

Lex Autolease Carselect Limited (formerly Lloyds TSB Carselect Limited)

**Directors' report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2013**

Registered office

25 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7HN

Registered number

2849105

Directors

T R Porter
C Sutton

Company Secretary

P Gittins



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Member of Lloyds Banking Group

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Lex Autolease Carselect Limited (formerly Lloyds TSB Carselect Limited) ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2013.

General information

The Company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales (registered number: 2849105).

The Company provided new motor vehicles and related financial services to Retail customers. All vehicles sold by the Company were purchased from a fellow group undertaking.

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 Asset Finance ("AF") 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 fact that the Company is no longer writing new 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 on 31 July 2012. The Company will continue to manage its loan book until all the loans have been repaid, at which point, the Company will cease to trade.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed during the year ended 31 December 2013 (2012: £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.

The following changes have taken place during the year:

R Francis	(resigned 14 June 2013)
T R Porter	(appointed 1 July 2013)

Company Secretary

The following change has taken place during the year:

P Gittins	(appointed 29 June 2013)
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Directors' indemnities

Lloyds Banking Group plc has granted to the directors of the Company, including former directors who retired during the year, a deed of indemnity through deed poll which constituted 'third party indemnity provisions' and 'qualifying pension scheme indemnity provisions' for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. The deeds were in force during the whole of the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements (or from the date of appointment in respect of the director who joined the board of the Company during the financial year). Directors no longer in office but who served on the board of the Company at any time in the financial year had the benefit of this contract of indemnity during that period of service. The indemnities remain in force for the duration of a director's period of office. The deeds indemnify 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 December 2013

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 Sutton
Director

23 May

2014

Independent auditors' report to the member of Lex Autolease Carselect Limited (formerly Lloyds TSB Carselect 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 December 2013 and of its profit 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 for the year ended 31 December 2013, which are prepared by Lex Autolease Carselect Limited (formerly Lloyds TSB Carselect Limited), comprise:

- the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the Cash flow statement;
- the accounting policies; and
- related notes.

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.

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.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Lex Autolease Carselect Limited (formerly Lloyds TSB Carselect Limited) (continued)

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.

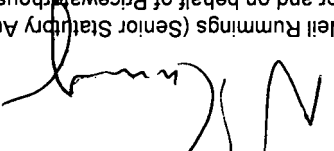
Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

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 member 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.


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

2014

03 May

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Revenue		8	12,423
Operating costs		-	(11,808)
Operating profit		8	615
Interest income		1,038	1,555
Interest expense		(146)	(400)
Net interest income	4	892	1,155
Fees and commission income		5	7
Impairment (losses)/gains	5	(10)	423
Other operating expenses	6	(7)	(403)
Profit before tax		888	1,797
Taxation	9	(206)	(440)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent, being total comprehensive income		682	1,357

The notes on pages 9 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		138	932
Other assets	10	3,009	424
Loans and advances to customers	11	9,446	18,149
Property, plant and equipment	12	-	-
Deferred tax asset	13	3	5
<hr/>			
Total assets		12,596	19,510
<hr/>			
LIABILITIES			
Borrowed funds	14	-	9,894
Other current liabilities	15	134	503
Provision for liabilities and charges	16	2,463	-
Current tax liability		993	789
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Total liabilities		3,590	11,186
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EQUITY			
Share capital	17	-	-
Retained profits		9,006	8,324
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Total equity		9,006	8,324
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Total equity and liabilities		12,596	19,510

The notes on pages 9 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 22 were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:


C Suttan
Director

23 May

2014

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital £'000	Retained profits £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2012	-	6,967	6,967
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	1,357	1,357
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At 31 December 2012	-	8,324	8,324
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	682	682
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At 31 December 2013	-	9,006	9,006

The notes on pages 9 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Cash flows generated from operating activities		
Profit before tax	888	1,797
Adjustments for:		
- Interest paid	146	400
- Depreciation	-	6
- Increase in Provision for liabilities and charges	2,463	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
- Net decrease in Loans and advances to customers	8,703	3,403
- Net decrease in Inventories	-	845
- Net (increase)/decrease in Other assets	(2,585)	606
- Net decrease in Other current liabilities	(369)	(181)
Cash generated from operations	9,246	6,876
Interest paid	(146)	(400)
Net cash generated from operating activities	9,100	6,476
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings with group undertakings	(9,894)	(5,707)
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,894)	(5,707)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(794)	769
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	932	163
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	138	932

The notes on pages 9 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2013

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) 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.
- (ii) 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 December 2013 and which have not been applied in preparing these financial statements are given in note 23.

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

Revenue

Revenue, which excludes value added tax, represents the invoiced value of vehicles sold during the year and is recognised once the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer.

Operating costs represent the cost of vehicles purchased for the purpose of resale during the year.

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. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Income recognition (continued)

Hire purchase income

Hire purchase 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.

Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions which are not an integral part of the effective interest rate such as commission associated with the sale of insurance underwritten by a third party, are generally recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis when the service has been provided.

1.3 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets comprise Amounts due from group undertakings, Loans and advances to customers, Other debtors and Cash and cash equivalents. Financial liabilities comprise Amounts due to group undertakings and 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 there is no objective evidence of individual impairment, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. Future cash flows are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the specific identification method and excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Inventories include vehicles for resale.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is included at historical purchase cost less depreciation and any impairment allowance. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the difference between the cost and expected residual value over the period of the lease. The useful life of all items of Property, plant and equipment is 6 to 7 years.

Property, plant and equipment is included at historical purchase cost less depreciation and any impairment allowance.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefit obligations

Defined benefit

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary. All active members of the Group's defined benefit pension plans are employed by other companies in the Group. Accordingly, the risk associated with the operation of the plans lies with other companies. The Company is recharged by a fellow group undertaking an amount equal to the contributions made in respect of the relevant employees included in note 7.

Defined contribution

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions; there is no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. The Company receives recharges in respect of a defined contribution plan operated by the Group based on the level of contributions paid in relation to staff providing services to this Company. These are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they fall due.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

2. Risk management policy

The Company's operations expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and business risk; it is not exposed to any significant interest rate or foreign exchange 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. The 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 AF's 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 is managed through the application of strict underwriting criteria, determined by AF's 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').

For its Retail lending, credit risk is assessed using 'exposure at default' and 'loss given default' models. The Company assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. All rating models, which are authorised by executive management, comply with the Group's standard methodology and are subject to a rigorous validation process.

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.
- Credit scoring: In its principal Retail portfolios, the Company uses statistically based decision techniques (primarily credit scoring). Divisional risk departments review scorecard effectiveness and approve changes, with material changes subject to Group Risk approval.
- Concentration risk: Credit risk management includes portfolio controls on certain industries, sectors and product lines that reflect risk appetite and which operate at a divisional level. Credit policy is aligned to risk appetite and restricts exposure to certain high risk and more vulnerable sectors. At a divisional level, exposures are monitored to prevent excessive concentration of risk. These concentration risk controls are not necessarily in the form of a maximum limit on lending but may instead require new business in concentrated sectors to fulfil additional hurdle requirements.
- 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.

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 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Company is unable to realise the carrying value of its Inventories and the risk that market factors management have applied in estimating the anticipated residual values on Personal Contract Purchases ("PCP") agreements where the Company retains title of the asset differ from actual trends, as the Company is exposed to fluctuations in the value of second hand motor vehicles.

Market risk is managed through a combination of management regularly reviewing the Company's Inventories and residual values on PCP agreements to assess for impairment where the carrying values are not expected to be greater than, or equivalent to, anticipated market values.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

2. Risk management policy (continued)

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.

The methodology used to calculate the required impairment provisions are calculated collectively using formulae which take into account factors such as the length of time that the customer's account has been delinquent, historical loss rates and the value of any collateral held in order to determine expected future cash flows. The variables used in the formulae are kept under regular review to ensure that as far as possible they reflect the current economic circumstances, although actual experience may differ from that assumed.

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.

Impairment of assets under Personal Contract Purchase ("PCP") Agreements

Included within Loans and advances to customers are certain hire purchase contracts referred to as PCP agreements. Under the terms of these agreements, customers have the option to either purchase the leased vehicle at the end of the lease term for a pre-agreed sum (the "pre-agreed residual value") or to return the vehicle for sale by the Company at auction.

Vehicles returned to the Company at the end of the lease term are initially held within Other current assets at the agreed residual value. At each balance sheet date, an assessment is made of the expected proceeds from the sale of returned vehicles compared with their pre-agreed residual values and a provision is established for any expected shortfall.

The Company regularly reviews the expected value of all vehicles which it is committed to repurchase at a predetermined price. 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 proceeds versus the price at which the Company is committed to purchase; such observable data includes whether there has been an adverse change in the current market prices or economic conditions that correlate with shortfalls in market value.

