Lloyds UDT Business Equipment Limited

Directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2014

Registered office

25 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7HN

Registered number

2129340

Directors

G Ferguson
M J D Griffiths
C K Sarfo-Agyare
C Sutton

Company Secretary

P Gittins

Member of Lloyds Banking Group

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 January 2014

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Lloyds UDT Business Equipment Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 January 2014.

General information

The Company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales (registered number: 2129340).

The Company provides a range of operating and finance lease products for corporate customers.

The Company is funded entirely by other companies within the Lloyds Banking Group ("the Group").

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Asset Finance ("AF"), which is part of the Consumer Finance Division of the Group, and are not managed separately for the Company. Further details of the Company's and AF's risk management policy are contained in note 2 to the financial statements.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Future outlook

The Company ceased to write new business in January 2008. The carrying value of Loans and advances to customers (and the associated income) has continued to reduce as individual lease agreements expire and assets are disposed of.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed during the year ended 31 January 2014 (2013: £nil).

Going concern

The directors are satisfied that it is the intention of Lloyds Banking Group plc that its subsidiaries, including the Company, will continue to have access to adequate liquidity and capital resources for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are shown on the cover.

There have been no changes to directors during the year or since the year end.

Company Secretary

The following change has taken place during the year:

P Gittins (appointed 4 July 2013)

Directors' indemnities

Lloyds Banking Group plc has granted to the directors of the Company, a deed of indemnity through deed poll which constituted 'third party indemnity provisions' for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. The deed was in force during the whole of the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements. The indemnity remains in force for the duration of a director's period of office. The deed indemnifies the directors to the maximum extent permitted by law. Deeds for existing directors are available for inspection at the registered office of Lloyds Banking Group plc. In addition, the Group has in place appropriate directors and officers liability insurance cover which was in place throughout the financial year.

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2014

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 the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union. 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each director in office at the date of this report confirms that:

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

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

Independent auditors

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

C K Sarfo-Agyare
Director
28 August 2014

Independent auditors' report to the member of Lloyds UDT Business Equipment Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 January 2014 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

What we have audited

The financial statements which are prepared by Lloyds UDT Business Equipment Limited, comprise:

- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Balance sheet as at 31 January 2014;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the Cash flow statement for the year then ended;
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation comprises applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (ISAs (UK and Ireland)). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Independent auditors' report to the member of Lloyds UDT Business Equipment Limited (continued)

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of directors

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 ISAs (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the 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.

N Rummings

Neil Rummings (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
One Kingsway
Cardiff
CF10 3PW

28 August 2014

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 January 2014

	Note	**2014 £'000**	2013 £'000
Interest income		**55**	129
Interest expense		**-**	(9)
Net interest income	4	**55**	120
Impairment gains on Loans and advances to customers		**-**	8
Profit before tax		**55**	128
Taxation	8	**(66)**	(53)
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent, being total comprehensive (expense)/income		**(11)**	75

The notes on pages 9 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 31 January 2014

	Note	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
ASSETS			
Other current assets	9	**1,811**	2,790
Loans and advances to customers	10	**9**	21
Deferred tax asset	11	**362**	277
Total assets		**2,182**	3,088
LIABILITIES			
Other current liabilities		**2**	12
Current tax liability		**151**	1,036
Total liabilities		**153**	1,048
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	**-**	-
Retained profits		**2,029**	2,040
Total equity		**2,029**	2,040
Total equity and liabilities		**2,182**	3,088

The notes on pages 9 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 19 were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

C K Sarfo-Agyare
Director
28 August 2014

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 January 2014

	Share capital £'000	Retained profits £'000	Total £'000
At 1 February 2013	-	1,965	1,965
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	75	75
At 31 January 2013	**-**	**2,040**	**2,040**
Loss for the year being total comprehensive expense	-	(11)	(11)
At 31 January 2014	**-**	**2,029**	**2,029**

The notes on pages 9 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 January 2014

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Cash flows generated from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**55**	128
Adjustments for:		
- Interest paid	**-**	9
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
- Net decrease in Loans and advances to customers	**12**	261
- Net decrease/(increase) in Other current assets	**979**	(376)
- Net decrease in Other current liabilities	**(10)**	(13)
Cash generated from operations	**1,036**	9
Interest paid	**-**	(9)
Group relief paid	**(1,036)**	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**-**	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**-**	-

The notes on pages 9 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 January 2014

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRSs. IFRSs comprise accounting standards prefixed IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and those prefixed IAS issued by the IASB's predecessor body, as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards - Interpretations Committee ("IFRS - IC") and its predecessor body.

