Company Registration No: 3398034

ARKLE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY WEATHERBYS FINANCE LIMITED)
Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2009

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

R N Weatherby

S C Bassett

A R Steedman

A Turberville Smith

B Ward

(non-executive)

R A Pyman

(non-executive)

SECRETARY

A S McGlynn

REGISTERED OFFICE

Sanders Road Wellingborough Northamptonshire NN8 4BX

BANKERS

Weatherbys Bank Sanders Road Wellingborough Northamptonshire NN8 4BX

SOLICITORS

HBJ Gateley Wareing LLP Knightsbridge House Lower Brown Street Leicester LEI 5NL

AUDITORS

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Birmingham

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is leasing and the provision of instalment credit finance

BUSINESS REVIEW

Arkle Finance limited changed its name from Weatherbys Finance Limited on 1 July 2009

Business is being actively introduced by finance intermediaries who specialise in small ticket leasing. New business is being written financing a broad range of assets to a wide variety of businesses throughout the United Kingdom. The business maintains tight control over underwriting and collections, advancing £24m in 2009 (2008 £23m). The profit for the financial year is £734,254 (2008 - £603,941). The directors paid an interim dividend of £640,000 during the year (2008 - £417,000) and do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

The Company is funded entirely by its parent company and the directors fully expect such funding to remain in place for the foreseeable future. The directors have carefully considered the going concern statement and are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on such a basis.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company throughout the year and subsequently were as follows

R N Weatherby

R J Briscoe (resigned 4September 2009)

A R Steedman A Turberville Smith

S C Bassett (appointed 7 September 2009)

B Ward (non executive)

R A Pyman (non executive – appointed 21 September 2009)

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the period the Company has maintained cover for directors and officers under directors' and officers' liability insurance policies, as permitted by the Companies Act 2006 These policies were paid for by Weatherbys Bank Limited

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

For risks affecting the Company see the risk management policies disclosed in note 18

AUDITORS

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Each of the persons who is a director at the approval of this report confirms that

- (1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- (2) 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 in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006

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

R N Weatherby

Director

26 April 2010

ARKLE FINANCE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OFARKLE FINANCE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Arkle Finance Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes 1 to 18 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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 auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As 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 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 (APB'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.

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 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice,
 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

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

Matthew Perkins (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Birmingham, United Kingdom

27 April 2010

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 31 December 2009

	Notes	2009 £	2008 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales	2	9,179,792 (2,646,055)	8,330,955 (2,302,746)
GROSS PROFIT Administrative expenses		6,533,737 (3,576,524)	6,028,209 (2,668,434)
OPERATING PROFIT Interest payable	3 5	2,957,213 (1,932,654)	3,359,775 (2,417,861)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	1,024,559 (290,305)	941,914 (337,973)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION BEING PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	12	734,254	603,941

All activities are derived from continuing operations

There are no recognised gains or losses in either year other than those shown above and consequently no statement of total recognised gains or losses is presented

BALANCE SHEET 31 December 2009

	Notes	2009 £	2008 £
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	347,609	529,669
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	8	22,846,066	19,310,789
Debtors – amounts falling due after more than one year	9	24,486,261	24,023,095
·		47,332,327	43,333,884
			
Total assets		47,679,936	43,863,553
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account	12	1,246,577	1,152,323
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	10	1,256,577	1,162,323
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within			
one year	13	43,276,015	39,882,761
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more			
than one year	14	3,147,344	2,818,469
Total liabilities		47,679,936	43,863,553
i otai naviittes		11,017,730	

These financial statements of Arkle Finance Limited (registered number 3398034) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 April 2010

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

R N Weatherby Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable UK company law and accounting standards under the historical cost convention. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

The Company is funded entirely by its parent company and the directors fully expect such funding to remain in place for the foreseeable future. The directors have carefully considered the going concern statement and have continued to adopt the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost and depreciated by equal annual instalments commencing with the month of acquisition at rates estimated to write off their cost or valuation less any residual value over their expected useful lives and the term of the associated leases as follows

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

2-3 years 5 years

Leasing and instalment credit agreements

Hire purchase agreements which are of a financing nature, and assets leased to customers under agreements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership, other than legal title, are classified as finance leases. All other assets leased to customers are classified as operating lease assets

The net investment in finance leases represents total minimum lease payments less gross earnings allocated to future periods. Income from finance leases is credited to the profit and loss account using the sum of digits method to give a constant periodic rate of return on the net cash investment.

