Company Registration No: 02354214

LOMBARD VENTURE FINANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2006

Group Secretariat
The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc
3 Princess Way
Redhill
Surrey
RH1 1NP





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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:	N T J Clibbens
	N Kapur

P A Lynam R M Priestman

SECRETARY: G Wraith-Carter

REGISTERED OFFICE: 3 Princess Way

Redhill Surrey RH1 1NP

AUDITORS: Deloitte & Touche LLP

London

Registered in England and Wales

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 246(4)(a) of the Companies Act 1985

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of credit finance by way of leasing

The loss for the year was £195,000 (2005) profit of £11,000) and this was met from reserves. No dividend was paid during the year (2005) £nil)

As at 31 December 2006 the Company had an equity shareholders' deficit of £4,510,000. The Company receives financial and other support from its immediate parent undertaking, Lombard North Central PLC. The directors of Lombard North Central PLC have confirmed that this support will continue to be made available for the foreseeable future.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The present directors and secretary, who have served throughout the year except where noted below, are listed on page 1

From 1 January 2006 to date the following changes have taken place

Directors	Appointed	Resigned
G C Clemett		1 June 2007
N Kapur	1 June 2007	
R M Priestman	1 June 2007	
G S-S Ashworth		25 June 2007

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are required by the Companies Act 1985 to prepare a directors' report and financial statements for each financial year and have elected to prepare them in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. They are responsible for preparing financial statements that present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable accounting standards 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the directors' report and financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985. 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.

USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial risk management policies and exposure in relation to the respective risks are detailed in note 17 of the financial statements

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that

- (a) so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- (b) the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken 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 shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 234ZA of the Companies Act 1985

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

In terms of section 309C of the Companies Act 1985 (as amended), Mr G S-S Ashworth, Mr G C Clemett, Mr N T J Clibbens and Mr P A Lynam had been granted Qualifying Third Party Indemnity Provisions by The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc

POLICY AND PRACTICE ON PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

The Company follows the policy and practice on payment of creditors determined by The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc ('RBSG'), as outlined below

RBSG is committed to maintaining a sound commercial relationship with its suppliers. Consequently, it is RBSG's policy to negotiate and agree terms and conditions with its suppliers, which includes the giving of an undertaking to pay suppliers within 30 days of receipt of a correctly prepared invoice submitted in accordance with the terms of the contract or such other payment period as may be agreed.

ELECTIVE RESOLUTIONS

The Company has elected to dispense with the requirement to hold annual general meetings, lay accounts before a general meeting and re-appoint auditors annually

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

N Kapur Director

Date

10 AUG 2007

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LOMBARD VENTURE FINANCE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Lombard Venture Finance Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes 1 to 21 These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 AUDITORS

As described in the directors' report, the Company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union—Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether, in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements. In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report for the above year and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any information outside the directors' report.

BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LOMBARD VENTURE FINANCE LIMITED (Continued)

OPINION

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of its loss for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

Deloite & Touche LLP

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
London, United Kingdom

Date: 10 August 2007

INCOME STATEMENT for the year ended 31 December 2006

Continuing operations	Note	2006 <u>£'000</u>	2005 <u>£'000</u>
Revenue	3	270	386
Other operating income	4	9	16
Operating (credits)/charges	5	(53)	33
Operating profit		226	435
Finance costs	6	(295)	(419)
(Loss)/profit before tax	,	(69)	16
Тах	7	(126)	(5)
(Loss)/profit for the year	16	(195)	11

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 December 2006

	Share capital <u>£'000</u>	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2005 Profit for the year	-	(4,326) 11	(4,326) 11
At 31 December 2005		(4,315)	(4,315)
At 1 January 2006 Loss for the year	-	(4,315) (195)	(4,315) (195)
At 31 December 2006		(4,510)	(4,510)

