## LEX VEHICLE PARTNERS (3) LIMITED

### **Directors' Report and Financial Statements**

30 September 2007

Registered number 2954958

Registered Office:

Charterhall House Charterhall Drive Chester CH88 3AN



## **Directors' Report and Financial Statements**

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### **Directors**

J K Walden

R Francis (resigned 31 January 2008)

L J Town

S J Ballingall (appointed 15 January 2007)

Secretary

P Gittins

### Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activity of the company is vehicle leasing

#### **Business Review**

During the year the company continued to manage the leasing transactions underwritten in previous years. The main objective of the company is to lease vehicles to third parties for an agreed term

Lex Vehicle Partners Limited, a fellow group company, acts as an agent and provides agency services by charging an annual fee to the company. The service provided by the agent is seeking new business, negotiating and agreeing terms of and arranging the execution of all lease documents on behalf of the company. The agent maintains accurate accounting and other records such as settlement of all invoices relating to the services. The business is funded by the parent company Lex Vehicle Leasing (Holdings) Limited.

#### Risk Management

The key risks and uncertainties faced by the company are managed within the framework established for the HBOS group Market risk comprises foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The company does not have any exposure to foreign exchange risk. Interest rate risk is discussed below. The company is funded by its parent and ultimately liquidity risk is managed within the HBOS group.

#### Credit Risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed for all customers and updated annually

At the balance sheet date there was a concentration of credit risk with group companies who bear the credit risk of the lessees. There were no significant concentrations of credit risk in other group companies at the balance sheet date.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

All agreements are fixed rate agreements where the customer is committed to pay interest at a rate fixed at the commencement of the agreement for the agreement term, as such the individual company is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk is not managed at the individual company level, however, on a Group basis this risk is materially hedged by fixed interest bearing financial liabilities that are held within the parent company, Lex Vehicle Leasing (Holdings) Limited. The cost of these liabilities is passed down to the individual companies by way of a Group recharge.

#### Performance

During the year the fleet fell from 5,579 vehicles to 5,108 vehicles. The Company has total assets of £63 4m compared to £69 8 in 2006. Profit after tax reduced in 2007 to £720,000 (2006. £1,378,000)

### **Directors' report (continued)**

#### **Future Developments**

The company remains committed to the business of leasing assets to third parties and may write new business in future

#### Supplier payment policy

It is the Company's policy that payments made to suppliers are made in accordance with those terms and conditions agreed between the Company and its suppliers. The company owed £457,000 to trade creditors at 30 September 2007. HBOS plc complies with the Better Payment Practice Code. Information regarding this Code and its purpose can be obtained from the Better Payment Practice Group's website at www payontime column the average number of day's credit for the Group taken at 30 September 2007 was 20 days (2006) 18 days).

#### Going concern

The Directors are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future and consequently the going concern basis continues to be appropriate in preparing the accounts

#### Results and Dividend

The results for the year are shown in the Income Statement on page 6 The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid (2006 £nil)

#### Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year are listed on page 1

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

#### Auditor

Elective resolutions to dispense with holding annual general meetings, the laying of accounts before the Company in general meeting and the appointment of auditors annually are currently in force. The auditor, KPMG Audit Plc, will therefore be deemed to have been reappointed at the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the copies of this report and accounts are sent to members unless a resolution is passed under section 393 of the Companies Act 1985 to the effect that their appointment be brought to an end

By order of the board

P Gittins Secretary

Charterhall House Charterhall Drive Chester CH88 3AN

# Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU.

The financial statements are required by law to present fairly the financial position and performance of the company. The Companies Act 1985 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have a general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' Report and a Business Review

### Independent auditors' report to the members of Lex Vehicle Partners (3) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Lex Vehicle Partners (3) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2007 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Recognised Income and Expense, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 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 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 auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 4

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 and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

#### 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 judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, 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.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs, as adopted by the EU, of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended, and
- 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

KPMG Audit Plc Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor St James' Square Manchester M2 6DS

9 April 2000

### **Income Statement**

for the year ended 30 September 2007

	Notes	2007 £000	2006 £000
Revenue	1	22,040	22,681
Cost of Sales		(14,098)	(14,013)
Gross profit		7,942	8,668
Other operating expenses		(4,909)	(4,385)
Operating profit before financing costs	2	3,033	4,283
Financial Expenses		(2,251)	(2,297)
Profit before taxation		782	1,986
Income tax expense	3	(62)	(608)
Profit for the year		720	1,378
			<del></del>

