates and manages its earnings risk through the following measures:

- **Corporate planning and financial forecasts**

The Group's planning process forecasts earnings over a five year period. Income forecasts are reviewed and updated monthly through a detailed 'opportunities and risks' assessment and reported to the Weekly Trading Committee. In addition the Executive Committee and the Board are provided with a current year earnings and capital forecast.

- **Monitoring of financial performance**

Earnings risk is monitored against internal forecasts, limits and triggers set by the Board's earnings risk strategy. This process involves reviewing product pricing scenarios and their impact on net interest margin, provisioning and costs. Investment spend is analysed and approved under a cost benefit methodology by the applicable investment board.

- **Stress testing and sensitivity analysis**

The Group's earnings are regularly stress tested as part of both internal management reporting and externally, under the PRA's scenario based testing. Sensitivity analysis of expected recurrent net interest income and net interest margin is conducted against a range of possible macroeconomic scenarios.

- **Reporting governance**

The Board reviews recurrent earnings in the Business Performance Pack, which is updated each month for the latest financial forecasts and assumptions on the Group's underlying performance.

Business and Risk Report continued

Operational risk

Operational risk profile

The Group defines operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The Group manages operational risk across a number of sub-categories, the most significant of which cover Cyber, Information Technology (IT) Resilience and Security, Business Continuity, Payments and Fraud.

The Group's operational risk profile is informed by risk assessments from across the business, and by review and challenge by both management and the oversight functions. The Group's operational risk oversight function supports the business in managing the risks it faces in its normal day-to-day activities and when implementing change programmes. The Group continues to strengthen and embed the operational risk framework, expanding the use of techniques such as scenario analysis and 'war-gaming' to support the understanding of current and future risks and optimise risk-based decision making across the business.

The oversight function also monitors and reports on the operational risk events that have occurred, by number and by value, in order to better understand those exposures that require management attention. For the purposes of reporting, operational risk events include those which have a financial loss or costs arising from an operational risk incident. The Group reports operational risk events against the causal category, as well as by Basel defined categories. This latter approach allows the Group to compare operational risk experience with its peer group and is a regulatory requirement.

Operational risk continued

Operational risk experience

The analysis below presents the Group's operational risk events by Basel regulatory event category. In order to give the Group more clarity over the root causes of conduct losses, we have chosen this year to categorise a number of events into the 'Execution, delivery and process management' category and as a result we have restated the 2015 comparative figures for consistency.

A significant majority of the Group's operational risk events have been recorded against three of the Basel categories: 'Clients, products and business practices', 'External fraud' and 'Execution, delivery and process management'. In the year these categories account for 99.0% by value, and 96.7% by number, of the Group's operational risk events (2015: 96.8% by value and 96.6% by number).

Operational risk events by Basel risk category

	2016	2015 restated
% of total events by value	%	%
Clients, products and business practices	77.5	58.9
External fraud	12.2	17.2
Execution, delivery and process management	9.3	20.7
Internal fraud	0.4	2.6
Business disruption and system failure	-	0.3
Damage to physical assets	0.1	0.1
Employment practices and workplace safety	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Operational risk events by Basel risk category

	2016	2015 restated
% of total events by number	%	%
Clients, products and business practices	6.1	4.7
External fraud	79.0	84.9
Execution, delivery and process management	11.6	7.0
Internal fraud	0.8	1.3
Business disruption and system failure	-	0.5
Damage to physical assets	0.4	0.9
Employment practices and workplace safety	2.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Business and Risk Report continued

Operational risk continued

Current environment

Over the course of the year, the overall portfolio of operational risks has remained relatively stable. The increased expectations surrounding key inherent risks such as cyber security and IT resilience, particularly when coupled with an increasing pace of change, have been matched by increased control and monitoring in order to ensure service availability and customer data security. These main drivers of operational risk across the Group are detailed below:

- **Cyber security**

The threat of organised cyber crime continues to increase and has been highlighted by a number of recent attacks in the financial and non-financial sectors. Such attacks have also increased the public awareness of cyber threats. As a result of the increasing threat from cyber crime the Group's security controls need to keep pace to prevent, detect and respond to any threats or attacks.

The Group continues to focus its efforts on discharging its cyber risk management responsibilities effectively, with ongoing investment in appropriate technology and processes. This ensures the Group safeguards its operations and, more importantly, its customers. The cyber security control framework includes systems, processes, policies and controls to ensure the Group manages cyber risk effectively. This framework is also designed to ensure that the Group has effective approaches to responding to any attacks, whether aimed directly at the Group or at other parties where there may be an indirect impact on our customers.

- **IT and operational resilience**

The Group's implementation of new systems, infrastructures and processes, alongside the maintenance of legacy systems, introduces a level of operational complexity. In an increasingly digital world, customer expectations for service availability are rising with a significantly lower tolerance of service disruption. Ensuring a highly reliable and widely available service requires resilient IT, business systems and processes. Meanwhile the exponential rise in data used in digital services increases the complexity and cost of managing data securely and effectively. In response, the Group operates a dedicated Operational Resilience Function to ensure it meets customer expectations.

- **Pace of change in a digital environment**

The Group invests significantly in its digital channels, regularly updating the mobile and internet banking services and enabling new payment technologies such as Apple Pay. The experience for members and staff in branches has also improved with the expansion of the 'Nationwide Now' service to over 400 installations (Nationwide Now allows the Group to provide its members with the opportunity to meet with a consultant via a high definition video link in a branch). Whilst the member-focused nature of the Group's business model puts it in a good position to respond to the varied and evolving needs of members, the scale and pace of change can create delivery challenges. Such challenges can lead to disruption of the Group's operating environment, with impacts on the service experienced by members. These operational risks are managed through a strong focus on service management, transformation governance and programme management disciplines.

- **Use of third parties**

The Group needs to ensure that customer outcomes and service experience are maintained regardless of whether services are delivered in house or through third parties. The relationships with our third parties are managed closely to ensure that the service they offer is in line with acceptable standards and Nationwide's customer ethos.

Outlook

The operational risk outlook focuses on the environment in which the Group operates and on its strategy. The Group expects that the drivers of operational risk will remain broadly stable, with themes around the scale and pace of change in a digital environment, IT resilience, effective management of increasingly sophisticated cyber security threats and use of third parties.

Conduct and compliance risk

Introduction

Conduct and compliance risk is defined as the risk that the Group exercises inappropriate judgement or makes errors in the execution of its business activities, leading to non-compliance with regulation or legislation, market integrity being undermined, or an unfair outcome being created for customers.

The Group has a culture in which conduct and compliance is central to its values and behaviours. It will continue to deliver and develop systems and controls that protect its members, with carefully designed products with transparent and fair pricing, delivered by a sales force that is well-trained and monitored, and offering channels that meet the customers' demands for flexibility of access.

The Group has developed a set of conduct risk statements to more clearly emphasise its focus on proactively creating fair customer outcomes and protecting market integrity. This is supported by a comprehensive suite of policies and controls, designed to ensure the delivery of fair customer outcomes. Performance against these outcomes and of the operation of key controls is reported to the Conduct and Compliance Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer with escalation to the Executive Risk Committee.

Environment

In recent years, issues associated with poor customer conduct, unfair customer outcomes, and insufficient market integrity have proven costly for the industry. The ongoing focus on conduct and customer outcomes in this environment will, rightly, remain a key area of priority for the industry. The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) continues to evolve its regulatory regime around the concept of culture and conduct risk. This supports the FCA's aim of securing an appropriate degree of protection for consumers, protecting and enhancing the integrity of the UK financial system and promoting effective competition in the interests of consumers, each of which will contribute to the improved trust and confidence in the UK financial services market. The Group is very supportive of these developments.

The growth in digital channels has changed the nature of many interactions with customers and challenges the industry to ensure that it continues to deliver fair customer outcomes as these channels evolve. The development of the 'Nationwide Now' proposition in addition to the Group's existing digital, mobile, telephone and branch services has enabled the Group

to interact with its customers in a manner and at a time of their choosing. This service has been designed with fair customer outcomes in mind.

The Group always seeks to do the right thing for its customers and is developing its policy and practical approach to the support of customers in vulnerable circumstances. It has worked with Macmillan Cancer Care to provide additional support for customers with cancer and is piloting the extension of this support to customers with other life-limiting conditions. The lessons learned will inform the Group's wider approach to other groups of vulnerable customers.

Given changing regulatory expectations, there is a risk that some parts of the Group's past business may be considered as not having been conducted fully in accordance with law and regulation or may not, in the regulator's opinion, be regarded as having resulted in fair or reasonable treatment of customers. This could occur, for example, through products, sale processes or services failing to meet customer expectations. The Group is reviewing its compliance with various regulatory matters, including consumer credit legislation and during the period has recognised a net provision charge of £127 million in respect of potential customer redress to reflect its latest estimate of potential exposure.

The total provision held at 4 April 2016 of £227 million (2015: £140 million) continues to include amounts for the mis-selling of payment protection insurance (PPI). The provision held represents the Group's best estimate of the amount required to deal with PPI claims, taking into account the consultation issued by the FCA in November 2015. The amount provided at 4 April 2016 reflects the compensation likely to be payable in respect of the claims which the Group now expects to receive and the associated administrative costs of processing claims.

There has been significant strengthening of financial crime controls across the industry in recent years. The Group has introduced tighter controls to protect customers and has an ongoing programme of activity to ensure that these controls address emerging threats and ongoing industry changes.

Business and Risk Report continued

Conduct and compliance risk continued

Significant events

There is a significant volume of change currently affecting the Group. Some of the key developments being addressed by the Group are listed below:

- The introduction of the Mortgage Credit Directive in March 2016 has led to a period of adjustment for the industry as a whole and, specifically, in relation to disclosures to customers.
- The Immigration Bill 2016 introduces new requirements designed to prevent those unlawfully in the UK from having access to financial services; banks and building societies will be required to undertake checks and make notification to the Secretary of State regarding products held by disqualified persons. They may also be asked to freeze and/or close accounts held by disqualified persons.
- The Payment Services Directive II, due to be implemented into UK Law in January 2018, will help to encourage new entrants to the financial services market by opening up access to payment data and will introduce enhanced security and authentication measures.
- The Prudential Regulation Authority's (PRA) and FCA's new Senior Managers Regime, *Strengthening Individual Accountability*, which increases personal accountability across the industry was introduced in March 2016. The Group's simple business model and its focus on its members has meant that it is well placed to address the challenges from the change. The PRA and the FCA will be introducing further regulation in 2017 to support a change in culture and accountabilities.

Outlook

There is increasing demand from customers to transact business at a time and through a medium of their choosing. The Group will continue to develop its proposition to meet the changing behaviours of customers. Increasing standards for conduct could restrict the Group's channels, services or proposition whilst developments pushing the boundaries of existing regulation may increase the risk of misinterpretation through greater reliance on subjective assessments. The Group is continuing to develop new service propositions for customers to meet their changing demands and operates policies and controls that are designed to ensure the delivery of fair customer outcomes at the point of product development, selling and post-sales support.

The scale and pace of regulatory change will see the industry continuing to evolve as it responds to these demands. The Group is, however, well placed to meet these challenges.

Strategic risk

The Group defines strategic risk as the risk of significant loss or damage arising from business decisions that impact the long term interests of the membership, or from an inability to adapt to external developments.

Strategic risk focuses on large, longer term risks that could become a material issue for the Group, arising from the business model or strategic initiatives that the Group undertakes. Whilst all business areas are responsible for managing their own risks, management of strategic risk is primarily the responsibility of senior management.

The management of strategic risk is intrinsically linked to the corporate planning and stress testing processes, and is further supported by the regular provision of consolidated business performance and risk reporting data to the Board and senior risk committees. In addition, the annual process of setting Board risk appetite ensures that the Group establishes the risks it is willing to take to achieve its strategic goals.

A number of the top and emerging risks have the potential to affect more than one risk category and could have significant impact on the business model if these were to crystallise in the same timeframe. In particular, new business models operated by new market entrants or changes made by existing large competitors could significantly change the UK banking landscape which could, over the longer term, require changes to the Group's business model.

As the scale and pace of digital change intensifies there is a risk that financial services providers who do not keep pace will be left with unattractive customer propositions with resulting damage to reputation and underlying viability. The pace of change may also result in investments in technology becoming outdated before the end of their expected lives. The cost of keeping pace with change must be carefully monitored, particularly in the face of the intense competition seen across the retail banking market which could compress margins, to ensure that the business model remains financially balanced.

Global economic factors, including the UK referendum on membership of the EU, have the scope to disrupt financial markets and therefore impact on the strategic priorities of the Group.

To manage strategic risk, the Group considers strategic investments in the light of its focus on serving both current and future members while maximising member benefit. Activities are centred on mainstream UK retail personal financial services, with participation in other non-member businesses only where these activities fit with core capabilities, diversify risks, and earn a premium return for members.

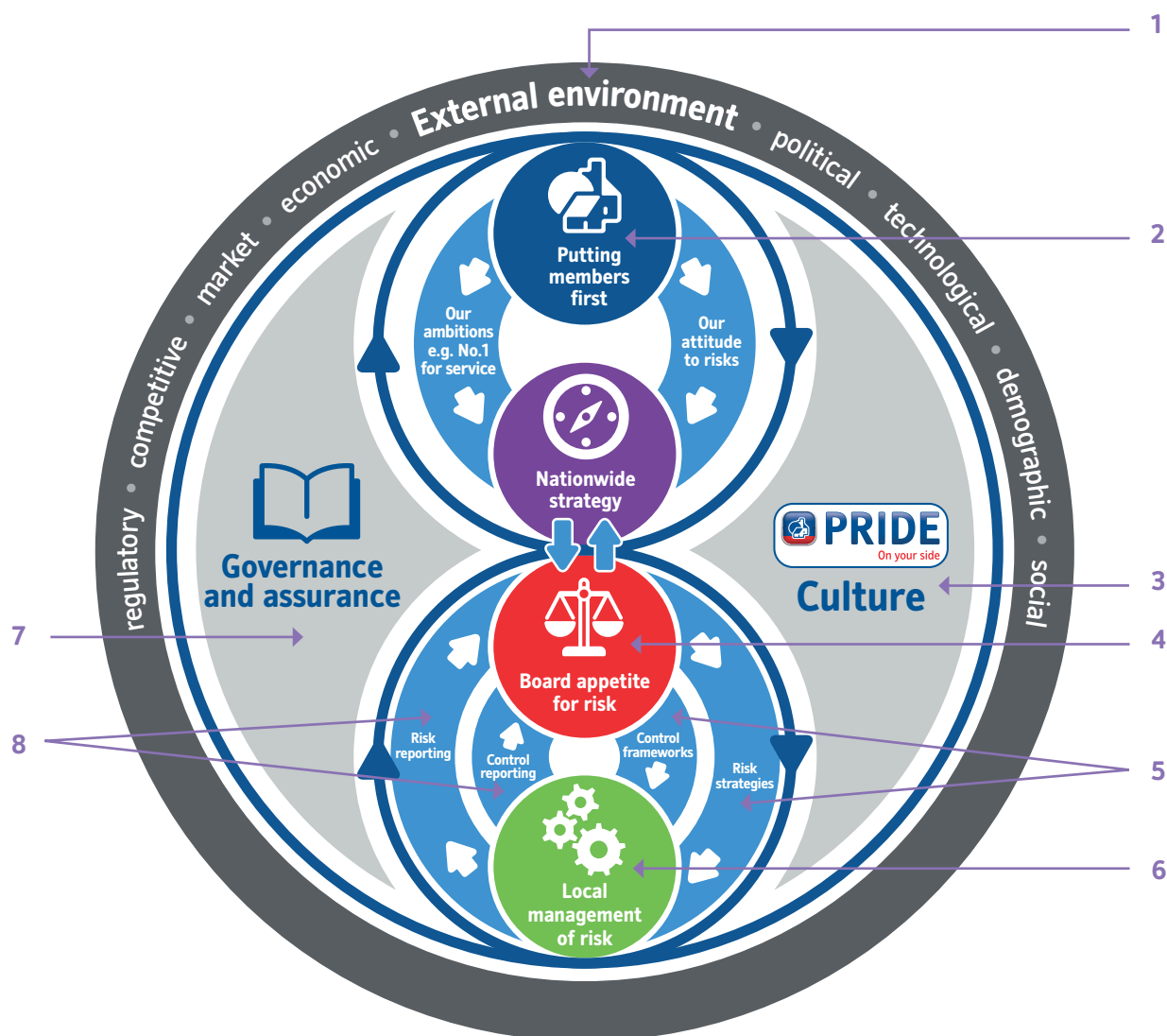
Business and Risk Report continued

Managing risk

Effective risk management is at the heart of the business, supporting the delivery of the Group's strategy by ensuring the business continues to be safe and sustainable and ultimately protecting members' interests. The Group adopts an enterprise-wide risk management framework underpinned by the three lines of defence model to manage risks effectively.

Enterprise risk management framework (ERMF)

The Group continues to develop and revise the ERMF to ensure that it is appropriate for the size and complexity of the organisation. The ERMF has been re-articulated during the year to improve ease and consistency of communication and therefore increase the framework's effectiveness as a risk management tool. The framework sets out the high level policy, standards and requirements for the management of all risks across the Group, as shown below, and in the table opposite.



Managing risk continued

1	External environment	The Group's risk management agenda is shaped by external environmental factors including but not limited to those listed in the diagram.
2	Putting members first	The Group's core purpose sets its corporate ambitions and informs its strategy and attitude to risks.
3	Culture	Having the right culture supports risk management activity across the business. The Group's 'On your side' culture and PRIDE values ensure that customers' interests, safety and security are put at the heart of its approach to risk management.
4	Board appetite for risk	Board appetite for risk defines how much risk the Board is prepared to take in pursuit of the Group's goals, and establishes a framework for decision making. It is supported by metrics and limits which enable performance against appetite to be effectively reported. Board appetite for risk is informed by and informs the Group's strategy.
5	Risk strategies and Control frameworks	The Board approves the control frameworks and strategies that management use to ensure that major risks remain within Board appetite for risk.
6	Local management of risk	Local management of risk is the process of identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring and reporting risks. Risk management activity is carried out by all of the Group's staff to ensure that risks which are part of their day-to-day jobs are properly identified and controlled. As part of this, the Group undertakes stress testing and scenario analysis to ensure that it understands and remains resilient to the impact of remote but potentially severe risks. Further details of stress testing can be found in the 'Liquidity and funding risk' and the 'Solvency risk' sections of the Business and Risk Report.
7	Governance and assurance	Governance and assurance describes the risk committee structures and mandates and ensures that roles and responsibilities are clear and operate within the Group's 'three lines of defence' model. These are described further on the following pages.
8	Risk and control reporting	Risk and control reporting enables the Board to ensure that the ERMF and internal control systems are working correctly and that risks are being managed within risk appetite.

Business and Risk Report continued

Managing risk continued

The Group's three lines of defence model

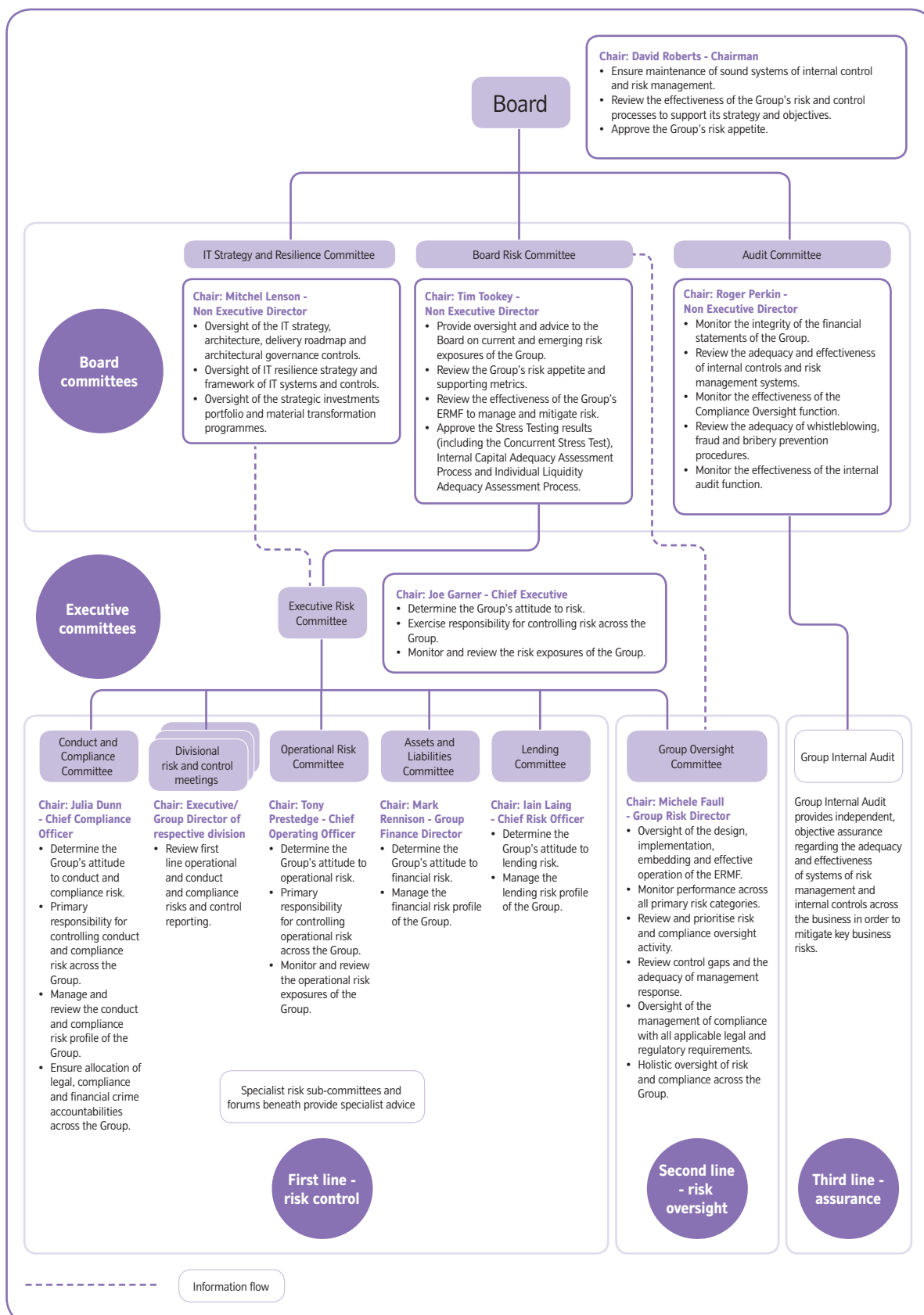
Responsibilities within the three lines of defence model are described below.

First line – Risk control	Second line – Independent oversight	Third line – Audit
The first line ensures all key risks within business operations are identified, mitigated and controlled within risk appetite.	Independent functions within the Group Risk and Compliance divisions provide oversight and challenge of first line activities.	Group Internal Audit provides independent assurance over both first line risk management and controls and second line of defence activities.
Specific responsibilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting business objectives • identifying inherent risks • defining specific risk strategies and control frameworks • managing and monitoring controls • conducting stress testing and scenario analysis • ensuring risks are managed within appetite. 	Specific responsibilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advising the Board on setting Board appetite for risk • maintaining the ERMF • providing oversight and challenge of first line risk management activities and control frameworks • undertaking horizon scanning to identify potential threats • taking an enterprise-wide view of the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems and the Group's risk profile. 	Specific responsibilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • performing independent audits of the effectiveness of first line risk control and second line risk oversight • taking a risk-based approach to the programme of audit work • preparing an annual opinion on the risk management and controls framework across the Group to the Audit Committee.

The Group's risk committee structure

The Board Risk Committee and Audit Committee continue to provide oversight and advice to the Board. The Executive Risk Committee ensures a co-ordinated management approach

across all risk categories. The Group's risk committee structure is represented in the following diagram.



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Independent auditors' report

to the members of Nationwide Building Society

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Nationwide Building Society's Group financial statements and Society financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Society's affairs as at 4 April 2016 and of the Group's and the Society's profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Building Societies Act 1986 and, as regards the Group financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Accounts (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Group and Society balance sheets as at 4 April 2016;
- the Group and Society income statements and statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Group and Society cash flow statements for the year then ended;
- the Group and Society statements of movements in members' interests and equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Certain required disclosures have been presented elsewhere in the Annual Report, rather than in the notes to the financial statements. These are cross-referenced from the financial statements and are identified as audited.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and applicable law.

Our audit approach

Overview

Set out below is an overview of our audit approach, highlighting key aspects, including materiality level, scope and areas of focus. These are described in further detail later in this audit report.

Our audit approach

Materiality	Overall group materiality: £50 million, which represents 4% of profit before tax.
Audit scope	<p>The scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed were determined by our risk assessment, the financial significance of the components and other qualitative factors (including history of misstatement through fraud or error). We performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• full scope audit procedures over products considered to be financially significant,• audit procedures over specific account balances on other products, and• testing over entity level controls, information technology general controls and analytical review procedures.
Areas of focus	<p>The areas of focus for our audit which involved the greatest allocation of our resources and effort were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impairment of retail loans and advances to customers.• Provisions for customer redress.• Hedge accounting.

The scope of our audit and our areas of focus

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (“ISAs (UK & Ireland)”).

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including the allocation of our resources and effort, are identified as “areas of focus” in the table below. We have also set out how we tailored our audit to address these specific areas in order to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures should be read in this context. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit. We discussed these areas of focus with the Audit Committee. Their report on those matters that they considered to be significant issues in relation to the financial statements is covered on pages 83 to 84.

