

Assetfinance December (F) Limited

Registration No: 957327

**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year
ended 31 December 2020**



Assetfinance December (F) Limited

**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended
31 December 2020**

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Strategic Report

Principal activities

The principal activity of Assetfinance December (F) Limited (the 'Company') is to lease assets to third party lessees for an agreed term under finance and operating lease arrangements. No change in the Company's activities is anticipated.

The Company is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The Company is limited by shares.

Review of the Company's business

During the year, the Company wrote new business and continued the leasing transactions written in previous years.

Where relevant, another group undertaking, HSBC Equipment Finance (UK) Limited provides agency services to the Company. An appropriate management fee is charged accordingly. The services provided include seeking new business, negotiating and agreeing terms and arranging the execution of all lease documents on behalf of the Company, as well as maintaining accurate accounting and other records such as borrowing funds and settlement of all invoices relating to the services.

The Company has no employees. Services required are provided by fellow HSBC Group companies. The Company's principal stakeholder is its parent company.

Section 172 statement

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires a director of a company to act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing this, section 172 requires a director to have regard, amongst other matters, to: the likely consequences of any decision in the long term; the interests of the company's employees; the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others; the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment; the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

As a Group, HSBC considers its stakeholders to be the people who work for us, bank with us, own us, regulate us and live in the societies we serve. The Board recognises that building strong relationships with our stakeholders will help us to deliver our strategy in line with our long-term values, and operate the business in a sustainable way.

The Board consider the principal stakeholder of the Company to be the parent entity, HSBC Equipment Finance (UK) Limited. No decisions were taken by the Board during the year other than those of a routine nature.

Performance

The Company's results for the year under review are as detailed in the income statement shown on page 7 of these financial statements.

Key performance indicators

As the Company is managed as part of a global bank, there are no key performance indicators that are specific to the Company. The key performance indicators are included in the annual report of HSBC UK Bank plc. Ongoing review of the performance of the Company is carried out by comparing actual performance against annually set budgets.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal financial risks and uncertainties facing the Company are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. These risks, the exposure to such risks and management of risk are set out in Note 17 of the financial statements.

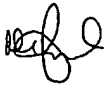
Following the referendum on 23 June 2016, the UK took the decision to leave the European Union ('EU') with the process of the UK leaving the EU commencing on 29 March 2017. The UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 and entered into a transition period until 31 December 2020. During the transition period, the UK continued to be bound by EU laws and regulations. A Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and the UK was agreed on 24 December 2020 and ratified by the UK on 30 December 2020. There is no significant impact on the Company's operating model, neither operationally nor financially.

At this stage the ultimate economic effect of the UK leaving the EU remains uncertain and will depend on the outcome of replacement trading arrangements following the separation from the EU. In the meantime, this uncertainty is expected to result in market risk volatility in the short to medium term including sterling exchange rates and interest rates. As described in Note 17, foreign exchange and interest rate risks are managed by the Company in the ordinary course of business and so any increased volatility as a result of the UK leaving the EU is not expected to have a material effect on the results and net assets of the Company. Additionally, any general adverse consequences for credit risk at a UK or EU macroeconomic level that may arise as a consequence of the UK leaving the EU is not expected to translate into a material increase in credit risk for the Company given the nature of the Company's transactions, its counterparties and available security.

Assetfinance December (F) Limited

In addition to the above, since early January 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak has spread across the globe and has been classified by the World Health Organisation as a Pandemic. This is causing ongoing global disruption to business and economic activity, and is resulting in substantial and substantive government and central banks relief actions and support measures in many countries to protect their economies. Whilst it cannot be predicted how long the disruption will continue or the full extent of the impact on the Company and its customers, an assessment of the leasing arrangements and cash flows held by the Company has been performed by Management and Management do not consider there has been any significant impact on the valuation of its assets up to the date of signing the financial statements. However, given the ongoing uncertainty of the full extent of the COVID-19 outbreak on the valuation of the Company's assets, Management will monitor the impact during 2021 and beyond, for any adverse effects on the financial performance and financial position of the Company.

On behalf of the Board



M Harris
Director

27 September 2021

Registered office
1 Centenary Square
Birmingham B1 1HQ
United Kingdom

Report of the Directors

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Name	Appointed	Resigned
M Harris		
M E Rothbury	30 March 2021	30 June 2021
J E Rao		

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that in certain circumstances the Directors are entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against claims from third parties in respect of certain liabilities arising in connection with the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the UK Companies Act 2006. Indemnity provisions of this nature have been in place during the financial year and remain in place but have not been utilised by the Directors. All Directors have the benefit of Directors' and officers' liability insurance.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

Significant events since the end of the financial year

No significant events affecting the Company have occurred since the end of the financial year.

Future developments

No change in the Company's activities is expected.

