

Company Registered No: 02354214

LOMBARD VENTURE FINANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2013

**RBS Secretariat
The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc
PO Box 1000
Gogarburn
Edinburgh
EH12 1HQ**

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Mandatory iXBRL tags. This table must not be deleted		
1	Company name	Tagged on cover page
2	Company registered number	Tagged on cover page
3	Period start date	1 January 2013
4	Period end date	31 December 2013
5	Balance Sheet date	31 December 2013
6	Dormant/non-dormant indicator	false
7	Trading/non-trading indicator	true
8	Profit or loss for the period	Tagged on Income Statement
9	Name of director signing Directors' Report	Tagged on Directors' Report
10	Date of signing directors' Report	Tagged on Directors' Report
11	Name of director signing Balance Sheet	Tagged on Balance Sheet
12	Balance Sheet date of approval	XX XX 2014
13	Description of body authorising accounts	Board of Directors

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:

**A Gadsby
N T J Clibbens**

SECRETARY:

RBS Secretarial Services Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE:

**135 Bishopsgate
London
EC2M 3UR**

AUDITOR:

**Deloitte LLP
London**

Registered in England and Wales

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of Lombard Venture Finance Limited ("the Company") present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

CHANGE OF REGISTERED OFFICE

On 23 September 2013, the registered office of the Company changed from 3 Princess Way, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1NP to 135 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 3UR.

ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption and therefore does not include a strategic report.

Activity

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the provision of credit finance by way of leasing.

Business Review***Financial performance***

The retained profit for the year was £8,000 (2012: retained loss of £2,000) and this was transferred to reserves. No dividend was paid during the year (2012: £nil). At the end of the year, total assets were £44,000 (2012: £36,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company seeks to minimise its exposure to financial risks.

Management focuses on both the overall balance sheet structure and the control, within prudent limits, of risk arising from mismatches, including currency, maturity, interest rate and liquidity. It is undertaken within limits and other policy parameters set by the RBS Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (GALCO).

The Company is funded by facilities from Lombard North Central Plc. These are denominated in the functional currency and carry no significant financial risk.

The Company's assets mainly comprise loans and receivables which would expose it to market, credit and interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises where assets and liabilities have different repricing maturities.

The financial assets of the Company consist of amounts due from group undertakings which do not have any significant interest rate risk as they are repayable on demand.

Market risk

Market risk is the potential for loss as a result of adverse changes in risk factors including interest rates, foreign currency and equity prices together with related parameters such as market volatilities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)****Credit risk**

The objective of credit risk management is to enable the Company to achieve appropriate risk versus reward performance whilst maintaining credit risk exposure in line with approved appetite for the risk that customers will be unable to meet their obligations to the Company.

The key principles of the Group's Credit Risk Management Framework are set out below:

- Approval of all credit exposure is granted prior to any advance or extension of credit.
- An appropriate credit risk assessment of the customer and credit facilities is undertaken prior to approval of credit exposure. This includes a review of, amongst other things, the purpose of credit and sources of repayment, compliance with affordability tests, repayment history, capacity to repay, sensitivity to economic and market developments and risk-adjusted return.
- Credit risk authority is dictated by the Board and specifically granted in writing to all individuals involved in the granting of credit approval. In exercising credit authority, the individuals act independently of any related business revenue origination.
- All credit exposures, once approved, are effectively monitored and managed and reviewed periodically against approved limits. Lower quality exposures are subject to a greater frequency of analysis and assessment.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is not considered to be significant.

Going concern

The directors having a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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 2013 to date the following changes have taken place:

	Appointed	Resigned
Directors		
A D Barnard		31 May 2013
A P Gadsby	31 May 2013	

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare a Directors' Report and financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework, and must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at the end of the year and 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether Financial Reporting Standard 101 has been followed; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 to enable them to ensure that the directors' report and financial statements comply with the requirements of 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 AUDITOR

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

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

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

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor.

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



Director

Date: 25 June 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 2013 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 12. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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

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 annual report 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 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 2013 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

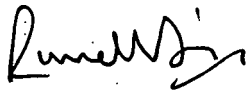
In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LOMBARD VENTURE FINANCE LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 preparing a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.



Russell Davis FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor,
London, United Kingdom

25 June 2014

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Continuing operations			
Turnover	3	14	17
Operating expenses	4	(3)	(20)
Profit/(loss) before tax		11	(3)
Tax (charge)/ credit	6	(3)	1
Profit/(loss) for the year		8	(2)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
 as at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Current assets			
Loans and receivables	7	44	35
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	8	-	1
Total assets		44	36
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Group relief payable		5	4
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	9	-	1
Total liabilities		5	5
Equity: Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	-	-
Profit and loss account		39	31
Total shareholders' funds		39	31
Total liabilities and shareholders' funds		44	36

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 June 2014 and signed on its behalf by:



Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2012	-	33	33
Loss for the year	-	(2)	(2)
At 31 December 2012	-	31	31
Profit for the year	-	8	8
At 31 December 2013	-	39	39

Total profit for the year of £8,000 (2012: loss of £2,000) was wholly attributable to the owners of the Company.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**1. Accounting policies****a) Presentation of accounts**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB as adopted by the EU (together IFRS) and under Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101). The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Accordingly, in the year ended 31 December 2013 the Company has undergone transition from reporting under IFRS adopted by the EU to FRS 101 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council which the Company has adopted early. The transition is not considered to have had a material effect on the financial statements.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to capital resources, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of the RBS Group. These accounts are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in the notes 12.