The Company reviews the value of the assets that it is committed to purchase on a monthly basis by reference to independent market value data and the prevailing economic conditions. The assessment of values is important to the profitability of the Company, with movements over extended periods of time being subject to general fluctuations in used car valuations. The adjustment arising from the reviews are dealt with as set out in note 1.4 above.

Payment Protection Insurance

At 31 December 2013, no provision has been recognised in these financial statements against the cost of making redress payments to customers and the related administration costs. The Company has sold Payment Protection Insurance ("PPI") in relation to its personal loan agreements and has received and settled some claims during 2012 and 2013 in respect of past sales of PPI. While there are still a number of uncertainties as to the eventual costs from any such contact and/or redress, the Company expects that the level of payments in respect to such claims will not be material to the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

4. Net interest income

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Interest income		
From hire purchase contracts	466	728
From personal loans	572	827
	1,038	1,555
Interest expense		
Group interest expense (see note 18)	(146)	(400)
Net interest income	892	1,155

Included within Interest income is £65,000 (2012: £9,000) in respect of impaired financial assets.

5. Impairment (losses)/gains

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Gains on hire purchase contracts and loans (see note 19.1)	14	235
Other (losses)/gains	(24)	188
	(10)	423

6. Other operating expenses

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Staff costs (see note 7 and 18)	2	264
Depreciation (see note 12)	-	6
Other operating expenses	5	133
	7	403

Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the financial statements of £4,000 (2012: £4,000) have been borne by a fellow subsidiary undertaking and are not recharged to the Company.

7. Staff costs

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Wages and salaries	2	228
Social security costs	-	22
Pension costs	-	14
	2	264

Staff costs represent emoluments recharged by a fellow subsidiary undertaking in respect of staff employed by that subsidiary undertaking.

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 0 (2012: 4). All staff are located in the United Kingdom and provide management, administration and sales support. During 2012 the Company ceased to write new business and staff costs were no longer recharged.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

8. Directors' emoluments

No director received any fees or emoluments during the year (2012: £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 18).

9. Taxation

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Analysis of charge for the year		
UK corporation tax:		
- Current tax on taxable profit for the year	204	431
UK deferred tax:		
- Origination and reversal of timing differences	2	9
	206	440

Corporation tax is calculated at a rate of 23.25% (2012: 24.50%) of the taxable profit for the year.

There are no reconciling differences that would arise from applying the standard UK corporation tax rate to Profit before tax to the actual tax charge for the year.

10. Other assets

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Amounts due from group undertakings (see note 18)	519	88
PCP residual values held for resale	25	304
Other assets	2,463	-
Other debtors	2	32
	3,009	424

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

At 31 December 2013, the Company recognised an asset of £2,463,000 in respect of indemnities from Black Horse Limited in relation to a compliance issue (see note 16).

Other debtors include other taxes receivable of £nil (2012: £32,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

11. Loans and advances to customers

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Advances under hire purchase contracts	4,090	8,105
Personal loans to customers	5,556	10,368
Gross loans and advances to customers	9,646	18,473
Less: allowance for losses on loans and advances	(200)	(324)
Net loans and advances to customers	9,446	18,149
of which:		
Due within one year	5,599	7,794
Due after one year	3,847	10,355
	9,446	18,149

Loans and advances to customers include hire purchase receivables:

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Gross investment in hire purchase contracts receivable:		
- no later than one year	2,589	3,804
- later than one year and no later than five years	1,775	5,040
- later than five years	4	11
	4,368	8,855
Unearned future finance income on hire purchase contracts	(278)	(750)
Net investment in hire purchase contracts	4,090	8,105

The net investment in hire purchase contracts may be analysed as follows:

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
- no later than one year	2,425	3,482
- later than one year and no later than five years	1,662	4,613
- later than five years	3	10
	4,090	8,105

The unguaranteed residual value is £nil (2012: £nil).

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 3 years.

During the year, no contingent rentals in respect of finance leases were recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income (2012: £nil).

Further analysis of Loans and advances to customers is provided in note 19.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

12. Property, plant and equipment

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2012	-	51	51
Disposals	-	(51)	(51)
At 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2013	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2012	-	45	45
Charge for the year (see note 6)	6	6	6
Disposals	-	(51)	(51)
At 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2013	-	-	-
Balance sheet amount at 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2013	-	-	-

Property, plant and equipment represents a vehicle used for demonstration purposes. The asset was disposed of during 2012.