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
<p>Impairment of retail loans and advances to customers</p> <p>Impairment of retail loans and advances to customers is an area where a high level of judgement is applied in determining the necessity for and then estimating the size of any impairment.</p> <p>Retail impairment is calculated on a modelled basis for each portfolio of loans. Inputs to the models are based on historic data.</p> <p>In the current year, management have refined a number of modelled assumptions to take account of a prolonged period of low interest rates and the risks associated with maturing interest only mortgages. We therefore focused our work on these model adjustments and updates to assumptions.</p> <p>See note 9 to the financial statements on pages 230 to 232.</p>	<p>We understood management’s basis for determining whether a loan is impaired and assessed the reasonableness of that basis, using our understanding of the Group’s lending portfolios and our broader industry knowledge.</p> <p>We tested the accuracy of extraction of historic data from the underlying systems to be input into the impairment models and that access to the underlying systems and data was appropriately restricted to protect the integrity of the data within them. We found no material exceptions in these tests.</p> <p>We used our industry knowledge and expertise to assess the models used. Where changes had been made in model parameters and assumptions, or new overlays to models had been made, we understood the reasons why changes had taken place and used our industry knowledge and experience to evaluate the appropriateness of such changes. We considered the changes and explanations given to be reasonable.</p> <p>We tested the operation of models used to calculate the impairment, including using our specialists to rebuild a sample of models using management’s assumptions, and comparing the results. We found no material differences in these tests.</p> <p>We tested the inputs to the models and considered whether the time periods used for the data sets were reasonable. We also considered the potential for impairment to be affected by events that were not captured by management’s models and evaluated how management had responded to these by making further adjustments where appropriate.</p> <p>We tested all significant model overlays, including considering the basis for the adjustment, the logic applied, the source data used and the key assumptions adopted.</p> <p>Based on the evidence we obtained, we determined that the impairment model assumptions, data used within the models and refinements to assumptions were reasonable and in accordance with accounting standards.</p>

Independent auditors' report continued

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
<p>Provisions for customer redress</p> <p>We focused on this area because of the inherent uncertainty and difficulty that the directors faced in assessing and measuring the potential obligations resulting from ongoing regulatory matters and past sales practices, including mis-selling of Payment Protection Insurance ("PPI") and non-compliance with consumer credit regulations and then determining the resulting provision that needed to be recognised in the balance sheet.</p> <p>Although the directors have experience of calculating provisions in respect of regulatory matters that have been ongoing for some time, there is a risk in respect of the emerging conduct risk areas that the lack of historic claims and settlement data will make the task of making the necessary judgements more difficult and more prone to misstatement.</p> <p>During the current year, the Financial Conduct Authority issued a consultation paper CP15/39 in which they propose a two year time bar and address how firms should respond to the Plevin ruling in relation to PPI. The directors have had to make significant judgements in updating their PPI provision methodology to reflect the impact these factors may have on future claim flows.</p> <p>See note 28 to the financial statements on pages 269 to 270.</p>	<p>For regulatory matters identified by management, we considered whether the Group had an obligation at the year end and whether any provision recognised was calculated in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and properly disclosed based upon the facts available.</p> <p>To assess the amount and disclosure of the provisions, we also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made inquiries of the Group's internal legal advisors and read reports issued by the Group's external legal advisors.• Read the Group's correspondence with the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority and discussed the output of any meetings held.• Used our industry experience and knowledge of the Group to determine whether management's judgements were consistent with industry norms and the historic trends of customer complaints received.• Tested a sample of customer complaints by reading related correspondence with the customer to understand whether there were indicators of systemic issues being present for which provisions or disclosures may need to be made in the financial statements. <p>This testing did not identify any factors that management had not considered in determining the amount of the provision and the disclosures in the financial statements.</p> <p>For significant provisions, we tested the accuracy and completeness of the data used and re-performed the calculations. We also assessed the assumptions used for reasonableness based on our broader industry knowledge and actual claims experience to date.</p> <p>Specifically, for PPI provisioning, we tested how management updated their provisioning models and assumptions to address actual complaints flow, the proposed time bar and implications of the Plevin judgement.</p> <p>Based on the evidence we obtained, we determined that the provisions have been reasonably calculated and are within an acceptable range of expected outcomes.</p> <p>Given the inherent uncertainty in the calculation of conduct provisions and their judgemental nature, we considered whether the disclosures of the application of judgement in estimating the provisions adequately reflected the uncertainties associated with customer redress and found that it did.</p> <p>No additional material conduct issues that would require either provision or disclosure in the financial statements were identified as a result of the audit work performed.</p>

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
<p>Hedge accounting</p> <p>The Group enters into derivatives for risk management purposes. This can lead to income statement volatility due to an accounting mismatch between the derivative and the underlying item. The Group manages this volatility through the application of hedge accounting. For certain financial instruments the Group and the Society apply fair value hedge accounting. The Group also applies cash flow hedging to reduce volatility on a wider range of hedged items.</p> <p>Accounting for hedges is complex and involves manual calculations. Hence, the Group is exposed to a risk of error. Furthermore, IFRSs as adopted by the European Union require the regular calculation of the effectiveness of each hedging relationship, which is also complex but is performed using models. The results of this calculation determine whether or not hedge accounting is permitted in the financial statements.</p> <p>See note 6 to the financial statements on page 226.</p>	<p>The Group uses a number of complex models to calculate hedge accounting adjustments. We tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls over these models including automated and manual controls over the inputs, hedge designations and de-designations, effectiveness testing and the generation of hedge documentation and amortisation schedules. We determined that we could rely on these controls for the purposes of our audit. For cash flow hedging, we also tested management's assertion that the predicted future cash flows being hedged were highly probable by agreeing a sample of contractual cash flows to underlying loan agreements.</p> <p>We tested the inputs into the hedge accounting models by agreeing historical data to the underlying systems and agreeing external inputs including foreign currency indices and interest rates to independent third party data. We confirmed that access to such models and systems was restricted to protect the integrity of the data within them by testing a sample of access rights.</p> <p>Using our valuation specialists, we independently revalued a sample of the financial instruments and compared these values to those reflected in the financial statements and found these valuations to be within a reasonable range of possible valuations.</p> <p>We recalculated a sample of the automated calculations used to generate the hedge accounting entries in both the cash flow and fair value models and found that these entries were materially accurate. Our testing did not identify any material misstatements or departures from IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, in accounting for fair value of cash flow hedges.</p>

Independent auditors' report continued

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group is structured into three segments, being Retail, Commercial and Head Office functions. Each of the segments comprises a number of product offerings and service functions. Our audit focus is defined at a product and service function level. The consolidated financial statements are a consolidation of the different products and service functions within each segment.

In establishing the overall approach to the Group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be performed over the products and service functions in each segment, by the Group engagement team, or by auditors within PwC UK and from other PwC network firms operating under our instruction ("component auditors"). Almost all of our audit work was undertaken by PwC UK.

Where the work was performed by component auditors, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in the audit work to be able to conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

We audited the full financial information for products that we considered individually financially significant in the context of the Group's consolidated financial statements. We then considered the individual financial significance of other products in relation to primary statement account balances and the presence of any significant audit risks and other qualitative factors (including history of misstatements through fraud or error). These products were subject to specific audit procedures over those account balances or to address the significant audit risks or qualitative factors. Inconsequential components (defined as products that, in our view, did not represent a risk of material misstatement either individually or in aggregate) were eliminated from further consideration for specific audit procedures although they were subject to Group level analytical review procedures. Certain account balances were audited centrally by the Group engagement team.

Balances within the scope of our audit contributed 99% of Group total assets and 96% of Group profit after tax.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating

the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole.

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

Overall group materiality	£50 million (2015: £40 million).
How we determined it	4% of profit before tax (2015: 0.75% of interest receivable and similar income).
Rationale for benchmark applied	<p>We consider profit before tax to be one of the principal considerations when assessing the Group's performance, and is a generally accepted auditing benchmark.</p> <p>We changed our basis of materiality from interest receivable and similar income to profit before tax, as the Group's profits are much less volatile now than in recent years. The use of profit before tax aligns our audit to the measures used by management to focus on the performance of the Group.</p>

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £2.5 million (2015: £2 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern

The directors have voluntarily complied with Listing Rule 9.8.6(R)(3)(a) of the Financial Conduct Authority and provided a statement in relation to going concern, set out on page 67, required for companies with a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange.

The directors have requested that we review the statement on going concern as if the Society were a premium listed company. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

The directors have chosen to voluntarily report how they have applied the UK Corporate Governance Code (the "Code") as if the Society were a premium listed company. Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to the directors' statement about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.

As noted in the directors' statement, the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The going concern basis presumes that the Group and Society have adequate

resources to remain in operation, and that the directors intend them to do so, for at least one year from the date the financial statements were signed. As part of our audit we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern

basis is appropriate. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, these statements are not a guarantee as to the Group's and Society's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other required reporting

Consistency of other information

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Building Societies Act 1986

In our opinion:

- the Annual Business Statement and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Building Societies Act 1986;
- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the accounting records and the financial statements; and
- the information given in the Annual Business Statement (other than the information upon which we are not required to report) gives a true representation of the matters in respect of which it is given.

ISAs (UK & Ireland) reporting

As a result of the directors' voluntary reporting on how they have applied the Code, under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> information in the Annual Report is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Group and Society acquired in the course of performing our audit; or otherwise misleading. 	We have no exceptions to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the statement given by the directors on page 68, in accordance with provision C.1.1 of the Code, that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for members to assess the Group's and Society's position and performance, business model and strategy, is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Group and Society acquired in the course of performing our audit. 	We have no exceptions to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the section of the Annual Report on pages 83 to 86, as required by provision C.3.8 of the Code, describing the work of the Audit Committee, does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit Committee. 	We have no exceptions to report.

The directors' assessment of the prospects of the Group and of the principal risks that would threaten the solvency or liquidity of the Group

As a result of the directors' voluntary reporting on how they have applied the Code, under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the directors' confirmation on page 67 of the Annual Report, in accordance with provision C.2.1 of the Code, that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Group, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. 	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the disclosures in the Annual Report that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated. 	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the directors' explanation on pages 67 to 68 of the Annual Report, in accordance with provision C.2.2 of the Code, as to how they have assessed the prospects of the Group, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions. 	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.

Independent auditors' report continued

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Building Societies Act 1986 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept by the Society; or
- the Society financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations and access to documents we require for our audit.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Other voluntary reporting

Opinion on additional disclosures

Directors' Remuneration Report

The Society voluntarily prepares a Directors' Remuneration Report in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. The directors have requested that we audit the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report specified by the Companies Act 2006 to be audited as if the Society were a quoted company.

In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we have agreed to report by exception

Corporate Governance Statement

The Society voluntarily prepares a Corporate Governance Statement in accordance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code. The directors have requested that we review the parts of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to ten further provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for auditor review by the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority as if the Society were a premium listed company. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the 'Directors' responsibilities in respect of the preparation of the Annual Report and Accounts' set out on pages 65 to 66, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Society's members as a body in accordance with Section 78 of the Building Societies Act 1986 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.

What an audit of financial statements involves

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group's and the Society's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Hemione Hudson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
23 May 2016

Income statements

For the year ended 4 April 2016					
	Notes	Group		Society	
		2016	2015*	2016	2015*
		£m	£m	£m	£m
Interest receivable and similar income	3	5,294	5,347	4,943	5,207
Interest expense and similar charges	4	(2,208)	(2,475)	(2,367)	(2,680)
Net interest income		3,086	2,872	2,576	2,527
Fee and commission income	5	428	447	421	442
Fee and commission expense	5	(192)	(169)	(189)	(168)
Income from investments		3	4	13	2
Other operating income		8	9	8	7
Gains/(losses) from derivatives and hedge accounting	6	39	(20)	129	(74)
Total income		3,372	3,143	2,958	2,736
Administrative expenses	7	(1,847)	(1,706)	(1,819)	(1,680)
Impairment losses on loans and advances	9	(81)	(233)	(55)	(159)
Impairment recoveries/(losses) on investment securities	13	8	(18)	8	(18)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	28	(173)	(142)	(173)	(139)
Profit before tax		1,279	1,044	919	740
Taxation	10	(294)	(205)	(228)	(154)
Profit after tax		985	839	691	586

*Comparatives have been restated as detailed in note 1.

The notes on pages 208 to 286 form part of these Accounts.

Statements of comprehensive income

For the year ended 4 April 2016					
Notes	Group		Society		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Profit after tax	985	839	691	586	
Other comprehensive income/(expense):					
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement					
Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations:					
Retirement benefit remeasurements before tax 31	42	(136)	42	(135)	
Taxation 10	9	21	9	21	
	51	(115)	51	(114)	
Revaluation of property:					
Revaluation before tax 27	4	5	4	5	
Taxation 10	(7)	1	(7)	1	
	(3)	6	(3)	6	
Other items through the general reserve, including effect of corporation tax rate change 10	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	
	47	(110)	48	(109)	
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to the income statement					
Cash flow hedge reserve:					
Fair value movements taken to members' interests and equity	2,099	(503)	(5)	(5)	
Amount transferred to income statement	(1,666)	664	10	(3)	
Taxation 10	(132)	(32)	(1)	2	
	301	129	4	(6)	
Available for sale reserve:					
Fair value movements taken to members' interests and equity	(60)	(79)	(60)	(79)	
Amount transferred to income statement	19	183	19	182	
Taxation 10	7	(27)	7	(25)	
	(34)	77	(34)	78	
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	314	96	18	(37)	
Total comprehensive income	1,299	935	709	549	

The notes on pages 208 to 286 form part of these Accounts.

Balance sheets

At 4 April 2016					
Notes	Group		Society		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Assets					
Cash		8,797	4,325	8,797	4,325
Loans and advances to banks		3,591	3,392	3,542	3,357
Available for sale investment securities	13	10,612	11,037	10,612	11,037
Derivative financial instruments	16	3,898	3,337	3,515	3,664
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk		756	592	756	592
Loans and advances to customers	15	178,807	170,647	146,289	141,894
Investments in equity shares	14	126	26	126	26
Investments in Group undertakings	34	-	-	31,402	27,732
Intangible assets	26	1,191	1,040	1,179	1,028
Property, plant and equipment	27	823	856	821	854
Investment properties		8	8	8	8
Accrued income and expenses prepaid		166	192	421	188
Deferred tax	10	35	38	27	26
Other assets		129	90	127	90
Total assets		208,939	195,580	207,622	194,821
Liabilities					
Shares		138,715	132,373	138,715	132,373
Deposits from banks	17	2,095	1,974	1,373	1,167
Other deposits	18	7,635	9,076	8,797	10,023
Due to customers		6,201	6,119	6,201	6,119
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk		13	14	13	14
Debt securities in issue	19	36,085	28,105	30,521	22,143
Derivative financial instruments	16	3,463	4,048	4,910	5,037
Other liabilities		414	475	4,760	5,828
Provisions for liabilities and charges	28	343	295	340	292
Accruals and deferred income		288	369	287	369
Subordinated liabilities	20	1,817	2,121	1,823	2,124
Subscribed capital	21	413	415	413	415
Deferred tax	10	186	53	43	11
Current tax liabilities		128	116	83	90
Retirement benefit obligations	31	213	286	211	283
Total liabilities		198,009	185,839	198,490	186,288
Members' interests and equity					
Core capital deferred shares	32	531	531	531	531
Other equity instruments	33	992	992	992	992
General reserve		8,921	7,995	7,554	6,921
Revaluation reserve		64	68	64	68
Cash flow hedge reserve		430	129	(2)	(6)
Available for sale reserve		(8)	26	(7)	27
Total members' interests and equity		10,930	9,741	9,132	8,533
Total members' interests, equity and liabilities		208,939	195,580	207,622	194,821

The notes on pages 208 to 286 form part of these Accounts.

Approved by the board of directors on 23 May 2016.

D L Roberts Chairman, **J D Garner** Director and Chief Executive, **M M Rennison** Group Finance Director

Group statement of movements in members' interests and equity

For the year ended 4 April 2016							
	Core capital deferred shares	Other equity instruments	General reserve	Revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Available for sale reserve	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2015	531	992	7,995	68	129	26	9,741
Profit for the year	-	-	985	-	-	-	985
Net movement in available for sale reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(34)	(34)
Net movement in cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	301	-	301
Net revaluation of property	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Reserve transfer	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-
Effect of tax rate change on other items through the general reserve	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Net remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations	-	-	51	-	-	-	51
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,036	(4)	301	(34)	1,299
Distribution to the holders of core capital deferred shares	-	-	(56)	-	-	-	(56)
Distribution to the holders of Additional Tier 1 capital*	-	-	(54)	-	-	-	(54)
At 4 April 2016	531	992	8,921	64	430	(8)	10,930

For the year ended 4 April 2015							
	Core capital deferred shares	Other equity instruments	General reserve	Revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Available for sale reserve	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2014	531	992	7,363	71	-	(51)	8,906
Profit for the year	-	-	839	-	-	-	839
Net movement in available for sale reserve	-	-	-	-	-	77	77
Net movement in cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	129	-	129
Net revaluation of property	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Reserve transfer	-	-	9	(9)	-	-	-
Effect of tax rate change on other items through the general reserve	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Net remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations	-	-	(115)	-	-	-	(115)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	732	(3)	129	77	935
Distribution to the holders of core capital deferred shares	-	-	(58)	-	-	-	(58)
Distribution to the holders of Additional Tier 1 capital*	-	-	(42)	-	-	-	(42)
At 4 April 2015	531	992	7,995	68	129	26	9,741

*The distribution to the holders of Additional Tier 1 capital is shown net of an associated tax credit of £14 million (2015: £11 million).

The notes on pages 208 to 286 form part of these Accounts.

Society statement of movements in members' interests and equity

For the year ended 4 April 2016

	Core capital deferred shares	Other equity instruments	General reserve	Revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Available for sale reserve	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2015	531	992	6,921	68	(6)	27	8,533
Profit for the year	-	-	691	-	-	-	691
Net movement in available for sale reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(34)	(34)
Net movement in cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Net revaluation of property	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Reserve transfer	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-
Net remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations	-	-	51	-	-	-	51
Total comprehensive income	-	-	743	(4)	4	(34)	709
Distribution to the holders of core capital deferred shares	-	-	(56)	-	-	-	(56)
Distribution to the holders of Additional Tier 1 capital*	-	-	(54)	-	-	-	(54)
At 4 April 2016	531	992	7,554	64	(2)	(7)	9,132

For the year ended 4 April 2015

	Core capital deferred shares	Other equity instruments	General reserve	Revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Available for sale reserve	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2014	531	992	6,541	71	-	(51)	8,084
Profit for the year	-	-	586	-	-	-	586
Net movement in available for sale reserve	-	-	-	-	-	78	78
Net movement in cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Net revaluation of property	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Reserve transfer	-	-	9	(9)	-	-	-
Effect of tax rate change on other items through the general reserve	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Net remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations	-	-	(114)	-	-	-	(114)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	480	(3)	(6)	78	549
Distribution to the holders of core capital deferred shares	-	-	(58)	-	-	-	(58)
Distribution to the holders of Additional Tier 1 capital*	-	-	(42)	-	-	-	(42)
At 4 April 2015	531	992	6,921	68	(6)	27	8,533

*The distribution to the holders of Additional Tier 1 capital is shown net of an associated tax credit of £14 million (2015: £11 million).

The notes on pages 208 to 286 form part of these Accounts.

Cash flow statements

For the year ended 4 April 2016				
Notes	Group		Society	
	2016	2015*	2016	2015*
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities				
Profit before tax	1,279	1,044	919	740
Adjustments for:				
Non-cash items included in profit before tax	37 240	(164)	161	(110)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	37 (2,413)	427	(2,298)	(1,551)
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities	(102)	(117)	(102)	(117)
Interest paid on subscribed capital	(26)	(38)	(26)	(38)
Taxation	(254)	(165)	(178)	(103)
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities	(1,276)	987	(1,524)	(1,179)
Cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities				
Purchase of investment securities	(4,202)	(4,385)	(4,202)	(4,385)
Sale and maturity of investment securities	4,905	4,204	4,905	4,204
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(134)	(142)	(134)	(142)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	14	20	14	20
Purchase of intangible assets	(334)	(246)	(334)	(246)
Dividends received from non-Group entities	3	4	3	2
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities	252	(545)	252	(547)
Cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities				
Distributions paid to the holders of core capital deferred shares	(56)	(58)	(56)	(58)
Distributions paid to the holders of Additional Tier 1 capital	(68)	(53)	(68)	(53)
Issue of debt securities	35,350	32,465	34,367	30,935
Redemption of debt securities in issue	(28,983)	(32,335)	(27,766)	(28,626)
Redemption of subordinated liabilities	(406)	-	(406)	-
Redemption of subscribed capital	-	(200)	-	(200)
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities	5,837	(181)	6,071	1,998
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,813	261	4,799	272
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	7,250	6,989	7,215	6,943
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	37 12,063	7,250	12,014	7,215

*Comparatives have been restated as detailed in note 1.

The notes on pages 208 to 286 form part of these Accounts.

Notes to the accounts

1 Statement of accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations (IFRICs) issued by the Interpretations Committee, as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and adopted by the European Union, and with those parts of the Building Societies (Accounts and Related Provisions) Regulations 1998 (as amended) applicable to organisations reporting under IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investment properties, branches and non-specialised buildings, available for sale assets, derivatives, certain mortgage commitments for which a fair value election is made, certain investments in equity shares and certain other deposits. As stated in the Directors' report, the directors consider that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts. A summary of the Group's accounting policies is set out below. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, except for a voluntary change in accounting policy to reclassify gains and losses arising from the retranslation of foreign currency items, as described below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Further details on critical accounting estimates are given in note 2.

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

The following IFRS pronouncements, relevant to the Group, were adopted with effect from 5 April 2015:

- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: The amendments clarify the requirements for attributing employee/third party contributions that are linked to service to the relevant accounting period. Applying the requirements of the amendments to IAS 19 has had no impact for the Group.
- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 cycles: Several small amendments were adopted with no significant impact for the Group.

Notes to the accounts continued

1 Statement of accounting policies continued

Change of accounting policy

Foreign exchange retranslation

The Group holds monetary items denominated in foreign currencies which are retranslated to sterling at the reporting date. Any resulting foreign exchange gains and losses from the retranslation have previously been presented within 'interest expense and similar charges' in the income statement. The Group utilises derivatives to economically hedge this foreign exchange exposure with fair value gains and losses on these derivatives presented within 'gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting' in the income statement. To provide a more meaningful presentation of the Group's residual

economic foreign exchange exposure, amounts in relation to the retranslation of foreign currency monetary items have been reclassified from 'interest expense and similar charges' to 'gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting' in the income statement to offset against the movement in derivative values.

Comparatives have been restated to reflect this reclassification as shown below:

Income statement extract for the year ended 4 April 2015				
	Notes	Previously published	Adjustment	Restated
		£m	£m	£m
Group				
Interest expense and similar charges	4	(2,486)	11	(2,475)
Losses from derivatives and hedge accounting	6	(9)	(11)	(20)
Society				
Interest expense and similar charges	4	(2,696)	16	(2,680)
Losses from derivatives and hedge accounting	6	(58)	(16)	(74)

This reclassification has no impact on the Group's or Society's net assets or members' interests and equity at 4 April 2015 and no impact on the Group's or Society's net cash flows generated from operating activities or cash and cash equivalents for the year ended 4 April 2015.

Other adjustments to comparative information

Off balance sheet commitments

Off balance sheet commitments at 4 April 2015, shown in the 'maximum exposure to lending risk' and the 'residual maturity' tables within the 'Lending risk' and 'Liquidity and funding risk'

sections of the Business and Risk Report respectively, have been updated to include commitments of £6,120 million which relate to customer overpayments on residential mortgages where the borrower is entitled to drawdown amounts overpaid. Commitments in respect of loans and advances to customers have been restated from £7,162 million to £13,282 million and total commitments have been restated from £7,570 million to £13,690 million.

1 Statement of accounting policies *continued*

Future accounting developments

The following pronouncements, relevant to the Group, have been adopted by the EU but are not effective at 4 April 2016

and have therefore not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	The amendment clarifies that the use of revenue based methods to calculate depreciation and amortisation are not appropriate.	Accounting periods (AP) beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 cycle	Amendments to four standards: - IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations; - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures; - IAS 19 Employee Benefits; and - IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.	AP beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)	Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial reports by providing guidance on the application of the concept of materiality.	AP beginning on or after 1 January 2016

None of the amendments listed in the table above are expected to have a significant impact for the Group.

There are a number of pronouncements, relevant to the Group, that are neither adopted by the EU nor effective at 4 April 2016 and have therefore not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Of these pronouncements the most significant is IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which will lead to substantial changes in the accounting for financial instruments. This is described below, along with details of other pronouncements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 will be implemented in the financial statements for the year ending 4 April 2019 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. It includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The principal requirements of IFRS 9 are as follows:

Classification and measurement

The classification of financial assets will be based on the objectives of the Group's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments. Financial assets will then be classified as held at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The changes from the accounting treatment under IAS 39 are not expected to be significant. There are a limited number of financial assets with contractual cash flow characteristics that will result in a reclassification from amortised cost to FVTPL. The only changes to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities are where liabilities are elected to be measured at fair value, in which case changes in valuation relating to changes in the entity's own credit risk will be presented separately in other comprehensive income rather than in the income statement.

Notes to the accounts continued

1 Statement of accounting policies continued

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 changes the basis of recognition of impairment on financial assets from an incurred loss to an expected credit loss (ECL) approach for amortised cost and FVOCI financial assets. This introduces a number of new concepts and changes to the approach to provisioning compared with the current methodology under IAS 39:

- Expected credit losses are based on an assessment of the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default, discounted to give a net present value. The estimation of ECL should be unbiased and probability-weighted, taking into account all reasonable and supportable information, including forward looking economic assumptions and a range of possible outcomes. IFRS 9 has the effect of bringing forward recognition of impairment losses relative to IAS 39 which requires provisions to be recognised only when there is objective evidence of credit impairment.
- On initial recognition, and for financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since the date of advance, IFRS 9 provisions will be made for expected credit default events within the next 12 months.
- A key requirement of IFRS 9 compared with the existing provision approach under IAS 39 relates to assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the date of origination. Provisions will be made for those assets expected to default at any point over their lifetime reflecting the asset's full expected loss. This change to lifetime loss provisions for significantly credit deteriorated assets is expected to lead to increases in impairment provisions, and to increased volatility in provisions, although the size of the change will depend on a number of factors, including the composition of asset portfolios and the view of the economic outlook at the date of implementation.
- For assets where there is evidence of credit impairment, provisions will be made under IFRS 9 on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses, taking account of forward looking economic assumptions and a range of possible outcomes. Under IAS 39 provisions are based on the asset's carrying value and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. IAS 39 does not explicitly take account of a range of possible economic outcomes including forecasts of any downturn of the economic cycle.

Hedge accounting

The hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 are designed to create a stronger link with financial risk management. A separate financial reporting standard will be developed on accounting for dynamic risk management (macro hedge accounting) and IFRS 9 allows the option to continue to apply the existing hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 until this is implemented. Therefore no changes are currently being implemented to hedge accounting policies and methodologies.

Implementation strategy

The Group's implementation strategy for IFRS 9 is based on an integrated solution using common systems, tools and data to assess credit risk and account for ECLs. This is consistent with guidance issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision which sets an expectation of a high quality strategic implementation, and will entail changes to the governance, controls, models and business processes relating to credit loss provisioning. An extensive period of internal dual reporting is planned in advance of the implementation date.

Responsibilities and accountabilities

The Group has an established IFRS 9 implementation programme with formal governance reporting to the Group Finance Director and Chief Risk Officer. Progress is reported regularly to the Audit Committee. Extensive work is being carried out to complete technical analysis, including methodologies for ECL models, develop models and design the required changes to systems, data, business processes, reporting and governance of impairment provisions. During the next financial year work will include building and testing of models and validating outputs, development of management information and implementation of business process changes. The financial impact of IFRS 9 will be quantified once models and systems allow the Group to provide reliable estimates, and expected impacts will be disclosed in the financial statements no later than the year ending 4 April 2018.