Operating lease assets, which only arise from transactions with other members of the Weatherbys group (companies ultimately owned by the three Weatherby family trusts) are reported at cost less depreciation. In the profit and loss account, income in respect of operating lease assets is reported within turnover, and depreciation on operating lease assets is reported within cost of sales. Provision is made for any impairment in value, any such amount being included in cost of sales.

Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are accounted for on the straight-line basis over the periods of the leases. Unguaranteed residual values in respect of operating lease assets are reviewed regularly and any impairment identified is charged to the profit and loss account.

Income from instalment credit transactions is calculated by the actuarial method

Recognition of lease deposits

Deposits received at the inception of a new lease are included within trade creditors as deferred income and released over the period of the lease

Amortisation of brokers' commissions

The cost of brokers' commission is charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the lease to which it relates using the sum of digits method

Provision for bad and doubtful debts

Specific provisions are made against amounts for which recovery is considered to be doubtful

Amounts are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery

General provision is made in respect of losses which, although not separately identified, are known from experience to be present in any portfolio of leasing/hire purchase assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 31 December 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

Pension costs

For the defined contribution scheme the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet. The Company has also nominated a defined contribution stakeholder scheme to which the Company does not contribute

Cash flow statement

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (paragraph 5) on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Weatherbys Bank Limited for which consolidated financial statements are publicly available

2. TURNOVER

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the Company's ordinary activities stated net of value added tax. The Company's turnover is all attributable to one class of business, being the provision of leasing services. This business arose wholly within the UK.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 31 December 2009

3. OPERATING PROFIT

	2009 £	2008 £
Amounts receivable in respect of leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:		
Rentals receivable in respect of operating leases	161,445	186,140
Aggregate amounts receivable under finance leases and hire		
purchase contracts	8,078,930	7,553,809
Operating profit is after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation – owned assets	111,979	131,109
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	21,358	10,601
Auditors remuneration		
- Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of the audit of		
the Company's annual accounts	21,750	21,750
- Tax compliance services	9,480	8,680

4. EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons including directors employed by the Company during the year (excluding those directors employed by Weatherbys Bank) was

	2009 Number	2008 Number
Office and management	16	13
Staff and fou the above	£	£
Staff costs for the above persons Wages and salaries	481,420	409,991
Social security costs	50,088	41,437
Pension costs	33,733	32,009
	565,241	483,437

Pension costs

An amount of £33,733 was recognised as an expense for the defined contribution plans in 2009 (2008 - £32,009) Pension costs in part relate to contributions to the Weatherbys Pension and Assurance Scheme Contributions are recharged on the basis of the current service period only. The Company is unable to identify its shares of the underlying assets and liabilities of this pension scheme and has therefore accounted for its contributions to the pension scheme as if it was a defined contribution scheme. Details of the pension scheme appear in the accounts of Weatherbys Thoroughbred Limited, which can be obtained from the Company's registered office at Sanders Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4BX

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 31 December 2009

4. EMPLOYEES (CONTINUED)

Emoluments of directors

Three directors are remunerated by the Company with the other directors being remunerated by Weatherbys Bank Limited No apportionment has been made of the remuneration received by directors from Weatherbys Bank Limited for their services to this company

	2009 £	2008 £
Directors' emoluments	154,790	146,175
	=	

Transactions with directors

Stratford Corporate Finance is a partnership in which Brian Ward, a non-executive director of Arkle Finance Limited, is a partner During the year the following transactions were made under normal trading terms