13. Deferred tax asset

The movement in the Deferred tax asset is as follows:

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Brought forward	5	14
Charge for the year (see note 9)	(2)	(9)
At 31 December	3	5

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

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	(7)
Allowances for impairment losses	(1)	(1)
Other temporary differences	(1)	(1)
	(2)	(9)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

13. Deferred tax asset (continued)

Deferred tax asset comprises:	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Allowances for impairment losses	1	2
Other temporary differences	2	3
	3	5

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 20% with effect from 1 April 2015.

14. Borrowed funds

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Amounts due to group undertakings (see note 18)	-	9,894

Amounts due to group undertakings are interest bearing at fixed rates based on amortising swap rates, unsecured and repayable on demand, although there is no expectation that such a demand would be made.

15. Other current liabilities

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Other creditors	134	503

Other creditors include deposits from customers of £110,000 (2012: £420,000).

16. Provision for liabilities and charges

Provisions are recognised in respect of present obligations arising from past events where it is probable that outflows of resources will be required to settle the obligations and they can be reliably estimated. The Company has reviewed its documentation and found there to be a compliance issue for which a provision for the cost of redress of £2,463,000 in 2013 has been made. It is estimated that all claims will be cleared by 2016.

The Company has been indemnified by Black Horse Limited for this cost (see note 10).

17. Share capital

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of 1 each	-	-

During the year, as permitted by Companies Act 2006, the Company removed references to authorised share capital from its articles of association.

All ordinary shares rank pari passu in all respects including the right to receive all dividends and other distributions hereafter declared, made or paid on the ordinary share capital of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

18. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by ACL Autolease Holdings Limited. A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loan and fee transactions. A summary of the outstanding balances at the year end and the related expenses for the year are set out below.

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Amounts due from group undertakings		
Black Horse Limited	414	-
Lex Autolease Limited	105	88
Total Amounts due from group undertakings (see note 10)	519	88
Amounts due to group undertakings		
Black Horse Limited (see note 14)	-	9,894
Cash and cash equivalents held with group undertakings		
Lloyds Bank plc	138	932
Interest expense		
Black Horse Limited (see note 4)	146	400
Purchase of motor vehicles		
Lex Autolease Limited	-	10,963
Staff costs recharge		
Lloyds Bank plc (see note 7)	2	264

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.

As described in notes 10 and 16, the Company has been indemnified by Black Horse Limited in respect of remediation costs relating to a compliance issue. Black Horse Limited is a 100% owned subsidiary of Black Horse Group Limited.

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 comprise 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 December 2013, 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 December 2013.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

19. 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.

19.1 Credit risk

Credit concentration - Loans and advances to customers

The Company lends predominantly to Retail customers (being private individuals) geographically located in the United Kingdom.

Loans and advances to customers – maximum exposure

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Neither past due nor impaired	9,277	17,864
Past due but not impaired	117	114
Impaired	252	495

Maximum exposure – loans and advances	9,646	18,473
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Commitments to lend	-	-
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Maximum credit exposure	9,646	18,473
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Loans and advances to customers which are neither past due nor impaired

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Good quality	6,946	13,955
Satisfactory quality	1,972	3,334
Lower quality	67	-
Below standard, but not impaired	292	575

Total	9,277	17,864
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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.

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

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Past due up to 30 days	117	114
Past due from 30-60 days	-	-
Past due from 60-180 days	-	-

Total	117	114
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Past due is defined as failure to make a payment when it falls due.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

19. Financial risk management (continued)

19.1 Credit risk (continued)

Allowance for loans and advances to customers which are impaired

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Brought forward	324	733
Advances written off	(110)	(174)
Credit for year (including recoveries)	(14)	(235)
At 31 December	200	324

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.

Reposessed collateral

Collateral held against Loans and advances to customers is principally comprised of motor vehicles. The Company does not take physical possession 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 reposessed collateral in respect of defaulted debt with a value of £3,000 (2012: £4,000).

19.2 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.

19.3 Market risk

The hire purchase portfolio includes agreements where the Company has a risk in respect of residual value of the assets. This area of credit policy is monitored by a residual value committee which meets on a regular basis to consider the exposure taking into account current and projected industry trends in addition to the Company's own risk management data.

19.4 Financial strategy

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

19.5 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 £9,544,000 (2012: £18,131,000).

20. 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

21. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or contracted capital commitments at the balance sheet date (2012: £nil).

22. Post balance sheet events

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

23. Future developments

The following pronouncements will be relevant to the Company but were not effective at 31 December 2013 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

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.
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.

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 the pronouncements are expected to cause any material adjustments to the reported numbers in the financial statements.

24. Other information

The immediate parent company is ACL Autolease 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.