The accounts are prepared on the historical cost basis except as noted in the following policies.

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company.

The Company is incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales. The Company's accounts are presented in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

There are number of IFRS's that were effective from 1 January 2013. They have had no material effect on the Company's Financial Statement for the year end 31 December 2013.

b) Revenue recognition

Revenue from finance leases is recognised in accordance with the Company's policies on leases (see below). Revenue arises in the United Kingdom from continuing activities.

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to give a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment. Unguaranteed residual values are subject to regular review. If there has been a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value, income allocation is revised and any reduction in respect of amounts accrued is recognised immediately.

c) Taxation

Income tax expense or income, comprising current tax and deferred tax, is recorded in the income statement except income tax on items recognised outside profit or loss which is credited or charged to other comprehensive income or to equity as appropriate.

Current tax is income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year arising in income or in equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****d) 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.

e) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus directly related transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

f) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or loans and receivables is impaired. A financial asset or portfolio of financial assets is impaired and an impairment loss incurred if there is objective evidence that an event or events since initial recognition of the asset have adversely affected the amount or timing of future cash flows from the asset.

g) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

h) Obligations under finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the present value of the minimum lease payments determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss.

2. Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The reported results of the Company are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. UK Company law and IFRS require the directors, in preparing the Company's financial statements, to select suitable accounting policies, apply them consistently and make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent. In the absence of an applicable standard or interpretation, IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', requires management to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in relevant and reliable information in the light of the requirements and guidance in IFRS dealing with similar and related issues and the IASB's Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. The judgements and assumptions involved in the Company's accounting policies that are considered by the directors to be the most important to the portrayal of its financial condition are discussed below. The use of estimates, assumptions or models that differ from those adopted by the Company would affect its reported results.

Loan impairment provisions

The Company's loan impairment provisions are established to recognise incurred impairment losses in its portfolio of loans classified as loans and receivables and carried at amortised cost. A loan is impaired when there is objective evidence that events since the loan was granted have affected expected cash flows from the loan. The impairment loss is the difference between the carrying value of the loan and the present value of estimated future cash flows at the loan's original effective interest rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. Turnover

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Finance lease income	14	17

4. Operating expenses

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Commission payable	-	2
Bad debt credits	-	(3)
Management fees	3	3
Other charges	-	18
	3	20

Management fees

Management fees relate to the Company's share of group resources such as the use of IT platforms, staff and a share of central resources. These are re-charged on an annual basis by Lombard North Central PLC.

5. Auditor's remuneration

There was no charge in either the current or prior year's financial statements for auditor's remuneration as the fees of £6,000 (2012: £6,000) were charged in the financial statements of Lombard North Central PLC.

6. Tax

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Current taxation:		
Tax charge/(credit) for the year	3	(1)

The actual tax charge/(credit) matches with the expected tax charge/(credit) computed by applying the blended UK corporation tax rate of 23.3% (2012 - 24.5%).

7. Loans and receivables

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	44	35

8. Prepayments, accrued income and other assets

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Other assets	-	1

9. Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Value added tax payable	-	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

10. Share capital

	2013 £	2012 £
Authorised:		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1	1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
Equity shares		
100 Ordinary shares of £1	100	100

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

11. Commitment and contingent liabilities

The Company, together with other members of the group, is party to a capital support deed (CSD). Under the terms of the CSD, the Company may be required, if compatible with its legal obligations, to make distributions on, or repurchase or redeem, its ordinary shares. The amount of this obligation is limited to the Company's immediately accessible funds or assets, rights, facilities or other resources that, using best efforts, are reasonably capable of being converted to cleared, immediately available funds (the Company's available resources). The CSD also provides that, in certain circumstances, funding received by the Company from other parties to the CSD becomes immediately repayable, such repayment being limited to the Company's available resources.

12. Related parties

UK Government

The UK Government, through HM Treasury is the ultimate controlling party of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc. Its shareholding is managed by UK Financial Investments Limited, a company it wholly-owns and as a result, the UK Government and UK Government controlled bodies are related parties of the Company.

The Company enters into transactions with these bodies on an arms' length basis; they include the payment of taxes including UK corporation tax and value added tax; together with transactions undertaken in the normal course of business.

Group undertakings

The Company's immediate parent company is Lombard North Central PLC, a company incorporated in UK and registered in England and Wales. As at 31 December 2013 The Royal Bank of Scotland plc heads the smallest group in which the Company is consolidated, a company incorporated in UK and registered in Scotland. Copies of the consolidated accounts may be obtained from RBS Secretariat, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, Gogarburn, Edinburgh, EH12 1HQ.

The Company's ultimate holding company is The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, a company incorporated in UK and registered in Scotland. As at 31 December 2013, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc heads the largest group in which the Company is consolidated. Copies of the consolidated accounts may be obtained from RBS Secretariat, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, Gogarburn, Edinburgh, EH12 1HQ.