STB Leasing Limited
Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

Registered Number 01648384

Contents

Directors' report

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. The directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption with regards to the preparation of a strategic report. As such, no report has been prepared for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of STB Leasing Limited ("the Company") during 2016 was the funding and operation of finance leases through a disclosed agency agreement with RentSmart Limited. The funding and operation of Consumer Hiring Agreements commenced in December 2009.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year is set out on page 5. The directors are satisfied with the performance of the Company during the year and do not envisage any change in the principal activities in the ensuing year. The Company received its authorisation for Limited Permissions for consumer hire at the end of February 2016.

Results for the year

The profit for the year of £1,597,000 (2015: £1,641,000) has been transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2015: £4,000,000).

Directors

N Kapur P A Lynam

Directors' interests

Of the directors holding office at 31 December 2016, Mr Lynam is a director of Arbuthnot Banking Group PLC, which was the ultimate parent company up to 15th June 2016, and his interest in the share capital of that company is shown in that company's Directors' Report. Mr Lynam and Mr Kapur are both directors of Secure Trust Bank PLC, from 15 June 2016 the ultimate and immediate parent company. Their interests in the share capital of that company are shown in that company's Directors' Report. No director had a beneficial interest in shares of the Company during the year.

Risk management

The Company regards the monitoring and controlling of risks as a fundamental part of the management process. Consequently, senior management are involved in the development of risk management policies and in monitoring their application. The principal risks and uncertainties of this business relate to the general retail spending environment, consumers' propensity to borrow and the impact of the turmoil in financial markets. The Company's overall approach to managing internal control and financial reporting is described in Note 4.

Going concern

After making appropriate enquiries which assessed strategy, profitability, funding and capital resources, the directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The financial statements are therefore prepared on the going concern basis.

Auditor

Each director in office at the date of this Directors' Report confirms that so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

KPMG LLP was reappointed as auditor at the Annual General Meeting held in 2016. A resolution for its reappointment as auditor will be proposed at the 2017 Annual General Meeting. KPMG LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office.

By order of the Board
A J Karter A J Karter
Secretary
22 March 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 and applicable law.

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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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. 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.

NKapur

N Kapur
Director

22 March 2017

Independent auditor's report

to the members of STB Leasing Limited

We have audited the financial statements of STB Leasing Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 5 to 16. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members 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 members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Directors' report:

- we have not identified material misstatements in that report; and
- in our opinion, that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Independent auditor's report

to the members of STB Leasing Limited

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Andrew Walker (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
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22 March 2017

Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2016 £000	Year ended 31 December 2015 £000
Interest and similar income		1,733	2,059
Operating income		**1,733**	**2,059**
Operating expenses	5	-	(1)
Profit before income tax		**1,733**	**2,058**
Income tax expense	7	(136)	(417)
Profit for the year		**1,597**	**1,641**
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**1,597**	**1,641**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**1,597**	**1,641**

The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the results above hence a Statement of Other Comprehensive Income has not been prepared.

The Company's results above are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of financial position

	Note	At 31 December 2016 £000	2015 £000
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash equivalents		10	-
Loans and advances to customers	8	18,685	23,458
Total assets		**18,695**	**23,458**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Liabilities			
Current tax liabilities		92	822
Other liabilities	9	14,685	20,315
Total liabilities		**14,777**	**21,137**
Equity attributable to the Company's equity holders			
Share capital	10	-	-
Retained earnings		3,918	2,321
Total equity		**3,918**	**2,321**
Total equity and liabilities		**18,695**	**23,458**

The financial statements on pages 5 to 16 were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

N Kapur
Director

Company number: 01648384

The notes on pages 9 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 January 2015	**-**	**4,680**	**4,680**
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for 2015	-	1,641	1,641
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**1,641**	**1,641**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends paid	-	(4,000)	(4,000)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	**-**	**(4,000)**	**(4,000)**
Balance at 31 December 2015	**-**	**2,321**	**2,321**
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for 2016	-	1,597	1,597
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**1,597**	**1,597**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2016	**-**	**3,918**	**3,918**