1 Statement of accounting policies continued

Other pronouncements		
Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)	<p>The initiative amends IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows to clarify that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.</p> <p>The Group is currently assessing the impact of this amendment.</p>	AP beginning on or after 1 January 2017
Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12)	<p>In January 2016, the IASB amended IAS 12 Income Taxes to clarify the recognition of deferred tax assets in respect of unrealised losses.</p> <p>The amendment is not expected to have a significant impact for the Group.</p>	AP beginning on or after 1 January 2017
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	<p>IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014. The new standard provides a principles-based approach for revenue recognition, and introduces the concept of recognising revenue for obligations as they are satisfied. The standard requires retrospective application, with certain practical expedients available.</p> <p>During July 2015, the IASB confirmed the deferral of the effective date by one year to 1 January 2018.</p> <p>During April 2016 the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 15 to clarify the guidance on identifying performance obligations, licences of intellectual property and principal versus agent considerations.</p> <p>The Group is currently assessing the impact of this standard; however, it is expected that it will result in the earlier recognition of certain types of income.</p>	AP beginning on or after 1 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	<p>In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 to replace IAS 17 Leases.</p> <p>Under IFRS 16, accounting for finance leases will remain substantially the same.</p> <p>Operating leases will be brought on balance sheet through the recognition of assets representing the contractual rights of use and liabilities will be recognised for the contractual payments.</p> <p>The Group is currently assessing the impact of this standard.</p>	AP beginning on or after 1 January 2019

Notes to the accounts continued

1 Statement of accounting policies continued

Basis of consolidation

The assets, liabilities and results of the Society and its undertakings, which include subsidiaries and structured entities, are included in the financial statements on the basis of accounts made up to the reporting date.

The Group consolidates an entity from the date on which the Group: (i) has power over the entity; (ii) is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and (iii) has the ability to affect those returns through the exercise of its power. The assessment of control is based on all facts and circumstances. The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. The Group deconsolidates subsidiaries from the date that control ceases.

A structured entity is an entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are consolidated when the substance of the relationship indicates control. The Group considers factors such as the purpose and design of the entity, size and exposure to variability of returns and nature of the relationship.

Upon consolidation, intra-Group transactions, balances and unrealised gains are eliminated.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated in the Society accounts at cost less provisions for any impairment in value. The directors consider it appropriate for administrative and commercial reasons that subsidiary undertakings have financial years ending on 31 March. Certain structured entities have year ends other than 31 March and are therefore consolidated using internal management accounts prepared to that date. Adjustment is made for individually significant transactions arising between 31 March and the Society's year end.

Securitisation transactions

The Group has securitised certain mortgage loans by the transfer of the loans to structured entities controlled by the Group. The securitisation enables a subsequent issuance of debt, either by the Society or the structured entities, to investors who gain the security of the underlying assets as collateral. Those structured entities are fully consolidated into the Group accounts.

The transfers of the mortgage loans to the structured entities are not treated as sales by the Society. The Society continues to recognise the mortgage loans on its own balance sheet after the transfer because it retains their risks and rewards through the receipt of substantially all of the profits or losses of the structured entities. In the accounts of the Society, the proceeds

received from the transfer are accounted for as a deemed loan repayable to the structured entities.

As explained in note 15, the Group has also entered into self issuances of debt to be used as collateral for repurchase ('repo') and similar transactions. Investments in self issued debt and the equivalent deemed loan, together with the related income, expenditure and cash flows, are not recognised in the Society's or Group's financial statements. This avoids the 'grossing-up' of the financial statements that would otherwise arise.

To manage interest rate risk, the Society enters into derivative transactions with the structured entities, receiving a rate of interest based on the securitised mortgages and paying a rate inherent in the debt issuances. In accordance with IAS 39, these internal derivatives are treated as part of the deemed loan and not separately fair valued because the relevant mortgage loans are not derecognised. All other derivatives relating to securitisations are treated as explained in the derivatives and hedge accounting policy below.

Interest receivable and interest expense

For instruments measured at amortised cost the effective interest rate 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 period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

In calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, early redemption penalty charges) and anticipated customer behaviour but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees received and paid and costs borne that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and all other premiums or discounts above or below market rates.

Interest income on available for sale assets, derivatives and other financial assets at fair value through the income statement is included in interest receivable and similar income. Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

1 Statement of accounting policies *continued*

Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions not directly attributable to generating a financial instrument are recognised on the accruals basis as services are provided, or on the performance of a significant act.

Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of operating segments, has been identified as the chief operating decision maker. Further information is included in note 11.

No segmental analysis is presented on geographical lines as substantially all of the Group's activities are in the United Kingdom, with limited deposit taking operations in the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration transferred for an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets (including the fair value of contingent liabilities) of the acquired business at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions is held at cost less accumulated impairment and is included as an intangible asset.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash generating units. If the carrying value of the cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable value, goodwill is considered impaired. The estimation of recoverable value is based on value in use calculations incorporating forecasts by management of post tax profits for the subsequent five years, discounted at a risk-adjusted interest rate appropriate to the cash generating unit. While forecasts are compared with actual performance, expected profits reflect management's view of future performance.

(b) Computer software

IAS 38 Intangible Assets requires the capitalisation of certain costs relating to software development. Software development costs are capitalised if it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits and are held at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Costs incurred to establish technological feasibility or to maintain existing levels of performance are recognised as an expense.

Web development costs are capitalised where the expenditure is incurred on developing an income generating website.

Computer software is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount is not recoverable the asset is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount, based on value in use calculations.

Where applicable, directly attributable borrowing costs incurred in the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised.

(c) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, which largely represent core deposit intangibles acquired by the Group, are held at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment and are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives of between 5 and 10 years. The amortisation period is reviewed annually.

Other intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount is not recoverable the asset is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount, based on value in use calculations.

Leases

The Group has entered into operating leases for land and buildings. Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. Operating lease payments and receipts are charged or credited to the income statement on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Notes to the accounts continued

1 Statement of accounting policies continued

Taxation including deferred tax

Current tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law in each jurisdiction, is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Tax related to the fair value remeasurement of available for sale assets, which is charged or credited to other comprehensive income, is also credited or charged to other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified from other comprehensive income to the income statement together with the deferred loss or gain.

Tax related to movements in the fair value of derivatives that are subject to cash flow hedge accounting, which are charged or credited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve, is also credited or charged to other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified from other comprehensive income to the income statement together with the associated deferred loss or gain from cash flow hedge accounting.

Tax related to movements in the valuation of property, which are charged or credited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve, is also credited or charged to other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve.

Tax related to remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations, which are charged or credited to other comprehensive income, is also credited or charged to other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

Property, plant and equipment

Freehold and long leasehold properties comprise mainly branches and office buildings.

Branches and non-specialised buildings are stated at revalued amounts, being the fair value, determined by market based evidence at the date of the valuation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment. Valuations are completed annually, as at 4 April, by independent surveyors.

Increases in the valuations of branches and non-specialised buildings are credited to other comprehensive income except where they reverse decreases for the same asset previously recognised in the income statement, in which case the increase in the valuation is recognised in the income statement. Decreases in valuations are recognised in the income statement except where they reverse amounts previously credited to other comprehensive income for the same asset, in which case the decrease in valuation is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other property, plant and equipment, including specialised administration buildings and short leasehold buildings, are included at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items, major alterations and refurbishments.

Where applicable, directly attributable borrowing costs incurred in the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised.

Land is not depreciated. The depreciation of other assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use and is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or valuation over the following estimated useful lives:

Branches and non-specialised buildings	60 years
Specialised administration buildings	up to 60 years
Short leasehold buildings	the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	5 to 15 years
Equipment, fixtures, fittings and vehicles	3 to 10 years

1 Statement of accounting policies *continued*

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted, if appropriate, in the light of technological developments, usage and other relevant factors.

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount is not recoverable the asset is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are included in other operating income in the income statement.

Investment properties

Investment properties, which comprise properties held for rental, are stated at fair value, determined by market based evidence at the date of the valuation. Valuations are completed annually, as at 4 April, by independent surveyors. Changes in fair value are included in the income statement. Depreciation is not charged on investment properties.

Employee benefits

(a) Pensions

The Group operates a number of defined benefit and defined contribution pension arrangements. A defined benefit plan is one that defines the benefit an employee will receive on retirement, depending on such factors as age, length of service and salary.

The liability recognised on the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method and assumptions agreed with the Group. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial remeasurements arise from experience adjustments (the effects of differences between previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and changes in forward looking actuarial assumptions. Actuarial remeasurements are recognised in full, in the year they occur, in other comprehensive income.

The Group also operates defined contribution arrangements. A defined contribution arrangement is one into which the Group and the employee pay fixed contributions, without any further obligation to pay

additional contributions. Payments to defined contribution schemes are charged to the income statement as they fall due.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in the income statement.

(b) Other post retirement obligations

The Group provides post retirement healthcare to a small number of former employees. The Group recognises this obligation and the actuarial remeasurement in a similar manner to the defined benefit pension plans.

(c) Other long term employee benefits

The cost of bonuses payable 12 months or more after the end of the year in which they are earned is recognised in the year in which the employees render the related service and when there is an obligation to pay a bonus under the terms of the scheme.

(d) Short term employee benefits

The cost of short term employee benefits, including wages and salaries, social security costs and healthcare for current employees, is recognised in the year of service.

Provisions

A provision is recognised where there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the obligation will be settled and it can be reliably estimated. This includes management's best estimate of amounts payable for customer redress.

Nationwide has an obligation to contribute to the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) to enable the FSCS to meet compensation claims from, in particular, retail depositors of failed banks. A provision is recognised, to the extent that it can be reliably estimated, when Nationwide has an obligation in accordance with IAS 37 and the levy is legally enforceable in line with IFRIC 21. The amount provided is based on information received from the FSCS, forecast future interest rates and the Group's historic share of industry protected deposits.

Notes to the accounts continued

1 Statement of accounting policies continued

Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets at inception into the following three categories:

(a) Financial assets at fair value through the income statement

This category consists of derivative financial assets used for risk management purposes. The Group does not hold any other financial assets classified as held for trading.

Assets in this category are carried at fair value. The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated by discounted cash flow models using yield curves that are based on observable market data or are based on valuations obtained from counterparties. Gains and losses arising from the changes in the fair values are recognised in the income statement.

The Group recognises the fair value of certain mortgage commitments on the balance sheet to alleviate an accounting mismatch. The fair value of mortgage commitments is included within other assets or other liabilities. Movements in the fair value are included within gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting in the income statement.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Group's residential and commercial mortgage loans, unsecured lending, loans and advances to banks and cash are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans are recognised when the funds are advanced to customers. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provisions for impairment.

Loans and receivables acquired through a business combination or portfolio acquisition are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value at acquisition becomes the new amortised cost for acquired loans and receivables. Fair value adjustments are made to reflect both credit and interest rate risk associated with the acquired loan assets.

(c) Available for sale assets

Available for sale assets are non-derivative financial assets that are not classified into either of the two categories above. The majority of available for sale assets are measured at fair value using, in the majority of cases, market prices or, where markets have become inactive, prices obtained from market participants. In sourcing valuations, the Group makes use of a consensus pricing

service, in line with standard industry practice. In cases where market prices or prices obtained from market participants are not available, discounted cash flow models are used. Further information is provided in notes 22 and 23. Investments in equities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose value cannot be reliably measured are recognised at cost.

Interest on available for sale assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for amounts relating to impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in the income statement. Gains and losses arising on the sale of available for sale assets are recognised in the income statement, including any cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income, which are reclassified to the income statement.

The Group has not classified any financial assets into the held to maturity category and has not reclassified any financial assets between categories.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or where the assets have been transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

The impact of hedging on the measurement of financial assets is detailed in the derivatives and hedge accounting policy below.

Impairment of financial assets

(a) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Evidence of impairment may include:

- i) indications that the borrower or group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty
- ii) default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- iii) debt being restructured to reduce the burden on the borrower.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists either individually for assets that are separately significant or individually or collectively for assets that are not separately significant. If there is no objective

1 Statement of accounting policies *continued*

evidence of impairment for an individually assessed asset it is included in a group of assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For loans in a hedge relationship, the effective interest rate used for discounting is calculated using the carrying value of the loan including the hedge adjustment. The resultant provisions are deducted from the appropriate asset values on the balance sheet.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the provision is adjusted and the amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Loans remain on the balance sheet net of associated provisions until they are deemed no longer recoverable. Where a loan is not recoverable, it is written off against the related provision for loan impairment once all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of impairment losses recorded in the income statement.

Retail loans

For retail loans cash flows are estimated based on past experience combined with the Group's view of the future considering the following factors:

- i) exposure to the customer
- ii) based on the number of days in arrears at the balance sheet date, the likelihood that a loan will progress through the various stages of delinquency and ultimately be written off
- iii) the amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries
- iv) the realisable value of any security at the estimated date of sale
- v) the likely deduction of any costs involved in the recovery of amounts outstanding.

The Group's provision methodology recognises previous arrears as a driver of future possible default and therefore accounts which have either capitalised arrears or have been

in arrears in the last 12 months typically attract a higher provision level.

Commercial loans

In assessing objective evidence of a loss event for commercial loans, the following key indicators are considered:

- i) contractually due payments exceeding 30 days in arrears
- ii) high loan to value or low interest cover ratio
- iii) other covenant breaches
- iv) loss of significant tenants or other decreases in tenant quality
- v) the probability of the borrower entering bankruptcy
- vi) restructuring of the debt relating to the borrower's financial difficulties ('forbearance')
- vii) local economic conditions (for example, where this impacts on the value of underlying collateral).

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, cash flows are assessed on a case by case basis considering the following factors:

- i) aggregate exposure to the customer
- ii) the viability of the customer's business model and their capacity to trade successfully out of financial difficulties and generate sufficient cash flows to service debt obligations
- iii) the amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries of collateral
- iv) the likely dividend available on liquidation or bankruptcy
- v) the extent of other creditors' claims ranking ahead of the Group's, and the likelihood of other creditors continuing to support the borrower
- vi) the complexity of determining the aggregate amount and ranking of all creditor claims and the extent to which legal and insurance uncertainties are evident
- vii) the realisable value of security at the expected date of sale and likelihood of successful repossession
- viii) the likely deduction of any costs involved in recovery of amounts outstanding
- ix) when available, the secondary market price of the debt.

Loans subject to individual impairment assessment, whose terms have been renegotiated, are subject to ongoing review to determine whether they remain impaired or are considered to be past due.

Where a loan is renegotiated on different terms such that it is substantially a different loan, the loan is derecognised and a new loan is recognised at its fair value.

Notes to the accounts continued

1 Statement of accounting policies continued

For those loans, for which no individual impairment is recognised, a collective impairment assessment is made, taking account of the following factors:

- i) size of the loan
- ii) arrears status
- iii) historical loss experience (adjusted for current market conditions)
- iv) the estimated period between impairment occurring and the loss being identified ('emergence period').

(b) Available for sale assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available for sale assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the current amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised, is recognised in impairment losses/recoveries on investment securities in the income statement.

A subsequent decline in the fair value of an available for sale asset is recognised in the income statement when there is further objective evidence of impairment as a result of further decreases in the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. Where there is no further objective evidence of impairment, the decline in the fair value of the financial asset is recognised in other comprehensive income.

If the fair value of an available for sale asset increases in a subsequent period, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement to the extent it reverses the previously recognised impairment. Any gain in fair value in excess of the original impairment is recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal, where sales proceeds exceed the carrying amount of an impaired asset, the proportion of the gain which offsets the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised as a credit in impairment losses/recoveries on investment securities in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on available for sale equity shares are not reversed through the income statement.

Financial liabilities

Borrowings, including shares, deposits, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, being the issue proceeds net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs incurred.

With the exception of deposits relating to the sale of protected equity bonds (PEBs) all borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is adjusted for the amortisation of any premiums, discounts and transaction costs. The amortisation is recognised in interest expense and similar charges using the effective interest rate method.

Derivative financial liabilities are classified as fair value through the income statement. The Group does not hold any other financial liabilities classified as held for trading.

Permanent interest bearing shares (subscribed capital) are classified as financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Borrowings that are designated as hedged items are subject to measurement under the hedge accounting requirements described in the derivatives and hedge accounting policy below.

The financial liabilities of dormant shares and deposit accounts have been extinguished when balances have been transferred to the Government backed unclaimed asset scheme under the terms of the Dormant Accounts and Building Society Accounts Act 2008 with no impact on the income statement.

Fair value of assets and liabilities

IFRS 13 requires an entity to classify assets and liabilities held at fair value and those not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of observable market inputs in calculating those fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below:

Level 1 – Valuation using quoted market prices

Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price reflects actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

1 Statement of accounting policies *continued*

Level 2 – Valuation technique using observable inputs

Assets and liabilities classified as Level 2 have been valued using models whose inputs are observable in an active market. Valuations based on observable inputs include derivative financial instruments such as swaps and forwards which are valued using market standard pricing techniques, and options that are commonly traded in markets where all the inputs to the market standard pricing models are observable. They also include investment securities valued using consensus pricing or other observable market prices.

Level 3 – Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs

Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data ('unobservable inputs'). A valuation input is considered observable if it can be directly observed from transactions in an active market, or if there is compelling external evidence demonstrating an executable exit price. An input is deemed significant if it is shown to contribute more than 10% to the valuation of a financial instrument. Unobservable input levels are generally determined based on observable inputs of a similar nature, historical observations or other analytical techniques.

Protected equity bonds (PEBs)

Certain non-derivative financial liabilities relating to the sale of PEBs by the Group on behalf of Legal & General, included within other deposits, have been designated at fair value upon initial recognition. Changes in fair value are recognised through the income statement in gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting. The PEBs are economically matched using equity-linked derivatives, which do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting. Recording changes in fair value of both the derivatives and the related liabilities through the income statement most closely reflects the economic reality of the transactions. In so doing, this accounting treatment eliminates a measurement inconsistency that would otherwise arise from valuing the PEBs at amortised cost and the derivatives at fair value.

In measuring fair value, separate debit valuation adjustments are made for own credit risk to the extent not already included in the PEBs valuation.

Income received from Legal & General upon inception of a PEB transaction is deferred and recognised in interest expense and similar charges in the income statement on an effective interest basis over the term of the product where it partially offsets interest incurred on the equity-linked derivatives.

Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are entered into to reduce exposures to fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, market indices and credit risk and are not used for speculative purposes.

(a) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are carried at fair value with movements in fair values recorded in the income statement. Derivative financial instruments are principally valued by discounted cash flow models using yield curves that are based on observable market data or are based on valuations obtained from counterparties. For collateralised positions the Group uses discount curves based on overnight indexed swap rates, and for non-collateralised positions the Group uses discount curves based on term Libor rates.

In the first instance fair values are calculated using mid prices. With the exception of derivatives hedging liabilities relating to the sale of PEBs, an adjustment is then made to derivative assets and liabilities to value them on a bid and offer basis respectively. The bid-offer adjustment is calculated on a portfolio basis and reflects the costs that would be incurred if substantially all residual net portfolio market risks were closed out using available hedging instruments or by disposing of or unwinding actual positions. The methodology for determining the bid-offer adjustments involves netting between long and short positions and the grouping of risk by type, in accordance with hedging strategy. Bid-offer spreads are derived from market sources such as broker data and are reviewed periodically. The derivatives hedging PEBs are not traded in an active market and are therefore valued at mid price.

In measuring fair value, separate credit valuation and debit valuation adjustments are made for counterparty or own credit risk to the extent not already included in the valuation.

All derivatives are classified as assets where their fair value is positive and liabilities where their fair value is negative. Where there is the legal ability and intention to settle net, then the derivative is classified as a net asset or liability, as appropriate.

Where cash collateral is received, to mitigate the risk inherent in amounts due to the Group, it is included as a liability within deposits from banks. Where cash collateral is given, to mitigate the risk inherent in amounts due from the Group, it is included as an asset in loans and advances to banks. Where securities collateral is received the securities are not recognised in the accounts as the Group does not obtain the risks and rewards of the securities. Where

Notes to the accounts continued

1 Statement of accounting policies continued

securities collateral is given, the securities have not been derecognised as the Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(b) Embedded derivatives

A number of complex contracts contain both a derivative and a non-derivative component, in which case the derivative is termed an embedded derivative. If the economic characteristics and risks of embedded derivatives are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the overall contract itself is not carried at fair value, the embedded derivative is accounted for separately and reported at fair value with gains and losses being recognised in the income statement.

(c) Hedge accounting

When transactions meet the criteria specified in IAS 39, the Group can apply two types of hedge accounting: either hedges of the changes in fair value of the financial asset or liability or hedges of the variability in cash flows of the financial asset or liability:

Fair value hedge accounting

In a micro hedge relationship, the carrying value of the underlying asset or liability ('the hedged item') is adjusted to reflect changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged. This creates an offset to the fair value movement of the derivative ('the hedging instrument'). In the case of a portfolio hedge, this fair value adjustment is recorded at a portfolio level in the fair value adjustments for portfolio hedged risk category on the balance sheet. Changes in the fair value of hedged items and hedging instruments are recorded in the income statement.

Cash flow hedge accounting

In a cash flow hedge accounting relationship, the portion of the derivative's fair value movement that is deemed to be an effective hedge is deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve, instead of being immediately recognised in the income statement. The ineffective portion of the derivative fair value movement is recognised immediately in the income statement. Amounts deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve are subsequently recycled to the income statement. This recycling occurs when the underlying asset or liability being hedged impacts the income statement, for example when interest payments are recognised.

To qualify for hedge accounting the hedge relationship must be clearly documented at inception and the derivative must be expected to be highly effective in offsetting the hedged risk. Prospective and retrospective effectiveness must be tested throughout the life of the hedge relationship.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting when:

- it is evident from testing that a derivative is not, or has ceased to be, highly effective as a hedge
- the derivative expires, or is sold, terminated or exercised
- the underlying item matures or is sold or repaid
- the forecast transactions are no longer deemed to be highly probable.

The Group may also decide to cease hedge accounting even though the hedge relationship continues to be highly effective by ceasing to designate the financial instrument as a hedge.

Fair value hedge accounting

If the derivative no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the cumulative fair value hedge adjustment is amortised over the period to maturity of the previously designated hedge relationship. If the underlying item is sold or repaid, the unamortised fair value adjustment is immediately recognised in the income statement.

Cash flow hedge accounting

If the derivative no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the cumulative gain or loss from the effective portion of the movement in the fair value of the derivative remains in other comprehensive income until the cash flows from the underlying hedged item are recognised in the income statement. If the underlying item is sold or repaid, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is immediately recognised in the income statement.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise an asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Sale and repurchase agreements (including stock borrowing and lending) and collateralised total return swaps

Investment and other securities may be lent or sold subject to a commitment to repurchase them at a predetermined price (a repo) or a right to continue to receive all future cash flows and changes in capital value on collateral pledged (a total return swap). Such securities are retained on the balance sheet when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (typically, the interest rate risk and credit risk on the asset) remain within the Group, and the counterparty liability is included separately on the balance sheet as appropriate.

1 Statement of accounting policies *continued*

Similarly, where the Group borrows or purchases securities subject to a commitment to resell them (a reverse repo) or settle all future cash flows and changes in capital value to a third party on collateral held (a reverse total return swap) but does not acquire the risks and rewards of ownership, the transactions are treated as collateralised loans, and the securities are not included on the balance sheet.

The difference between sale and repurchase price is accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Issued financial instruments are classified as equity instruments where the contractual arrangement with the holder does not result in the Group having a present obligation to deliver cash, another financial asset or a variable number of equity instruments. Where the Group does have a present obligation, the instrument is classified as a financial liability.

The proceeds of the issuance of equity instruments are included in equity. Costs incurred that are incremental and directly attributable to the issuance are deducted from the proceeds (net of applicable tax).

Distributions to holders of equity instruments are recognised when they become irrevocable and are deducted, net of tax where applicable, from the general reserve.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Society. Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using their 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 year end. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the retranslation and settlement of these items are recognised in the income statement as disclosed in note 6.

The Group implemented cash flow hedge accounting in December 2014. This has been applied to a portfolio of derivatives which are economically hedging foreign currency items. For derivatives included in effective cash flow hedges, the change in fair value caused by foreign exchange movements is deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve instead of being immediately reported in the income statement. If cash flow hedges are ineffective, the ineffective portion of the change in fair value is recognised within the income statement. Amounts deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve are recycled to the income statement when the related movements in the underlying hedged item impacts the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition, included within cash and loans and advances to banks on the balance sheet.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence is dependent on the outcome of uncertain future events, or those where the outflow of resources are uncertain or cannot be measured reliably.

During the ordinary course of business the Group is subject to threatened or actual legal proceedings. All such material cases are periodically reassessed, with the assistance of external professional advisers where appropriate, to determine the likelihood of incurring a liability. The Group does not disclose amounts in relation to contingent liabilities associated with such claims where the likelihood of any payment is remote or where such disclosure could be seriously prejudicial to the conduct of the claims.

IFRS disclosures

The audited sections in the Business and Risk Report for Lending risk and Financial risk and the Report of the directors on remuneration form an integral part of these financial statements.

These disclosures (where marked as 'audited') are covered by the Independent auditors' report for this Annual Report and Accounts.

Notes to the accounts continued

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and critical accounting estimates

The Group has to make judgements in applying its accounting policies which affect the amounts recognised in the accounts. In addition, estimates and assumptions are made that could affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts which differ from those estimates. The most significant areas where judgements and estimates are made

are disclosed in the following notes:

Area of significant judgement and estimate	Note
Impairment provisions on loans and advances	9
Provisions for customer redress	28
Retirement benefit obligations (pensions)	31

3 Interest receivable and similar income

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
On residential mortgages	5,009	4,981	3,818	3,830
On other loans:				
Connected undertakings	-	-	855	1,024
Other	835	953	820	935
On investment securities	403	412	403	417
On other liquid assets	33	28	33	28
Net expense on financial instruments hedging assets	(986)	(1,027)	(986)	(1,027)
Total	5,294	5,347	4,943	5,207

Included within interest receivable and similar income is interest income on impaired financial assets of £41 million in the Group and £23 million in the Society (2015: Group £82 million, Society £62 million).

4 Interest expense and similar charges

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015*	2016	2015*
	£m	£m	£m	£m
On shares held by individuals	1,577	1,897	1,577	1,896
On subscribed capital	26	42	26	42
On deposits and other borrowings:				
Subordinated liabilities	99	115	99	115
Connected undertakings	-	-	98	142
Other	577	171	576	166
On debt securities in issue	690	725	592	587
Net income on financial instruments hedging liabilities	(768)	(481)	(608)	(274)
Interest on net defined benefit pension liability (note 31)	7	6	7	6
Total	2,208	2,475	2,367	2,680

*Comparatives have been restated as detailed in note 1.