Going concern basis

The Company had net current liabilities of £45,601,507 as at 31 December 2020. HSBC Equipment Finance (UK) Limited, the parent undertaking, has committed to ensuring the provision of sufficient funds for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of authorisation of these financial statements, to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Furthermore, based on the leasing arrangements held by the Company as at the year end, positive operating cash flows are expected to be generated for more than one year from the date of authorisation of these financial statements. As a result of this, together with the considerations referred to in the Principal risks and uncertainties section in the Strategic Report, the Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Financial risk management

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company, together with an analysis of the exposure to such risks, are set out in Note 17 of the Notes on the financial statements.

Capital management

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and is dependent on the HSBC Group to provide necessary capital resources which are therefore managed on a group basis.

The Company defines capital as total shareholders' equity. It is the Company's objective to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ('PwC') are external independent auditors to the Company. PwC has expressed its willingness to continue in office and the Board recommends that PwC be re-appointed as the Company's independent auditors.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

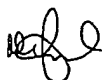
The Directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the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

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Report of the Directors is approved:

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

On behalf of the Board



M Harris
Director

27 September 2021

Registered office
1 Centenary Square
Birmingham B1 1HQ
United Kingdom

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Assetfinance December (F) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Assetfinance December (F) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; the Income statement, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of cash flows and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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

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

Reporting on other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

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

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

Strategic Report and Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial performance and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- identifying and testing journal entries posted that have greater risk of fraud such as those posted post year end and backdated, posted by unexpected users, or those posted using unexpected account combinations. We also incorporated an element of unpredictability into our testing.

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Gethin Evans (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Milton Keynes

Dated: 27 September 2021

Assetfinance December (F) Limited

Financial statements

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Interest income	2	27,480	67,661
Interest expense		(513,467)	(494,699)
Net interest income		(485,977)	(427,038)
Other operating income	3	6,822,207	5,767,712
Net operating income before change in expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges		6,336,230	5,340,674
Change in expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges		415,187	(415,583)
Net operating income		6,751,417	4,925,091
General and administrative expenses	4	(241,721)	(153,263)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		(4,353,272)	(1,943,275)
Operating profit		2,156,424	2,828,553
Profit before tax		2,156,424	2,828,553
Tax credit/(expense)	8	981,485	(283,767)
Profit for the year		3,117,909	2,544,786

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

All operations are continuing. There has been no comprehensive income or expense other than the profit for the year as shown above (2019: nil).

Assetfinance December (F) Limited

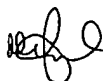
Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

Registration No: 957327

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	579,785	1,999,898
Current tax assets		2,477,868	2,543,498
Property, plant and equipment	14	45,378,083	29,447,198
Deferred tax assets	9	8,180,025	10,695,881
Total assets		57,613,731	44,686,473
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	48,481,866	38,579,545
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities		138,061	229,033
Total liabilities		48,617,927	38,808,578
Equity			
Called up share capital	16	2,500,000	2,500,000
Retained earnings		6,485,804	3,377,895
Total equity		8,985,804	5,877,895
Total liabilities and equity		57,613,731	44,686,473

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



M Harris
Director

Assetfinance December (F) Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	2,156,424	2,828,553
Adjustments for:		
Non-cash items included in profit before tax	3,938,085	2,358,858
Change in operating assets	1,802,415	3,150,830
Change in operating liabilities	(92,972)	(28,392)
Tax credit received/(paid)	2,542,881	(1,368,785)
Net cash generated from operating activities	10,448,833	6,941,064
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(20,282,139)	(4,675,294)
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,282,139)	(4,675,294)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Movements in inter-company funding	8,835,208	(2,265,770)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	8,835,208	(2,265,770)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	-	-

Assetfinance December (F) Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 Jan 2020	2,500,000	3,377,895	6,877,895
Profit for the year	—	3,117,909	3,117,909
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	3,117,909	3,117,909
At 31 Dec 2020	2,500,000	6,485,804	8,985,804

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 Jan 2019	2,500,000	833,109	3,333,109
Profit for the year	—	2,544,788	2,544,788
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	2,544,788	2,544,788
At 31 Dec 2019	2,500,000	3,377,895	5,877,895

Notes on the financial statements

1 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

(a) Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements have been consistently applied to all of the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

There were no unendorsed standards effective for the year ended 31 December 2020 affecting these financial statements.

Standards adopted during the year ended 31 December 2020

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 issued in August 2020 represents the second phase of the International Accounting Standards Board's ('IASB's') project on the effects of interest rate benchmark reform, addressing issues affecting financial statements when changes are made to contractual cash flows and hedging relationships as a result of the reform. This has been early adopted during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Under these amendments, changes made to a financial instrument measured at other than fair value through profit or loss that are economically equivalent and required by interest rate benchmark reform do not result in the derecognition or a change in the carrying amount of the financial instrument, but instead require the effective interest rate to be updated to reflect the change in the interest rate benchmark. In addition, hedge accounting will not be discontinued solely because of the replacement of the interest rate benchmark if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria.