The notes on pages 9 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December 2016 £000	Year ended 31 December 2015 £000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	1,597	1,641
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense	136	417
Net decrease in loans and advances to customers	4,773	2,046
Cash flows from operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities	6,506	4,104
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
- net decrease in other assets	-	233
- net decrease in other liabilities	(6,496)	(4,337)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**10**	**-**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**10**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**10**	**-**

The notes on pages 9 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

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

1.1 Reporting entity
STB Leasing Limited is a company domiciled in the United Kingdom. The registered address of STB Leasing Limited is One Arleston Way, Solihull, West Midlands, B90 4LH.

1.2 Basis of presentation
The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs (as adopted and endorsed by the EU), IFRIC Interpretations and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.

The directors have assessed, in the light of current and anticipated economic conditions, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The directors confirm they are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the 'going concern' basis for preparing accounts.

The following International Financial Reporting Standards have been issued which are not yet effective and which have not been adopted early:

- IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' (effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018). This is the IASB's replacement of IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. Phase one of this standard deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and represents a significant change from the existing requirements in IAS 39. The standard contains three primary measurement categories for financial assets: 'amortised cost', 'fair value through other comprehensive income' and 'fair value through profit or loss' and eliminates the existing categories of 'held to maturity', 'available for sale' and 'loans and receivables'. Phase two of the standard covers impairment, with a new expected loss impairment model that will require expected credit losses to be accounted for from when financial instruments are first recognised and lowers the threshold for the recognition of full lifetime expected losses. Phase three covers general hedge accounting and introduces a substantially reformed model for hedge accounting with enhanced disclosure about risk management activity. The new model aligns the accounting treatment with risk management activities. Management is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 9 on future periods, and believe that the standard will not have a significant impact on the Company's results. The Company will have additional disclosure requirements as a result of adopting IFRS 9.

- IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018). This standard replaces a number of existing standards and interpretations and applies to contracts with customers, but does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which are in the scope of other IFRSs. It also does not apply if two companies in the same line of business exchange non-monetary assets to facilitate sales to other parties. The standard specifies how and when an IFRS reporter will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative relevant disclosures. It introduces a new revenue recognition model that recognises revenue either at a point in time or over time. The model features a principles-based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. This standard is unlikely to have a material impact on the Company.

- IFRS 16, 'Leases' (effective from 1 January 2019). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e. the customer ('lessee') and the supplier ('lessor'). IFRS 16 replaces the previous leasing Standard, IAS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee. Instead all leases are treated in a similar way to finance leases applying IAS 17. Leases are 'capitalised' by recognising the present value of the lease payments and showing them either as lease assets (right-of-use assets) or together with property, plant and equipment. If lease payments are made over time, a company also recognises a financial liability representing its obligation to make future lease payments. The most significant effect of the new requirements in IFRS 16 will be an increase in lease assets and financial liabilities. Accordingly, for companies with material off balance sheet leases, there will be a change to key financial metrics derived from the company's assets and liabilities (for example, leverage ratios). This standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

IFRS9 and IFRS 15 have been endorsed by the EU in November 2016 and September 2016 respectively, however IFRS16 has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

1.3 Interest income
Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for all instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocates the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

1.4 Financial assets
Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. Loans are recognised on origination. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Although the credit risk of loans and receivables is borne by RentSmart through the agency agreement, all other risks and rewards associated with these loans are borne by the Company.

Amortised cost measurement
The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal payments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount.

1.5 Leases
As a lessor:
Assets leased to customers under agreements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, with or without ultimate legal title, are classified as finance leases. When assets are held subject to finance leases, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

Assets leased to customers under agreements which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. When assets are held subject to operating leases, the underlying assets are held at cost less accumulated depreciation. The assets are depreciated down to their estimated residual values on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the financial statements

1.6 Income taxation

Current income tax which is payable on taxable profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. Income tax recoverable on tax allowable losses is recognised as an asset only to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable by offset against current or future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

1.7 Impairment

The Company does not have exposure to credit risk as a result of the disclosed agency agreement in place with RentSmart and therefore does not have an impairment policy. The Company's approach to managing credit risk is detailed in Note 4.

2. Critical judgements and estimates

The Company makes critical judgements and estimates which affect its reported assets, liabilities and profits. Estimates are calculated using various assumptions and judgements. Critical judgements and the assumptions used in calculating estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2.1 Average life of lending

IAS 39 requires interest earned from lending to be measured under the effective interest rate 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, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Management must therefore use judgement to estimate the expected life of each instrument and hence the expected cash flows relating to it. The accuracy of the effective interest rate would therefore be affected by unexpected market movements resulting in altered customer behaviour, inaccuracies in the models used compared to actual outcomes and incorrect assumptions.

Notes to the financial statements

3. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2016:

At 31 December 2016	Due within one year £000	Due after more than one year £000	Total £000
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash equivalents	10	-	10
Loans and advances to customers	3,252	15,433	18,685
Total assets	**3,262**	**15,433**	**18,695**
LIABILITIES			
Current tax liabilities	92	-	92
Other liabilities	11,745	2,940	14,685
Total liabilities	**11,837**	**2,940**	**14,777**

The table below shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2015:

At 31 December 2015	Due within one year £000	Due after more than one year £000	Total £000
ASSETS			
Loans and advances to customers	12,971	10,487	23,458
Total assets	**12,971**	**10,487**	**23,458**
LIABILITIES			
Current tax liabilities	822	-	822
Other liabilities	16,255	4,060	20,315
Total liabilities	**17,077**	**4,060**	**21,137**

4. Financial risk management

Strategy
The directors and senior management of the Company have formally adopted a Risk and Controls Policy which sets out the Board's attitude to risk and internal controls. Key risks identified by the directors are formally reviewed and assessed at least once a year by the Board, in addition to which key business risks are identified, evaluated and managed by operating management on an ongoing basis by means of procedures such as physical controls, credit and other authorisation limits and segregation of duties. The Board also receives regular reports on any risk matters that need to be brought to its attention. Significant risks identified in connection with the development of new activities are subject to consideration by the Board.

(a) Credit risk
The Company does not have an exposure to credit risk and therefore does not hold an impairment provision. The Company purchases assets which are leased to customers who rent equipment through the retail partnership with RentSmart. RentSmart retains the credit risk for all outstanding receivables on the rental agreements and the Company holds collateral from that company as noted in Note 9, to mitigate the Company's credit risk to RentSmart.

(b) Market risk
Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate and currency products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements.

Currency risk
The Company has no exposures to foreign currencies.

Notes to the financial statements

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the potential adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows from changes in interest rates and arises from the differing interest rate risk characteristics of the Company's assets and liabilities. In particular, fixed rate products expose the Company to the risk that a change in interest rates could cause a reduction in interest income relative to variable rate interest flows.

(c) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, or can only do so at excessive cost. The financial obligations at the balance sheet date are limited to amounts owed to the immediate parent company, Secure Trust Bank PLC and collateral held from the agent RentSmart. Financial obligations are regularly monitored by the Company.

(d) Operational risk
The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiatives and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management.

Compliance with Company standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by an internal audit function. The results of the internal audit reviews are discussed with the Company's senior management, with summaries submitted to the Group Audit Committee.

(e) Conduct risk
Conduct risk reflects the potential for customers (and the business) to suffer financial loss or other detriment through the actions and decisions made by the business and its staff.

We define conduct risk as the risk that the Company's products / services, and the way they are delivered, result in poor outcomes for customers or markets in which we operate, or harm to the Company. This could be as a direct result of poor or inappropriate execution of our business activities or behaviour from our staff.

The Company takes a principles based approach which covers both regulated and unregulated activities.

5. Operating expenses

The Company had operating expenses of £194 in 2016 (2015: £1,000).

The audit fees for the current and prior year were borne by the immediate parent company Secure Trust Bank PLC, which made no recharge to the Company. The audit fees attributable to the Company were £7,140 (2015: £7,000).

6. Employee information

The Company had no employees during 2016 (2015: none).

Directors' emoluments were paid by the immediate parent company Secure Trust Bank PLC which made no recharges to the Company for their services.

Notes to the financial statements

7. Income tax expense

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Current taxation		
Corporation tax charge - current year	252	417
Corporation tax charge - adjustments in respect of prior years	(116)	-
Income tax expense	**136**	**417**

Tax reconciliation		
Profit before tax	1,733	2,058
Tax at 20% (2015: 20.25%)	347	417
Permanent adjustments	(95)	-
Prior period adjustments	(116)	-
Income tax expense for the period	**136**	**417**

On 2 July 2013 the Government substantively enacted a reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax from 23% to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and then from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) have been enacted. This will reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly.

Notes to the financial statements

8. Loans and advances to customers

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Gross loans and advances	18,685	23,458
	18,685	**23,458**

For a maturity profile of loans and advances to customers, refer to Note 3

Loans and advances to customers include finance lease receivables as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Gross investment in finance lease receivables:		
- Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	13,824	17,468
- Later than 5 years	9,537	11,720
	23,361	29,188
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(4,676)	(5,730)
Net investment in finance leases	**18,685**	**23,458**
The net investment in finance leases may be analysed as follows:		
- Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	10,154	12,971
- Later than 5 years	8,531	10,487
	18,685	**23,458**

Loans and advances to customers can be further summarised as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Neither past due nor impaired	18,410	23,180
Past due up to 90 days	275	278
Gross	18,685	23,458
Less: allowance for impairment	-	-
Net	**18,685**	**23,458**

None of these loan balances have had any renegotiated payment terms. The portfolio does not have a significant concentration to any individuals. Gross amounts of loans and advances to customers that were past due up to 90 days were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Past due up to 30 days	184	167
Past due 30 - 60 days	65	66
Past due 60 - 90 days	26	45
Total	**275**	**278**

Notes to the financial statements

9. Other liabilities

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Trade payables	3,304	4,060
Amounts due to the immediate parent company	11,381	16,255
	14,685	**20,315**

Within trade payables at 31 December 2016 there is £2,940,000 collateral held from RentSmart (2015: £4,060,000). The Company buys assets which are then leased to customers of RentSmart and the Company pays RentSmart a commission, which is recognised within operating income. In return RentSmart will continue to operate the agreement, retain the credit risk and provide the Group with a collateral amount that is based upon the balance of customer receivables and expected new agreements during the following month.

Amounts due to the immediate parent company
Amounts due to the immediate parent company have no fixed date for repayment and are therefore technically repayable on demand. They are accounted for as financial liabilities, measured at amortised cost and the fair value is not considered to be significantly different from the carrying value.

10. Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares	Ordinary shares
		£'000
At 1 January and at 31 December 2016	2	-

There was no movement in the issued share capital in the current or prior year. The total number of ordinary shares in issue at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 was 2 with a par value of £1 per share (2015: £1 per share). Both issued shares are fully paid.

11. Related-party transactions

Amounts due to related companies are included in Note 9.

12. Commitments

Credit Commitments
At 31 December 2016 the Company had commitments of £145,784 to extend credit to customers (2015: £ nil).

13. Immediate and ultimate parent company

Prior to the sale of its controlling interest on 15 June 2016, the Company regarded Arbuthnot Banking Group, a company registered in England and Wales, as the ultimate parent company. Sir Henry Angest, the Group Chairman and Chief Executive of Arbuthnot Banking Group PLC has a beneficial interest in 53.7% of the issued share capital of Arbuthnot Banking Group and was regarded by the Company as the ultimate controlling party. A copy of the consolidated financial statements of Arbuthnot Banking Group may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Arbuthnot Banking Group, Arbuthnot House, 7 Wilson Street, London, EC2M 2SN.

Since 15 June 2016, the ultimate and immediate parent company is Secure Trust Bank PLC. A copy of the financial statements of Secure Trust Bank PLC may be obtained from Secure Trust Bank PLC, One Arleston Way, Solihull, West Midlands, B90 4LH.

Corporate contacts & advisers

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