The following new IFRS pronouncements relevant to the Company have been adopted in these financial statements:

(i) Amendment to IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures' on Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendment requires disclosures to include information to enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. The application of this pronouncement has not had any impact for amounts recognised in these financial statements.

(ii) Improvements to IFRSs (issued May 2012). These amendments include amendments to IFRS standards as part of the annual improvements process. Most amendments clarify existing practice. The application of this pronouncement has not had any impact for amounts recognised in these financial statements.

(iii) IFRS 13 Fair value measurement. The amendment sets out a single IFRS framework for the measurement of fair value and the related disclosure requirements. The application of this pronouncement has not had any impact for amounts recognised in these financial statements.

Details of those pronouncements which will be relevant to the Company but which were not effective at 31 January 2014 and which have not been applied in preparing these financial statements are given in note 18.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as detailed in the Directors' report and under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Income recognition

Income from financial assets

Interest income and expense are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for all interest bearing financial instruments, including loans and advances, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense to a period of account.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised on the net lending balance using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Lease classification

Lease agreements are classified as finance leases if the lease agreements transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee; all other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company has no operating leases.

When assets are leased under a finance lease, the net present value of the lease payments plus any guaranteed residual value payments, where applicable, is recognised as a receivable within Loans and advances to customers. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance lease income.

Finance lease income

Finance lease income is recognised over the lease term using the net investment method so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in the lease. Initial direct incremental costs attributed to negotiating and arranging the lease are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable thus reducing the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the future cash flows are estimated after considering all the contractual terms of the agreement but not future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts received or paid by the Company that are an integral part of the overall return such as acceptance and, where relevant, early settlement fees as well as direct incremental transaction costs related to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument and all other premiums or discounts.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets comprise Amounts due from group undertakings and Loans and advances to customers. Financial liabilities comprise Other current liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows, or obligations to pay cash flows, have expired.

Interest bearing financial assets and liabilities are recognised and measured at amortised cost inclusive of transaction costs, using the effective interest rate method.

1.4 Impairment

Loans and advances to customers

At each balance sheet date the Company assesses whether, as a result of one or more events occurring after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has become impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or group of borrowers are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation or the debt being restructured to reduce the burden on the borrower.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, a provision is established which is calculated as the difference between the balance sheet carrying value of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at that asset's original effective interest rate. If an asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate used for measuring the impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised asset or group of assets reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, such as an improvement in the borrower's credit rating, the provision is adjusted and the amount of the reversal is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

When a loan or advance is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision once all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income on a cash receipts basis.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Balance sheet and Cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity.

1.6 Taxation, including deferred income taxes

Current tax which is payable or receivable on taxable profits or losses is recognised as an expense or credit in the period in which the profits or losses arise.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that 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 profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The tax effect of losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both a legal right of offset and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. Risk management policy

The Company's operations expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and business risk; it is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange risk or market risk. Responsibility for the control of overall risk lies with the board of directors, operating within a management framework established by an intermediate parent company, Lloyds Bank Asset Finance Limited, and the ultimate parent, Lloyds Banking Group plc. Interest rate and liquidity risk faced by the Company is in substance managed and borne by other group undertakings which fund the Company and credit risk is carefully monitored by the AF credit committee and credit functions. Market risk is managed by the Company through the terms negotiated in commercial agreements and management regularly reviewing its portfolio of leases for impairment. Business risk is managed through regular reporting and oversight.

2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The credit risk associated with instalment credit contracts and operating leases is managed through the application of strict underwriting criteria, determined by the AF credit committee and credit functions. Significant credit exposures are measured and reported on a regular basis. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date.

In measuring the credit risk of loans and advances, the Company reflects three components: (i) the 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations; (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and their likely future development, from which the Company derives the 'exposure at default'; and (iii) the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

Credit risk mitigation

- Credit principles and policy: Group Risk sets out the group credit principles and policy according to which credit risk is managed, which in turn is the basis for divisional and business unit credit policy. Principles and policy are reviewed regularly and any changes are subject to a review and approval process. Business unit policy includes lending guidelines, which define the responsibilities of lending officers and provide a disciplined and focused benchmark for credit decisions.