All of the above amounts are in respect of continuing operations

A reconciliation of the movement in capital and reserves can be found in Note 7

### **Statement of Recognised Income and Expense**

	2007 £000	2006 £000
Profit for the year	720	1,378
Total recognised income and expense	720	1,378

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

### **Balance Sheet**

de and de			
As at 30 September 2007			2004
	Notes	2007	2006
•		£000	£000
Assets		<b>70.00</b> /	64.700
Property, plant and equipment	4	58,996	64,792
Total non-current assets		58,996	64,792
Assets awaiting sale	4	955	739
Trade and other receivables	5	3,406	4,277
Total current assets		4,361	5,016
Total assets		63,357	69,808
Equity			
Issued capital	6	-	-
Accumulated profits	7	1,268	548
Total equity	7	1,268	548
Liabilities			
Other payables	9	1,864	2,158
Deferred tax liabilities	8	2,416	2,788
Total non-current liabilities		4,280	4,946
Trade and other payables	9	57,215	64,074
Tax liabilities	9	594	240
Total current liabilities		57,809	64,314
Total liabilities		62,089	69,260
Total equity and liabilities		63,357	69,808

The financial statements on pages 6 to 19 were approved by the board of directors on April 2008 and were signed on its behalf by

Tamagu

S J Ballingall Director

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

### **Cash Flow Statement**

for the year ended 30 September 2007

	2007 £000	2006 £000
Operating profit	3,033	4,283
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13,137	13,611
Interest paid and similar charges	(2,251)	(2,297)
Taxation	(80)	404
Decrease in trade and other receivables	871	1,094
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(1,005)	94
Cash flows from operating activities	13,705	17,189
Cash flows from financing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(24,813)	(27,331)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	17,256	14,116
Transfer to intercompany funding	-	(3,974)
Reclassification of intercompany funding	(61,556)	-
Net cash from financing activities	(69,113)	(17,189)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(55,408)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 October	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September	(55,408)	•

During 2007 all amounts due to fellow group undertakings are classified as due on demand. In prior periods there were no cash or cash equivalents

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

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1. Significant accounting policies

Lex Vehicle Partners (3) Limited is a company domiciled in the United Kingdom

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 9th April 2008

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs") The financial statements also comply with the relevant provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985, as amended by the Companies Act 1985 (International Accounting Standards and Other Accounting Amendments) Regulations 2004

The following IFRS standards and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') interpretations have been applied for the first time in 2007 IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments Disclosures", the amendment to revised IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" on capital disclosure

The following standards and interpretations have been adopted by the EU but are not effective for the year ended 30 September 2007 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements

IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" which is applicable for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2009. The application of this standard in 2007 would not have had any financial impact as it is only concerned with disclosure.

The following standards and interpretations have not yet been adopted by the EU, are not effective for the year ended 30 September 2007 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements

Revised IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" which is effective for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2009. The application of this revised standard in 2007 would not have had any material impact on the financial statements.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand. They are prepared on the historical cost basis, except that derivative financial instruments are stated at their fair value. As part of the alignment to HBOS plc, presentation of the statutory accounts in 2007 and 2006 has been reanalysed to aid comparability within the Group.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements

#### Revenue

Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows.

#### Vehicles held on contract hire

The cost of vehicles is depreciated to estimated residual value over their useful lives on a straightline basis. Residual values are subject to a review on at least an annual basis to identify any potential impairment.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their nominal amount (discounted if material) less impairment losses

#### Assets awaiting sale

Assets awaiting sale comprise of operating leased assets where the agreements have reached their termination date, but the assets will not be sold until after the balance sheet date

#### Financial assets and liabilities

All regular methods of purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised on the trade date in the date the Company commits to purchase or sale of the asset. Regular methods of purchase or sale are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs which are directly attributable to their acquisition

Financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs

#### Income tax

Income tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

#### Financial Expenses

Financial expenses represent borrowing costs which are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred

#### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### **Operating leases**

Assets leased to customers are classified as operating leases. These assets are disclosed in the balance sheet as assets held for contract hire within property, plant and equipment and are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation, which is calculated on a straight line basis, and less any provision for impairment

Operating lease rental income is recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis Initial direct costs incurred are deferred and allocated to income over the lease term in proportion to the recognition of rental income

#### Impairment provisions

The carrying amounts of the company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated

Impairment is assessed individually for financial assets. The recoverable amount of finance lease receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate in the lease.

The recoverable amount of other assets including operating leases is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset

If impaired, the carrying value is adjusted and the difference charged to the income statement. The reversal of an impairment loss for an asset is recognised immediately in the income statement. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

In accordance with IAS 8, the depreciation on assets has been adjusted in instances where the future estimated residual value has increased compared to the original estimated residual value

#### 2. Profit from operations

Profit from operations has been arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2007	2006
	£000	£000
Depreciation and amounts written off owned plant		
property and equipment	13,137	13,611
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	1,667	391
Auditor's remuneration for audit services	9	9

Lex Vehicle Partners Limited provided management services to the company during the year The charges it made include an element in respect of directors' and employees' remuneration, in addition to the fees in respect of the statutory audit, which it is not possible to identify separately As such, the company had no employee costs

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### 3. Income tax expense

Recognised in the income statement

	2007	2006
	£000	£000
Current tax expense		
Current year	351	241
Adjustments for prior years	83	241
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(289)	355
Adjustments for prior years	(83)	(229)
Total income tax expense/(income) in income statement	62	608

#### Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax assessed for the year varies from the standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK (30%) The differences are explained below

	2007 £000	2006 £000
Profit before tax	782	1,986
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate of 30%	235	596
Effects of		
Under provided in prior years	-	12
Reduction in opening deferred taxes resulting from reduction in tax rate to 28% from April 2008	(173)	-
Total income tax expense/(income) for the year	62	608

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 4. Property, plant and equipment

	Assets held for contract hire £000
Cost	
1 October 2006	88,406
Additions	24,813
Disposals	(30,718)
30 September 2007	82,501
30 September 2007	02,301
Depreciation and other asset provisions	
1 October 2006	22,875
Charge for the year	13,137
Disposals	(13,462)
30 September 2007	22,550
Net book value	<del></del>
At 30 September 2007	
Assets held for contract hire	58,996
Assets awaiting sale	955
	59,951
Net book value	
At 30 September 2006	65,531

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	Assets held for contract hire £000
Cost	
1 October 2005	88,276
Additions	27,331
Disposals	(27,201)
30 September 2006	88,406
Depreciation and other asset provisions	<del></del>
1 October 2005	22,349
Charge for the year	13,611
Disposals	(13,085)
30 September 2006	22,875
Net book value	
At 30 September 2006	
Assets held for contract hire	64,792
Assets awaiting sale	739
	65,531
Net book value	
At 30 September 2005	65,927

There were no capital commitments at 30 September 2007 (2006 £nil)

The aggregate rentals receivable during the year in respect of operating leases and similar agreements were £21,039,000 (2006 £21,747,000)

The net book value of assets held for contract hire at the year end includes unguaranteed residual values amounting to £40,008,000 (2006 £43,000,000) These mature as follows

2007	Within 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	After 5	Total
	Year £000	Years £000	Years £000	Years £000	£000
Unguaranteed residual value	17,559	14,709	7,740	-	40,008
2006	Within 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	After 5	Total
	Year £000	Years £000	Years £000	Years £000	£000
Unguaranteed residual value	20,732	13,180	9,088	-	43,000

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 5. Trade and other receivables

	Current trade and other receivables :		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Financial assets			
	Other receivables		2,639	3,082
	Prepayments and accrued income		767	789
	Non-financial assets	_		406
	Group relief due from group undertakings	<b>i</b>	-	406
			3,406	4,277
	Corporation tax		-	_
			3,406	4,277
6.	Issued capital			
			2007	2006
			£	£
	Authorised		_	
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000	1,000
	Allotted, issued and fully paid			
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each		2	2
7.	Capital and Reserves			
		Share Capital	Accumulated	Total
		0000	profits £000	equity
		£000	2000	£000
	Balance at 1 October 2005	-	(830)	(830)
	Total recognised income and expense	-	1,378	1,378
	Balance at 30 September 2006	-	548	548
	Balance at 1 October 2006	-	548	548
	Total recognised income and expense	-	720	720
	Balance at 30 September 2007	-	1,268	1,268

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 8. Deferred taxation

	The movement for the year in the deferred tax position was as follows		2006
	Deferred taxation	2007 £000	2006 £000
	1 January	2,788	2,662
	Recognised in income statement	(372)	126
	31 December	2,416	2,788
	Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following		
		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Accelerated capital allowances	2,416	2,788
		2,416	2,788
9.	Liabilities		
		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Current liabilities: Financial liabilities		
	Trade payables	457	1,065
	Amounts owed to immediate parent	55,408	61,556
	undertaking Accruals and deferred income Non-financial liabilities	1,268	1,453
	Group relief owed to group undertakings	82	-
		57,215	64,074
	Tax liabilities	594	240
		57,809	64,314
	Non-Current Liabilities Financial liabilities		
	Accruals and deferred income	1,864	2,158
		59,673	66,472

#### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### 10. Operating Leases

Amounts receivable under operating leases are as follows

Operating Leases	Within 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	After 5	Total
	Year £000	Years £000	Years £000	Years £000	£000
Amounts receivable	6,504	14,391	15,313	-	36,208

#### 11. Financial Instruments

The company's financial assets and liabilities are restricted to trade receivables and payables which are predominantly due to and from other Group companies, for which the carrying value is deemed to approximate fair value

#### Credit risk

Trade receivables are predominantly due from other group companies who bear the majority of the exposure to credit risk, however, management has a credit policy in place within these group companies and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. At a Group level credit evaluations are performed for all customers and updated annually

At the balance sheet date there was a concentration of credit risk with group companies who bear the credit risk of the lessees. There were no significant concentrations of credit risk in other group companies at the balance sheet date.

#### Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the potential loss in value or earnings of the company arising from changes in external market factors such as

- Interest rates (interest rate risk)
- Foreign exchange rates (foreign exchange risk)
- Residual risk

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

The majority of trade receivables represent amounts receivable from other group companies who collect amounts under operating lease agreements on behalf of the company In these group companies all agreements are fixed rate agreements where the customer is committed to pay interest at a rate fixed at the commencement of the agreement for the agreement term, as such the individual company is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk is not managed at the individual company level, however, on a Group basis this risk is materially hedged by fixed interest bearing financial liabilities that are held within the parent company Lex Vehicle Leasing (Holdings) Limited. The cost of these liabilities is passed down to the individual companies by way of a Group recharge.

#### Foreign exchange risk

The company does not have any exposure to foreign exchange risk as all assets and liabilities are denominated in Sterling

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations when they fall due, or will have to do so at excessive cost. This risk can arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows relating to assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments. The Company's short term liquidity requirements are supported by a facility with another HBOS group Company subject to internal limits. Overall liquidity of the HBOS plc Group is managed centrally.

The table below sets out the cash flows payable by the Company in respect of financial liabilities, by remaining contractual undiscounted repayments of principal and interest at the balance sheet date

As at 30 September 200	07					
·	Up to 1	1-3	3-12	1-5 years	Over 5	Total
	month	months	months		years	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amounts due to group undertakings	55,408	-	-	-	-	55,408
Other liabilities	1,725	-	-	1,864	-	3,589
Total	57,133	-	-	1,864	-	58,997
As at 30 September 200	06					
•	Up to 1	1-3	3-12	1-5 years	Over 5	Total
	month	months	months	_	years	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-	61,556	-	-	61,556
Other liabilities	2,518	-	-	2,158	-	4,676
Total	2,518	-	61,556	2,158		66,232

#### 12. Parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Lex Vehicle Leasing (Holdings) Limited, which is registered in England and Wales

On 17 September 2007 in accordance with the provisions of the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006 ("the Act"), the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland registered as a public limited company under the Companies Act and changed its name to Bank of Scotland plc On the same day, under the Act, the business activities, assets (including investments in subsidiaries) and liabilities of CAPITAL BANK plc, Halifax plc and HBOS Treasury Services plc transferred to Bank of Scotland plc

Consequently, the smallest group into which the Company is consolidated are the consolidated accounts of the Bank of Scotland plc group

HBOS plc is the ultimate parent undertaking of Lex Vehicle Partners (3) Limited and heads the largest group into which the accounts of the Company are consolidated. The consolidated accounts of HBOS plc may be obtained from its head office at The Mound, Edinburgh EH1 1YZ

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### 13. Related party transactions

#### Transactions with immediate parent undertaking

Transactions during the year and outstanding at the year end with the immediate parent undertaking are as follows

	2007 £000	2006 £000
Transactions with immediate parent company Amounts due to immediate parent company	(6,148) 55,408	(3,974) 61,556

#### Transactions with directors and key managers

There were no material related party transactions with directors or key managers (2006 £nil)