The amendments have not had a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Other changes

In addition, the company has adopted a number of interpretations and amendments to standards, which have had an insignificant effect on the financial statements of the company.

(b) Future accounting developments

Minor amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs')

The IASB has not published any minor amendments to IFRSs which are effective from 1 January 2021 that are applicable to the Company. However, the IASB has published a number of minor amendments to IFRSs that are effective from 1 January 2022 and 1 January 2023. The Company expects they will have an insignificant effect, when adopted, on the financial statements of the Company.

New IFRSs

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The IASB has published IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'. IFRS 17 has not yet been endorsed but is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(c) Presentation of information

The functional currency of the Company is sterling, which is also the presentational currency of the financial statements of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial information requires the use of estimates and judgements about future conditions. In view of the inherent uncertainties and the high level of subjectivity involved in the recognition or measurement of items, highlighted as the 'critical accounting estimates and judgements' in section 1.2 below, it is possible that the outcomes in the next financial year could differ from those on which management's estimates are based. This could result in materially different estimates and judgements from those reached by management for the purposes of these financial statements.

Management's selection of the Company's accounting policies that contain critical estimates and judgements reflects the materiality of the items to which the policies are applied and the high degree of judgement and estimation uncertainty involved.

(e) Going concern

The Company had net current liabilities of £45,601,507 as at 31 December 2020. HSBC Equipment Finance (UK) Limited, the parent undertaking, has committed to ensuring the provision of sufficient funds for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of authorisation of these financial statements, to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Furthermore, based on the leasing arrangements held by the Company as at the year end, positive operating cash flows are expected to be generated for more than one year from the date of authorisation of these financial statements. As a result of this, together with the considerations referred to in the Principal risks and uncertainties section in the Strategic Report, the Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Income and expense

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments, excluding those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value are recognised in 'Interest income' and 'Interest expense' in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Company that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest on impaired financial assets is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

See Note 1.2 (c) for the accounting policy for finance income or charges on finance leases.

(b) Valuation of financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. In the normal course of business, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received).

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value that are quoted in active markets are based on bid prices for assets held and offer prices for liabilities issued. When independent prices are not available, fair values are determined by using valuation techniques which refer to observable market data. These include comparison to similar instruments where market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Fair values are calculated by discounting future cash flows on financial instruments, using equivalent current interest rates.

(c) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Such financial assets include trade and other receivables.

Financial assets

These include trade and other receivables originated by the Company, not classified as held for trading or designated at fair value. They are recognised when cash is advanced to a borrower and are derecognised when either the borrower repays its obligations, or the receivables are sold or written off, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment allowance. Trade and other receivables include finance lease receivables.

Finance lease receivables

Agreements which transfer to counterparties substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of assets are classified as finance leases. They are recorded at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease, less any impairment provisions.

The net investment in finance leases represents the sum of the minimum payments receivable (gross investment in the lease) discounted at the rate of interest implicit in the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in arranging the lease, less any fee income related to the lease, are included in the initial measurement of the net investment.

As a lessor under finance leases, the Company presents the amounts due under the leases, after deduction of unearned charges and any impairment provisions, in Trade and other receivables.

The finance income or charges on finance leases net of rebates and variations are recognised in Net interest income over the lease periods so as to give a constant rate of return.

The Company leases assets to third parties under finance leases. At the end of the lease term, assets may be sold to third parties or leased for further terms. Lessees may participate in any sales proceeds achieved. Lease rentals arising during the lease terms will either be fixed in quantum or be varied to reflect changes in, for example, tax or interest rates. Rentals are calculated to recover the cost of assets less their residual value, and earn finance income.

Leases in their secondary rental period are held at nil value with income recognised at the contracted due date. Secondary rental income is included within other operating income in the income statement. The Directors consider these payments to represent a fee for the continued existence of the lease and therefore, as the Company has no additional performance obligations, recognise the income in full on the contracted date.

All other leases are classified as operating leases. See Note 1.2 (f) for the policy relating to Property, plant and equipment.

Trade and other payables

Amounts owed to other group undertakings represent financial liabilities and are included within trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the purchase or issue. Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument. The Company derecognises the financial liability when the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged or cancelled.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Assetfinance December (F) Limited

(d) Impairment of amortised cost financial assets

For the impairment of amortised cost financial assets within the scope of IFRS9, the Company has adopted the methodology as developed within the HSBC group and is detailed below.

Expected credit losses ('ECL') are recognised for financial assets held at amortised cost. At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of some loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months, ('12-month ECL'). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL'). Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be 'stage 1'; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment so are considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired are in 'stage 3'.

Credit-impaired (stage 3)

The Company determines that a financial instrument is credit-impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for more than 90 days;
- there are other indications that the borrower is unlikely to pay, such as when a concession has been granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial condition; and
- the loan is otherwise considered to be in default.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost amount, i.e. gross carrying amount less ECL allowance.

Write-off

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The assessment explicitly or implicitly compares the risk of default occurring at the reporting date compared with that at initial recognition, taking into account reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions. The assessment is unbiased, probability-weighted, and to the extent relevant, uses forward-looking information consistent with that used in the measurement of ECL. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when 30 days past due.

Unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk - (stage 1)

ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months ('12-month ECL') are recognised for financial instruments that remain in stage 1.

Movement between stages

Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories depending on their relative increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition based on the assessments described above. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment as described above. For loans that are assessed for impairment on a portfolio basis, the evidence typically comprises a history of payment performance against the original or revised terms, as appropriate to the circumstances. For loans that are assessed for impairment on an individual basis, all available evidence is assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Measurement of ECL

The assessment of credit risk, and the estimation of ECL, are unbiased and probability-weighted, and incorporate all available information that is relevant to the assessment including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL should take into account the time value of money.

In general, HSBC group calculates ECL using three main components, a probability of default ('PD'), a loss given default ('LGD') and the exposure at default ('EAD').

The 12-month ECL is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD, LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated using the lifetime PD instead. The 12-month and lifetime PDs represent the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months and the remaining maturity of the instrument respectively.

The EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the balance sheet date to the default event together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities. The LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

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The ECL for stage 3 is determined on an individual basis using a discounted cash flow ('DCF') methodology. The expected future cash flows are based on the credit risk officer's estimates as at the reporting date, reflecting reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of future recoveries and expected future receipts of interest. Collateral is taken into account if it is likely that the recovery of the outstanding amount will include realisation of collateral based on its estimated fair value of collateral at the time of expected realisation, less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral. The cash flows are discounted at a reasonable approximation of the original effective interest rate. For significant cases, cash flows under four different scenarios are probability-weighted by reference to the economic scenarios applied more generally by the HSBC group and the judgement of the credit risk officer in relation to the likelihood of the workout strategy succeeding or receivership being required. For less significant cases, the effect of different economic scenarios and work-out strategies is approximated and applied as an adjustment to the most likely outcome.

Period over which ECL is measured

Expected credit loss is measured from the initial recognition of the financial asset. The maximum period considered when measuring ECL (be it 12-month or lifetime ECL) is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Forward-looking economic inputs

HSBC group applies multiple forward-looking global economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecast distributions representative of the view of forecast economic conditions. This approach is considered sufficient to calculate unbiased expected loss in most economic environments. In certain economic environments, additional analysis may be necessary and may result in additional scenarios or adjustments, to reflect a range of possible economic outcomes sufficient for an unbiased estimate.

Four economic scenarios have been used to capture the exceptional nature of the current economic environment and to articulate management's view of the range of potential outcomes. Scenarios produced to calculate ECL are aligned to HSBC group's top and emerging risks. Three of these scenarios are drawn from consensus forecasts and distributional estimates. These include a Central scenario, a Downside and an Upside scenario that represent meaningfully different outcomes from the Central. The Central scenario is created using the average of a panel of external forecasters, while consensus Upside and Downside scenarios are created with reference to distributions for select markets that capture forecasters views of the entire range of outcomes.

HSBC group management has chosen to use a fourth scenario to represent its view of severe downside risks. The use of an additional scenario is in line with HSBC group's forward economic guidance methodology and has been regularly used over the course of 2020. HSBC group management may include additional scenarios if it feels that the consensus scenarios do not adequately capture the top and emerging risks.

The UK faces continued significant economic uncertainty as a result of the impact of Covid-19. Given these considerations, the Central and the consensus Downside scenario for the UK have each been assigned 40% probability. This reflects management's view that as a result of elevated uncertainty, the Central scenario cannot be viewed as the single most likely outcome. The additional Downside scenario has been assigned 15% probability to reflect the view that the balance of risks is weighted to the downside, with the remaining 5% probability weighted to the consensus Upside scenario.

In comparison with 2019, each outer scenario was consistent with a probability of 10% while the Central scenario was assigned the remaining 80%.

The ECL outcome is sensitive to judgement and estimations made with regards to the formulation and incorporation of multiple forward-looking economic conditions described above. As a result, management considered the sensitivity of the ECL outcome against the economic forecasts as part of the ECL governance process by recalculating the ECL under each scenario described above for selected portfolios, applying a 100% weighting to each scenario in turn. The weighting is reflected in both the determination of a significant increase in credit risk and the measurement of the resulting ECL.

(e) Tax

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised in the same statement in which the related item appears.

Current tax is the tax expected to be payable on the taxable profit for the year and on any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The Company provides for potential current tax liabilities that may arise on the basis of the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, and the amounts attributed to such assets and liabilities for tax purposes. Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods as the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled.

Current and deferred tax are calculated based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, by the balance sheet date.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The recognition of deferred tax assets depends on judgements, relating to UK deferred tax assets within HSBC group

Judgements

- Assessing the probability and sufficiency of future taxable profits, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences and ongoing tax planning strategies
- In the absence of a history of taxable profits, assessing the expected future profitability and the applicability of tax planning strategies, including corporate reorganisations

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Operating lease assets are depreciated over the period of the relevant hirer's rental contract to an estimated residual value on a straight line basis. Rental income is also reflected on a straight line basis over the relevant period of the lease and is included in other operating income in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment is subject to an impairment review if their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment is calculated on the basis of current and expected future market conditions.

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Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included within the income statement.

Fee income and commission expense are allocated over the relevant period of the lease and included within other operating income.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Residual values are assessed on expectations of future market value over the economic life of the assets. Valuations are assessed by an in house RICS qualified valuer accounting for industry projections. The portfolio is reviewed regularly in order to monitor market conditions and the impact this has on market values.

(g) Called up share capital

Financial instruments issued are generally classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

(h) Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared on the basis that, with the exception of tax related transactions which are classified under 'Operating activities', movements in inter-company transactions are shown under the heading of 'Financing activities'. Such movements arise ultimately from the Company's financing activities, through which the Company will acquire resources intended to generate future income and cash flows.

A group undertaking acts as a treasury function, providing funding for the Company through an inter-company account.

2 Interest income

	2020	2019
	£	£
Finance lease income	27,480	67,861

3 Other operating income

	2020	2019
	£	£
Operating lease income	6,281,311	5,158,172
Other finance lease income	560,898	611,540
Year ended 31 Dec	6,822,207	5,769,712

4 General and administrative expenses

	2020	2019
	£	£
Group management charges payable to another group undertaking	236,841	149,063
Audit fees	6,080	4,200
Year ended 31 Dec	241,721	153,263

5 Employee compensation and benefits

The Company has no employees and hence no staff costs (2019: nil).

6 Directors' emoluments

None of the Directors of the Company received any emoluments in respect of their services as Directors of the Company (2019: nil). The Directors are employed by other companies within the HSBC Group and consider that their services to the Company are incidental to their other responsibilities within the HSBC Group.

7 Auditors' remuneration

The amount incurred by the Company in respect of the audit of these financial statements was £5,080 (2019: £4,200). There were no non-audit fees incurred during the year (2019: nil).

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8 Tax

Tax (credit)/expense

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax		
- For this year	(2,477,858)	(2,543,498)
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	517	—
Total current tax	(2,477,341)	(2,543,498)
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversals of temporary differences	2,887,632	3,159,884
- Effects of changes in tax rates	(1,270,280)	(332,619)
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	(101,498)	—
Total deferred tax	1,515,856	2,827,265
Year ended 31 Dec	(861,485)	283,767

The UK corporation tax rate applying to the Company was 19 % (2019:19 %).

A reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020 was enacted in the Finance (No2) Act 2016 on 6 September 2016. However, in the UK budget on 11 March 2020, it was announced that the cut in the tax rate to 17% would not occur and the UK Corporation Tax Rate would instead remain at 19%. Subsequently, in the March 2021 Budget it was announced that legislation will be introduced in Finance Bill 2021 to increase the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25%, effective 1 April 2023. As substantive enactment took place after the balance sheet date, deferred tax balances as at 31 December 2020 continue to be measured at a rate of 19%. If the amended tax rate had been used, the deferred tax asset would have been £2,898,955 higher.

Tax reconciliation

	2020 £	(%)	2019 £	(%)
Profit before tax	2,156,424		2,828,553	
Tax at 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	409,721	19.0	537,425	19.0
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(100,978)	(4.7)	—	—
Expenses not deductible	53	—	78,961	2.8
Impact due to changes in tax rates	(1,270,280)	(58.9)	(332,619)	(11.8)
Year ended 31 Dec	(861,485)	(44.8)	283,767	10.0

9 Deferred tax assets

The following table shows the gross deferred tax assets recognised in the balance sheet and the related amounts recognised in the income statement:

	Other temporary differences	
	2020 £	2019 £
At 1 Jan	10,695,881	13,523,146
Income statement charge	(1,617,352)	(2,827,265)
Prior year adjustments	101,498	—
At 31 Dec	9,180,025	10,695,881

Leasing transactions temporary differences relate principally to accelerated capital allowance and depreciation.

A deferred tax asset of £9,180,025 (2019: £10,695,881) is recognised in respect of leasing transactions temporary differences. The related tax benefit is expected to be realised through the offset of losses with future taxable profits within the Group.

In the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, deferred tax has been calculated at the corporation tax rates applicable to the financial years in which it is expected that the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled. Deferred tax assets are expected to be realised in future periods, being greater than 12 months from the balance sheet date.

10 Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by measurement basis

All financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Company are measured on an ongoing basis at amortised cost.

11 Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

There are no material differences between the carrying value and the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

12 Trade and other receivables

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Finance lease receivables	13	528,090	1,595,287
Value added tax		—	404,611
Other receivables		63,695	—
At 31 Dec		578,785	1,999,898

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13 Finance lease receivables

	2020			2019		
	Total future minimum payments £	Unearned finance income £	Present value £	Total future minimum payments £	Unearned finance income £	Present value £
Lease receivables						
No later than one year	505,803	(8,714)	498,089	1,907,825	(58,311)	1,849,314
One to two years	31,890	(451)	31,439	424,875	(84,596)	340,279
Two to three years	11,438	(1,654)	9,784			
	649,131	(11,819)	637,312	2,332,500	(142,907)	2,189,593
Impairment provisions			(11,222)			(594,306)
Net investment in finance leases			626,090			1,595,287

The fair value of fixed rate finance lease receivables is calculated by discounting future minimum lease receivables, using equivalent current interest rates. The fair value is not considered to be significantly different from the carrying value.

14 Property, plant and equipment

	Vehicles	
	2020 £	2019 £
Cost		
At 1 Jan	41,945,281	37,816,958
Additions	20,282,139	4,675,294
Disposals	—	(548,869)
As at 31 Dec	62,227,420	41,945,281
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 Jan	12,498,085	11,101,779
Charge for the year	4,353,272	1,588,307
Disposals	—	(180,001)
As at 31 Dec	16,851,357	12,498,085
Net book value		
At 1 Jan	29,447,196	26,715,177
As at 31 Dec	45,376,063	29,447,196

Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases:

	2020 £	2019 £
Vehicles - No later than one year	6,987,904	5,021,003
- One to two years	5,316,583	3,993,831
- Two to three years	4,590,278	2,844,788
- Three to four years	3,778,814	2,173,280
- Four to five years	1,370,892	1,381,793
Vehicles - Later than five years	—	237,067
Year ended 31 Dec	22,044,471	15,651,782

As at 31 December 2020, Residual values in respect of operating leases amounted to £15,164,072 (2019: £16,745,019). On the future disposal of the assets, the effect on net income from a 1% increase or decrease in depreciation curves applied to residual values would be an increase of £622,274 (2019: £419,453) or a decrease of £622,274 (2019: £415,407).

15 Trade and other payables

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	48,414,751	38,579,545
Value added tax	67,115	—
At 31 Dec	48,481,866	38,579,545

16 Called up share capital

	2020		2019	
	Number	£	Number	£
Issued, allotted and fully paid up				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
As at 1 Jan and 31 Dec	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000

17 Management of financial risk

All of the Company's activities involve to varying degrees, the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of risks or combination of risks. The most important types of risk include financial risk, which comprises credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The management of financial risk and consideration of profitability, cash flows and capital resources form a key element in the Directors' assessment of the Company as a going concern.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty of the Company fails to meet a payment obligation under a contract.

Within the overall framework of the HSBC Group policy, the Company has an established risk management process encompassing credit approvals, the control of exposures, credit policy direction to the business, and the monitoring and reporting of exposures.

The management of the Company is responsible for the quality of its credit portfolios and follows a credit process involving delegated approval authorities and credit procedures, the objective of which is to identify problem exposures in order to accelerate remedial action while building a portfolio of high quality risk assets. The Company's credit risk rating systems and processes differentiate exposures in order to highlight those with greater risk factors and higher potential severity of loss. Regular reviews are undertaken to assess and evaluate levels of risk concentration.

Summary of credit risk

The disclosure below presents the gross carrying/nominal amount of financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in IFRS 9 are applied and the associated allowance for ECL.

The following tables analyse loans by industry sector and represent the concentration of exposures on which credit risk are managed.

Summary of financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in IFRS 9 are applied

	2020		2019	
	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL ¹	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL ¹
	£	£	£	£
Finance lease receivables	537,312	(11,222)	2,189,593	(594,306)
- corporate and commercial	537,312	(11,222)	2,189,593	(594,306)
Other receivables	138,998	(83,303)	—	—
At 31 Dec	674,310	(94,525)	2,189,593	(594,306)

¹ The total ECL is recognised in the loss allowance for the financial asset unless the total CL exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, in which case the ECL is recognised as a provision.

The following table provides an overview of the Company's credit risk by stage and industry, and the associated ECL coverage. The financial assets recorded in each stage have the following characteristics:

- Stage 1: Unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk on which a 12-month allowance for ECL is recognised.
- Stage 2: A significant increase in credit risk has been experienced since initial recognition on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.
- Stage 3: Objective evidence of impairment, and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Summary of credit risk stage distribution and ECL coverage by industry sector

	Gross carrying/nominal amount			Allowance for ECL			ECL Coverage %		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	%
Finance lease receivables	103,520	433,792	—	(210)	(11,012)	—	0.2	2.5	—
Other receivables	—	—	138,998	—	—	(83,303)	—	—	60.8
At 31 Dec 2020	103,520	433,792	138,998	(210)	(11,012)	(83,303)	0.2	2.5	60.8

	Gross carrying/nominal amount			Allowance for ECL			ECL Coverage %		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	%
Finance lease receivables	1,319,460	9,447	880,686	(9,244)	(315)	(584,747)	0.7	3.3	67.9
As at 31 Dec 2019	1,319,460	9,447	880,686	(9,244)	(315)	(584,747)	0.7	3.3	67.9

Unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when they are 30 days past due and are transferred from stage 1 to stage 2. Past due financial instruments are those loans where customers have failed to make payments in accordance with the contractual terms of their facilities. There are no amounts classified in stage 2 that have been identified as past due.

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ECL income statement (credit)/charge for the period

	2020	2019
	ECL allowance	ECL allowance
	£	£
At 1 Jan	594,306	178,723
ECL income statement (credit)/charge for the period	(415,187)	415,583
Assets written off	(84,594)	—
At 31 Dec	94,525	594,306
ECL income statement (credit)/charge for the period	(415,187)	415,583
Total ECL income (credit)/charge for the period	(415,187)	415,583

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet. No collateral is held in respect of finance lease receivables, although as title to the underlying assets remain with the lessor, these assets would be recoverable in case of default and it is anticipated that the sale proceeds would cover any shortfall in the amounts recovered from the lessee.

Concentration of credit risk exposure

There are no significant concentrations of risk in the Company.
Credit deterioration of financial instruments

A summary of current policies and practices regarding the identification, treatment and measurement of stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3 (credit impaired) can be found in note 1.2 of the financial statements.

Reconciliation of allowances for Trade and other receivables

The following disclosure provides a reconciliation of the Company's gross carrying/nominal amount and allowances for loans and advances to banks and customers including loan commitments and financial guarantees.

The transfers of financial instruments represents the impact of stage transfers upon the gross carrying/nominal amount and associated allowance for ECL. The net remeasurement of ECL arising from stage transfers represents the increase in ECL due to these transfers.

	Non credit - impaired				Credit impaired		Total	
	Stage 1		Stage 2					
	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
As at 1 Jan 2020	1,318,480	(9,244)	9,447	(315)	860,687	(584,747)	2,189,594	(594,306)
Transfer of financial instruments	(1,042,080)	5,387	1,042,080	(5,387)	—	—	—	—
- transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	(1,058,521)	5,387	1,058,521	(5,387)	—	—	—	—
- transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	16,441	—	(16,441)	—	—	—	—	—
Net remeasurement of ECL arising from transfer of stage	—	—	—	(6,743)	—	—	—	(6,743)
New financial assets originated or purchased	74,717	(1,864)	—	—	—	—	74,717	(1,864)
Changes to risk parameters (model inputs)	(248,577)	5,511	(617,735)	1,433	(639,095)	416,850	(1,505,407)	423,794
Assets written off	—	—	—	—	(84,594)	84,594	(84,594)	84,594
At 31 Dec 2020	103,520	(210)	433,782	(11,012)	136,898	(83,303)	674,310	(94,525)

	Non credit - impaired				Credit impaired		Total	
	Stage 1		Stage 2					
	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
As at 1 Jan 2019	1,884,104	(5,170)	2,808,380	(64,841)	689,375	(108,712)	5,361,859	(178,723)
Transfer of financial instruments	2,437,791	(44,790)	(2,904,421)	59,843	466,630	(15,053)	—	—
- transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	(17,452)	30	17,452	(30)	—	—	—	—
- transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	1,945,388	(44,820)	(1,945,388)	44,820	—	—	—	—
- transfers to stage 3	—	—	(976,485)	15,053	976,485	(15,053)	—	—
- transfers into stage 3	509,855	—	—	—	(509,855)	—	—	—
Net remeasurement of ECL arising from transfer of stage	—	(690)	—	(71)	—	—	—	(761)
Net new and further lending /payments	69,192	(26)	—	—	—	—	69,192	(26)
Changes to risk parameters (model inputs)	(3,051,627)	41,432	105,488	4,754	(295,319)	(460,882)	(3,241,458)	(414,798)
At 31 Dec 2019	1,319,460	(9,244)	9,447	(315)	860,687	(584,747)	2,189,594	(594,306)

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Credit quality

Credit quality of financial instruments

The Company assesses the credit quality of all financial instruments that are subject to credit risk. The credit quality of financial instruments is a point in time assessment of the probability of default of financial instruments, whereas IFRS 9 stages 1 and 2 are determined based on relative deterioration of credit quality since initial recognition. Accordingly, for non-credit impaired financial instruments there is no direct relationship between the credit quality assessment and IFRS 9 stages 1 and 2, though typically the lower credit quality bands exhibit a higher proportion in stage 2.

The five credit quality classifications defined below each encompass a range of more granular, internal credit rating grades, as well as external rating:

Quality classification	Debt Securities and other bills	Lending and derivatives
	External credit rating	Internal credit rating
Strong	A- and above	CRR1 to CRR2
Good	BBB+ to BBB-	CRR3
Satisfactory	BB+ to B and unrated	CRR4 to CRR5
Sub-standard	B- to C	CRR6 to CRR8
Credit-impaired	Default	CRR9 to CRR10

Quality classification definitions

'Strong' exposures demonstrate a strong capacity to meet financial commitments, with negligible or low probability of default.