BALANCE SHEET at 31 December 2006

at 31 December 2006			
	A.	2006	2005
	Note	<u>£'000</u>	£'000
Non-current assets			
Finance lease receivables	9	-	7
Deferred tax assets	10		5
O		-	12
Current assets			
Finance lease receivables	9	465	3,388
Trade and other receivables	11	13	28
		478	3,416
Total assets		478	3,428
Current liabilities			
Amounts owed to group undertakings	12	4,486	4,511
Trade and other payables	13	-	19
Obligations under finance leases	14	502	3,213
Total liabilities		4,988	7,743
Net liabilities		(4,510)	(4,315)
Equity			
Share capital	15	-	-
Reserves	16	(4,510)	(4,315)
Total equity		(4,510)	(4,315)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on and were signed on its behalf by

10 AUG 2007

N Kapur Director

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 December 2006

	Note	2006 <u>£'000</u>	2005 £'000
Operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before tax		(69)	16
Adjustments for.			
Finance costs	6	295	419
Operating profit before changes in working capital		226	435
Decrease in finance lease receivables		2,930	4,899
Decrease in trade and other receivables		15	70
(Decrease)/increase in amounts owed to group undertakings		(146)	249
Decrease in trade and other payables		(19)	(568)
Net cash generated from the operations		3,006	5,085
Interest paid		(104)	(92)
Net cash from operating activities		2,902	4,993
Net cash from investing activities			_
Financing activities			
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		(2,711)	(4,666)
Interest paid		(191)	(327)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,902)	(4,993)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2006

1 General information

Lombard Venture Finance Limited is a company incorporated in Great Britain under the Companies Act 1985. The address of the registered office is on page 1. The nature of the Company's principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following relevant Standards and Interpretations, which have not been applied in the financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective

IFRS 7 Financial instruments Disclosures and the related amendment to IAS 1 on capital disclosures. The directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards in future periods will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company except for additional disclosures on capital and financial instruments when the relevant standards come into effect for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2007

2 Accounting policies

a. Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB (together IFRS) as adopted by the European Union

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is no longer a going concern. No material adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

b. Revenue recognition

Revenue from finance leases, operating leases, hire purchase business and loans and receivables is recognised in accordance with the Company's policies on leases, hire purchase business and loans and receivables (see below)

Revenue arises in the United Kingdom from continuing activities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

2 Accounting policies (continued)

c. Leases

Contracts to lease assets are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the customer. Other contracts to lease assets are classified as operating leases

Finance lease receivables are stated in the balance sheet at the amount of the net investment in the lease being the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease

Unguaranteed residual values are subject to regular review to identify potential impairment If there has been a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value, the income allocation is revised and any reduction in respect of amounts accrued is recognised immediately

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to give a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment

d. Taxation

Provision is made for taxation at current enacted rates on taxable profits, arising in income or in equity

Deferred taxation is accounted for in full for all temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for accounting purposes and its carrying amount for tax purposes

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered

e. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the income statement when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired

f. Amounts owed to group undertakings

Amounts owed to group undertakings are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method

Finance costs incurred on borrowings from group undertakings are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred

g. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

2 Accounting policies (continued)

h. Other operating income

Other operating income is accounted for on an accruals basis

i. Operating credits/charges

Operating credits/charges include provisions for bad and doubtful debts and other operating credits and charges. Individually assessed provisions are made against advances for which recovery is considered to be doubtful. Collectively assessed provision is made in respect of losses which, although not separately identified, are from experience known to be present in any portfolio of financial assets. Other operating credits/charges are accounted for on an accruals basis

j. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies above, management has made the following judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements

- Provisions for bad and doubtful debt
- Impairment of unguaranteed residual values

The Company's policy for provisions and impairment of unguaranteed residual values is noted above

3 Revenue

- Novellac	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Finance lease income	270	363
Other revenue	-	23
•	270	386
4 Other operating income		
	2006	2005
	£'000	£,000
Commission receivable	9_	16

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

_	~		
5	Other	operating	charges

	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Bad debt charge/(credit)	72	(112)
Management fees	(19)	78
Other	-	1
	53	(33)

The Company had no employees in the current year (2005 – nil)

Employee costs are incurred by the immediate parent company, Lombard North Central PLC, and allocated together with other overheads by way of a management charge to the Company

6 Finance costs

	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000
On loans and payables		
To group undertakings	104	92
Finance charges in respect of finance leases payable	191_	327
	295	419

7 Tax charge on profit before tax

A) Analysis of charge for the year

Constant to contain	2006 £'000	2005 <u>£'000</u>
Current taxation Income tax (credit)/charge for the year	(25)	9
Under provision in respect of prior periods	<u> 146</u>	1
Current tax charge for the year	121	10
Deferred taxation		
Charge/(credit) for the year	5	(5)
Tax charge for the year	126	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

7 Tax charge on profit before tax (continued)

B) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The actual tax charge differs from the expected tax (credit)/charge computed by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 30% (2005 30%) as follows

	2006 <u>£'000</u>	2005 <u>£'000</u>
Expected tax (credit)/charge	(21)	5
Non-deductible items	1	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	146	-
Actual tax charge	126	5

8 Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements are £5,000 (2005 £5,000) There was no charge in either the current or prior year's financial statements for auditors' remuneration as the fees were charged in the financial statements of the immediate parent undertaking, Lombard North Central PLC

9 Finance lease receivables

2006	Ye	ar in which re	ceipt is expected	k
		Between		
	Within 1	1 and 5	After	
	year	years	5 years	Total
	£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000
Future minimum lease payments	449	-	•	449
Unguaranteed residual values	4	-	-	4
Unearned finance income	(8)	-	•	(8)
Other balances	41	-	-	41
Present value	486	•		486
Provisions	(21)			(21)
Net carrying value	465	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	465

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

9 Finance lease receivables (continued)

2005	Year in which receipt is expected Between			ed
	Within 1	1 and 5	After	
	year	years	5 years	Total
	<u>£'000</u>	£'000	£'000	£'000
Future minimum lease payments	3,259	6	-	3,265
Unguaranteed residual values	10	1	-	11
Unearned finance income	(69)	-	-	(69)
Other balances	309	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	309
Present value	3,509	7	-	3,516
Provisions	(121)	-	-	(121)
Net carrying value	3,388	7		3,395

The Company has not entered into any new business during the year and the portfolio is due to mature fully within 1 year

The average effective interest rate in relation to finance lease agreements approximates 7 7% (2005 7 4%)

The fair value of finance lease receivables is considered not to be materially different to the carrying amounts in the balance sheet

There were no contingent rentals recognised as income in the year

10 Deferred taxation

Provision for deferred taxation has been made as follows

	Accelerated capital allowances £'000
At 1 January 2005 Credit to income statement At 31 December 2005	<u> </u>
At 1 January 2006 Charge to income statement At 31 December 2006	5 (5)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

11 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables		
	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables	-	13
Other receivables	13	15
	13	28
12 Amounts owed to group undertakings		
12 Amounts owed to group undertakings	2006	2005
	3.000	<u>£,000</u>
Current liabilities		
Amounts due within 1 year	4,486	4,511

The fair value of amounts owed to group undertakings is considered not to be materially different to the carrying amounts in the balance sheet

The directors of the immediate parent company have waived the right to charge interest on £2,268,000 of the above amounts due (2005 £2,379,000). The average effective interest rate over the remaining amounts is 4.7% (2005 4.5%).

