CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 10 JANUARY 2009

Registered office: 1 Balloon Street, Manchester, M60 4EP
Registered number: 954488

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 10 January 2009.

Business review

Trading and principal activities:
The principal activity of Co-operative Commercial Limited ('the Company') is that of holding investments and the provision of finance through the leasing of capital equipment and assets.

The profit for the year, after tax, amounted to £482,000 (year to 12 January 2008: £487,000). Net assets at the balance sheet date amounted to £3,246,000 (12 January 2008: £3,093,000).

Future outlook:
The Company is expected to continue trading in the manner in which it does at present.

Principal risks and uncertainties:
The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company are integrated with the principal risks of the Co-operative Financial Services Limited group ('CFS Group') and are not managed separately. Further details are provided within the annual report of the CFS Group.

Key performance indicators:
The development, performance and position of the CFS Group, which includes this Company, are discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Going concern

The Company's business activities together with its financial position and the factors likely to affect its future development and performance are set out in the Business review above.

Consequently, after making enquiries, the Directors are satisfied that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future and have therefore continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Dividend

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of £284,700 (12 January 2008: £284,700).

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year were:

RT Goddard	Chair
KM Blake	
PW Kerns	

No Director received any emoluments during the year.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Financial statements

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

A statement by the Directors as to their responsibilities for preparing the financial statements is included in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 3.

Supplier payment policy and practice

All supplies and services are sourced through a group service company. A management charge is payable to cover the costs of these services.

Charitable and political donations

The Company made no charitable or political donations during the year (year to 12 January 2008: £nil).

Subsequent events

No significant events have occurred since the conclusion of the financial year.

Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG Audit Plc will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board

RT Goddard
Director

27 October 2009

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU.

The financial statements are required by law to present fairly the financial position and the performance of the Company; the Companies Act 1985 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Co-operative Commercial Limited for the year ended 10 January 2009 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the Company's member, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The Directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 3.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding Directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, of the state of the Company's affairs as at 10 January 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

KPMG Audit Plc

KPMG Audit Plc
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditor
St James Square
Manchester
M2 6DS
30 October 2009

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 10 JANUARY 2009

	Notes	**10 Jan 2009 £'000**	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Income from investments		**329**	329
Finance lease income		**302**	313
Interest expense		**(90)**	(105)
Gross profit		**541**	537
Administrative expenses	1	**(2)**	(2)
Profit before tax		**539**	535
Income tax	2	**(57)**	(48)
Profit for the financial year attributable to the equity holders of the Company		**482**	487

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 10 JANUARY 2009

	Notes	10 Jan 2009 £'000	12 Jan 2008 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in group undertakings	3	**4,614**	4,614
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**1,924**	1,571
Finance lease receivables	5	**3,021**	3,204
		4,945	4,775
Total assets		**9,559**	9,389
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to parent undertaking	6	**5,973**	5,959
Income tax liability	2	**55**	54
		6,028	6,013
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	2	**285**	283
Total liabilities		**6,313**	6,296
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	7	**1,000**	1,000
Retained earnings		**2,246**	2,093
Total equity		**3,246**	3,093
Total liabilities and equity		**9,559**	9,389

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 27 October 2009 and signed on its behalf by:

KM Blake, Director
RT Goddard, Director

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 10 JANUARY 2009

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 13 January 2007		1,000	1,935	2,935
Profit for the year		-	487	487
Dividends paid	8	-	(329)	(329)
At 12 January 2008		**1,000**	**2,093**	**3,093**
Profit for the year		-	**482**	**482**
Dividends paid	8	-	**(329)**	**(329)**
At 10 January 2009		**1,000**	**2,246**	**3,246**

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 10 JANUARY 2009

	Notes	10 Jan 2009 £'000	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**539**	535
Decrease in receivables		**183**	157
Increase in payables		**14**	28
Income taxes paid	2	**(54)**	(51)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**682**	669
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		**(329)**	(329)
Net cash flows from trading activities		**(329)**	(329)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**353**	340
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,571**	1,231
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	**1,924**	1,571

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

Co-operative Commercial Limited is a limited liability company, incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in issue that are endorsed by the European Union (EU) and effective at 10 January 2009.

Going concern
The Company's forecasts which take into account a number of potential changes in performance show that Co-operative Commercial Limited should be able to operate at an adequate level of capital for the foreseeable future.

Consequently, after making enquiries, the Directors are satisfied that the Company has sufficient future resources to continue in the business for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Consolidation
The Company is exempt by virtue of section 228 of the Companies Act 1985 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The Company has elected not to present consolidated financial statements as it is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of The Co-operative Bank p.l.c. and its results are consolidated within that company.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet adopted

The Company has not adopted the following standards:

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

This standard proposes a revised presentation to the income statement and revised changes to the naming of some primary statements. The amendments introduce a comprehensive statement of income that will present non-owner changes in equity in either a single statement of comprehensive income or a separate statement of income and other comprehensive income, initiated with the profit for the period.