'Good' exposures demonstrate a good capacity to meet financial commitments, with low default risk.

'Satisfactory' exposures require closer monitoring and demonstrate an average to fair capacity to meet financial commitments, with moderate default risk.

'Sub-standard' exposures require varying degrees of special attention and default risk is of greater concern.

'Credit-impaired' exposures have been assessed as impaired.

Distribution of financial instruments by credit quality

Gross carrying/notional amount								
	Strong	Good	Satisfactory	Substandard	Credit impaired	Total	Allowance for ECL	Net
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Finance lease receivables	—	103,520	107,815	325,877	—	537,312	(11,222)	526,090
Other receivables	—	—	—	—	138,998	138,998	(83,303)	53,695
At 31 Dec 2020	—	103,520	107,815	325,877	138,998	674,310	(94,525)	579,785
Finance lease receivables	—	470,608	858,301	—	860,688	2,189,593	(594,306)	1,595,287
At 31 Dec 2019	—	470,608	858,301	—	860,688	2,189,593	(594,306)	1,595,287

Distribution of financial instruments to which the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied by credit quality stage allocation

Gross carrying/notional amount								
	Strong	Good	Satisfactory	Substandard	Credit impaired	Total	Allowance provision for ECL	Net
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Finance lease receivables	—	103,520	107,815	325,877	—	537,312	(11,222)	526,090
- stage 1	—	103,520	—	—	—	103,520	(210)	103,310
- stage 2	—	—	107,815	325,877	—	433,792	(11,012)	422,780
Other receivables	—	—	—	—	138,998	138,998	(83,303)	53,695
- stage 3	—	—	—	—	138,998	138,998	(83,303)	53,695
At 31 Dec 2020	—	103,520	107,815	325,877	138,998	674,310	(94,525)	579,785
Finance lease receivables	—	470,608	858,301	—	860,688	2,189,593	(594,306)	1,595,287
- stage 1	—	470,608	848,854	—	—	1,319,460	(9,244)	1,310,216
- stage 2	—	—	9,447	—	—	9,447	(315)	9,132
- stage 3	—	—	—	—	860,688	860,688	(584,747)	275,939
At 31 Dec 2019	—	470,608	858,301	—	860,688	2,189,593	(594,306)	1,595,287

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient financial resources to meet obligations as they fall due or will have access to such resources only at an excessive cost. The risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows.

The Company monitors its cash flow requirements on a monthly basis and will compare expected cash flow obligations with expected cash flow receipts to ensure they are appropriately aligned. In light of this the Company will borrow funds as and when required from group undertakings.

The Business manages liquidity risk for the Company as described above for risks generally.

Assetfinance December (F) Limited

The Company's assets net of deferred tax, are funded principally by borrowings from another group undertaking, which acts as a treasury function. This funding has no fixed repayment date and therefore is technically repayable on demand.

The following is an analysis of undiscounted cash flows payable under various financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date:

	On Demand	Due within 3 months	Due between 3-12 months	Due between 1-5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount owed to other group undertakings	48,414,751	—	—	—	—	48,414,751
At 31 Dec 2020	48,414,751	—	—	—	—	48,414,751
Amount owed to other group undertakings	38,579,545	—	—	—	—	38,579,545
At 31 Dec 2019	38,579,545	—	—	—	—	38,579,545

Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors including interest rates or foreign exchange rates will impact the Company's income.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed at a group level by matching with equivalent fixed rate borrowings, with interest recharged to the Company at cost, after taking the cost of group level risk management into account hence minimising the interest rate sensitivity. The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk on its financial assets or liabilities.

18 Related party transactions

Transaction with other related parties

Transactions detailed below include amounts due to HSBC Equipment Finance (UK) Limited

	2020		2019	
	Highest balance during the year	Balance at 31 December	Highest balance during the year	Balance at 31 December
	£	£	£	£
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	52,102,094	48,414,751	40,845,315	38,579,545
			2020	2019
			£	£
Income statement				
Interest expense			613,457	494,699
General and administrative expenses			236,641	149,063

Administrative expenses include £236,641 (2019: £149,063) in respect of group management charges.

19 Parent undertakings

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is HSBC Holdings plc which is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. HSBC UK Bank plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. The immediate holding company is HSBC Equipment Finance (UK) Limited.

Copies of HSBC Holdings plc's and HSBC UK Bank plc's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from:

HSBC Holdings plc
8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ
United Kingdom
www.hsbc.com

HSBC UK Bank plc
1 Centenary Square
Birmingham B1 1HQ
United Kingdom
www.hsbc.com

20 Events after the balance sheet date

No significant events affecting the Company have occurred since the end of the financial year.