13 Trade and other payables

2006	2005
£'000	£'000
Current liabilities	
Other payables	19

14 Finance lease obligations

2006	Year in which payment is expected Between			cted
	Within 1 year £'000	1 and 5 years <u>£'000</u>	After 5 years <u>£'000</u>	Total <u>£'000</u>
Future minimum lease payments	61	-	-	61
Unguaranteed residual values	443	-	-	443
Unearned finance income	(2)	-	-	(2)
Net carrying value	502			502

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

14 Finance lease obligations (continued)

2005	Year in which payment is expected			
		Between		
	Within 1	1 and 5	After	
	year	years	5 years	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Future minimum lease payments	627	-	-	627
Unguaranteed residual values	2,605	-	-	2,605
Unearned finance income	(19)	-	-	(19)
Net carrying value	3,213		-	3,213

The Company has not entered into any new obligations during the year and the portfolio is due to mature fully within 1 year

The average effective interest rate in relation to finance lease obligations approximates 7% (2005 7%)

The fair value of finance lease receivables is considered not to be materially different to the carrying amounts in the balance sheet

There were no contingent rentals recognised as income in the year

15 Share capi	ital	
---------------	------	--

	2006 <u>£</u>	2005 <u>£</u>
Authorised: 1,000 (2005 1,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid: 100 (2005 100) ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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arnıngs
£'000
(4,326)
11
(4,315)
(4,315)
(195)
(4,510)
<u>(</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

17 Financial instruments

The Company uses a comprehensive framework for managing risks established by the Lombard group of companies and the Royal Bank of Scotland group of companies

The risks associated with the Company's businesses are as follows

Interest rate risk

Structural interest rate risk arises where assets and liabilities have different repricing maturities

Finance lease receivables are funded primarily through balances owed to group undertakings. This funding is due primarily on demand whereas the repricing maturity profile of the financial assets of the Company will be over a longer period of time.

The matching of the repricing maturity characteristics of the Company's assets and liabilities is achieved through hedges transacted within another group company. This results in the Company having exposure to interest rate risk, though this would be offset elsewhere within the group

Currency risk

The Company has no significant currency risk as all balances are denominated in sterling

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that companies, financial institutions, individuals and other counterparties will be unable to meet their obligations to the Company Credit risk arises principally from the Company's lending activities

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses attributable to human error, systems failures, fraud or inadequate internal financial controls and procedures. The Company manages this risk, in line with the RBS group framework, through systems and procedures to monitor transactions and positions, the documentation of transactions and periodic review by internal audit. The Company also maintains contingency facilities to support operations in the event of disasters.

18 Contingent liabilities

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group has agreed to compensate UK members for any adjustments in respect of UK UK Transfer Pricing that may arise under paragraph 1A of Schedule 28 AA, Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

19 Post balance sheet events

On 26 June 2007 the 2007 Finance Bill was substantively enacted which included a reduction in Corporation Tax rates by 2% to 28% with effect from 1 April 2008. The company estimates that there would be no material impact on the tax charge for the year if the Bill had been enacted by 31 December 2006.

20 Related parties

The Company's immediate parent and ultimate controlling party is described in note 21

The table below details balances and transactions with group undertakings

	Opening balance £'000	Net receipts / (payments) £'000	Net interest paid <u>£'000</u>	Closing balance <u>£'000</u>
Banking members of the group Immediate parent	(2,132)	(15)	(104)	(2,251)
Other, non-banking members of the group Other RBS Group undertakings	(2,379)	144	-	(2,235)
Total .	(4,511)	129	(104)	(4,486)

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received

Other related party transactions

Expenses of £21,000 (2005 £78,000) were paid by other members of the group and then recharged to the Company by way of management charges

The Company was overcharged in respect of management charges in previous years. As a result, the Company received £40,000 by way of a rebate during the year from other members of the group

No emoluments were paid to any director by the Company during the year (2005 - £nil)

None of the directors had any material interest in any contract of significance in relation to the business of the Company (2005 - £nil)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2006

21 Parent companies

The Company's immediate parent company is Lombard North Central PLC

The Company's ultimate holding company, ultimate controlling party, and the parent of the largest group into which the Company is consolidated is The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in Scotland Financial statements for The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc can be obtained from The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, Gogarburn, Edinburgh, EH12 1HQ

The smallest subgroup into which the Company is consolidated has as its parent company The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in Scotland Copies of the consolidated financial statements for this subgroup can be obtained from The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, Gogarburn, Edinburgh, EH12 1HQ