Other interest on deposits and other borrowings includes an expense of £439 million (2015: £50 million) in relation to the redemption and maturity of PEB deposits which have returns linked to the performance of specified stock market indices. The PEBs are economically hedged using equity-linked

derivatives. Net income on financial instruments hedging liabilities includes income of £398 million (2015: £1 million) in relation to the associated derivatives. Further details are included in note 23.

Notes to the accounts continued

5 Fee and commission income and expense

Group						
	2016			2015		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Current account and savings	199	(126)	73	191	(108)	83
General insurance	78	-	78	88	-	88
Protection and investments	73	-	73	75	-	75
Mortgage	20	(3)	17	21	(1)	20
Credit card	46	(36)	10	67	(41)	26
Other fees and commissions	12	(27)	(15)	5	(19)	(14)
Fee and commission	428	(192)	236	447	(169)	278

Society						
	2016			2015		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Current account and savings	199	(126)	73	191	(108)	83
General insurance	78	-	78	88	-	88
Protection and investments	73	-	73	75	-	75
Mortgage	13	-	13	16	-	16
Credit card	46	(36)	10	67	(41)	26
Other fees and commissions	12	(27)	(15)	5	(19)	(14)
Fee and commission	421	(189)	232	442	(168)	274

6 Gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015*	2016	2015*
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges	(38)	(726)	141	(1,038)
Fair value movement attributable to hedged risk	123	680	(64)	1,005
Gains/(losses) from fair value hedge accounting (note i)	85	(46)	77	(33)
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	434	157	5	(8)
Deferral to cash flow hedge reserve	(433)	(160)	(5)	8
Ineffectiveness from cash flow hedge accounting (note ii)	1	(3)	-	-
Derivatives economically hedging mortgage commitments	(61)	(135)	(61)	(135)
Fair value movement attributable to mortgage commitments	15	82	15	82
Net loss from mortgage pipeline (note iii)	(46)	(53)	(46)	(53)
Fair value (losses)/gains from other derivatives (note iv)	(37)	93	27	28
Foreign exchange differences	36	(11)	71	(16)
Total	39	(20)	129	(74)

*Comparatives have been restated as detailed in note 1.

Notes:

- Gains or losses from fair value hedges can arise where there is an IFRS hedge accounting relationship in place and either:
 - the relationship passed all the monthly effectiveness tests but the fair value movement of the derivative was not exactly offset by the change in fair value of the asset or liability being hedged (sometimes referred to as hedge ineffectiveness); or
 - the relationship failed a monthly effectiveness test which, for that month, disallows recognition of the change in fair value of the underlying asset or liability being hedged and in following months leads to the amortisation of existing balance sheet positions.
- The Group commenced cash flow hedge accounting in the year ended 4 April 2015, deferring the effective portion of the fair value movement of designated derivatives to the cash flow hedge reserve. The fair value movement is subsequently recycled to the income statement when the underlying hedged asset or liability is recognised in the income statement. The ineffective portion of the fair value movement is recognised immediately in the income statement.
- The Group elects to fair value certain mortgage commitments in order to reduce the accounting mismatch caused when derivatives are used to hedge these commitments.
- Other derivatives are those used for economic hedging but which are not in an IAS 39 hedge accounting relationship because hedge accounting is not currently achievable.

Although the Group only uses derivatives for the hedging of risks, income statement volatility can still arise due to hedge accounting ineffectiveness or because hedge accounting is either not currently applied or is not currently achievable. This volatility does not reflect the economic reality of the Group's hedging strategy.

Included within the gain of £39 million (2015: loss of £20 million) was the impact of the following:

- Gains of £85 million (2015: losses of £46 million) from fair value hedge accounting. This includes gains of £66 million (2015: losses of £30 million) from macro hedges, due to hedge ineffectiveness and the amortisation of existing balance sheet amounts. In addition, further gains of £19 million relate to micro hedges (2015: losses of £16 million) due to a combination of hedge ineffectiveness, maturities and disposals.

- Losses of £46 million (2015: £53 million) relating to the mortgage pipeline. The income statement includes the full fair value movement of forward starting interest rate swaps economically hedging the pipeline; however the Group only elects to fair value certain underlying mortgage business within the pipeline.
- Losses of £37 million (2015: gains of £93 million) from portfolio valuation adjustments and volatility on other derivatives which are not currently in an IAS 39 hedge accounting relationship.
- Gains of £36 million (2015: losses of £11 million) from the retranslation of foreign currency monetary items.

The overall impact of derivatives will remain volatile from period to period as new derivative transactions replace those which mature to ensure that interest rate and other market risks are continually managed.

Notes to the accounts continued

7 Administrative expenses

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Employee costs:				
Wages and salaries	486	456	479	448
Bonuses	76	74	76	74
Social security costs	55	54	55	54
Pension costs (note 31)	119	87	118	87
	736	671	728	663
Other administrative expenses	745	713	725	696
Bank levy (note 28)	41	28	41	28
	1,522	1,412	1,494	1,387
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	325	294	325	293
Total	1,847	1,706	1,819	1,680
Other administrative expenses include:				
Property operating lease rental	33	34	33	35
Other property costs	76	76	76	76
Postage and communications	68	68	68	68
Computer costs	174	153	174	153
Marketing and advertising	35	30	35	30
Money transmission and other bank costs	44	43	43	43
Legal, professional and consultancy	53	60	52	58
Training, education and other staff related costs	131	125	129	122
Other	131	124	115	111
Total	745	713	725	696

Administrative expenses include £10 million (2015: £52 million) of transformation costs. The reduction in transformation costs is driven primarily by the completion of the integration of the Derbyshire, Cheshire and Dunfermline brands and activities relating to the strategic change to the Group's IT service delivery model.

The bonus charges within employee costs in the above table include elements of long term bonuses which will be paid more than one year from the balance sheet date of £8 million (2015: £5 million). In accordance with accounting standards, some elements of deferred bonuses will be recognised in future periods.

Up until the year ended 4 April 2014, Group directors and certain senior executives were entitled to Medium Term Performance Pay Plan (MTPPP) payments in addition to an annual performance payment amount. Under the MTPPP,

bonuses are paid to directors and certain senior executives based on results over the preceding three year performance cycle. In accordance with Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) requirements, one third of the MTPPP bonus award is subject to deferral for a period of more than one year.

This deferred element may be reduced at the Remuneration Committee's discretion if it emerges that the original assessment of performance was misleading or if performance against the scheme measures declines substantially over the one year deferral period. Deferred bonuses are awarded in cash. The MTPPP bonus is recognised in the income statement in the final year of the three year performance cycle. The MTPPP scheme has now been discontinued, though elements of historic MTPPP awards under the 2012-15 and 2013-16 award cycles remain due for payment until June 2016 and June 2017 respectively.

7 Administrative expenses *continued*

New bonus schemes for directors and certain senior executives, which combine the annual and long term elements under a single scheme, were introduced in the year ended 4 April 2015. Under these new schemes, awards are based on current year results but are paid over a period of up to five years, with part of the awards linked to the value of Nationwide core capital deferred shares (CCDS). The payment of deferred elements remains subject to further discretion by the Remuneration Committee.

These bonuses are recognised in the income statement over the period from the start of the performance year until all relevant criteria have been met. The table below shows actual and expected charges to the income statement in respect of all MTPPP bonuses for all remaining scheme cycles, and all new long term bonuses in respect of the 2014/15 and 2015/16 years:

Income statement charge for long term bonuses						
	Group and Society					
	Actual	Actual	Expected	Expected	Expected	Expected
	2014/15 (note ii)	2015/16 (note ii)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Medium Term Performance Pay Plan:						
2012-2015	9.8	-	-	-	-	-
2013-2016	-	9.7	-	-	-	-
2014/15 long term bonus scheme (note i)	7.2	4.1	1.7	1.3	0.3	-
2015/16 long term bonus scheme (note i)	-	9.1	3.8	1.8	1.3	0.5
Income statement charge for long term bonuses	17.0	22.9	5.5	3.1	1.6	0.5

Notes:

- The amount expected is an estimate based on past performance together with current assumptions of future leaver rates and future CCDS performance.
- In the year ended 4 April 2016, £4 million (2015: £2 million) was recognised in the income statement in relation to awards linked to share based payments. An outstanding deferred amount of £4 million at 4 April 2016 (2015: £2 million) was included in accruals and deferred income on the balance sheet in relation to such awards.

Directors' emoluments, including details of the long term bonus scheme, are shown as part of the Report of the directors on remuneration in accordance with Schedule 10A, paragraphs 1 to 9 of the Building Societies Act 1986.

Notes to the accounts continued

7 Administrative expenses continued

The remuneration of the external auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, is set out below:

External auditors' remuneration				
	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Audit fees for the Group and Society statutory audit	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.9
Fees payable for other services:				
Audit of Group subsidiaries	0.3	0.3	-	-
Audit-related assurance services	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total audit and audit-related assurance services	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.7
Other non-audit services	1.1	2.4	1.1	2.4
Total	4.4	5.4	4.1	5.1

Audit fees for the year ended 4 April 2016 include £0.2 million (2015: £nil) in respect of work performed in relation to the PRA's new requirements for auditor reporting which will be fully effective from the year ended 4 April 2017.

The Group's policy in relation to the use of its auditors on non-audit engagements sets out the types of services they are

generally precluded from performing. All non-audit services, where the fee is expected to exceed a de minimis limit, are subject to pre-approval by the Audit Committee.

Fees in relation to 'other non-audit services' above relate primarily to work undertaken in relation to the Group's regulatory projects.

8 Employees

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
The average number of persons employed during the year was:				
Full time	14,190	13,667	14,116	13,602
Part time	3,919	3,955	3,905	3,946
Total	18,109	17,622	18,021	17,548
Society:				
Central administration	10,392	9,544	10,392	9,544
Branches	7,629	8,004	7,629	8,004
Subsidiaries	88	74	-	-
Total	18,109	17,622	18,021	17,548

Central administration employee numbers include employees engaged in direct customer facing operations in administrative centres.

9 Impairment provisions on loans and advances to customers

The following provisions have been deducted from the appropriate asset values in the balance sheet:

2016 Group						
	Prime residential	Specialist residential	Consumer banking	Commercial lending	Other lending	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2015	22	88	216	322	4	652
Charge for the year	8	10	96	(34)	1	81
Amounts written off during the year	(6)	(23)	(44)	(242)	(4)	(319)
Amounts recovered during the year	1	3	18	20	-	42
Unwind of discount	-	(1)	(5)	(7)	-	(13)
At 4 April 2016	25	77	281	59	1	443

2015 Group						
	Prime residential	Specialist residential	Consumer banking	Commercial lending	Other lending	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2014	18	84	173	1,001	12	1,288
Charge for the year	13	45	89	52	34	233
Amounts written off during the year	(10)	(41)	(56)	(276)	(6)	(389)
Amounts recovered during the year	1	1	15	15	-	32
Disposal	-	-	-	(428)	(36)	(464)
Unwind of discount	-	(1)	(5)	(42)	-	(48)
At 4 April 2015	22	88	216	322	4	652

The Group impairment provision of £443 million at 4 April 2016 (2015: £652 million) comprises individual provisions of £75 million (2015: £341 million) and collective provisions of £368 million (2015: £311 million).

The impairment provision charges for prime and specialist residential loans include £27 million in relation to a refinement of provision model assumptions to ensure they continue to reflect appropriately the incurred losses within the portfolio.

The impairment charge for consumer banking impairment includes £29 million resulting from a reassessment of provision model assumptions in relation to up to date accounts.

The decrease in impairment provisions held against commercial lending is driven by continued improvement in market conditions for commercial real estate, together with deleveraging activity undertaken during the prior year which has resulted in a reduction in the size of the commercial real estate portfolio.

Notes to the accounts continued

9 Impairment provisions on loans and advances to customers continued

2016 Society					
	Prime residential	Consumer banking	Commercial lending	Other lending	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2015	22	216	322	3	563
Charge for the year	8	96	(34)	1	71
Amounts written off during the year	(6)	(44)	(242)	(4)	(296)
Amounts recovered during the year	1	18	20	-	39
Unwind of discount	-	(5)	(7)	-	(12)
At 4 April 2016	25	281	59	-	365

2015 Society					
	Prime residential	Consumer banking	Commercial lending	Other lending	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2014	18	173	1,001	3	1,195
Charge for the year	13	89	52	36	190
Amounts written off during the year	(10)	(56)	(276)	-	(342)
Amounts recovered during the year	1	15	15	-	31
Disposals	-	-	(428)	(36)	(464)
Unwind of discount	-	(5)	(42)	-	(47)
At 4 April 2015	22	216	322	3	563

9 Impairment provisions on loans and advances to customers *continued*

The Society impairment provision of £365 million at 4 April 2016 (2015: £563 million) comprises individual provisions of £58 million (2015: £320 million) and collective provisions of £307 million (2015: £243 million).

The Society's impairment loss on loans and advances in the income statement of £55 million (2015: £159 million) includes a £16 million release of a provision (2015: £31 million) relating

to the Society's loan to a subsidiary undertaking. The provision release reflects the subsidiary's repayment of intra-Group loan amounts as a result of disposals and redemptions of amounts outstanding on corporate loans held within the subsidiary. The Group figures above include the impairment of the underlying corporate loans within other lending.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Impairment provisions on loans and advances

Impairment is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of management's estimate of future cash flows.

Key assumptions included in the measurement of impairment include the probability of any account going into default, the probability of defaulted accounts progressing to possession and the eventual loss incurred in the event of forced sale or write off. These assumptions are based on observed historical data and updated as management considers appropriate to reflect current conditions and the Group's strategy for the book. The accuracy of the impairment provision will therefore be affected by unexpected changes in these assumptions.

To the extent that actual cash flows in relation to the Group's retail loans and advances differ from those estimated by 10%, the impairment provision would change by an estimated £41 million.

For residential mortgages the estimate of future house price index (HPI) movements is also a key assumption

in estimating the eventual loss. The Group does not take account of projected future HPI increases in establishing provisions. If future HPI increases do materialise then this will reduce the amount of actual loss incurred. If provisions were based on an assumption that future HPI would decrease by 10%, the provision at the balance sheet date would increase by an estimated £9 million.

In calculating the provisions for commercial loans, estimates of discounted cash flows are made on the basis of the planned strategy for each loan. These estimates include assumptions for underlying property values and future expected cash flows for rental income and any maintenance, redevelopment or refurbishment expenditure on the properties. To the extent that actual cash flows differ from those estimated by 10% on impaired loans, the impairment provision would change by an estimated £13 million.

Notes to the accounts continued

10 Taxation

Tax charge in the income statement				
	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Current tax:				
UK corporation tax	330	215	236	158
Corporation tax – adjustment in respect of prior years	(8)	(22)	(7)	(21)
Total current tax	332	193	229	137
Deferred tax:				
Current year (credit)/charge	(35)	13	(12)	17
Adjustment in respect of prior years	5	6	3	6
Effect of corporation tax rate change	-	(7)	-	(6)
Effect of banking surcharge on deferred tax balances	2	-	8	-
Total deferred taxation	(28)	12	(1)	17
Tax charge	294	205	228	154

The actual tax charge differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK as follows:

Reconciliation of tax charge				
	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Profit before tax	1,279	1,044	919	740
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20% (2015: 21%)	256	219	184	155
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(3)	(16)	(4)	(15)
Banking surcharge	22	-	22	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes/(income not taxable):				
Depreciation on non-qualifying assets	1	2	1	2
Non-taxable dividends received	-	-	(2)	(2)
Bank levy	8	6	8	6
Other	8	1	11	14
Effect of corporation tax rate change	-	(7)	-	(6)
Effect of banking surcharge on deferred tax balances	2	-	8	-
Tax charge	294	205	228	154

The Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 introduced legislation to impose a surcharge of 8% on the profits of banking companies after 1 January 2016. As a result, a banking surcharge of £22 million is included in the UK corporation tax charge shown above.

10 Taxation continued

The tax on items through other comprehensive income is as follows:

Tax charge/(credit) on items through other comprehensive income				
	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Available for sale investment securities	(7)	27	(7)	25
Cash flow hedges	132	32	1	(2)
Property Revaluation	7	(1)	7	(1)
Retirement benefit obligations	(9)	(21)	(9)	(21)
Other items through the general reserve, including effect of corporation tax rate change	1	1	-	1
Total	124	38	(8)	2

The Group tax credit through the available for sale reserve of £7 million (2015: £27 million charge) is made up of a credit of £35 million (2015: charge of £27 million) through current tax and a charge of £28 million (2015: £nil) through deferred tax.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences under the liability method at the standard UK corporation tax rate at the balance sheet date including the banking surcharge, where applicable.

Legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and from 19% to 18% from 1 April 2020 was introduced in the Finance (No. 2) Act 2015. A further announcement was made in the 2016 Budget reducing the main rate of corporation tax by an additional 1% from 1 April 2020. This further change had not been substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and therefore, is not included in these financial statements.

Notes to the accounts continued10 Taxation continued

The movements on the deferred tax account are as follows:

Movements in deferred taxation				
	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April	(15)	8	15	8
Income statement credit/(charge)	30	(19)	9	(23)
Income statement effect of corporation tax rate change	-	7	-	6
Income statement effect of bank surcharge	(2)	-	(8)	-
Taxation on items through the income statement	28	(12)	1	(17)
Available for sale investment securities	(20)	-	(20)	-
Cash flow hedges	(86)	(34)	(1)	2
Property revaluation	(1)	1	(1)	1
Retirement benefit obligations	(14)	28	(14)	28
Effect of corporation tax rate change in other comprehensive income	-	(6)	-	(7)
Effect of banking surcharge in other comprehensive income	(43)	-	4	-
Taxation on items through other comprehensive income	(164)	(11)	(32)	24
At 4 April	(151)	(15)	(16)	15

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities				
	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Deferred tax assets				
Accelerated capital allowances	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)
Property revaluation	1	1	-	-
Cash flow hedges	1	2	1	2
Retirement benefit obligations	58	56	58	56
Provisions for loan impairment	3	5	2	2
Other provisions	17	19	11	11
	35	38	27	26
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property revaluation	(14)	(10)	(14)	(10)
Cash flow hedges	(166)	(34)	-	-
Other provisions	(6)	(9)	(29)	(1)
	(186)	(53)	(43)	(11)
Net deferred tax (liability)/asset	(151)	(15)	(16)	15

The majority of deferred tax assets are anticipated to be recoverable after one year. The Group considers that there will be sufficient future trading profits in excess of profits arising

from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences to utilise the deferred tax assets.

10 Taxation continued

The deferred tax charge in the income statement comprises the following temporary differences:

Deferred tax charge in the income statement				
	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Accelerated capital allowances	(13)	(8)	(13)	(7)
Retirement benefit obligations	-	19	-	19
Provisions for loan impairment	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Effect of corporation tax rate change	-	(7)	-	(6)
Effect of banking surcharge on deferred tax balances	2	-	8	-
Other	(15)	10	6	13
Total	(28)	12	(1)	17

Tax transparency

The table below reconciles the corporation tax charge in the income statement to the taxation paid in the consolidated cash flow statement:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Income statement tax charge	294	205
Deferred tax and prior year adjustments	36	10
Current tax liability	330	215
Prior year payments	116	58
Current year tax payments due after the end of the year	(192)	(108)
Tax paid per consolidated cash flow statement	254	165

Notes to the accounts continued

11 Operating segments

For management reporting purposes, the Group is organised into the following business streams:

- Retail
- Commercial
- Head office functions

These business streams reflect how management assesses performance and makes decisions on allocating resources to the business on the basis of product and customers. Revenues from external and internal customers are allocated to the appropriate business segment.

Retail

Retail functions include prime residential lending, specialist residential lending, consumer banking, retail funding (savings products), commercial deposits which are managed by the retail business, insurance and investments. The distribution channels supporting these products are also included in this segment.

Commercial

This segment comprises the commercial lending business, including commercial real estate lending, lending to housing associations and Project Finance lending.

Head office functions

Head office functions include treasury operational and income generation activities, head office and central support functions, commercial deposits received and managed by the Treasury Division and the result arising from the funds transfer pricing methodology relating to the funding of other segments.

Head office and central support functions include executive management, corporate secretariat, legal services, human resources, strategy and planning, finance, risk management, compliance, capital management, corporate affairs, property services and internal audit.

11 Operating segments continued

Funds transfer pricing methodology

Funds transfer pricing is the mechanism by which the Group recognises the internal cost of funds and allocates this cost between different product groups and business segments to derive individual product margins and net interest receivable. Under the Group's methodology, a single cost of funds representing the weighted average cost of retail and wholesale funding is allocated across the Group, and is updated on a quarterly basis to reflect the opportunity cost of funding and the relative performance of the different business segments, based on current market cost of funds.

However, within the Commercial Division, the transfer price charged to long term social housing and Project Finance

lending is set to reflect the lower average historic cost of wholesale funding which was available when these loans were originated. This reflects the nature of this lending which did not envisage the current marginal cost of borrowing and is assessed based on the movements in the Group's cost of wholesale funding. All other assets in the Commercial Division will continue to be charged the weighted average current cost of retail and wholesale funds, in line with other assets.

The retail and commercial business segments are charged for the benefit of free capital as part of the funds transfer pricing mechanism, based upon regulatory capital metrics.

Segmental results are as follows:

2016					
		Retail	Commercial	Head office functions	Total
	Notes	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net income/(expense) from external customers		3,655	454	(1,023)	3,086
(Charge)/revenue from other segments		(634)	(341)	975	-
Net interest income		3,021	113	(48)	3,086
Other income	i	251	12	(16)	247
Total revenue		3,272	125	(64)	3,333
Administrative expenses	ii	(1,674)	(41)	(81)	(1,796)
Impairment and other provisions	iii	(241)	34	7	(200)
Underlying profit/(loss) before tax		1,357	118	(138)	1,337
FSCS levies		(46)	-	-	(46)
Transformation costs		(1)	-	(9)	(10)
Bank levy		-	-	(41)	(41)
Gains from derivatives and hedge accounting		-	-	39	39
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,310	118	(149)	1,279
Taxation					(294)
Profit after tax					985
Total assets	iv	165,662	13,138	30,139	208,939
Total liabilities		144,669	2,728	50,612	198,009

Notes to the accounts continued

11 Operating segments continued

2015					
		Retail	Commercial	Head office functions	Total
	Notes	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net income/(expense) from external customers	v	3,324	555	(1,007)	2,872
(Charge)/revenue from other segments		(341)	(443)	784	-
Net interest income	v	2,983	112	(223)	2,872
Other income	i	293	15	(17)	291
Total revenue		3,276	127	(240)	3,163
Administrative expenses	ii	(1,534)	(52)	(40)	(1,626)
Impairment and other provisions	iii	(205)	(54)	(51)	(310)
Underlying profit/(loss) before tax	v	1,537	21	(331)	1,227
FSCS levies		(83)	-	-	(83)
Transformation costs		(32)	-	(20)	(52)
Bank levy		-	-	(28)	(28)
Losses from derivatives and hedge accounting	v	-	-	(20)	(20)
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,422	21	(399)	1,044
Taxation					(205)
Profit after tax					839
Total assets	iv	156,362	14,272	24,946	195,580
Total liabilities		147,739	1,801	36,299	185,839

Notes:

- Other income excludes gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting which are shown separately.
- Administrative expenses exclude transformation costs and bank levy which are shown separately.
- Impairment and other provisions includes impairment losses on loans and advances, provisions for liabilities and charges (excluding FSCS) and impairment recoveries/losses on investment securities.
- Retail assets include goodwill arising on the acquisition of The Mortgage Works (UK) plc.
- Comparatives have been restated as detailed in note 1.

12 Classification and measurement

Given the dominant position of the Society within the Group structure, the disclosures in this note and notes 22 to 25 are on a consolidated basis covering the activities of both the

Group and the Society. The following tables summarise the classification of carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities					
Group	2016				
	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Fair value through income statement	Liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets					
Cash	-	8,797	-	-	8,797
Loans and advances to banks	-	3,591	-	-	3,591
Available for sale investment securities	10,612	-	-	-	10,612
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	3,898	-	3,898
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	-	756	-	-	756
Loans and advances to customers	-	178,807	-	-	178,807
Investments in equity shares	126	-	-	-	126
Other financial assets (note i)	-	-	2	-	2
Total financial assets	10,738	191,951	3,900	-	206,589
Other non-financial assets					2,350
Total assets					208,939
Financial liabilities					
Shares	-	-	-	138,715	138,715
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	2,095	2,095
Other deposits	-	-	1,885	5,750	7,635
Due to customers	-	-	-	6,201	6,201
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	-	-	-	13	13
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	36,085	36,085
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	3,463	-	3,463
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	1,817	1,817
Subscribed capital	-	-	-	413	413
Total financial liabilities	-	-	5,348	191,089	196,437
Other non-financial liabilities					1,572
Total liabilities					198,009

Notes to the accounts continued12 Classification and measurement continued

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Group	2015				
	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Fair value through income statement	Liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets					
Cash	-	4,325	-	-	4,325
Loans and advances to banks	-	3,392	-	-	3,392
Available for sale investment securities	11,037	-	-	-	11,037
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	3,337	-	3,337
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	-	592	-	-	592
Loans and advances to customers	-	170,647	-	-	170,647
Investments in equity shares	26	-	-	-	26
Other financial assets (note i)	-	-	12	-	12
Total financial assets	11,063	178,956	3,349	-	193,368
Other non-financial assets					2,212
Total assets					195,580
Financial liabilities					
Shares	-	-	-	132,373	132,373
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	1,974	1,974
Other deposits	-	-	3,332	5,744	9,076
Due to customers	-	-	-	6,119	6,119
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	-	-	-	14	14
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	28,105	28,105
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	4,048	-	4,048
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	2,121	2,121
Subscribed capital	-	-	-	415	415
Total financial liabilities	-	-	7,380	176,865	184,245
Other non-financial liabilities					1,594
Total liabilities					185,839

Notes:

i. Other financial assets relate to the fair value of certain mortgage commitments included within other assets on the balance sheet.

Further information on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included in notes 22 to 24.

Amounts classified as due to customers do not confer membership rights.

13 Available for sale investment securities

	Group and Society	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Government and supranational investment securities	6,843	6,726
Other debt investment securities	3,769	4,311
Total	10,612	11,037

At 4 April 2016 no investment securities have been pledged as collateral under UK payment schemes (2015: £267 million).

Investment securities include items with a fair value of £128 million (2015: £nil) which have been sold under sale and repurchase agreements. These assets have not been derecognised, as the Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The Group is unable to use, sell or pledge the transferred assets for the duration of the transaction and remains exposed to any associated interest rate risk or credit risk of the assets. The counterparty is permitted to sell or re-pledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner. The cash received and accrued interest in relation to the sale and repurchase agreements of £127 million (2015: £nil) are included within deposits from banks (note 17).

At 4 April 2016 the Group holds collateral under reverse sale and repurchase agreements and reverse total return swaps with a fair value of £577 million (2015: £211 million). In line with accounting standards, the collateral is not recognised in

the accounts and therefore is not reflected in the table above. The Group is permitted to sell or re-pledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner. No amounts have been sold or re-pledged at 4 April 2016 (2015: £nil). The amount of cash outflow and accrued interest of £537 million (2015: £149 million) are included in loans and advances to banks.

£8 million of recoveries on impaired investment securities were recognised in the year ended 4 April 2016 (2015: £18 million losses) in connection with asset disposals.

Further information on available for sale investment securities and treasury credit risk is included in the 'Treasury assets' section of the Business and Risk Report.

Notes to the accounts continued

14 Investments in equity shares

	Group and Society	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
At 5 April	26	29
Increase/(decrease) in fair value	100	(3)
At 4 April	126	26

Investments in equity shares include investments of £125 million (2015: £25 million) carried at fair value. £107 million (2015: £7 million) of the Group's investments in equity shares relate to participation in industry wide banking and credit card service operations.

The increase in fair value of £100 million (2015: £3 million decrease) includes £81 million (2015: £nil) in relation to the Group's investment in Visa Europe Limited.

On 2 November 2015, Visa Inc. announced the proposed acquisition of Visa Europe Limited. The Group is a principal member and shareholder of Visa Europe Limited and in

exchange for its share will receive a combination of cash and preferred stock. The Group's share of the consideration payable on completion is approximately 1% of the total proceeds. The preferred stock will be convertible into Visa Inc. common stock at a future date provided conditions to the transaction closing are met. The conversion of the preferred stock remains subject to potential reduction for certain litigation losses that may be incurred by Visa Europe Limited. On completion of the transaction, the Group expects to recognise a gain in the income statement.

15 Loans and advances to customers

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Prime residential mortgages	129,948	124,527	129,271	123,681
Specialist residential mortgages	32,114	28,248	806	884
Consumer banking	3,588	3,575	3,588	3,575
Commercial lending	11,772	12,890	11,253	12,365
Other lending	19	25	5	7
	177,441	169,265	144,923	140,512
Fair value adjustment for micro hedged risk	1,366	1,382	1,366	1,382
Total	178,807	170,647	146,289	141,894

Loans and advances to customers in the table above are shown net of impairment provisions held against them.

The fair value adjustment for micro hedged risk relates to commercial lending.

15 Loans and advances to customers continued

Maturity analysis

The following table shows the residual maturity of loans and advances to customers, based on their contractual maturity:

Residual maturity of loans and advances to liabilities				
	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Repayable:				
On demand	1,997	2,064	1,994	2,018
In not more than three months	2,094	2,236	1,977	2,107
In more than three months but not more than one year	5,573	5,341	5,431	5,233
In more than one year but not more than five years	27,363	26,560	26,092	25,293
In more than five years	140,857	133,716	109,794	106,424
	177,884	169,917	145,288	141,075
Impairment provision on loans and advances (note 9)	(443)	(652)	(365)	(563)
Fair value adjustment for micro hedged risk	1,366	1,382	1,366	1,382
Total	178,807	170,647	146,289	141,894

The maturity analysis is produced on the basis that where a loan is repayable by instalments, each such instalment is treated as a separate repayment. The analysis is based on contractual maturity rather than actual redemption levels experienced, which are likely to be materially different. Arrears are spread across the remaining term of the loan.

Asset backed funding

Certain prime residential mortgages have been pledged to the Group's asset backed funding programmes or utilised as whole mortgage loan pools for the Bank of England's (BoE) Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS). The programmes have enabled the Group to obtain secured funding or to create additional collateral which could be used to source additional funding.

Notes to the accounts continued

15 Loans and advances to customers continued

Mortgages pledged and the nominal values of the notes in issue are as follows:

Mortgages pledged to asset backed funding programmes

Group	2016				
	Mortgages pledged	Notes in issue			Total notes in issue
		Held by third parties	Held by the Group		
			Drawn	Undrawn	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Covered bond programme	18,996	13,709	-	-	13,709
Securitisation programme	12,368	4,705	-	1,635	6,340
Whole mortgage loan pools	12,344	-	10,749	1,595	12,344
Total	43,708	18,414	10,749	3,230	32,393

Mortgages pledged to asset backed funding programmes

Mortgages pledged to asset backed financing programme					
Group	2015				
	Mortgages pledged	Notes in issue			Total notes in issue
		Held by third parties	Held by the Group		
			Drawn	Undrawn	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Covered bond programme	17,161	11,305	-	-	11,305
Securitisation programme	14,902	4,839	-	1,839	6,678
Whole mortgage loan pools	13,455	-	12,080	1,375	13,455
Total	45,518	16,144	12,080	3,214	31,438

The securitisation programme notes are issued by Silverstone Master Issuer plc and are not included in the accounts of the Society. Silverstone Master Issuer plc is fully consolidated into the accounts of the Group.

The whole mortgage loan pools are pledged at the BoE under the FLS. Notes are not issued when pledging the mortgage loan pools at the BoE. Instead, the whole loan pool is pledged to the BoE and drawings are made directly against the eligible collateral, subject to a haircut. Therefore, values shown under notes in issue are the whole mortgage loan pool notional balances.

Mortgages pledged include £7.4 billion (2015: £9.5 billion) in the covered bond and securitisation programmes that are in excess of the amount contractually required to support notes in issue.

Mortgages pledged are not derecognised from the Group or Society balance sheets as the Group has retained substantially

all the risks and rewards of ownership. The Group and Society continue to be exposed to the liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk of the mortgages. No gain or loss has been recognised on pledging the mortgages to the programmes.

Notes in issue which are held by third parties are included within debt securities in issue (note 19).

Notes in issue, held by the Group and drawn are whole mortgage loan pools securing amounts drawn under the FLS. At 4 April 2016 the Group had outstanding FLS drawings of £8.5 billion (2015: £8.5 billion).

Notes in issue, held by the Group and undrawn, are debt securities issued by the programmes to the Society and mortgage loan pools that have been pledged to the BoE but not utilised.

15 Loans and advances to customers *continued*

In accordance with accounting standards, notes in issue and held by the Group are not recognised in the Group's or Society's balance sheets.

The Society established the Nationwide Covered Bond programme in November 2005. Mortgages pledged provide security for issues of covered bonds made by the Society. During the year ended 4 April 2016 €3.3 billion (£2.4 billion sterling equivalent) of notes matured. During the year ended 4 April 2016 £0.8 billion and €4.3 billion (£3.9 billion sterling equivalent) of notes were issued.

The Society established the Silverstone Master Trust securitisation programme in July 2008. Notes are issued under the programme and the issuance proceeds are used to purchase, for the benefit of note holders, a share of the beneficial interest in the mortgages pledged by the Society. The remaining beneficial interest in the pledged mortgages of £6.3 billion (2015: £8.2 billion) stays with the Society and

includes its required minimum seller share in accordance with the rules of the programme. The Group is under no obligation to support losses incurred by the programme or holders of the notes and does not intend to provide such further support. The entitlement of note holders is restricted to payment of principal and interest to the extent that the resources of the programme are sufficient to support such payment and the holders of the notes have agreed not to seek recourse in any other form. During the year ended 4 April 2016 £0.2 billion, €1.1 billion and \$0.6 billion (total £1.4 billion sterling equivalent) of notes matured. During the year ended 4 April 2016 £0.3 billion, €0.7 billion and \$0.3 billion (total £1.0 billion sterling equivalent) of notes were issued.

The following table sets out the carrying value and fair value of the transferred assets and liabilities for the Silverstone Master Trust.

	Carrying value			Fair value		
	Transferred assets	Associated liabilities	Total	Transferred assets	Associated liabilities	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 4 April 2016	12,368	(6,402)	5,966	12,031	(6,424)	5,607
At 4 April 2015	14,902	(6,678)	8,224	13,153	(6,793)	6,360

The Society holds cash deposited by the covered bond programme of £1.2 billion (2015: £1.8 billion) and by the Silverstone programme of £0.4 billion (2015: £0.4 billion).

Notes to the accounts continued

16 Derivative financial instruments

All of the Group's derivative financial instruments are held for risk mitigation purposes, although not all of these derivatives are designated as hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39. Interest rate swaps are used in hedge accounting relationships

to remove the interest rate risk on fixed rate assets and liabilities. The table below provides an analysis of the notional amount and fair value of derivatives by instrument type:

Derivatives by instrument type						
	2016			2015		
	Contract/ notional amount	Fair value		Contract/ notional amount	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
		£m	£m		£m	£m
Society:						
Interest rate swaps	150,020	1,769	4,067	117,933	1,567	3,939
Cross currency interest rate swaps	28,937	1,266	825	21,812	1,110	1,004
Caps, collars and floors	160	-	-	213	-	-
Forward foreign exchange	2,249	44	4	5,819	76	76
Forward rate agreements	400	-	-	1,644	-	-
Swaptions	248	-	8	267	-	8
Interest rate futures	4,225	-	-	4,175	-	-
Equity index swaps	1,460	436	1	2,442	911	1
Index Linked swaps	280	-	5	280	-	9
	187,979	3,515	4,910	154,585	3,664	5,037
Subsidiaries:						
Interest rate swaps	12,939	1,383	11	11,292	1,358	8
Cross currency interest rate swaps	13,575	753	291	13,426	351	1,040
	26,514	2,136	302	24,718	1,709	1,048
Intra Group derivative elimination	(43,221)	(1,753)	(1,749)	(38,133)	(2,036)	(2,037)
Group	171,272	3,898	3,463	141,170	3,337	4,048

Contract/notional amount indicates the amount on which payment flows are derived at the balance sheet date and does not represent amounts at risk.

The table below provides an analysis of the fair value of

derivatives, split between those designated in effective hedging relationships at the balance sheet date and those which, whilst being economic hedges, are not subject to hedge accounting at the balance sheet date:

Group				
	2016		2015	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Designated as fair value hedges at the balance sheet date	699	3,035	424	2,941
Designated as cash flow hedges at the balance sheet date	2,603	343	1,358	899
Not subject to hedge accounting at the balance sheet date	596	85	1,555	208
Total	3,898	3,463	3,337	4,048

16 Derivative financial instruments continued

Society	2016		2015	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Designated as fair value hedges at the balance sheet date	699	3,035	582	2,941
Designated as cash flow hedges at the balance sheet date	-	5	-	9
Not subject to hedge accounting at the balance sheet date	2,816	1,870	3,082	2,087
Total	3,515	4,910	3,664	5,037

Derivative assets and liabilities have remaining contractual maturities as follows:

Group	2016			2015		
	Contract/ notional amount	Fair value		Contract/ notional amount	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Derivatives have remaining maturities as follows:						
In not more than one year	66,418	436	180	54,402	742	160
In more than one year	104,854	3,462	3,283	86,768	2,595	3,888
Total	171,272	3,898	3,463	141,170	3,337	4,048

Society	2016			2015		
	Contract/ notional amount	Fair value		Contract/ notional amount	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Derivatives have remaining maturities as follows:						
In not more than one year	69,572	585	214	54,903	887	200
In more than one year	118,407	2,930	4,696	99,682	2,777	4,837
Total	187,979	3,515	4,910	154,585	3,664	5,037

Notes to the accounts continued

16 Derivative financial instruments continued

Cash flow hedge accounting was implemented in December 2014, primarily for derivatives which economically hedge foreign currency debt issuances. The following table shows the maturity profile of the cash flows designated as hedged items.

These cash flows will impact the income statement in the same period in which they are expected to occur and will be offset by cash flows arising from derivative positions.

Maturity of cash flow hedge accounting cash flows

	2016				
	In 0 to 5 years	In 5 to 10 years	In 10 to 20 years	In more than 20 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Hedged forecast cash flows expected to occur:					
Group					
Forecast receivable cash flows	518	400	235	13	1,166
Forecast payable cash flows	(12,115)	(7,052)	(3,191)	(256)	(22,614)
Society					
Forecast payable cash flows	(3)	(58)	-	-	(61)

Maturity of cash flow hedge accounting cash flows

	2015				
	In 0 to 5 years	In 5 to 10 years	In 10 to 20 years	In more than 20 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Hedged forecast cash flows expected to occur:					
Group					
Forecast receivable cash flows	535	346	148	10	1,039
Forecast payable cash flows	(5,648)	(4,821)	(1,954)	(125)	(12,548)
Society					
Forecast payable cash flows	(3)	(65)	-	-	(68)

17 Deposits from banks

Deposits from banks are repayable from the balance sheet date in the ordinary course of business as follows:

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Accrued interest	1	1	1	1
Repayable:				
On demand	1,657	1,401	935	594
In not more than three months	184	468	184	468
In more than three months but not more than one year	228	80	228	80
In more than one year but not more than five years	25	24	25	24
Total	2,095	1,974	1,373	1,167

For the Group and Society, deposits from banks include £127 million (2015: £nil) in respect of sale and repurchase agreements. The corresponding carrying value of assets

of £128 million (2015: £nil) sold under sale and repurchase agreements is included within available for sale investment securities (note 13).

18 Other deposits

Other deposits are repayable from the balance sheet date in the ordinary course of business as follows:

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Accrued interest	5	10	5	10
Repayable:				
On demand	1,857	1,086	3,019	2,023
In not more than three months	2,082	2,947	2,082	2,957
In more than three months but not more than one year	2,947	3,070	2,947	3,070
In more than one year but not more than five years	744	1,963	744	1,963
Total	7,635	9,076	8,797	10,023

The Society's other deposits for the year ended 4 April 2016 include £1,162 million (2015: £947 million) of deposits from subsidiary undertakings.

Other deposits comprise wholesale deposits placed with the Treasury Division, commercial deposits which are managed by

the retail business and amounts relating to the sale of PEBs by the Group on behalf of Legal & General. Further details of the contractual maturity and valuation methodology of the PEBs are included in note 23.

Notes to the accounts continued

19 Debt securities in issue

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	6,409	5,449	6,409	5,449
Fixed and floating rate notes	23,451	16,205	23,452	16,205
Other debt securities	5,014	5,145	286	283
	34,874	26,799	30,147	21,937
Fair value adjustment for micro hedged risk	1,211	1,306	374	206
Total	36,085	28,105	30,521	22,143
Debt securities in issue are repayable from the balance sheet date in the ordinary course of business as follows:				
Accrued interest	178	186	151	159
Residual maturity repayable:				
In not more than one year	9,753	9,248	8,403	8,015
In more than one year	24,943	17,365	21,593	13,763
	34,874	26,799	30,147	21,937
Fair value adjustment for micro hedged risk	1,211	1,306	374	206
Total	36,085	28,105	30,521	22,143

Debt securities in issue in the Group and Society include £18,414 million (2015: £16,144 million) secured on certain loans and advances to customers. Further information is given in note 15.

20 Subordinated liabilities

	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
5% subordinated notes due 2015 (\$400m)	-	270
8.625% subordinated notes due 2018 (£)	125	125
6.75% subordinated notes due 2020 (€750m)	598	550
5.25% subordinated notes due 2020 (£)	-	150
6.5% callable reset subordinated notes 2022 (£)	30	30
4.125% subordinated notes due 2023 (€1,250m)	997	918
	1,750	2,043
Fair value hedge accounting adjustment	77	89
Unamortised premiums and issue costs	(10)	(11)
Total	1,817	2,121

The Society's subordinated liabilities are as shown above for the Group, except that they exclude £6 million (2015: £3 million) of fair value hedge adjustments relating to cash flow hedge accounting, with the total balance sheet value amounting to £1,823 million (2015: £2,124 million).

All of the Society's subordinated liabilities are unsecured. The Society may, with the prior consent of the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), redeem some of the subordinated notes early, at par (100%) unless stated, as follows:

- All or some of the 8.625% notes due in 2018 at any time at the higher of par (100%) or a price determined by reference to an 8.75% 2017 benchmark gilt, by giving not less than 30 days' and not more than 60 days' notice.
- All or some of the 6.5% notes due 2022 on the 1 September 2017 by giving not less than 30 days' or more than 60 days' notice. If the notes are not called the rate reverts to the 5 year gilt + 3%.
- All or some of the 4.125% notes due 2023 on the 20 March 2018 by giving not less than 30 days' or more than 60 days' notice. If the notes are not called the rate reverts to the 5 year swap rate + 3.3%.

During the year, there were two redemptions of subordinated liabilities at par. On 1 August the Group redeemed the \$400 million 5% subordinated notes and on 23 November 2015, the Group redeemed the £150 million 5.25% subordinated notes.

The subordinated notes rank pari passu with each other and behind the claims against the Society of all depositors, creditors and investing members (other than holders of permanent interest bearing shares, Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital and core capital deferred shares (CCDS)) of the Society.

Interest accrued on subordinated liabilities of £31 million (2015: £33 million) is recognised in the balance sheet, within accruals and deferred income.

The interest rate risk arising from the issuance of fixed rate subordinated liabilities has been mitigated through the use of interest rate swaps.

Notes to the accounts continued

21 Subscribed capital

	Group and Society	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
7.25% permanent interest bearing shares	33	33
6.25% permanent interest bearing shares	44	44
5.769% permanent interest bearing shares	84	84
7.859% permanent interest bearing shares	38	38
6% permanent interest bearing shares	140	140
6.875% permanent interest bearing shares	10	10
Floating rate (3 month Libor + 0.5%) permanent interest bearing shares	3	3
Floating rate (6 month Libor + 2.4%) permanent interest bearing shares	10	10
	362	362
Fair value hedge accounting adjustments	68	74
Unamortised premiums and issue costs	(17)	(21)
Total	413	415

All permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS) are unsecured and denominated in sterling. The PIBS are only repayable with the prior consent of the PRA as follows:

- The 7.25% PIBS are repayable, at the option of the Society, in whole on 5 December 2021 or every fifth anniversary thereafter.
- The 6.25% PIBS are repayable, at the option of the Society, in whole on 22 October 2024 or every fifth anniversary thereafter.
- The 5.769% PIBS are repayable, at the option of the Society, in whole on 6 February 2026 or every fifth anniversary thereafter.
- The 7.859% PIBS are repayable, at the option of the Society, in whole on 13 March 2030 or every fifth anniversary thereafter.
- The 6.875% PIBS are repayable at the option of the Society, in whole on 10 January 2019, or any fifth anniversary thereafter. If the PIBS are not repaid on a call date, then the interest rate is reset at a margin of 3% over the yield on the prevailing five year benchmark gilt rate.
- The floating rate PIBS payable at 0.5% above 3 month Libor are repayable at the option of the Society, at every interest payment date, and if the PIBS are not repaid on 6 February 2018 then the interest resets to 1.5% above 3 month Libor.
- The floating rate PIBS payable at 2.4% above 6 month Libor are only repayable in the event of winding up the Society.

If the above four tranches of PIBS are not repaid on a call date then the interest rate is reset at a margin to the yield on the then prevailing five year benchmark gilt rate.

- The 6% PIBS are repayable at the option of the Society, in whole on 15 December 2016 or any interest coupon date thereafter. If the PIBS are not repaid on their first call date then the interest rate is reset at a margin of 2.49% over 3 month Libor.

PIBS rank pari passu with each other and the Group's AT1 instruments. They are deferred shares of the Society and rank behind the claims against the Society of all subordinated noteholders, depositors, creditors and investing members of the Society, other than the holders of CCDS.

Interest accrued on subscribed capital of £6 million (2015: £5 million) is recognised in the balance sheet, within accruals and deferred income.

The interest rate risk arising from the issuance of fixed rate PIBS has been mitigated through the use of interest rate swaps.

22 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value

Given the dominant position of the Society within the Group structure, the disclosures in notes 22 to 25 are on a consolidated basis covering the activities of both the Group and the Society.

The following tables show the Group's financial assets and liabilities that are held at fair value by fair value hierarchy, balance sheet classification and product type:

2016				
	Fair values based on			Total £m
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£m	£m	£m	
Financial assets				
Government and supranational investments	6,843	-	-	6,843
Other debt investment securities	1,011	2,758	-	3,769
Available for sale investment securities	7,854	2,758	-	10,612
Investments in equity shares (note i)	-	-	125	125
Interest rate swaps	-	2,180	-	2,180
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	1,238	-	1,238
Forward foreign exchange	-	44	-	44
Equity index swaps	-	-	436	436
Total derivative financial instruments	-	3,462	436	3,898
Other financial assets (note ii)	-	2	-	2
Total financial assets	7,854	6,222	561	14,637
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	-	(3,103)	(4)	(3,107)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	(338)	-	(338)
Forward foreign exchange	-	(4)	-	(4)
Swaptions	-	(8)	-	(8)
Index linked swaps	-	-	(1)	(1)
Equity index swaps	-	(5)	-	(5)
Total derivative financial instruments	-	(3,458)	(5)	(3,463)
Other deposits - PEBs (note iii)	-	-	(1,885)	(1,885)
Total financial liabilities	-	(3,458)	(1,890)	(5,348)

Notes to the accounts continued

22 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value continued

2015	Fair values based on			Total £m
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£m	£m	£m	
Financial assets				
Government and supranational investments	6,726	-	-	6,726
Other debt investment securities (note iv)	1,033	3,266	12	4,311
Available for sale investment securities	7,759	3,266	12	11,037
Investments in equity shares (note i)	-	-	25	25
Interest rate swaps	-	2,022	-	2,022
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	328	-	328
Forward foreign exchange	-	76	-	76
Equity index swaps	-	-	911	911
Total derivative financial instruments	-	2,426	911	3,337
Other financial assets (note ii)	-	12	-	12
Total financial assets	7,759	5,704	948	14,411
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	-	(3,044)	-	(3,044)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	(910)	-	(910)
Forward foreign exchange	-	(76)	-	(76)
Swaptions	-	(8)	-	(8)
Equity index swaps	-	-	(1)	(1)
Index linked swaps	-	(9)	-	(9)
Total derivative financial instruments	-	(4,047)	(1)	(4,048)
Other deposits - PEBs (note iii)	-	-	(3,332)	(3,332)
Total financial liabilities	-	(4,047)	(3,333)	(7,380)

Notes:

- Investments in equity shares are held at fair value and exclude £1 million of investments in equity shares which are held at cost.
- Other financial assets represent the fair value of certain mortgage commitments included within other assets in the balance sheet.
- Other deposits comprise PEBs which are held at fair value through the income statement. The remaining other deposits are held at amortised cost and are included in note 24.
- The prior year fair value for covered bond investment securities has been reclassified to Level 1, to better reflect the valuation approach, consistent with the current year presentation.

The Group's Level 1 portfolio comprises liquid securities for which traded prices are readily available.

Asset valuations for Level 2 available for sale investment securities are sourced from consensus pricing or other observable market prices. None of the Level 2 available for sale assets are valued from models. Level 2 derivative assets and liabilities are valued from discounted cash flow models using yield curves based on observable market data.

More detail on the Level 3 portfolio is provided in note 23.

Transfers between fair value hierarchies

Instruments move between fair value hierarchies primarily due to increases or decreases in market activity or changes to the significance of unobservable inputs to valuation. There were no significant transfers between the Level 1 and Level 2 portfolios during the year.

23 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value – Level 3 portfolio

The main constituents of the Level 3 portfolio are as follows:

Available for sale investment securities

The Group did not hold any Level 3 available for sale investment securities at 4 April 2016. During the period all investments were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 due to changes in the availability of observable market prices. For the purpose of reporting movements between levels of the fair value hierarchy, transfers are recognised at the beginning of the reporting period in which they occur.

Investments in equity shares

The Level 3 investments in equity shares of £125 million at 4 April 2016 consist primarily of the investment in Visa Europe Limited, further details of which can be found in Note 14, and an interest in a fund which is supported by zero coupon bonds of an A rated bank. External valuations are used to obtain the fair value of this instrument.

Derivative financial instruments

Level 3 assets and liabilities in this category are primarily equity linked derivatives with external counterparties which economically match the investment return payable by the Group to investors in the PEBs product. The derivatives are linked to the performance of specified stock market indices and have been valued by an external third party. Fair value changes are recognised within gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting. Upon maturity the gain/loss is transferred to interest expense and similar charges.

Other deposits – PEBs

This category relates to deposit accounts with the potential for stock market correlated growth linked to the performance of specified stock market indices. The PEBs liability of £1,885 million (2015: £3,332 million) is valued at a discount to reflect the time value of money, overlaid by a fair value adjustment representing the expected return payable to the customer. The fair value adjustment has been constructed from the valuation of the associated derivatives as valued by an external third party. Fair value changes are recognised within gains/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting. Upon maturity the gain/loss is transferred to interest expense and similar charges.

The minimum amount on an undiscounted basis that the Group and Society are contractually required to pay at maturity for the PEBs is £1,551 million (2015: £2,585 million). The maximum additional amount which would also be payable at maturity in respect of additional investment returns is £636 million (2015: £1,080 million). The payment of additional investment returns is dependent upon performance of certain specified stock indices during the period of the PEBs. As noted above, the Group has entered into equity-linked derivatives with external counterparties which economically match the investment returns on the PEBs.

Notes to the accounts continued

23 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value – Level 3 portfolio continued

The tables below set out movements in the Level 3 portfolio, including transfers in and out of Level 3.

Movements in Level 3 portfolio

	Available for sale investment securities	Investments in equity shares	Net derivative financial instruments	Other deposits - PEBs
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2015	12	25	910	(3,332)
Gains/(losses) recognised in the income statement:				
Net interest income/(expense)	-	-	398	(439)
(Losses)/gains from derivatives and hedge accounting	-	-	(476)	465
Gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Fair value movement taken to members' interests and equity	-	100	-	-
Settlements	-	-	(401)	1,421
Transfers out of Level 3 portfolio	(12)	-	-	-
At 4 April 2016	-	125	431	(1,885)

Movements in Level 3 portfolio

	Available for sale investment securities	Investments in equity shares	Net derivative financial instruments	Other deposits - PEBs
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2014	71	28	669	(3,222)
Gains/(losses) recognised in the income statement:				
Net interest income/(expense)	-	-	1	(50)
Gains/(losses) from derivatives and hedge accounting	-	-	241	(245)
Net impairment losses on investment securities	(5)	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Fair value movement taken to members' interests and equity	1	(3)	-	-
Settlements	(55)	-	(1)	185
At 4 April 2015	12	25	910	(3,332)

23 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value – Level 3 portfolio continued

Level 3 portfolio sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs

The fair value of financial instruments is, in certain circumstances, measured using valuation techniques based on market prices that are not observable in an active market or significant unobservable market inputs.

Reasonable alternative assumptions can be applied for sensitivity analysis, taking account of the nature of valuation

techniques used, as well as the availability and reliability of observable proxy and historic data. The following table shows the sensitivity of the Level 3 fair values to reasonable alternative assumptions (as set out in the table of significant unobservable inputs on the following page) and the resultant impact of such changes in fair value on the income statement or members' interests and equity:

Sensitivity of Level 3 fair values			
2016	Fair value	Members' interests and equity	
		Favourable changes	Unfavourable changes
	£m	£m	£m
Investments in equity shares	125	41	(32)
Net derivative financial instruments (note i)	431	-	-
Other deposits – PEBs (note i)	(1,885)	-	-
Total	(1,329)	41	(32)

Sensitivity of Level 3 fair values			
2015	Fair value	Members' interests and equity	
		Favourable changes	Unfavourable changes
	£m	£m	£m
Available for sale investment securities:			
Collateralised debt obligations	12	1	(1)
Investments in equity shares	25	2	(1)
Net derivative financial instruments (note i)	910	-	-
Other deposits – PEBs (note i)	(3,332)	-	-
Total	(2,385)	3	(2)

Note:

- i. Changes in fair values of the equity index swaps included in net derivative financial instruments will be largely offset by the change in fair value of the PEBs deposits. Any resultant impact is deemed by the Group to be insignificant; therefore these sensitivities have been excluded from the table above.

The Level 3 portfolio at 4 April 2016 did not include any impaired assets (2015: £nil). The sensitivity analysis on fair values in the tables above therefore does not impact on the income statement.

Notes to the accounts continued

23 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value – Level 3 portfolio continued

Alternative assumptions are considered for each product and varied according to the quality of the data and variability of the underlying market.

The following table discloses the significant unobservable inputs underlying the above alternative assumptions for

assets and liabilities recognised at fair value and classified as Level 3 along with the range of values for those significant unobservable inputs. Where sensitivities are described the inverse relationship will also generally apply.

2016								
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (note ii)		Weighted average (note iii)	Units (note iv)
	£m	£m						
Investments in equity shares	18		Mark to market	Price	93.30	107.00	98.00	Points
	107		Discounted cash flows	Discount rate	10.00	12.00	11.00	%
				Share conversion	-	100.00	77.30	%
				Execution risk	-	30.00	12.41	%
	125							
Net derivative financial instruments (note i)	431							
Other deposits – PEBs (note i)		(1,885)						

2015								
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (note ii)		Weighted average (note iii)	Units (note iv)
	£m	£m						
Available for sale investment securities: Collateralised debt obligations	12		Mark to market	Price	66.00	75.00	69.00	Points
Investments in equity shares	25		Mark to market	Price	99.00	114.00	104.00	Points
Net derivative financial instruments (note i)	910							
Other deposits – PEBs (note i)		(3,332)						

Notes:

- Changes in fair values of the equity index swaps included in net derivative financial instruments will be largely offset by the change in fair value of the PEBs deposits. Any resultant impact is deemed by the Group to be insignificant; therefore these sensitivities have been excluded from the table above.
- The range represents the values of the highest and lowest levels used in the calculation of favourable and unfavourable changes as presented in the previous table.
- Weighted average represents the input values used in calculating the fair values for the above financial instruments.
- Points are a percentage of par; for example 100 points equals 100% of par. One basis point (bps) equals 0.01%; for example, 125 basis points (bps) equals 1.25%.

Some of the significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement are interdependent. Where this is the case, a description of those interrelationships is included below.

23 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value – Level 3 portfolio continued

Price

Prices for securities that are marked to market, where the market is illiquid, and supporting price information is scarce, are typically subject to significant uncertainty. An increase in the price will directly cause an increase in fair value and vice versa.

Discount rate

The discount rate is used to determine the present value of future cash flows. The level of the discount rate takes into account the time value of money, but also the risk or uncertainty of future cash flows. Typically, the greater the uncertainty, the higher the discount rate. A higher discount rate leads to a lower valuation and vice versa.

Share conversion

Where the conversion of a security into an underlying instrument is subject to underlying security market pricing

and contingent litigation risk, share conversion is factored in to the fair value. The higher the share conversion, the higher the valuation and vice versa.

Execution risk

Where a security's value is dependent on a future transaction taking place, and the occurrence of this is not certain, execution risk is factored into the security's valuation. The greater the execution risk, the lower the valuation and vice versa.

Notes to the accounts continued

24 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The following table summarises the carrying value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost on the Group's balance sheet:

2016					
	Carrying value	Fair values based on			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets					
Loans and advances to banks	3,591	3,591	-	-	3,591
Loans and advances to customers:					
Residential mortgages	162,062	-	-	161,766	161,766
Consumer banking	3,588	-	-	3,458	3,458
Commercial lending	13,138	-	-	13,077	13,077
Other lending	19	-	-	19	19
Total	182,398	3,591	-	178,320	181,911
Financial liabilities					
Shares	138,715	-	138,896	-	138,896
Deposits from banks	2,095	-	2,096	-	2,096
Other deposits (note i)	5,750	-	5,752	-	5,752
Due to customers	6,201	-	-	6,204	6,204
Debt securities in issue	36,085	13,582	23,195	-	36,777
Subordinated liabilities	1,817	-	1,949	-	1,949
Subscribed capital	413	-	381	-	381
Total	191,076	13,582	172,269	6,204	192,055

24 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost continued

2015					
	Carrying value	Fair values based on			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets					
Loans and advances to banks	3,392	3,392	-	-	3,392
Loans and advances to customers:					
Residential mortgages	152,775	-	-	149,778	149,778
Consumer banking	3,575	-	-	3,456	3,456
Commercial lending	14,272	-	-	13,145	13,145
Other lending	25	-	-	25	25
Total	174,039	3,392	-	166,404	169,796
Financial liabilities					
Shares	132,373	-	132,505	-	132,505
Deposits from banks	1,974	-	1,976	-	1,976
Other deposits (note i)	5,744	-	5,745	-	5,745
Due to customers	6,119	-	-	6,122	6,122
Debt securities in issue (note ii)	28,105	11,539	17,194	-	28,733
Subordinated liabilities	2,121	-	2,295	-	2,295
Subscribed capital	415	-	387	-	387
Total	176,851	11,539	160,102	6,122	177,763

Notes:

- Other deposits exclude PEBs which are held at fair value through the income statement and which are included in note 22.
- The prior year fair value for covered bond debt securities in issue has been reclassified to Level 1, to better reflect the valuation approach, consistent with the current year presentation.

Notes to the accounts continued

24 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost continued

The fair values of loans and advances to customers may be further analysed, between those impaired and those not impaired, as follows:

2016						
	Impaired		Not impaired		Total	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Residential mortgages	729	707	161,333	161,059	162,062	161,766
Consumer banking	38	38	3,550	3,420	3,588	3,458
Commercial lending	117	114	13,021	12,963	13,138	13,077
Other lending	4	4	15	15	19	19
Total	888	863	177,919	177,457	178,807	178,320

2015						
	Impaired		Not impaired		Total	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Residential mortgages	820	812	151,955	148,966	152,775	149,778
Consumer banking	34	34	3,541	3,422	3,575	3,456
Commercial lending	286	152	13,986	12,993	14,272	13,145
Other lending	6	6	19	19	25	25
Total	1,146	1,004	169,501	165,400	170,647	166,404

Loans and advances to customers

The Group estimates the fair value of loans and advances to customers using consistent modelling techniques across the different loan books. The estimates take into account expected future cash flows and future lifetime expected losses, based on historic trends and discount rates appropriate to the loans, to reflect a hypothetical exit price value on an asset by asset basis. Variable rate loans are modelled on estimated future cash flows, discounted at current market interest rates. Variable rate retail mortgages are discounted at the currently available market standard variable interest rate (SVR) which, for example, in the case of the Group's residential base mortgage rate (BMR) mortgage book generates a fair value lower than the amortised cost value as those mortgages are priced below the SVR.

For fixed rate loans, discount rates have been based on the expected funding and capital cost applicable to the book. When calculating fair values on fixed rate loans, no adjustment has been made to reflect interest rate risk management through internal natural hedges or external hedging via derivatives.

Shares, deposits and borrowings

The estimated fair value of shares and deposits with no stated maturity, including non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate shares, deposits and other borrowings without quoted market prices represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows based on expectations of future interest rates, customer withdrawals and interest capitalisation. For variable interest rate deposits, estimated future cash flows are discounted using current market interest rates for new debt with similar remaining maturity. For fixed rate shares and deposits, the estimated future cash flows are discounted based on market offer rates currently available for equivalent deposits.

Debt securities in issue

The estimated fair values of longer dated liabilities are calculated based on quoted market prices where available or using similar instruments as a proxy for those liabilities that are not of sufficient size or liquidity to have an active market quote. For those notes for which quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

25 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group has financial assets and liabilities for which there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and which may be settled net. However the netting arrangements do not result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities for accounting purposes as the right to set off is not unconditional in all circumstances. Therefore, in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, there are no financial assets or liabilities which are offset with the net amount presented on the balance sheet. All financial assets and liabilities are presented on a gross basis.

In accordance with IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, the following table shows the impact on derivative financial instruments and total return swaps relating to transactions where:

- there is an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement in place but the offset criteria are otherwise not satisfied, and
- financial collateral is paid and received.

Master netting arrangements consist of agreements such as an ISDA Master Agreement, global master repurchase agreements and global master securities lending agreements, whereby outstanding transactions with the same counterparty can be offset and settled net following a default or other predetermined event.

Financial collateral on derivative financial instruments consists of cash and securities settled, typically daily or weekly, to mitigate the mark to market exposures. Financial collateral on total return swaps typically comprises highly liquid securities which are legally transferred and can be liquidated in the event of counterparty default.

The net amounts after offsetting under IFRS 7 presented below show the exposure to counterparty credit risk for derivative contracts after netting benefits and collateral, and are not intended to represent the Group's actual exposure to credit risk. This is due to a variety of credit mitigation strategies which are employed in addition to netting and collateral arrangements.

2016				
	Gross and net amounts reported on the balance sheet	Master netting arrangements	Financial collateral	Net amounts after offsetting under IFRS 7
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	3,898	(2,020)	(1,804)	74
Total return swaps	87	-	(87)	-
Reverse repurchase agreements	450	-	(450)	-
Total financial assets	4,435	(2,020)	(2,341)	74
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	3,463	(2,020)	(1,391)	52
Repurchase agreements	127	-	(127)	-
Total financial liabilities	3,590	(2,020)	(1,518)	52

Notes to the accounts continued

25 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities continued

2015				
	Gross and net amounts reported on the balance sheet	Master netting arrangements	Financial collateral	Net amounts after offsetting under IFRS 7
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	3,337	(1,900)	(1,386)	51
Total return swaps	149	-	(149)	-
Total financial assets	3,486	(1,900)	(1,535)	51
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	4,048	(1,900)	(2,129)	19
Total financial liabilities	4,048	(1,900)	(2,129)	19

The fair value of the financial collateral is the same as the values shown in the table above, except for the total return swaps collateral which has a fair value of £127 million

(2015: £210 million) and the repurchase agreements collateral which has a fair value of £128 million (2015: £nil).

26 Intangible assets

2016 Group						
	Computer software		Total computer software	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
	Externally acquired	Internally developed				
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost						
At 5 April 2015	448	996	1,444	40	12	1,496
Additions	19	320	339	-	-	339
Disposals	(18)	(15)	(33)	-	-	(33)
At 4 April 2016	449	1,301	1,750	40	12	1,802
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
At 5 April 2015	128	294	422	34	-	456
Amortisation charge	44	139	183	3	-	186
Impairment in the year	-	2	2	-	-	2
Disposals	(18)	(15)	(33)	-	-	(33)
At 4 April 2016	154	420	574	37	-	611
Net book value						
At 4 April 2016	295	881	1,176	3	12	1,191

26 Intangible assets continued

2015 Group						
	Computer software		Total computer software	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
	Externally acquired	Internally developed				
	£m	£m				
Cost						
At 5 April 2014	471	786	1,257	42	12	1,311
Additions	20	236	256	-	-	256
Disposals	(43)	(26)	(69)	(2)	-	(71)
At 4 April 2015	448	996	1,444	40	12	1,496
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
At 5 April 2014	125	198	323	32	-	355
Amortisation charge	46	122	168	4	-	172
Disposals	(43)	(26)	(69)	(2)	-	(71)
At 4 April 2015	128	294	422	34	-	456
Net book value						
At 4 April 2015	320	702	1,022	6	12	1,040

Intangible assets at 4 April 2016 include £274 million (2015: £153 million) of assets in the course of construction. These assets relate mainly to the Group's investment in new systems platforms to meet the future needs of the business. To the extent that these new systems platforms are not yet ready for use by the business, no amortisation has been charged against these assets.

Software costs capitalised during the year ended 4 April 2016 relate mainly to new systems platforms and are being amortised over estimated useful lives predominantly of 5 years.

In the year ended 4 April 2016, £4 million (2015: £2 million) of borrowing costs have been capitalised using a capitalisation rate of 1.30% (2015: 1.33%).

The Society's intangible assets are as shown above for the Group, except that they exclude £12 million (2015: £12 million) of goodwill relating to the acquisition of The Mortgage Works (UK) plc, which is only recognised at Group level.

Notes to the accounts continued

27 Property, plant and equipment

2016 Group							
	Branches and non-specialised buildings	Specialised administration buildings	Short leasehold buildings	Total land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment, fixtures, fittings and vehicles	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost or valuation							
At 5 April 2015	224	183	34	441	157	819	1,417
Additions	2	6	-	8	15	89	112
Revaluation	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disposals	(6)	-	-	(6)	-	(106)	(112)
At 4 April 2016	221	189	34	444	172	802	1,418
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
At 5 April 2015	-	82	22	104	93	364	561
Depreciation charge	-	3	2	5	17	115	137
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(103)	(103)
At 4 April 2016	-	85	24	109	110	376	595
Net book value							
At 4 April 2016	221	104	10	335	62	426	823

2015 Group							
	Branches and non-specialised buildings	Specialised administration buildings	Short leasehold buildings	Total land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment, fixtures, fittings and vehicles	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost or valuation							
At 5 April 2014	223	186	38	447	141	895	1,483
Additions	8	-	-	8	16	115	139
Revaluation	5	-	-	5	-	-	5
Disposals	(12)	(3)	(4)	(19)	-	(191)	(210)
At 4 April 2015	224	183	34	441	157	819	1,417
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
At 5 April 2014	-	80	25	105	76	450	631
Depreciation charge	-	3	1	4	17	101	122
Disposals	-	(1)	(4)	(5)	-	(187)	(192)
At 4 April 2015	-	82	22	104	93	364	561
Net book value							
At 4 April 2015	224	101	12	337	64	455	856

27 Property, plant and equipment continued

Group property, plant and equipment at 4 April 2016 includes £2 million (2015: £2 million) of land and buildings held by subsidiary undertakings.

Property, plant and equipment includes £13 million (2015: £59 million) of assets in the course of construction.

In the year ended 4 April 2016, £1 million (2015: £nil) of borrowing costs have been capitalised using a capitalisation rate of 1.30% (2015: 1.33%).

Branches and non-specialised buildings are valued annually by external, independent and qualified valuers who have recent experience in the location and categories of the properties.

The current use of all branches and non-specialised buildings equates to highest and best use, and there have been no changes to the valuation technique during the year. Valuations are performed in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Appraisal and Valuation Standards and are performed on a vacant possession basis, using a comparative method of valuation with reference to sales prices and observable market rents for similar properties in similar locations.

These valuations are therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to the accounts continued

28 Provisions for liabilities and charges

Group	Bank levy	FSCS	Customer redress	Other provisions	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2015	13	126	140	16	295
Provisions utilised	(32)	(88)	(40)	(5)	(165)
Charge for the year	41	46	138	3	228
Release for the year	-	-	(11)	(4)	(15)
Net income statement charge	41	46	127	(1)	213
At 4 April 2016	22	84	227	10	343
At 5 April 2014	6	142	124	38	310
Provisions utilised	(21)	(99)	(43)	(24)	(187)
Charge for the year	28	83	72	3	186
Release for the year	-	-	(13)	(1)	(14)
Net income statement charge	28	83	59	2	172
At 4 April 2015	13	126	140	16	295

The income statement charge for provisions for liabilities and charges of £173 million (2015: £142 million) includes the FSCS charge of £46 million (2015: £83 million) and the customer redress net income statement charge of £127 million (2015: £59 million).

The income statement charge for bank levy of £41 million (2015: £28 million) and other provisions credit of £1 million (2015: charge of £2 million) are included within administrative expenses in the income statement.

The Group provisions for liabilities and charges include £3 million (2015: £3 million) of customer redress held by subsidiary company The Mortgage Works (UK) plc; all other amounts are held by the Society.

Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS)

The FSCS, the UK's independent statutory compensation fund for customers of authorised financial services firms, pays compensation if a firm is unable to pay claims against it. Following the default of a number of deposit takers, the FSCS borrowed funds from HM Treasury; approximately £16 billion of borrowings remain outstanding relating to the default of Bradford & Bingley plc.

The FSCS recovers the interest cost, together with ongoing management expenses, by way of annual levies on member firms. In addition, over the last three years, member firms have been funding expected shortfalls in recoveries from the failed institutions to repay the borrowings.

All known shortfalls have now been met, resulting in a reduction in the annual charge to £46 million (2015: £83 million). This includes £41 million of interest and management expenses relating to FSCS scheme year 2016/17 and £5 million relating to the final confirmation of previous scheme year charges. The prior year amount included £41 million in relation to expected shortfalls.

The balance sheet amount provided by the Group of £84 million (2015: £126 million) comprises £41 million of levies relating to the 2016/17 FSCS scheme year and £43 million relating to the 2015/16 scheme year. The amount relating to the 2015/16 scheme year is payable by 1 September 2016.

In the March 2016 Budget, HM Treasury confirmed that UK Asset Resolution (UKAR) is exploring the possibility of a major sales programme of Bradford & Bingley plc. The Group will continue to monitor the progress of this and will assess the financial impact as more information becomes available.

28 Provisions for liabilities and charges *continued*

Customer redress

During the course of its business, the Group receives complaints from customers in relation to past sales or conduct. The Group is also subject to enquiries from and discussions with its regulators, governmental and other public bodies, including the Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS), on a range of matters. Customer redress provisions are recognised where the Group considers it is probable that payments will be made as a result of such complaints and other matters.

The Group holds provisions of £227 million (2015: £140 million) in respect of the potential costs of remediation and redress in relation to historic sales of financial products and post sales administration. This includes amounts for past sales of PPI, non-compliance with consumer credit legislation and other regulatory matters.

The income statement charge for the year mainly reflects the Group's updated assumptions for provisions previously recognised. This includes a £95 million charge in relation to PPI, largely in response to the announcements made by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) during the year and specifically the consultation paper CP15/39 issued in November 2015. In this consultation the FCA proposed an industry-funded communications campaign, combined with a deadline for any further complaints. It also proposed new rules and guidance in light of the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Plevin v Paragon Personal Finance Limited* ('Plevin').

In light of these latest developments, it is considered appropriate for the Group to provide for the estimated total amount required to deal with all ongoing and future PPI complaints. The amount provided at 4 April 2016 therefore reflects the compensation and administrative costs associated with cases that the Group expects to uphold and the cost of processing invalid claims which the Group expects to receive. This estimate will be re-assessed on an ongoing basis as the FCA finalises its position and actual claims levels are observed. Previously, costs relating to the processing of invalid claims were expensed as incurred.

The remainder of the charge for the year is in respect of claims relating to consumer credit legislation.

Other provisions

Other provisions include provisions for severance costs and a number of property related provisions. Provisions are made for the expected severance costs in relation to the Group's restructuring activities where there is a present obligation and it is probable that the expenditure will be made.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Customer redress provisions

The amount of the provision related to past sales of PPI is calculated based upon management's best estimate of complaint volumes incorporating the expected impact of the 2015 FCA consultation paper, referral rates to the Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS), uphold rates internally and with the FOS, response rates from customer contact activity relating to previous sales, average redress payments and complaint handling costs.

The total amount provided for PPI represents management's best estimate of the likely future cost. However, there is some uncertainty around the impact of the proposed FCA media campaign on complaint volumes in the lead up to the proposed timebar. If the total volume of PPI complaints was 5% higher than currently estimated, the customer redress provision would increase by £19 million.

Other amounts that are provided as an estimate of the potential costs of remediation are subject to ongoing review of various matters, including consumer credit regulations. For these matters, the ultimate amount of redress that will be payable will depend upon a number of internal and external factors. These include the conclusion of legal interpretations and actions to be taken, the time periods to which any redress should apply, the level of complaints that the Group expects to receive from customers and the estimate of amounts of redress and associated costs that will be payable.

Notes to the accounts continued

29 Capital and leasing commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for but not accrued is as follows:

Capital commitments at 4 April		
	Group and Society	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Capital expenditure relating to:		
Intangibles	100	55
Property, plant and equipment	24	22
Total	124	77

The Group leases various offices, branches and other premises under non-cancellable operating lease arrangements. The leases have various terms, escalation, renewal rights and in some cases contingent rent payable.

Future minimum payments under operating leases relating to land and buildings were as follows:

Leasing commitments at 4 April		
	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Amounts falling due:		
Within one year	32	31
Between one and five years	96	99
After five years	174	198
Total	302	328

£2 million of the leasing commitments arise in a subsidiary of the Group (2015: £2 million).

At the balance sheet date, future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

Leasing payments receivable as lessor at 4 April		
	Group and Society	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Amounts falling due:		
Within one year	4	5
Between one and five years	11	13
After five years	35	32
Total	50	50
At the balance sheet date, future minimum sublease payments receivable under non-cancellable subleases	12	14

30 Contingent liabilities

During the ordinary course of business the Group is subject to complaints and threatened or actual legal proceedings, as well as regulatory reviews, challenges and investigations. All such material matters are periodically reassessed, with the assistance of external professional advisers where appropriate, to determine the likelihood of incurring a liability. Where it is concluded that it is more likely than not that a payment will be made a provision is recognised based on management's

best estimate of the amount that will be payable. For other matters no provision is recognised but disclosure is made of items which are potentially material, either individually or in aggregate, except in cases where the likelihood of a liability crystallising is considered to be remote. Currently the Group does not expect the ultimate resolution of any such matters to have a material adverse impact on its financial position.

31 Retirement benefit obligations

Retirement benefit obligations on the balance sheet

	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Present value of funded obligations	4,645	4,686
Present value of unfunded obligations	12	12
	4,657	4,698
Fair value of fund assets	(4,444)	(4,412)
Deficit at 4 April	213	286

Defined contribution pension schemes

The Group operates two defined contribution pension schemes in the UK – the Nationwide Group Personal Pension Plan and the Nationwide Temporary Workers Pension Scheme. New employees to Nationwide are automatically enrolled into one of these schemes, with both schemes being administered by Friends Life.

Outside of the UK, there are defined contribution pension schemes for employees in the Isle of Man and Ireland.

Defined benefit pension schemes

The Group operates a number of defined benefit pension arrangements which are administered by trustees, including both representatives from the Group and independent trustees. The trustees are required by law to act in the interest of all relevant beneficiaries and are responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets as well as the day to day administration of the benefits.

The principal defined benefit pension arrangement is the Nationwide Pension Fund (the 'Fund'). This is a contributory defined benefit pension arrangement, with both final salary and career average revalued earnings (CARE) sections. The Fund was closed to new entrants in 2007. Since that date employees have been able to join the Nationwide Group Personal Pension Plan (a defined contribution arrangement).

Eligible employees in the Fund are entitled to annual pensions on retirement at age 65 of one sixtieth of career average revalued earnings (revalued to retirement) for each year of service after 1 April 2011. Benefits accrued prior to 1 April 2011 varied with the majority being one fifty fourth of final salary for each year of service. Benefits are also payable on death and following other events such as leaving employment. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

Notes to the accounts continued

31 Retirement benefit obligations continued

Approximately 33% of the defined benefit obligations are attributable to current employees, 34% to former employees and 33% to current pensioners and dependants. The average duration of the obligation is approximately 20 years reflecting the split of the obligation between current employees (24 years), deferred members (23 years) and current pensioners (14 years).

The Group's retirement benefit obligations include £2 million (2015: £3 million) recognised in a subsidiary company,

Nationwide (Isle of Man) Limited. This obligation relates to a defined benefit arrangement providing benefits based on both final salary and CARE which was closed to new entrants in 2009.

The Group's retirement benefit obligations also include £12 million in respect of unfunded legacy defined benefit arrangements (2015: £12 million).

The amounts recognised in the income statements are as follows:

Retirement benefit obligations recognised in the income statement		
	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Defined benefit current service cost	64	55
Defined contribution cost	50	30
Past service cost	3	5
Curtailement gains	(2)	(7)
Administrative expenses	4	4
Included in employee costs (note 7)	119	87
Interest on net defined benefit liability (note 4)	7	6
Total	126	93

Changes in the present value of the net defined benefit liability (including unfunded obligations) are as follows:

Movements in the net defined benefit liability		
	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
At 5 April	286	235
Current service cost	64	55
Past service cost	3	5
Curtailement gains	(2)	(7)
Interest on net defined benefit liability	7	6
Return on assets less/(greater) than discount rate	122	(572)
Contributions by employer	(107)	(148)
Administrative expenses	4	4
Actuarial (gains)/losses on defined benefit obligations	(164)	708
At 4 April	213	286

31 Retirement benefit obligations continued

Current service cost represents the increase in liabilities resulting from employee service over the period. The past service cost represents the increase in liabilities of the Fund arising from members of the Fund electing to pay additional contributions to receive additional benefits.

The curtailment gains represent a reduction in the defined benefit obligation arising from future pensions increasing in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI), instead of estimated salary increases (for final salary benefits) or the Retail Prices Index (for CARE benefits), in respect of members made redundant during the year.

The interest on net defined benefit liability includes the interest expense on retirement obligation, representing the annual interest accruing on the liabilities over the period. This is partially offset by the interest income on plan assets.

The £122 million from a return on assets which is less than the discount rate is driven by underperformance of listed equities, partially offset by positive returns from bonds.

The £107 million of employer contributions includes a deficit contribution of £49 million (2015: £91 million), with the remainder relating to employer contributions in respect of future

benefit accrual. The Group estimates that its contributions to the defined benefit pension funds (including deficit contributions) during the year ending 4 April 2017 will be £103 million.

The £164 million actuarial gain on the liabilities in the table above is driven by:

- experience gains on plan assumptions of £49 million (2015: £20 million gain) reflecting the differential between the long term assumptions and the actual observed pension increases and deferred revaluations during the year ended 4 April 2016.
- a £29 million gain (2015: £8 million gain) arising due to the impact of changes in demographic assumptions from using an updated industry standard model relating to post retirement life expectancy.
- an £86 million gain (2015: £736 million loss) from changes in financial assumptions, including a 0.05% increase in the discount rate and a 0.05% reduction in assumed inflation, both of which decrease the value of the liabilities.

Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations (including unfunded obligations) are as follows:

Movements in the defined benefit obligations		
	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
At 5 April	4,698	3,855
Current service cost	64	55
Past service cost	3	5
Curtailment gains	(2)	(7)
Interest expense on retirement obligation	158	171
Experience gains on plan assumptions	(49)	(20)
Changes in demographic assumptions	(29)	(8)
Changes in financial assumptions	(86)	736
Benefits paid	(100)	(89)
At 4 April	4,657	4,698

Notes to the accounts continued

31 Retirement benefit obligations continued

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the pension funds are as follows:

Movements in the plan assets		
	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
At 5 April	4,412	3,620
Interest income on assets	151	165
Return on assets (less)/greater than discount rate	(122)	572
Administrative expenses	(4)	(4)
Contributions by employer	107	148
Benefits paid	(100)	(89)
At 4 April	4,444	4,412

No employee contributions are recorded as the Group operates a salary sacrifice arrangement. Under this arrangement employees' salaries are reduced by an amount equivalent to their pension contributions and their contributions are then reflected in the employer contributions.

In line with UK pensions legislation, a formal actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund is carried out at least every three years by independent actuaries ('triennial funding valuation'). The latest triennial funding valuation will be carried out as at 31 March 2016. As part of the process, a new schedule of regular and deficit contributions payable by the Group will be agreed with the trustees of the Fund.

31 Retirement benefit obligations continued

The major categories of plan assets for the pension funds, stated at fair value, are as follows:

Categories of plan assets	Group	
	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Listed equities (quoted)	1,326	1,722
Government bonds (quoted)	1,883	1,815
Corporate bonds and other credit investments (quoted)	470	411
Infrastructure (unquoted)	322	268
Property (unquoted)	371	186
Private equity investments (unquoted)	251	243
Cash	137	37
Liability relating to repurchase agreement	(357)	(287)
Other assets and liabilities	41	17
Total	4,444	4,412

None of the funds' assets are invested in the Group's own financial instruments or property (2015: £nil).

Assets described as quoted are based on unadjusted prices quoted in an active market and represent Level 1 assets as defined by IFRS 13. All private equity, infrastructure and property investments are Level 3 assets as defined by IFRS 13. These assets have been valued using inputs which are not based on observable market data.

The Fund's liabilities are partly hedged by matching assets, primarily index linked government bonds and fixed rate government and corporate bonds. In addition, the Fund invests in alternative matching assets such as ground

rents and property leases (included in property above) that are expected to generate inflation linked income over the long term.

The proceeds of sale and repurchase agreements are included in the table above as a liability of £357 million (2015: £287 million). The securities, which have been sold under these sale and repurchase agreements, are included in government bonds, as the Fund has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the securities.

Notes to the accounts continued

31 Retirement benefit obligations continued

The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

Principal actuarial assumptions		
	Group	
	2016	2015
	%	%
Discount rate	3.45	3.40
Future salary increases	2.90	2.95
Future pension increases (maximum 5%)	2.75	2.80
Retail price index (RPI) inflation	2.90	2.95
Consumer price index (CPI) inflation	1.90	1.95

The assumptions for mortality rates are based on standard mortality tables which allow for future improvements in life

expectancies. The assumptions made are illustrated by the following years of life expectancy at age 60:

	2016	2015
	years	years
Age 60 at 4 April 2016		
Males	28.3	28.5
Females	30.0	30.2
Age 60 at 4 April 2036		
Males	29.7	29.9
Females	31.5	31.7

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Retirement benefit obligations

The key assumptions used to calculate the pension obligation are the discount rate, future salary increases and pension changes driven by inflation and mortality. If different assumptions were used, this could have a material effect on the reported obligation. The sensitivity of the results to these assumptions are as follows:

Change in key assumptions at 4 April 2016	
	(Decrease)/increase in deficit from assumption change £m
0.1% increase in discount rate	(90)
0.1% increase in inflation assumption	79
One year increase in life expectancy at age 60 in respect of all members	169

The above sensitivities apply to changing individual assumptions in isolation; in practice assumptions are likely to be related, especially between the discount rate and inflation. Furthermore, a change in market yields could impact asset values (in particular bonds) in the opposite direction to the obligations. The sensitivity to the inflation assumption includes a corresponding 0.1% increase in future salary increases and pension increases assumptions.

32 Core capital deferred shares (CCDS)

Group and Society				
	Number of shares	CCDS	Share premium	Total
		£m	£m	£m
At 4 April 2016	5,500,000	6	525	531
At 4 April 2015	5,500,000	6	525	531

CCDS are a form of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital which have been developed to enable the Group to raise capital from the capital markets. Previously issued Tier 1 capital instruments, PIBS, no longer meet the regulatory capital requirements of CRD IV and are being gradually phased out of the calculation of capital resources under transitional rules.

CCDS are perpetual instruments. They rank pari passu to each other and are junior to claims against the Society of all depositors, creditors and investing members. Each holder of CCDS has one vote, regardless of the number of CCDS held.

In the event of a winding up or dissolution of the Society and if there was surplus available, the amount that the investor would receive for each CCDS held is limited to the average principal amount in issue, which is currently £100 per share.

There is a cap placed on the amount of distributions that can be paid to holders of CCDS in any financial year. The cap is

currently set at £15.32 per share and is adjusted annually in line with CPI.

A final distribution of £28 million (£5.125 per share) for the financial year ended 4 April 2015 was paid on 22 June 2015 and an interim distribution of £28 million (£5.125 per share) in respect of the period to 30 September 2015 was paid on 21 December 2015. These distributions have been recognised in the statement of movements in members' interests and equity.

The directors have declared an unconditional final distribution of £5.125 per share in respect of the financial year ended 4 April 2016, amounting in aggregate to £28 million. The distribution will be recognised in the statement of movements in members' interests and equity in the financial year ended 4 April 2017.

33 Other equity instruments

Group and Society	
	Total
	£m
At 4 April 2016	992
At 4 April 2015	992

AT1 instruments rank pari passu to each other and to PIBS. They are junior to claims against the Society of all depositors, creditors and investing members, other than the holders of CCDS.

AT1 instruments pay a fully discretionary, non-cumulative fixed coupon at an initial rate of 6.875% per annum. The rate will be reset on 20 June 2019 and every five years thereafter to the

five year mid swap rate plus 4.88%. Coupons are paid semi-annually in June and December.

A coupon of £34 million, covering the period to 19 June 2015, was paid on 22 June 2015 and a coupon of £34 million, covering the period to 20 December 2015, was paid on 21 December 2015. These payments have been recognised in the statement of movements in members' interests and equity.

Notes to the accounts continued

33 Other equity instruments continued

A coupon payment of £34 million, covering the period to 20 June 2016, is expected to be paid on 20 June 2016 and will be recognised in the statement of movements in members' interests and equity in the financial year ended 4 April 2017.

The coupons paid and declared represent the maximum non-cumulative fixed coupon of 6.875%.

AT1 instruments have no maturity date. They are repayable at the option of the Society on 20 June 2019 and on every fifth

anniversary thereafter. AT1 instruments are only repayable with the consent of the PRA.

If the fully-loaded CET1 ratio for the Society, on either a consolidated or unconsolidated basis, falls below 7% the AT1 instruments convert to CCDS instruments at the rate of one CCDS share for every £80 of AT1 holding.

34 Investments in subsidiary undertakings

The Society's investments in Group undertakings are as follows:

	Shares	Loans	Total
	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2015	313	27,419	27,732
Additions	-	4,391	4,391
Release of impairment	-	16	16
Redemptions and repayments	-	(737)	(737)
At 4 April 2016	313	31,089	31,402

	Shares	Loans	Total
	£m	£m	£m
At 5 April 2014	324	26,048	26,372
Additions	-	4,988	4,988
Release of impairment	-	31	31
Redemptions and repayments	(11)	(3,648)	(3,659)
At 4 April 2015	313	27,419	27,732

During the year ended 4 April 2016 the Society received dividend payments of £10 million (2015: £nil). In the year ended 4 April 2015 the Society received £11 million relating to capital reductions from subsidiary undertakings.

The impairment release of £16 million (2015: £31 million) relates to a Group undertaking that holds a corporate loan portfolio.

34 Investments in subsidiary undertakings continued

Significant subsidiaries

Audited accounts are prepared for all of the Group's principal subsidiaries. The interests of the Society in its principal

subsidiary undertakings as at 4 April 2016 are set out below:

Subsidiary name	Principal place of business and incorporation	Ownership interest 2016 and 2015
Derbyshire Home Loans Limited	UK	100%
E-MEX Home Funding Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Syndications Limited	UK	100%
The Mortgage Works (UK) plc	UK	100%
UCB Home Loans Corporation Limited	UK	100%

The above subsidiary undertakings, with the exception of Nationwide Syndications Limited, are regulated entities subject to regulations which require them to maintain capital at agreed levels and therefore govern the availability of funds for distribution as dividends.

Other subsidiaries

The Group has adopted the audit exemption for the following subsidiary undertakings for the year ended 4 April 2016 under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006:

Subsidiary name	Principal place of business and incorporation	Ownership interest 2016 and 2015
At.Home Nationwide Limited	UK	100%
Confederation Mortgage Services Limited	UK	100%
Dunfermline BS Nominees Limited	UK	100%
First Nationwide	UK	100%
Jubilee Mortgages Limited	UK	100%
Monument (Sutton) Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Anglia Property Services Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Housing Trust Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Investments (No 1) Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Mortgage Corporation Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Trust Limited	UK	100%
NBS Fleet Services Limited	UK	100%
Staffordshire Leasing Limited	UK	100%
The Derbyshire (Premises) Limited	UK	100%

In order to fulfil the requirements of these regulations the Society will guarantee all outstanding liabilities of the exempted subsidiary undertakings.

Notes to the accounts continued

34 Investments in subsidiary undertakings continued

The interests of the Society in its other subsidiary undertakings, as at 4 April 2016, are set out below:

Subsidiary name	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest 2016 and 2015
Ashton Employment Limited	Republic of Ireland	100%
Ethos Independent Financial Services Limited	UK	100%
Exeter Trust Limited	UK	100%
LBS Mortgages Limited	UK	100%
Moulton Finance Overseas B.V.	Netherlands	100%
Nationwide (Isle of Man) Limited	Isle of Man	100%
Nationwide (Overseas) UK Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Financial Services Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Home Loans Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide International Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Lease Finance Limited	UK	100%
Nationwide Property Services (NBS) Limited	UK	100%

The UK based subsidiary undertakings in the table above were dormant companies during the year end 4 April 2016.

All of the subsidiary undertakings are limited liability companies, with the exception of First Nationwide which is an unlimited company.

The Group does not have any material non-controlling interests in respect of its subsidiaries. The Group does not have significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities other than those resulting from

regulatory frameworks within which certain subsidiaries operate. These regulatory frameworks require certain subsidiaries to keep levels of regulatory capital and liquid assets.

The Group has no material shares in associates. See note 14 for further details regarding the Group's interests in equity shares.

Subsidiaries by virtue of control

Details of consolidated and unconsolidated structured entities are provided in note 35.

35 Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are consolidated when the substance of the relationship indicates control.

Consolidated structured entities

Structured entities are assessed for consolidation in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 1. The following structured entities are consolidated in the Group's results.

Structured entity name	Nature of business	Principal place of business and incorporation
Nationwide Covered Bonds LLP	Mortgage acquisition and guarantor of covered bonds	UK
Silverstone Master Issuer plc	Funding vehicle	UK
Silverstone Funding No.1 Limited	Funding vehicle	UK
Cromarty CLO Limited	Investment in a portfolio of European loans	Republic of Ireland

35 Structured entities continued

Further details on the activities of Nationwide Covered Bonds LLP, Silverstone Master Issuer plc and Silverstone Funding No.1 Limited are given in note 15. As at 4 April 2016 the total assets of Cromarty CLO Limited were £14 million (2015: £19 million). The Group has no contractual arrangements that would require it to provide financial or other support to Cromarty CLO Limited, nor does the Group have current intentions to provide such support to the entity.

Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group has interests in structured entities which it does not sponsor or control. These largely consist of holdings of mortgage backed securities, covered bonds and CLOs issued by entities that are sponsored by other unrelated financial institutions. The entities are financed primarily by investments from investors.

The Group's direct interests in unconsolidated structured entities comprise primarily investments in asset

backed securities which are reported within available for sale investment securities on the balance sheet. The total carrying value of these interests at 4 April 2016 is £3,764 million (2015: £4,353 million). Further details on the lending risk that the Group is exposed to in respect of these asset backed securities can be found in the 'Treasury assets' section of the Business and Risk Report.

Management has concluded that the Group has no control or significant influence over these entities and that the carrying value of the interests held in these entities represents the maximum exposure to loss. During the year the Group has not provided any non-contractual financial or other support to these entities and has no current intention of providing any such support. There were no transfers to or from these unconsolidated structured entities during the year.

36 Related party transactions

Subsidiary, parent and ultimate controlling party

The Group is controlled by Nationwide Building Society, the ultimate parent, which is registered in England and Wales. Details of subsidiary undertakings can be found in note 34.

Key management compensation

The directors of the Society are considered to be the key

management personnel as defined by IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Total compensation for key management personnel for the year by category of benefit was as follows:

Key management personnel compensation		
	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Short term employee benefits (note i)	4,970	4,875
Other long term benefits	3,263	3,273
Share based payments	1,273	1,240
Contractual/other settlements	1,278	94
Total key management personnel compensation for year	10,784	9,482

Note:

- i. Short term employee benefits for 2015 have been restated to reflect HMRC guidance in relation to taxable benefits for travel and subsistence expenses in situations where directors regularly work from more than one office location.

Other long term benefits for the year ended 4 April 2016 include amounts from current and legacy long term bonus schemes, some of which will be paid in future periods. Share based payments include amounts that are dependent on the

performance of the CCDS. Contractual/other settlements include compensation for loss of office. Further information is included in Report of the directors on remuneration.

Notes to the accounts continued

36 Related party transactions continued

Transactions with related parties

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and the payment and recharge of administrative expenses.

The outstanding balances for related party transactions at the year end, and the associated income and expenses for the year are as follows:

Transactions with related parties	Society subsidiaries		Key management personnel	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans payable to the Society				
Loans outstanding at 5 April	27,419	26,048	0.9	0.8
Loans issued during the year	4,391	4,988	1.2	0.6
Loan impairment release	16	31	-	-
Loan repayments during the year	(737)	(3,648)	(0.7)	(0.5)
Loans outstanding at 4 April	31,089	27,419	1.4	0.9
Deposits payable by the Society				
Deposits outstanding at 5 April	948	3,335	5.9	6.1
Deposits issued during the year	228	235	9.1	7.4
Deposit repayments during the year	(14)	(2,622)	(8.7)	(7.6)
Deposits outstanding at 4 April	1,162	948	6.3	5.9
Net interest income				
Interest receivable	855	1,024	-	-
Interest expense	98	142	0.1	0.1
Other income and expenses				
Dividends payable to the Society	10	-	-	-
Fees and expenses paid to the Society	15	13	-	-
Other balance sheet items				
Accrued income and expenses prepaid due to the Society	258	582	-	-
Other liabilities payable by the Society	4,367	5,371	-	-

36 Related party transactions *continued*

Transactions with key management personnel

Transactions with key management personnel are on the same terms and conditions applicable to other employees within the Group.

In addition to the loans and deposits disclosed in the above table, one non executive director held £106,255 of core capital deferred shares at 4 April 2015 and received dividends of £4,285 during the year.

A register is maintained by the Society containing details of loans, transactions and arrangements made between the Society or its subsidiary undertakings and directors of the Society or persons connected with directors of the Society.

The register will be available for inspection by members at the Annual General Meeting on 21 July 2016 and during normal

office hours at the Society's principal office (Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon) during the period of 15 days prior to the meeting.

Transactions with Group companies

Transactions with Group companies arise in the normal course of business. Interest on outstanding loans and deposits accrues at a transfer price rate agreed between the Society and its subsidiary undertakings.

The Society does not charge the net defined benefit cost to the subsidiary undertakings that participate in the Nationwide Pension Fund. The pension cost to these subsidiary undertakings equals the contributions payable to the Fund.

Notes to the accounts continued

37 Notes to the cash flow statements

	Group		Society	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Non-cash items included in profit before tax				
Net decrease in impairment provisions	(209)	(636)	(198)	(632)
Net increase/(decrease) in provisions for liabilities and charges	48	(15)	48	(18)
Impairment (recoveries)/losses on investment securities	(8)	18	(8)	18
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	325	294	325	293
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(5)	(2)	(5)	(2)
Loss on the revaluation of land and buildings	3	-	3	-
Interest on subordinated liabilities	99	115	99	115
Interest on subscribed capital	26	42	26	42
(Gains)/losses from derivatives and hedge accounting (note i)	(39)	20	(129)	74
Total	240	(164)	161	(110)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Loans and advances to banks	142	(4)	142	(4)
Net derivative financial instruments and fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk (note ii)	(971)	1,059	(10)	424
Loans and advances to customers	(7,951)	(3,470)	(4,197)	(1,912)
Other operating assets	(420)	(198)	(4,348)	(1,161)
Shares	6,342	1,905	6,342	1,905
Deposits from banks, customers and others	(1,238)	1,842	(938)	(371)
Debt securities in issue	1,613	(582)	1,777	(856)
Deferred taxation (note ii)	136	23	31	(7)
Retirement benefit obligations	(73)	51	(72)	48
Other operating liabilities	7	(199)	(1,025)	383
Total (note ii)	(2,413)	427	(2,298)	(1,551)
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash	8,797	4,325	8,797	4,325
Loans and advances to banks repayable in 3 months or less	3,266	2,925	3,217	2,890
Total	12,063	7,250	12,014	7,215

Notes:

- Comparatives have been restated as detailed in note 1.
- Amounts in relation to derivative financial instruments and fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk and deferred taxation are presented on a net basis; comparative information has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. Accordingly, changes in operating assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis, whereas in the prior year operating assets and liabilities were presented separately.

The Group is required to maintain balances with the Bank of England and certain other central banks which, at 4 April 2016, amounted to £325 million (2015: £319 million). These balances are included within loans and advances to banks on the balance

sheet and are not included in the cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement as they are not liquid in nature.

38 Capital management

The Group is subject to the capital requirements imposed by its regulator the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA). Regulatory capital comprises the Group's general reserve, revaluation reserve, core capital deferred shares, other equity instruments, permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS) and subordinated debt, subject to various adjustments required by the capital rules.

During the year the Group complied with the capital requirements set by the PRA. Further unaudited details about the Group's capital position can be found in the 'Solvency risk' section of the Business and Risk Report.

39 Registered office

Nationwide is a building society, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is:

Nationwide Building Society
Nationwide House
Pipers Way, Swindon
SN38 1NW

Other Information

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Annual business statement

For the year ended 4 April 2016

1. Statutory percentages

	2016	Statutory limit
	%	%
Lending limit	7.64	25.00
Funding limit	26.71	50.00

The above percentages have been calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Building Societies Act 1986 as amended by the Building Societies Act 1997 and the Modification of the Lending Limit and Funding Limit Calculations Order 2004.

The lending limit measures the proportion of business assets not in the form of loans fully secured on residential property and is calculated as $(X-Y)/X$ where:

X = business assets, being the total assets of the Group plus impairment provisions on loans and advances to customers less liquid assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible fixed assets and investment properties as shown in the Group balance sheet.

Y = the principal of, and interest accrued on, loans owed to the Group which are fully secured on residential property.

The funding limit measures the proportion of shares and borrowings not in the form of shares held by individuals and is calculated as $(X-Y)/X$ where:

X = shares and borrowings, being the aggregate of:

- the principal value of, and interest accrued on, shares in the Society,
- the principal of, and interest accrued on, sums deposited with the Society or any subsidiary undertaking of the Society excluding offshore deposits in an EEA subsidiary, and
- the principal value of, and interest accrued under, bills of exchange, instruments or agreements creating or acknowledging indebtedness and accepted, made, issued or entered into by the Society or any such undertaking, less any amounts qualifying as own funds.

Y = the principal value of, and interest accrued on, shares in the Society held by individuals otherwise than as bare trustees (or, in Scotland, simple trustees) for bodies corporate or for persons who include bodies corporate.

The statutory limits are as laid down under the Building Societies Act 1986 as amended by the Building Societies Act 1997 and ensure that the principal purpose of a building society is that of making loans which are secured on residential property and are funded substantially by its members.

2. Other percentages

	2016	2015
	%	%
As a percentage of shares and borrowings:		
• Gross capital	6.9	6.9
• Free capital	6.0	6.0
• Liquid assets	12.1	10.6
Profit for the financial year as a percentage of mean total assets	0.49	0.44
Management expenses as a percentage of mean total assets	0.91	0.89

The above percentages have been prepared from the Society's consolidated accounts and in particular:

- 'Shares and borrowings' represent the total of shares, deposits from banks, other deposits, amounts due to customers and debt securities in issue
- 'Gross capital' represents the aggregate of general reserve, revaluation reserve, available for sale reserve, cash flow hedge reserve, CCDS, Additional Tier 1 capital, subscribed capital and subordinated liabilities
- 'Free capital' represents the aggregate of gross capital and provisions for collective impairment losses on loans and advances to customers less property, plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets
- 'Liquid assets' represent the total of cash, loans and advances to banks and investment securities
- 'Mean total assets' represent the amount produced by halving the aggregate of total assets at the beginning and end of the financial year
- 'Management expenses' represent administrative expenses including depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets.

Annual business statement continued

3. Information relating to directors at 4 April 2016

Name and date of birth	Occupation	Date of appointment	Other directorships
D Roberts BSc (Hons), MBA, PhD (Honorary), CFifs Chairman 12 September 1962	Non Executive Director	1 September 2014	Campion Willcocks Limited Dr Challoner's Grammar School (Governor) NHS England
G J Beale CBE, BSc, FCA 19 October 1958	Chief Executive Officer	5 April 2003	
T P Prestedge 12 February 1970	Chief Operating Officer	28 August 2007	Nationwide Anglia Property Services Limited Dunfermline BS Nominees Limited Monument (Sutton) Limited The Derbyshire (Premises) Limited Opportunity Now
M M Rennison BA, FCA 9 August 1960	Group Finance Director	1 February 2007	Confederation Mortgage Services Limited Exeter Trust Limited First Nationwide LBS Mortgages Limited Nationwide Anglia Property Services Limited Nationwide Housing Trust Limited Nationwide Investments (No.1) Limited Nationwide Lease Finance Limited Nationwide Mortgage Corporation Limited Nationwide Syndications Limited NBS Fleet Services Limited Staffordshire Leasing Limited Arkose Funding Limited
C S Rhodes BSc (Hons), ACA 17 March 1963	Group Retail Director	20 April 2009	at.home nationwide limited Derbyshire Home Loans Limited E-Mex Home Funding Limited Jubilee Mortgages Limited The Mortgage Works (UK) plc UCB Home Loans Corporation Limited The Nationwide Foundation National Numeracy (Trustee)
R K Perkin MA (Cantab), FCA 30 April 1948	Company Director	20 April 2010	Electra Private Equity plc Electra Private Equity Investments plc Change, Grow, Live Bower Bequest Trustee Company Limited Tullett Prebon plc Sova
R A Clifton CBE, MA (Cantab), FRSA 30 January 1958	Non Executive Director	1 July 2012	Populus Limited Populus Group Limited WWF – UK (Fellow) Henley Festival Limited British United Provident Association Limited (The) The Conservation Volunteers TCV Trading 1 Limited TCV Trading 2 Limited BrandCap Limited Rita Clifton Limited ASOS plc

3. Information relating to directors at 4 April 2016

Name and date of birth	Occupation	Date of appointment	Other directorships
L M Peacock BA (Hons) 26 December 1953	Company Director	18 July 2011	Hawkins Residents Limited Scottish Water Scottish Water Business Stream Holdings Limited Scottish Water Horizons Holdings Limited Standard Life plc Standard Life Assurance Limited Standard Life Charitable Trust The Westminster Society for People with Learning Disabilities
M A Lenson MBA, BA (Hons), ACIB, FSI 17 September 1954	Company Director	18 July 2011	Eclipse Film Partners No.39 LLP (Designated Member) The Invicta Film Partnership No.37 LLP (Designated Member) Elysian Fuels 1 LLP (Designated Member) Elysian Fuels 2 LLP (Designated Member) MVA Consultant Services Limited The Currency Cloud Group Limited
R M Fyfield MA, BA (Hons) 3 May 1969	Non Executive Director	2 June 2015	Jupiter Entertainment
T J W Tookey BSc (Hons), FCA 17 July 1962	Non Executive Director	2 June 2015	Westmoreland Court Management (Beckenham) Limited Zoological Society of London (Member of Strategy & Development Board)

Documents may be served on any of the directors c/o The Group Secretary, Nationwide Building Society, Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon, Wiltshire SN38 1SN.

Directors' service contracts

Executive directors' terms and conditions of employment are detailed in their individual contracts which include a notice period of 12 months from the Society to the individual and a notice period of six months from the individual to the Society. The notice period offered to any new recruit would be in line with this approach.

Directors' share options

50% of awards to directors from the 2015/16 Directors' Performance Award and the legacy 2013-16 Medium Term Performance Pay Plan will be linked to the value of the Society's core capital deferred shares, details of which have been provided in the Report of the directors on remuneration. 50% of outstanding awards under the 2014/15 Directors' Performance Pay Plan and the legacy 2012-15 Medium Term Performance Pay Plan are also linked to the value of the Society's core capital deferred shares.

Forward looking statements

Statements in this document are forward looking with respect to plans, goals and expectations relating to the future financial position, business performance and results of Nationwide. Although Nationwide believes that the expectations reflected in these forward looking statements are reasonable, Nationwide can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be an accurate reflection of actual results. By their nature, all forward looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances that are beyond the control of Nationwide including, amongst other things, UK domestic and global economic and business conditions, market related risks such as fluctuation in interest rates and exchange rates, inflation/deflation, the impact of competition, changes in customer preferences, risks concerning borrower credit quality, delays in implementing proposals, the timing, impact and other uncertainties of future acquisitions or other combinations within relevant industries, the policies and actions of regulatory authorities, the impact of tax or other legislation and other regulations in the jurisdictions in which Nationwide operates. As a result, Nationwide's actual future financial condition, business performance and results may differ materially from the plans, goals and expectations expressed or implied in these forward looking statements. Due to such risks and uncertainties Nationwide cautions readers not to place undue reliance on such forward looking statements.

Nationwide undertakes no obligation to update any forward looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

This document does not constitute or form part of an offer of securities for sale in the United States. Securities may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an exemption from registration. Any public offering to be made in the United States will be made by means of a prospectus that may be obtained from the Society and will contain detailed information about the Society and management as well as financial statements.

Glossary

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	Capital that meets certain criteria set out in Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV). In particular, the criteria require that upon the occurrence of a trigger event, the AT1 capital instrument converts to Common Equity Tier 1 capital or the principal is written down on a permanent or temporary basis.
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities	Securities that pay a fixed annual coupon at the discretion of the Society. In the event of insolvency, AT1 securities rank the same as permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS) but behind the claims of all subordinated debt holders, creditors and investing members of the Society, but ahead of core capital deferred shares (CCDS) investors. These securities are eligible as Tier 1 capital.
Arrears	Amounts that are unpaid at their contractual date. A customer is in arrears when they are behind in fulfilling their obligations such that an outstanding loan payment is overdue. Such a customer can also be said to be in a state of delinquency. When a customer is in arrears, the entire outstanding balance is said to be delinquent, meaning that delinquent balances are the total outstanding loans on which payments are overdue.
Asset backed securities (ABS)	Securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of referenced assets. The referenced pool can comprise any assets which attract a set of associated cash flows, including credit card assets, but are commonly pools of residential or commercial mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future payments (interest and/or principal) on the underlying asset pool.
Available for sale (AFS)	Financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables, held to maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through the income statement.
Bank levy	A levy that applies to certain UK financial institutions (including Nationwide) and the UK operations of foreign banks since 1 January 2011. The levy is based on a percentage of the chargeable equity and liabilities of the institution at the balance sheet date.
Base mortgage rate (BMR)	The Society's standard variable rate, which is guaranteed to be no more than 2% above the Bank of England base rate. This is the revert rate for existing customers at the end of a deal reserved on or before 29 April 2009, at which point the Standard Mortgage Rate (SMR) was introduced.
Basel II	The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's statement of best practice that defines the methods by which firms should calculate their regulatory capital requirements to retain sufficient capital to protect the financial system against unexpected losses. Basel II is comprised of three pillars.
Basel III	The Basel Committee rules text, issued in December 2010, which presents the details of strengthened global regulatory standards on bank capital adequacy and liquidity. This has been implemented via the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) legislation.
Basel III leverage ratio exposure	The denominator used in the Basel III leverage ratio. Exposure is measured as the sum of on-balance sheet exposures, adjusted for derivative and securities financing transaction exposures, and off-balance sheet items.
Basis point (bp)	One hundredth of a percent (0.01 percent). 100 basis points is one percent. Used, for example, in quoting movements in interest rates.
BIPRU	The prudential sourcebook for banks, building societies and investment firms.
Buy to let mortgages	Mortgages offered to customers purchasing residential property as a rental investment.
Capital ratios	Key financial ratios measuring the Group's capital adequacy or financial strength. These include the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, Tier 1 ratio, total capital ratio and leverage ratio.
Capital requirements	The amount of capital that the Group is required to hold based upon the risks to which the business is exposed.
Capital Requirements Directive (CRD)	The supervisory framework in the European Commission which reflects the Basel II and Basel III rules on capital measurement and capital standards.
Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV)	European legislation to implement Basel III, which includes the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and Capital Requirements Directive (CRD).

Glossary continued

Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)	European regulation that is directly applicable to European Union member states, defining prudential requirements for capital, liquidity and credit risk for credit institutions and investment firms.
Capital resources	Capital held, allowable under regulatory rules, less certain regulatory adjustments and deductions that are required to be made.
Career average revalued earnings (CARE)	A defined benefit pension arrangement where the pension accrued is based on pensionable pay across an employee's career. The pension earned each year is based on pensionable pay in that year and is increased by a set revaluation rate, linked to inflation, for each year up to retirement (or, if earlier, the date the employee leaves the scheme).
Certificates of deposit	Bearer-negotiable instruments acknowledging the receipt of a fixed term deposit at a specified interest rate.
Charge off	The point at which the customer relationship for non-active accounts is transferred to being one of recovery only, due to significant levels of arrears or through placement with a debt collection agency or litigation.
Collateral	Security pledged for repayment of a loan.
Collateralised debt obligations (CDO)	Securities issued by a third party which reference ABS and/or certain other related assets purchased by the issuer. The Group has not established any programmes creating CDOs but has invested in instruments issued by other banking groups.
Collateralised loan obligations (CLO)	Securities backed by the repayments from a pool of commercial loans. The payments may be made to different classes of owners (in tranches).
Collectively assessed impairments	Where a portfolio comprises assets with similar characteristics, collective impairment assessment takes place using appropriate statistical techniques. The collective assessment takes account of losses that will have taken place but are not yet identified.
Commercial lending	Loans secured on commercial property, loans to registered social landlords and loans relating to Project Finance.
Commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS)	Securities that represent interests in a pool of commercial mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future mortgage payments (interest and/or principal).
Commercial paper (CP)	An unsecured promissory note issued to finance short term credit needs, which specifies the face amount paid to investors on the maturity date.
Commercial real estate (CRE)	Includes office buildings, industrial property, medical centres, hotels, retail stores, shopping centres, multifamily housing buildings, warehouses, garages and industrial properties.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	The highest quality form of capital as defined in Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV), comprising accumulated reserves and qualifying instruments after regulatory deductions.
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio	Common Equity Tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets.
Conduct and compliance risk	The risk that the Group exercises inappropriate judgement or makes errors in the execution of its business activities, leading to non-compliance with regulation or legislation, market integrity being undermined, or an unfair outcome being created for customers.
Consumer banking	Comprises credit card, unsecured personal lending and the Group's FlexAccount (current account) products.
Consumer Credit Act (CCA)	The legislation on how firms should market and manage credit for the protection of consumers.
Contingency funding plan (CFP)	A document recording the Group's plan in a range of liquidity and economic factor scenarios, which could have an impact on the Group over multiple time horizons.
Contractual maturity	The final payment date of a loan or other financial instrument, at which point the entire remaining outstanding principal and interest is due to be repaid.

Core capital deferred shares (CCDS)	A form of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital which has been developed to enable the Society to raise capital from the capital markets. Holders of CCDS receive periodic distributions from the Society. Distributions are discretionary and capped in any financial year. In the event of insolvency, CCDS holders rank behind the claims of all other depositors, creditors and investing members of the Society.
Core liquidity ratio	The proportion of shares and borrowings, including offshore deposits, that are readily convertible. Readily convertible assets comprise either cash or highly rated debt securities issued by governments or multi-lateral development banks.
Cost income ratio (CIR)	A ratio that represents the proportion of administrative expenses to total income.
Covered bonds	Debt securities backed by a portfolio of mortgages that are segregated from the issuer's other assets to be solely for the benefit of the holders of the covered bonds. The Group issues covered bonds as part of its funding activities.
Credit risk	The risk that a borrower or counterparty fails to pay the interest or to repay the principal on a loan or other financial instrument (such as a bond) on time.
Credit spread	The premium over the benchmark or risk-free rate required by the market to accept a lower credit quality.
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	The difference between the risk-free value of a portfolio of trades and the market value which takes into account the counterparty's risk of default. The CVA therefore represents an estimate of the change to fair value that a market participant would make to incorporate inherent credit risk.
Cross currency interest rate swap	An arrangement in which two parties exchange specific principal amounts of different currencies at inception and subsequent interest payments on the principal amounts. Often one party will pay a fixed rate of interest, while the other will pay a floating rate (though there are also fixed-fixed and floating-floating arrangements). At the maturity of the swap, the principal amounts are usually re-exchanged.
Customer deposits	Money deposited by personal account holders. Such funds are recorded as liabilities in the balance sheet within shares or amounts due to customers.
Customer redress	Compensation for loss as a result of past sales or other consequence (including technical breaches) of financial products.
Debit valuation adjustment (DVA)	The difference between the risk-free value of a portfolio of trades and the market value which takes into account the Group's risk of default. The DVA therefore represents an estimate of the adjustment to fair value that a market participant would make to incorporate the credit risk of the Group.
Debt securities	See 'Investment securities'.
Debt securities in issue	Transferable certificates of indebtedness of the Group to the bearer of the certificates. These are liabilities of the Group and include certificates of deposit.
Default	Circumstances in which the probability of default is taken as 100% for the purposes of the calculation of regulatory capital and compliance with the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) legislation. This is defined as when a borrower reaches a predefined arrears status or where a borrower is considered unlikely to repay the credit obligation in full without the lender taking action such as realising security.
Deferred tax asset	Corporate income taxes recoverable in future periods as a result of deductible temporary differences (being differences between the accounting and tax bases of an asset or liability that will result in tax deductible amounts in future periods) and the carry forward of unused tax credits.
Deferred tax liability	Corporate income taxes payable in future periods as a result of taxable temporary differences (being differences between the accounting and tax bases of an asset or liability that will result in taxable amounts in future periods).
Defined benefit obligation	The present value of expected future benefit payments resulting from past service of employees in the defined benefit pension plan.

Glossary continued

Defined benefit pension plan	A pension or other post-retirement benefit plan under which the Group has an obligation to provide agreed benefits to current and former employees. The Group bears the risk that its obligation may increase or that the value of the assets in the pension fund may fall.
Defined contribution pension plan	A pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions as they fall due into a separate entity (a fund) and has no further legal or constructive obligations.
Delinquency	See 'Arrears'.
Derivative	A contract or agreement whose value changes with movements in an underlying index such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, share prices or indices, and which requires no initial investment or an initial investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts with a similar response to market factors. The principal types of derivatives are swaps, forwards, futures and options.
Earnings risk	The risk that a source of income or value is unable to continue to add the expected value, due to changes in market, regulatory or other environmental factors.
Effective interest rate method (EIR)	The method used to measure the carrying value of a financial asset or liability. EIR allocates associated income or expense to produce a level yield, either to maturity or to the next re-pricing to a market rate.
Effective tax rate	The tax charge in the income statement as a percentage of profit before tax.
Encumbered assets	Assets on the balance sheet which are pledged in order to secure, collateralise or credit-enhance a financial transaction from which they cannot be freely withdrawn.
End point	Full implementation of Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) with no transitional provisions.
Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF)	A framework that seeks to provide the context and guidance for cohesive risk management activity across the Group.
European Banking Authority (EBA)	The independent EU authority which works to ensure effective and consistent prudential regulation and supervision across the European banking sector.
Expected loss (EL)	A calculation to estimate the potential losses on current exposures due to potential defaults. It is the product of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).
Exposure	The maximum loss that a financial institution might suffer if a borrower, counterparty or group fails to meet their obligations or if assets and off-balance sheet positions have to be realised.
Exposure at default (EAD)	An estimation of the amount of exposure that will be outstanding at the time of default.
Final salary pension arrangements	A defined benefit pension arrangement where the pension payable is based on the employee's final pensionable salary.
Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)	The statutory body responsible for conduct of business regulation and supervision of UK authorised firms from 1 April 2013. The FCA also has responsibility for the prudential regulation of firms that do not fall within the Prudential Regulation Authority's (PRA's) scope.
Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS)	An independent service in the UK for settling disputes between businesses providing financial services and their customers.
Financial Policy Committee (FPC)	A committee based at the Bank of England, charged with identifying, monitoring and taking action to reduce or remove systemic risks with a view to protect and enhance the resilience of the UK financial system. It is also responsible for supporting the economic policy of the UK Government.
Financial risk	The risk of the Group having inadequate earnings, cash flow or capital to meet current or future requirements and expectations. This includes loss or damage to the earnings capacity, market value or liquidity of the Group, arising from mismatches between assets, funding and other commitments, and which may be exposed by changes in market rates, market conditions or the Group's credit profile.

Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS)	The UK's compensation fund of last resort for customers of authorised financial services firms. The FSCS may pay compensation to customers if a firm is unable, or likely to be unable, to pay claims against it, usually because it has stopped trading or has been declared in default. The FSCS is funded by the financial services industry.
Fitch	Rating agency, Fitch Ratings Limited.
Forbearance	Forbearance takes place when a concession is made on the contractual terms of a loan to a customer as a result of financial difficulties.
Foundation internal ratings based (IRB) approach	A method of calculating credit risk capital requirements using internal probability of default (PD) models but with regulators' supervisory estimates of loss given default (LGD) and conversion factors for the calculation of exposure at default (EAD).
Free capital	The aggregate of gross capital and provisions for collective impairment losses on loans and advances to customers less property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS)	A scheme launched by the Bank of England in July 2012 to incentivise banks and building societies to lend to UK households and non-financial companies through reduced funding costs, the benefits of which are passed on to UK borrowers in the form of cheaper and more easily available loans.
Gross capital	The aggregate of general reserve, revaluation reserve, available for sale reserve, core capital deferred shares (CCDS), Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, subscribed capital and subordinated liabilities.
Gross mortgage lending	New lending advanced to customers during the period.
House price index (HPI)	An index monitoring changes in house prices both monthly and annually, providing a comprehensive view of the property market.
Help to Buy shared equity scheme	A Government scheme which helps house purchasers obtain a mortgage with a 5% deposit. The property is part financed (up to 20% and a minimum of 10%) by an equity loan from the Homes and Communities Agency.
Impaired loans	Loans which are more than three months in arrears, or which have individual provisions raised against them.
Impairment provisions	Provisions held against assets on the balance sheet. The provisions represent management's best estimate of losses incurred in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date.
Impairment losses	When an impairment review determines that the amount expected to be recovered is less than the current carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the asset's value to its recoverable amount.
Individual liquidity adequacy assessment (ILAA)	The process and document that define Nationwide's liquidity management framework, risk appetite and measurement.
Individual liquidity guidance (ILG)	Guidance from the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) on a firm's required quantity of liquidity resources and funding profile.
Individually assessed impairments	Residential loans are assessed individually for impairment when they are in possession. Commercial loans are assessed individually for impairment when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred.
Interest rate swap	A contract under which two counterparties agree to exchange periodic interest payments on a predetermined monetary principal, the notional amount.
Internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP)	The Group's own assessment of the levels of capital that it needs to hold in respect of its regulatory capital requirements for credit, market and operational risks as well as for other risks including stress events.

Glossary continued

Internal ratings based approach (IRB)	An approach for measuring exposure to credit risks. IRB approaches are more sophisticated and risk sensitive than the Standardised approach and may be Foundation or Advanced. IRB approaches may only be used with Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) permission.
International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)	The independent standard setting body of the IFRS Foundation. Its members are responsible for the development and publication of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and for approving Interpretations of IFRS as developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).
International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreement	A standardised contract developed by ISDA and used to enter into bilateral derivatives transactions. The contracts grant legal rights of set off for derivative transactions with the same counterparty. This reduces the credit risk of the derivatives to the extent that negative values offset positive values.
Investment grade	The highest range of credit ratings, from AAA to BBB, as measured by external credit rating agencies.
Investment securities	Assets representing certificates of indebtedness of credit institutions, public bodies or other undertakings excluding those issued by central banks. Sometimes referred to as debt securities.
Investment Property Databank (IPD) index	A measurement of the performance of the prime commercial real estate (CRE) market in the UK on a monthly basis, reporting on a number of key data series (including capital value returns, total returns, income returns, rental values and void rates) against the performance of other key asset classes including UK equities and UK gilts.
Lending risk	The risk that a borrower or counterparty fails to pay the interest or to repay the principal on a loan or other financial instrument (such as a bond) on time. Lending risk also encompasses extension risk and concentration risk.
Level 1 fair values	Fair values derived from unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, such as for high quality government securities.
Level 2 fair values	Fair values derived from models whose inputs are observable in an active market, such as for most investment grade and liquid bonds, asset backed securities, certain collateralised debt obligations (CDOs), collateralised loan obligations (CLOs) and over the counter (OTC) derivatives.
Level 3 fair values	Fair values derived from inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs), such as for private equity investments, derivatives including an equity element, deposits including an equity element, some collateralised debt obligations (CDOs) and certain asset backed securities and bonds.
Leverage ratio	A ratio defined by regulators which measures Tier 1 capital as a proportion of total exposures.
Libor (London Inter-bank Offered Rate)	A benchmark interest rate at which banks can borrow funds from other banks in the London interbank market.
Liquid asset buffer (LAB)	A surplus level of adequate, high quality, unencumbered assets that must be held in order to meet the BIPRU requirements for liquidity resources.
Liquidity and funding risk	Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its liabilities as they fall due and maintain member and stakeholder confidence. Funding risk is the risk that the Group is unable to maintain diverse funding sources in wholesale and retail markets and manage retail funding risk that can arise from excessive concentrations of higher risk deposits.
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	A liquidity metric which aims to ensure that a firm maintains an adequate level of liquidity to meet its needs for a 30 calendar day time horizon under a severe stress scenario.
Loan to deposit ratio	Represents loans and advances to customers divided by the aggregate of shares, other deposits and amounts due to customers.
Loan to value ratio (LTV)	A ratio which expresses the amount of exposure as a percentage of the value of the property on which it is secured. The Group calculates LTV on an indexed basis such that the value of the property is updated on a regular basis to reflect changes in the market using either the house price or commercial real estate indices.

Loss given default (LGD)	An estimate of the difference between exposure at default (EAD) and the net amount of the expected recovery expressed as a percentage of EAD.
Loyalty Saver	A distinctive set of savings products which pay enhanced rates as membership length increases.
Main current account	The primary or sole current account used by the customer.
Market risk	The risk that the net value of, or net income arising from, the Group's assets and liabilities is impacted as a result of market prices or rate changes.
Medium term notes	Corporate notes continuously offered by a company to investors, through a dealer, across a range of maturity periods.
Member	A person who has a share investment or a mortgage loan with the Society.
Moody's	Rating agency, Moody's Investors Service Limited.
Mortgage backed securities	A category of asset backed security that represents interests in a group of mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future mortgage payments (interest and/or principal).
Near prime	Loans to borrowers with marginally weakened credit histories such as a County Court Judgement (CCJ) or default of less than or equal to £1,000 or with one missed mortgage payment in the last 12 months.
Negative equity	The difference between the outstanding balance on a loan and the current value of any security held where the security value is lower than the outstanding balance.
Net assets	The difference between total assets and total liabilities.
Net interest income	The difference between interest receivable on assets and similar income and interest paid on liabilities and similar charges.
Net interest margin	Net interest income as a percentage of weighted average total assets.
Net mortgage lending	The net amount of new lending advanced to customers during the period offset by customer balances settled during the period.
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	A funding metric, under Basel III, to calculate the proportion of long term assets that are funded by stable, long term funding sources (customer deposits and long term wholesale funding).
Non-performing loans	Loans which are in arrears, including impaired loans with individually assessed impairments.
Operational risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.
Overnight indexed swap (OIS) rate	A rate reflecting the overnight interest typically earned or paid in respect of collateral exchanged. OIS is used in valuing collateralised interest rate derivatives.
Over the counter (OTC)	Contracts that are traded (and privately negotiated) directly between two parties, without going through an exchange or other intermediary. They offer flexibility because, unlike standardised exchange-traded products, they can be tailored to fit specific needs.
Past due loans	Loans where a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.
Pension risk	The risk that the value of the Fund's assets will be insufficient to meet the estimated liabilities of the Fund. Pension risk can adversely impact the Group's capital position and/or result in increased cash funding obligations to the Fund.
Performing loans	Loans which are neither past due nor impaired.
Permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS)	Unsecured, deferred shares of the Society that, in the event of insolvency, rank equally with the claims of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities, behind the claims of all subordinated debt holders, depositors, creditors and investing members of the Group, and ahead of the claims of core capital deferred shares (CCDS) investors. PIBS are also known as subscribed capital.

Glossary continued

Pillar 1/2/2A/3	Components of the Basel capital framework. Pillar 1 covers the minimum capital requirements, largely in relation to credit and operational risks. Pillar 2/2A covers additional firm-specific capital requirements for risks not covered in full by Pillar 1 requirements. Pillar 3 covers disclosures about the firm's capital and risk position.
Prime residential mortgages	Mainstream residential loans, which typically have a higher credit quality and fit standard underwriting processes. As such, they are likely to have a good credit history, and pass a standard affordability assessment at the point of origination.
Private equity investments	Equity investments in operating companies that are not quoted on a public exchange.
Probability of default (PD)	An estimate of the probability that a borrower will default on their credit obligations in the next 12 months.
Protected equity bonds (PEBs)	Deposit accounts with the potential for stock market correlated growth linked to the performance of specified stock market indices. PEBs protect an investor's original investment amount against reductions in the linked stock market indices, whilst providing potential for upside from movements in the stock markets over a fixed term.
Provision coverage ratio	The ratio of impairment provisions to the corresponding portfolio of loans and advances to which they relate.
Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA)	The statutory body responsible for the prudential supervision of banks, building societies, insurers and a small number of significant investment firms in the UK from 1 April 2013. The PRA is a subsidiary of the Bank of England.
Regulatory capital	Capital allowable under regulatory rules, less certain required regulatory adjustments and deductions.
Renegotiated loans	Loans and advances may be renegotiated either as part of an ongoing customer relationship with a creditworthy customer or in response to a borrower's financial difficulties. In the latter case, the renegotiated loan may no longer be treated as past due or impaired if there is no change to the estimated present value of future cash flows. Individually significant loans whose terms have been renegotiated are subject to ongoing review to determine if they remain past due or impaired.
Repurchase agreement (repo)/reverse repurchase agreement (reverse repo)	An agreement that allows a borrower to use a financial security as collateral for a cash loan. In a repo, the borrower agrees to sell a security to the lender subject to a commitment to repurchase the asset on a given date. For the party selling the security (and agreeing to repurchase it in the future) it is a repurchase agreement or repo; for the counterparty to the transaction (buying the security and agreeing to sell in the future) it is a reverse repurchase agreement or reverse repo.
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	A category of asset backed security that represents interests in a group of residential mortgages. Investors in these securities have the right to cash received from future mortgage payments (interest and/or principal).
Residual maturity	The remaining period to the contractual maturity date of a financial asset or financial liability.
Retail funding	Funding obtained from individuals rather than institutions.
Retail internal ratings based (IRB) approach	An approach for measuring exposure to retail credit risks. The method of calculating credit risk capital requirements uses internal probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) models. Internal ratings based (IRB) approaches may only be used with Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) permission.
Retail loans	Loans to individuals rather than institutions, including residential mortgage lending and consumer banking.
Risk appetite	The level and type of risk that the Group is willing to assume in pursuit of its strategic goals.
Risk weighted assets (RWA)	The value of assets, after adjustment under the capital rules to reflect the degree of risk they represent.

Securitisation	A process by which a group of assets, usually loans, are aggregated into a pool, which is used to back the issuance of new securities. A company transfers assets to a special purpose entity (SPE) which then issues securities backed by the assets. The Group has established securitisation structures as part of its funding activities. These securitisation structures use retail mortgages as the asset pool. In addition, the Group invests in various securitisation structures in its treasury portfolio.
Shares	Funds deposited by a person in a retail savings or current account with the Society. Such funds are recorded as liabilities for the Society.
Shares and borrowings	The total of shares, deposits from banks, other deposits, amounts due to customers and debt securities in issue.
Solo surplus	Total capital on an individual consolidated basis less capital requirements. Individual consolidation is a consolidation basis for regulatory purposes which only includes those subsidiaries meeting particular criteria contained within Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV).
Solvency risk	The risk that the Group fails to maintain sufficient capital to absorb losses throughout a full economic cycle and sufficient to maintain the confidence of current and prospective investors, members, the Board and regulators.
Sovereign exposures	Exposures to governments, ministries, departments of governments, embassies, consulates and exposures on account of cash balances and deposits with central banks.
Special purpose entities (SPEs)	Entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well defined objective. There are often specific restrictions or limits around their ongoing activities. The Group uses a number of SPEs, including those set up under securitisation programmes. This term is used interchangeably with SPV (special purpose vehicle).
Specialist residential lending	Consists of buy to let, self-certified and other non-standard mortgages.
Standard & Poor's (S&P)	Rating agency, Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited.
Standard mortgage rate (SMR)	The revert rate for existing mortgage customers at the end of a deal reserved on or after 30 April 2009.
Standardised approach	The basic method used to calculate credit risk capital requirements. In this approach the risk weights used in the capital calculation are determined by regulators' supervisory parameters. The Standardised approach is less risk-sensitive than the internal ratings based (IRB) approach.
Strategic risk	The risk of significant loss or damage arising from business decisions that impact the long-term interests of the membership, or from an inability to adapt to external developments.
Stress testing	A process which involves identifying possible future adverse events or changes in economic conditions that could have unfavourable effects on the Group (either financial or non-financial), assessing the Group's ability to withstand such changes, and identifying management actions to mitigate the impact.
Structured entity (SE)	An entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are consolidated when the substance of the relationship indicates control.
Subordinated debt/ liabilities	A form of Tier 2 capital that is unsecured and ranks behind the claims of all depositors, creditors and investing members but before the claims of holders of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities, permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS) and core capital deferred shares (CCDS).
Sub prime	Loans to borrowers that typically have weakened credit histories such as payment delinquencies and potentially more severe problems such as County Court Judgements (CCJs) or default greater than £1,000, more than one missed mortgage payment in the last 12 months or discharged bankruptcies. Sub prime borrowers may also display higher risk characteristics as measured by credit scores, or other criteria indicating heightened risk of default.

Glossary continued

Subscribed capital	See 'Permanent interest bearing shares (PIBS)'.
Swap rate	The fixed interest rate in a fixed to floating interest rate swap.
Tier 1 capital	A measure of the Group's financial strength prior to the introduction of the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) legislation. The Group's general reserves, core capital deferred shares (CCDS) and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) qualify as Tier 1 capital.
Tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.
Tier 2 capital	A further measure of the Group's financial capital that meets the Tier 2 requirements set out in the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), comprising qualifying subordinated debt and other securities and eligible impairment allowances after regulatory deductions.
Trading book	A regulatory classification consisting of positions in financial instruments or commodities held by a bank with intention to trade. The Group does not run a trading book.
Transformation costs	Costs, included within administrative expenses, which are directly related to business combinations or the restructuring of parts of the business to transform the way activities are performed.
Unaudited	Financial information that has not been subjected to the audit procedures undertaken by the Group's external auditor.
Underlying profit	A measure which aims to present management's view of the Group's underlying performance for the reader of the Annual Report and Accounts with like for like comparisons of performance across years without the distortion of one off volatility and items which are not reflective of the Group's ongoing business activities. Underlying profit is not designed to measure sustainable levels of profitability as that potentially requires exclusion of non-recurring items even though they are closely related to (or even a direct consequence of) the Group's core business activities.
Value at risk (VaR)	A technique that estimates the potential loss that could occur on risk positions as a result of future movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of statistical confidence. In its day to day monitoring, the Group uses a 10 day horizon and a 99% confidence level.
Wholesale funding	Funding received from larger businesses, financial institutions and sovereign entities.
Wholesale funding ratio	Wholesale funding as a percentage of total funding.
Wholesale lending	Lending to larger businesses, financial institutions and sovereign entities.
Write off	The point where it is determined that an asset is irrecoverable, or it is no longer considered economically viable to try and recover the asset or final settlement is reached and the shortfall written off. In the event of write off, the customer balance and any related impairment balance are removed from the balance sheet.

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