- Stress testing and scenario analysis at a divisional level: The credit portfolio is also subjected to stress testing and scenario analysis, to simulate outcomes and calculate their associated impact.

- Counterparty limits: Credit risk in wholesale portfolios is subject to individual credit assessments, which consider the strengths and weaknesses of individual transactions and the balance of risk and reward. Divisional exposure to individual counterparties, groups of counterparties or customer risk segments is controlled through a tiered hierarchy of delegated sanctioning authorities.

2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due. To manage this risk extensive borrowing facilities are available from within the Group.

Liquidity risks are managed as part of the Group by an intermediate parent company, Lloyds Bank plc, in consultation with the board of directors. Monthly reviews of funding positions are undertaken to anticipate any shortfalls.

2.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of adverse movements in interest rates, and arises largely because of timing differences between the repricing of financial assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed at a divisional level, however the Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations due to factors outside the Company, and as a result a sensitivity analysis has been provided in note 14.3.

2.4 Business risk

Business risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are adversely impacted by a suboptimal business strategy or the suboptimal implementation of the strategy. In assessing business risk consideration is given to internal and external factors such as products, funding, resource capability and economic, political and regulatory factors.

Through regular reports and oversight business risk is managed by corrective actions to plans and reductions in exposures where necessary.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although those estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Impairment of assets accounted for at amortised cost

The Company regularly reviews its portfolio of leases to assess for impairment. In determining whether an impairment has occurred the Company considers whether there is any observable data indicating that there has been a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows and their timings; such observable data includes whether there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers or changes in economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Company.

All impaired loans are individually assessed for impairment having regard to expected future cash flows including those that could arise from the realisation of collateral. The determination of these allowances often requires the exercise of considerable judgement by management involving matters .such as local economic conditions and the resulting trading performance of the customer and the value of the collateral held, for which there may not be a readily accessible market. The actual amount of the future cash flows and their timing may differ significantly from the assumptions made for the purposes of determining the impairment allowances and consequently these allowances can be subject to variation as time progresses and the circumstances of the customer become clearer.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Deferred tax

The Deferred tax asset has been recognised on the basis that tax losses arising in the future will be surrendered as group relief which will be paid for by the recipient company.

4. Net interest income

	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Interest income		
From finance lease receivables	**28**	96
Group interest income (see note 13)	**27**	33
	55	129
Interest expense		
Group interest expense (see note 13)	**-**	(9)
Net interest income	**55**	120

5. Other operating expenses

Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the financial statements of £1,000 (2013: £1,000) have been borne by a fellow group company and are not recharged to the Company.

6. Staff costs

The Company did not have any employees during the year (2013: none). Accounting and administration services are provided by a fellow group undertaking and are not recharged to the Company.

7. Directors' emoluments

No director received any fees or emoluments from the Company during the year (2013: £nil). The directors are employed by other companies within the Group and consider that their services to the Company are incidental to their other responsibilities within the Group (see also note 13).

8. Taxation

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
UK corporation tax:		
- Current tax on taxable profit for the year	**151**	504
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	**-**	162
Current tax charge	**151**	666
UK deferred tax:		
- Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(138)**	(472)
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(2)**	(152)
- Impact of deferred tax rate change	**55**	11
Deferred tax credit (see note 11)	**(85)**	(613)
	66	53

Corporation tax is calculated at a rate of 23.17% (2013: 24.30%) of the taxable profit for the year.

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

Where taxation on the Company's profit for the year differs from the taxation charge that would arise using the standard rate of corporation tax of 23.17% (2013: 24.30%), the differences are explained below:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Profit before tax	**55**	128
Tax charge thereon at UK corporation tax rate of 23.17% (2013: 24.3%)	**13**	31
Factors affecting charge:		
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(2)**	11
- Effect of reduction in tax rate	**55**	11
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**66**	53
Effective rate	**120.0%**	41.4%

9. Other current assets

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Amounts due from group undertakings (see note 13)	**1,811**	2,790

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand. Balances due from United Dominions Trust Limited are interest bearing based on historic market swap rates. Balances due from Lloyds UDT Limited are reported on a net basis but include an element of borrowings that attract interest at fixed rates.