The amendments are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

- Further amendments to IFRS 7 *Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments*

This standard enhances current financial instrument disclosures both for fair value measurement and liquidity risk. The amendments introduce increasing disclosure requirements in relation to fair value measurement particularly when markets are inactive and enhancements to the information provided in relation to the nature and extent of liquidity risk.

The amendments are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.

The Company is not expecting the above standards and amendments to existing standards to have a material impact on the information reported in the financial statements.

The following standards and interpretations which have been issued but not yet effective are not considered relevant to the Company's operations:

- amendments to IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment – Vesting Conditions and Cancellations;*
- revised IFRS 3 *Business Combinations (2008);*
- IFRS 8 *Operating Segments;*
- revised IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs;*
- amendments to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation;*
- IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes;*
- IFRIC 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*;
- IFRIC 16 *Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation;*
- IFRIC 17 *Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners;* and
- IFRIC 18 *Transfer of Assets from customers.*

Significant accounting policies

a. ***Finance leases***

Leases in terms of which the Company assures substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases and are within finance lease recievables. Assets leased to customers are deemed to be finance leases and are valued at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease, less any provisions for impairment.

Income from assets leased to customers and instalment credit agreements is credited to the income statement based on a pattern reflecting a periodic rate of the net investment in its lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in arranging the lease are included in the initial measurement of the finance receivable and is recognised over the lease term.

b. ***Income from investments***

Income from investments includes dividend income which is recognised in the income statement when the right to receive payment is established.

c. ***Income tax***

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided, with no discounting, using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided for is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

d. ***Investments***

Investments in subsidiaries are initially measured at fair value, which equates to cost, and subsequently valued at cost less impairment.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

e. ***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and balances realisable into cash within 90 days, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement.

f. ***Impairment***

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which it belongs.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent of the asset's carrying amount, which would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) if no impairment loss had been recognised for the asset in prior years.

g. ***Financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continually assessed and reviewed and are based on historical experience and reasonable expectations of future events.

Impairment
The leasing portfolio is reviewed on a continuous basis to assess impairment. In determining whether impairment provisions should be recorded, judgements are made as to whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or portfolio of financial assets is impaired as a result of loss events that occurred after recognition of the asset and prior to the balance sheet date.

Risk management

Credit risk policy
Credit risk assessments on the provision of leasing facilities follow the basic canons of lending, i.e. consideration must be given to:

a) The integrity and reliability of the lessee.
b) The duration and amount of the transaction.
c) The lessee's ability to repay.
d) The security.

Security of asset
In most cases the security for the expenditure on the asset purchase is the asset itself. It is not a prerequisite that security is limited to the asset only; other security may frequently be taken, particularly guarantees and/or bank securities. All security documents are referred to and approved by external solicitors where applicable and a record kept of all lease contracts approved by them.

Interest rate risk and liquidity
Margins are preserved for long term fixed rate business by obtaining fixed rate funding from the parent undertaking. This also applies to variable rate leases where short term variable rate funding is also obtained from the parent undertaking.

Capital management

The Company's primary objective in respect of capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient capital now and in the future to support the risks in the business. The Directors understand that the Company has continued support of its parent undertaking to ensure capital is managed appropriately.

Fair values

The following summarises the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments reflected in the financial statements.

Trade and other receivables and payables
For receivables and payables with a remaining life of less than one year, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 10 JANUARY 2009

1. Administrative expenses

The Company has no employees. Administrative expenses include a management charge for the services of its parent undertaking and associated auditors' remuneration. No Directors' remuneration was paid during the year (year to 12 January 2008: £nil).

2. Income tax

Income statement	**10 Jan 2009 £'000**	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Current tax		
Current year charge	**(55)**	(54)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(2)**	(13)
Effect of tax rate change on opening deferred tax balance	**-**	19
	(2)	6
Income tax expense	**(57)**	(48)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	**539**	535
UK corporation tax at 28.44% (12 January 2008: 30%)	**(153)**	(160)
Depreciation on expenditure not qualifying for capital allowances	**3**	(7)
UK dividend received	**93**	99
Effect of tax rate change	**-**	20
Income tax expense	**(57)**	(48)

The Company's tax rate of 28.44% is a weighted average rate of the UK corporation tax rate for the financial year. The rate decreased from 30% to 28% on 1 April 2008.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 10 JANUARY 2009

2. Income tax (continued)

Balance sheet	**10 Jan 2009 £'000**	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Income tax liability		
At the beginning of the year	**(54)**	(51)
Tax paid	**54**	51
Tax charged to income statement	**(55)**	(54)
At the end of the year	**(55)**	(54)
Deferred tax liability		
At the beginning of the year	**(283)**	(289)
Tax (charged)/credited to income statement	**(2)**	6
At the end of the year	**(285)**	(283)

Deferred taxes comprise capital allowances on assets leased to customers and are calculated under the liability method using an effective tax rate of 28.44% (12 January 2008: 28%).