The Company paid Stratford Corporate Finance £40,308 (2008 - £16,175) for consultancy services, business planning and brokerage commission

5. INTEREST PAYABLE

2009	2008
£	£
Group companies - interest on overdraft 1,932,654	2,417,861

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 31 December 2009

6. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

a) Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities

	2009 £	2008 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	974,453	286,994
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(6,329)	298,978
Total current tax charge	968,124	585,972
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(675,565)	(11,483)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(2,254)	(236,717)
Change in tax rate		
Total deferred tax credit	(677,819)	(247,999)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	290,305	337,973
b) Factors affecting tax charge for year		
•	2009	2008
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,024,559	941,914
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of		
corporation tax in the UK at 28% (2008 – 28 5%)	286,877	268,445
Entertaining expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,302	7,092
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	684,946	10,799
Movement in short term timing differences	(672)	684
Other deferred tax movements	-	(26)
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous years	(6,329)	
Total current tax charge	968,124	585,972
	2009	2008
c) Deferred tax	£	£
Analysis of deferred tax balances		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	853,988	175,498
Short term timing differences	-	671
	853,988	176,169
Deferred tax asset/liability at 1 January	176,169	(71,830)
Credited to the profit and loss account	677,819	247,999
Deferred tax asset/(liability) at 31 December (note 9)	853,988	176,169
Describe tax asserting only at of December (note)	=======================================	=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 31 December 2009

7. FIXED ASSETS

	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost	-	-	_
At 1 January 2009	733,079	9,445	742,524
Additions	37,624	•	37,624
Disposals	(206,734)	(700)	(207,434)
At 31 December 2009	563,969	8,745	572,714
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2009	204,277	8,578	212,855
Charge for the year	111,544	435	111,979
Disposals	(99,029)	(700)	(99,729)
At 31 December 2009	216,792	8,313	225,105
Net book value			•
At 31 December 2009	347,177	432	347,609
At 31 December 2008	528,802	867	529,669
			

Leased assets

Assets with a cost of £563,969 (2008 - £707,737) and related accumulated depreciation of £216,792 (2008 - £188,435) were held for use in operating leases

Residual value exposure on leased assets

The residual value exposures in respect of leased assets, all of which are expected to be disposed of at the end of the lease term, are as follows

year or less years or less but over 1 year	85,020	83,270
	•	
,	140,625	65,450
years or less but over 2 years	16,925	140,625
otal exposure	242,570	289,345
DEBTORS		
	2009	2008
	£	£
mounts falling due within one year:		
rade debtors	5,364	41,983
let investment in finance leases	18,946,884	15,651,822
let investment in hire purchase agreements	1,292,874	1,039,493
oan agreements	354,645	298,654
repayments and accrued income	2,246,299	2,278,837
	22,846,066	19,310,789
r le le	rade debtors et investment in finance leases et investment in hire purchase agreements oan agreements	mounts falling due within one year: rade debtors 5,364 et investment in finance leases 18,946,884 et investment in hire purchase agreements 1,292,874 coan agreements 354,645 repayments and accrued income 2,246,299

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 31 December 2009

9. DEBTORS

11.

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each

	2009	2008
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Net investment in finance leases	21,600,383	22,226,550
Net investment in hire purchase agreements	1,431,702	1,224,947
Loan agreements	600,188	395,429
Deferred tax asset	853,988	176,169
	24,486,261	24,023,095

The cost of assets acquired during the year for the purpose of letting under finance leases and hire purchase agreements was £23,841,785 (2008 - £23,443,999)

10. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS

	2009 £	2008 £
Profit for the financial year Dividends paid	734,254 (640,000)	603,941 (417,000)
Net addition to shareholder's funds	94,254	186,941
Opening shareholder's funds	1,162,323	975,382
Closing shareholder's funds	1,256,577	1,162,323
CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	2009	2008
	£	£
Authorised: 100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000