10. Loans and advances to customers

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Gross loans and advances to customers	9	21
Less: allowance for losses on loans and advances	-	-
Net loans and advances to customers	9	21
of which:		
Due within one year	9	21
Due after one year	-	-
	9	21

Loans and advances to customers include finance lease receivables:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Gross investment in finance lease receivable:		
- no later than one year	9	21
- later than one year and no later than five years	-	-
	9	21
Unearned future finance income on finance lease receivables	-	-
Net investment in finance lease receivables	9	21

The net investment in finance lease receivables may be analysed as follows:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
- no later than one year	9	21
- later than one year and no later than five years	-	-
	9	21

The Company provides a range of finance lease products in connection with the financing of motor vehicles and equipment. The leases typically run for periods of between 4 and 20 years.

During the year, no contingent rentals in respect of finance leases were recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income (2013: £nil).

Further analysis of Loans and advances to customers is provided in note 14.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 January 2014

11. Deferred tax asset

The movement in the Deferred tax asset is as follows:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Brought forward	**277**	(336)
Credit for the year (see note 8)	**85**	613
At 31 January	**362**	277

The deferred tax credit in the Statement of comprehensive income comprises the following temporary differences:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	**85**	613

Deferred tax asset comprises:	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	**362**	277

The Finance Act 2012, which was substantively enacted on 3 July 2012, included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 24% to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. In addition, the Finance Act 2013, which was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013, included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015.

The change in the main rate of corporation tax from 23% to 21% and 20% has resulted in a reduction in the Company's net deferred tax asset at 31 December 2013 of £55,000, comprising the £55,000 charge included in the Statement of comprehensive income.

12. Share capital

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	**-**	-

13. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Black Horse Finance Holdings Limited. A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. A summary of the outstanding balances at the year end and the related income and expense for the year are set out below.

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Amounts due from group undertakings		
United Dominions Trust Limited	**675**	1,077
Lloyds UDT Limited	**1,136**	1,713
Total Amounts due from group undertakings (see note 9)	**1,811**	2,790

13. Related party transactions (continued)

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Interest income		
United Dominions Trust Limited (see note 4)	**27**	33
Interest expense		
Lloyds UDT Limited (see note 4)	**-**	9

The above balances are unsecured in nature and are expected to be settled in cash or by cash equivalents. Transactions in the year are those reflected through the Statement of comprehensive income.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the Company. Accordingly, key management is comprised of the directors of the Company and the members of the Lloyds Banking Group plc board. There were no transactions between the Company and key management personnel during the current or preceding year. Key management personnel are employed by other companies within the Group and consider that their services to the Company are incidental to their other activities within the Group.

UK *Government*

In January 2009, the UK Government through HM Treasury became a related party of Lloyds Banking Group plc, the Company's ultimate parent company, following its subscription for ordinary shares issued under a placing and open offer. As at 31 January 2014, HM Treasury retained a significant interest in Lloyds Banking Group plc's ordinary share capital and consequently HM Treasury remained a related party of the Company during the year ended 31 January 2014.

14. Financial risk management

A description of the nature and mitigation of key risks facing the Company is provided in note 2. A description of the Company's financial assets/liabilities and associated accounting is provided in note 1.

14.1 Credit risk

Credit concentration - Loans and advances to customers

The Company lends predominantly to wholesale customers (being motor traders and corporate customers) geographically located in the United Kingdom.

Loans and advances to customers – maximum exposure

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Neither past due nor impaired	**-**	9
Past due but not impaired	**9**	12
Impaired	**-**	-
Maximum credit exposure	**9**	21

Loans and advances to customers which are neither past due nor impaired

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Good quality	**-**	-
Satisfactory quality	**-**	8
Lower quality	**-**	1
Below standard, but not impaired	**-**	-
Total	**-**	9

In general, good quality lending comprises those balances with a lower probability to default rating assigned and the rating progressively increases for each category exhibiting a progressively higher probability to default.

14. Financial risk management (continued)

14.1 Credit risk (continued)

Loans and advances to customers which are past due but not impaired

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Past due up to 30 days	9	11
Past due from 30-60 days	-	1
Past due from 60-180 days	-	-
Total	9	12

Past due is defined as failure to make a payment when it falls due.

Allowance for loans and advances to customers which are impaired

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Brought forward	-	8
Charge for year (including recoveries)	-	(8)
At 31 January	-	-

The criteria used to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment is disclosed in note 1.4. All Loans and advances to customers are individually assessed for impairment.