3. Investments in group undertakings

	10 Jan 2009 £'000	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Investments in group undertakings	**4,614**	4,614

CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 10 JANUARY 2009

3. Investments in group undertakings (continued)

The Company's investments in group undertakings comprise the following at cost less any permanent diminution in value:

	10 Jan 2009 £	12 Jan 2008 £
Unity Trust Bank plc		
2,405,000 "B" £1 shares	**2,405,000**	2,405,000
1,975,000 "C" £1 shares	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
	4,405,000	4,405,000
Haydn Evans Construction (South Wales) Limited		
100 £1 ordinary shares	**100**	100
Cambrian Care Limited		
510,000 £1 ordinary shares	**510,000**	510,000
Permanent diminution in value	**(301,150)**	(301,150)
	208,850	208,850
Total investment in group undertakings	**4,613,950**	4,613,950

All the group undertakings are incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. At the balance sheet date, Co-operative Commercial Limited held 27% (12 January 2008: 27%) of the issued share capital of Unity Trust Bank plc, 100% (12 January 2008: 100%) of the issued share capital of Haydn Evans Construction (South Wales) Limited and 100% (12 January 2008: 100%) of the issued share capital of Cambrian Care Limited.

Unity Trust Bank plc is considered to be a subsidiary of Co-operative Commercial Limited, on the basis that the latter controls the composition of its board. The financial year end of Unity Trust Bank plc is 31 December.

A provision exists against the value of the investment in Cambrian Care Limited to reflect the net asset value of that Company.

In the opinion of the Directors, the aggregate value of the shares in the group undertakings is not less than the amount at which the aggregate investment is stated in the balance sheet.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	10 Jan 2009 £'000	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Cash at bank	**1,924**	1,571

5. Finance lease receivables

	Amounts falling due no later than 1 year £'000	**Amounts falling due later than 1 year and no later than 5 years £'000**	**Amounts falling due later than 5 years £'000**	**Total £'000**
10 January 2009				
Gross investment in finance lease receivables	**449**	**1,949**	**4,211**	**6,609**
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	**(435)**	**(1,700)**	**(1,442)**	**(3,577)**
Net investment in finance leases	**14**	**249**	**2,769**	**3,032**
Other receivables	**(11)**	**-**	**-**	**(11)**
Total	**3**	**249**	**2,769**	**3,021**
12 January 2008				
Gross investment in finance lease receivables	435	1,883	6,838	9,156
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(437)	(1,720)	(3,795)	(5,952)
Net investment in finance leases	(2)	163	3,043	3,204
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	(2)	163	3,043	3,204

The unguaranteed residual value is £nil (12 January 2008: £nil). No new equipment was leased in the year under finance leases (year to 12 January 2008: £nil). At the balance sheet date, there were impaired assets of £nil (12 January 2008: £nil) with associated provisions of £nil (12 January 2008: £nil).

6. Amounts due to parent undertaking

	10 Jan 2009 £'000	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Amounts due to parent undertaking	**5,973**	5,959
Cash and cash equivalents	**(1,924)**	(1,571)
	4,049	4,388

The Co-operative Bank p.l.c., the immediate parent undertaking, requires that the loan be repayable on demand.

Further analysis of transactions between the Company and The Co-operative Bank p.l.c. is provided in note 10.

7. Share capital

	10 Jan 2009 £'000	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Authorised		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1	**1,000**	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1	**1,000**	1,000

Each shareholder has one vote per share.

8. Dividends

	10 Jan 2009 £'000	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Dividend on ordinary shares of 32.85p per share (year to 12 January 2008: 32.85p)	**329**	329
Dividends in 2008 were paid as follows:		
Final dividend of 28.47p per ordinary share (year to 12 January 2008: Final dividend of 28.47p)	**285**	285
Interim dividend of 4.38p per ordinary share (year to 12 January 2008: Interim dividend of 4.38p)	**44**	44
Total dividends	**329**	329

No income tax consequences exist on dividend payments.

9. Parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Co-operative Bank p.l.c., which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. Their financial statements are available from 1 Balloon Street, Manchester, M60 4EP.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Co-operative Group Limited, which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965 to 2002. Their financial statements are available from New Century House, Corporation Street, Manchester, M60 4ES.

10. Related party transactions

The Company has not entered into any transactions with Directors of the Company or their immediate relatives. No remuneration has been paid to any of the Directors who served during the financial year.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with The Co-operative Bank p.l.c. in the normal course of business. The volumes of related party transactions, balances receivable at the year-end, and related income and expense for the year are as follows:

	10 Jan 2009 £'000	12 Jan 2008 £'000
Transactions taking place in the year with related parties:		
Parent undertaking		
- Interest expense	**(90)**	(105)
- Administrative expenses	**(2)**	(2)
- Other income/(expense)	**329**	329
At the balance sheet date, related party balances:		
Parent undertaking		
- Cash and cash equivalents	**1,924**	1,571
- Trade and other payables	**(5,973)**	(5,959)

All transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and under standard commercial terms.