10,000

10,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 31 December 2009

12. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

		2009 £	2008 £						
	At 1 January	1,152,323	965,382						
	Profit for the financial year	734,254	603,941						
	Dividends paid	(640,000)	(417,000)						
	At 31 December	1,246,577	1,152,323						
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR								
		2009	2008						
		£	£						
	Overdraft with parent company	38,921,237	37,335,389						
	Trade creditors	2,024,025	1,390,747						
	Amounts due to parent company	262,219	385,598						
	Amounts due to companies under common control	8,218	6,855						
	Corporation tax	1,259,519	190,440						
	Accruals and deferred income	800,797	573,732						
		43,276,015	39,882,761						
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR								
		2009	2008						
		£	£						
	Trade creditors	3,147,344	2,818,469						
15.	DIVIDENDS								
		2009	2008						
		£	£						
	Equity								
	Final paid Interim paid	- 640,000	417,000						
		640,000	417,000						
			=======================================						

16. PARENT COMPANY AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Weatherbys Bank Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales

The ultimate parent company is Weatherbys Bank Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales The ultimate controlling parties are the three Weatherby Family Trusts

The smallest group which the financial statements of the Company are consolidated in are the accounts of Weatherbys Bank Limited and ultimately into the accounts of Weatherbys Bank Holdings Limited, which is the largest group for which group accounts are drawn up Copies of these accounts can be obtained from Sanders Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4BX

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 31 December 2009

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from reporting transactions with other group companies conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No 8 on the grounds that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Weatherbys Bank Limited undertaking which publishes consolidated accounts

Related party transactions with companies outside of the group were as follows

	Income		Expenditure		Amounts owed by related parties		Amount owed to related parties	
	2009 £'000	2008 £'000	2009 £'000	2008 £'000	2009 £'000	2008 £'000	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Other companies under common control	114	137	476	380		2	8	7

Weatherbys Ventures Limited ("WVL"), Weatherbys Thoroughbred Limited ("WTL"), and Weatherbys Solutions Limited ("WSL") are companies under common control with Arkle Finance Limited ("AFL") On the 31st December 2009 WVL and WSL merged with WTL During the year the following transactions were made under normal trading terms

AFL received £28,857 (2008 - £37,113) from WVL, £60,351 (2008 - £71,635) from WTL and £24,699 from WSL (2008 - £28,548) in rental income for assets provided under operating leases

AFL paid WVL £18,339 (2008 - £9,161), WTL £403,268 (2008 - £332,793) and WSL £54,255 (2008 - £37,940) in respect of services provided.

At 31 December 2009 AFL owed WVL £557 (2008 - £1,021), WTL £1,764 (2008 - £1,953) and WSL £5,897 (2008 - £3,880) in respect of these transactions WTL owed AFL £nil (2008 - £1,506) in respect of finance leases

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Board is responsible for determining the long-term strategy of the business and the level of risk acceptable to the Company in each area of its business. The Board is responsible for the assessment and control of the high level risks assumed by the Company and for ensuring that the requisite culture, practices and systems are in place to meet both internal and external obligations.

The main financial risks arising from the Company's activities are summarised below

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from extending credit in all forms in the Company's activities where there is a possibility that a counterparty may default. The Company has dedicated standards, policies and procedures to control and monitor all such risks

All finance applications are assessed with reference to the Company's lending policy. The approval of all finance applications is controlled by set limits of authority. Transactions above such limits and any changes to policy and procedures require Board approval.

Liquidity risk

The directors manage liquidity risk on an expected maturity basis, and they expect the inter group lending to remain matched to the maturities on the asset portfolio of the finance lease receivables

Operational risk

Operational risk is the exposure to financial or other damage arising through unforeseen events or failure in the Company's operational systems. Examples include inadequate or failed internal controls and procedures, human error, deliberate or malicious acts including fraud, and business interruptions.

The primary responsibility for identifying and managing operational risk rests with the Board Internal control techniques to reduce their likelihood or impact include segregation of duties, exception and exposure reporting, business continuity planning, reconciliation and delegation of authority and are based on the submission of timely and reliable management reporting. Where appropriate, risk is mitigated by way of insurance with third parties.