Repossessed collateral

Collateral held against Loans and advances to customers is principally comprised of motor vehicles and equipment. The Company does not take physical posession of any collateral; instead it uses agents to realise the collateral's value as soon as practicable, usually at auction, to settle indebtedness. Any surplus funds are then returned to the borrower or are otherwise dealt with in accordance with appropriate insolvency regulations.

During the year the Company repossessed collateral in respect of defaulted debt with a value of £nil (2013: £nil).

14.2 Liquidity risk

The Company is funded entirely by companies within the Group. Such funding is repayable on demand, although there is no expectation that such a demand would be made. All other financial liabilities are repayable on demand.

14.3 Interest rate risk

As the Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations a sensitivity analysis has been prepared to illustrate the impact of a change in the rates.

Interest rate risk - sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's amounts due from United Dominions Trust Limited and takes account of movement in market swap rates which is the basis for the interest rate on intercompany balances. A 0.2% increase or decrease is used to assess the possible change in Interest income. This rate is appropriate as it is the amount by which the the market swap rates increased in the year.

If market swap rates rates increased by 0.2% (2013: 0.7%) and all other variables remain constant this would increase Interest income by £2,000 (2013: £7,000) and accordingly decrease Interest income by £2,000 (2013: £7,000) if swap rates decreased by the same amount.

14. Financial risk management (continued)

14.4 Financial strategy

The Company does not trade in financial instruments, nor does it use derivatives.

14.5 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair values of Loans and advances to customers are estimated by discounting anticipated cash flows (including interest at contractual rates) at market rates for similar loans prevailing at the balance sheet date.

The aggregated fair value of Loans and advances to customers is approximately £9,000 (2013: £21,000).The carrying value of all other financial assets and liabilities is considered an approximation of fair value.

15. Capital disclosures

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, provide an adequate return to its shareholders through pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and, indirectly, to support the Group's regulatory capital requirements.

The Company's parent manages the Company's capital structure and advises the board of directors to consider making adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the board of directors may adjust the amount of dividends to be paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets.

The Company's capital comprises all components of equity, movements in which appear in the Statement of changes in equity. The Company receives its funding requirements from its fellow group undertakings and does not raise funding externally.

16. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no contracted capital commitments at the balance sheet date (2013: £nil).

The Company provides for potential tax liabilities that may arise on the basis of the amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities. This includes open matters where Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs ("HMRC") adopt a different interpretation and application of tax law which might lead to additional tax. A number of group companies, including the Company, have an open matter in relation to a claim for group relief of losses incurred in a former Irish banking subsidiary of the Group, which ceased trading on 31 December 2010. In the second half of 2013 HMRC informed the Group that their interpretation of the UK rules, permitting the offset of such losses, denies these claims; if HMRC's position is found to be correct, management estimate that this would result in an increase in the Company's current tax liability of approximately £502,000. The Group does not agree with HMRC's position and, having taken appropriate advice, does not consider that this is a case where additional tax will ultimately fall due on the Company.

17. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events requiring disclosure in these financial statements.

18. Future developments

The following pronouncements will be relevant to the Company but were not effective at 31 January 2014 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
Annual improvement to IFRSs (issued December 2013) [1]	A collection of amendments to IFRSs from the 2010 - 12 and 2011 - 13 cycle of the annual improvements projects.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

18. Future developments (continued)

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement [1 & 2]	Replaces those parts of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement relating to the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. Requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories, fair value and amortised cost, on the basis of the objectives of the entity's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. The available-for-sale financial asset and held-to-maturity categories in the existing IAS 39 will be eliminated. The requirements for financial liabilities and derecognition are broadly unchanged from IAS 39.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

1. At the date of this report, these pronouncements are awaiting EU endorsement.

2. IFRS 9 is the initial stage of the project to replace IAS 39. Future stages are expected to result in amendments to IFRS 9 to deal with changes to the impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and hedge accounting. Until all stages of the replacement project are complete, it is not possible to determine the overall impact on the financial statements of the replacement of IAS 39.

The full impact of these pronouncements is being assessed by the Company. However, the initial view is that neither of these pronouncements are expected to cause any material adjustments to the reported numbers in the financial statements.

19. Other information

The immediate parent company is Black Horse Finance Holdings Limited (incorporated in England and Wales). The company regarded by the directors as the ultimate parent company is Lloyds Banking Group plc (incorporated in Scotland), which is also the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. Lloyds Bank plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest such group of undertakings. Copies of the financial statements of both companies may be obtained from Group Secretariat, Lloyds Banking Group plc, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN.