

LLOYDS TSB MARITIME LEASING (NO 10) LIMITED

31 December 2011

Member of Lloyds Banking Group

Registered Number 4440166



LLOYDS TSB MARITIME LEASING (NO 10) LIMITED

DIRECTORS

C G Dowsett
S C Gledhill
R A Isaacs
R Williams

COMPANY SECRETARY

S N Slattery

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Erskine House
68-73 Queen Street
Edinburgh
EH2 4NH

REGISTERED OFFICE

25 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7HN

REGISTERED COMPANY NUMBER

4440166

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

During the year, the principal activity of the company was the leasing of plant and equipment through finance lease transactions and this is likely to continue for the foreseeable future

The results of the company show a profit before taxation of £875,000 (2010 £888,000) for the year as set out in the income statement on page 5

The company has shareholder's equity of £459,000 (2010 £135,000 restated)

In accordance with LBG's reporting policy regarding the interpretation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's), a prior year adjustment has been made to the 2010 comparative figures to correct the derivative liability, deferred taxation and other reserves balances in the balance sheet For further details, see note 1(i)

DIVIDENDS

The directors did not authorise or pay any dividends during the year (2010 £nil)

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors of the company are shown on page 1 The following change in directors has taken place since the year ended

	Appointed	Resigned/ceased to be a director
A J Cumming	-	26 April 2012
J M Herbert	-	26 April 2012
C G Dowsett	26 April 2012	-
S C Gledhill	26 April 2012	-
R Williams	26 April 2012	-
T J Cooke	-	14 August 2012

No director had any interest in any material contract or arrangement with the company during or at the end of the year

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 elected to prepare 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

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The directors have the benefit of a deed of indemnity which constitutes a "qualifying third party indemnity provision" These deeds are in force during the whole of the financial year (or from the date of appointment in respect of the directors who join the board during the financial year) The indemnities remain in force at the date of signing these financial statements Deeds for existing directors are available for inspection at the registered office of Lloyds Banking Group plc

AUDITORS AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved

- 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

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

AUDITORS' APPOINTMENT

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are deemed to be re-appointed as auditors under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are not managed separately. For further details please refer to note 15 - Risk management of financial instruments' in these financial statements

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ('KPIs')

Given the straightforward nature of the 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

POLICY AND PRACTICE ON PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

The company follows 'The Prompt Payment Code' published by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) regarding the making of payments to suppliers. Information about the 'Prompt Payment Code' may be obtained by visiting www.promptpaymentcode.org.uk

The company's policy is to agree terms of payment with suppliers and these normally provide for settlement within 30 days after the date of the invoice, except where other arrangements have been negotiated. It is the policy of the company to abide by the agreed terms of payment, provided the supplier performs according to the terms of the contract.

As the company owed no amounts to trade creditors at 31 December 2011, the number of days required to be shown in this report, to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, is nil (Prior year: nil)

On behalf of the board



S N Slattery
Secretary

Date 21.09.12

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF LLOYDS TSB MARITIME LEASING (NO 10) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Lloyds TSB Maritime Leasing (No 10) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity, the Cash Flow Statement, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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 International Standards on Auditing (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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the report of the directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, 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.



Mark Hoskyns-Abrahall (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Edinburgh

Date 21 September 2012

LLOYDS TSB MARITIME LEASING (NO 10) LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 £000	2010 £000
Finance income	2	2,015	2,016
Finance costs	3	(1,128)	(1,127)
		<u>887</u>	<u>889</u>
Administration expenses	4	(12)	(1)
Profit before taxation	5	875	888
Taxation charge	6	(232)	-
Profit after tax and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the parent		<u>643</u>	<u>888</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 £000	Restated 2010 £000
Profit after tax and total comprehensive income for the year	14	643	888
Other Comprehensive Income			
Movement in cash flow hedges, net of tax			
- changes in fair value taken to equity	13	(319)	(747)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the parent		324	141

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

LLOYDS TSB MARITIME LEASING (NO 10) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 £000	Restated 2010 £000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Finance lease receivables	7	30,590	39,253
Deferred taxation	11	365	287
Total non-current assets		<u>30,955</u>	<u>39,540</u>
Current assets			
Finance lease receivables	7	8,626	7,146
Amounts owed by group companies	8	1,676	688
Total current assets		<u>10,302</u>	<u>7,834</u>
Total assets		<u>41,257</u>	<u>47,374</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Amounts owed to group companies	9	40,445	46,924
Other creditors		353	315
Total current liabilities		<u>40,798</u>	<u>47,239</u>
Equity			
Share capital	12	-	-
Other reserves	13	(1,094)	(775)
Retained earnings	14	1,553	910
Total equity		<u>459</u>	<u>135</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>41,257</u>	<u>47,374</u>

The directors approved the accounts on

21st September 2012



C G Dowsett
Director

Registered Number 4440166

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

	Note	Share capital £000	Other reserves £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000
Balance at 31 December 2009	12, 13, 14	-	(28)	22	(6)
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	14	-	-	888	888
Change in fair value of derivatives <i>as restated</i>	13	-	(747)	-	(747)
Balance at 31 December 2010 as restated	12, 13, 14	-	(775)	910	135
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	14	-	-	643	643
Change in fair value of derivatives	13	-	(319)	-	(319)
Balance at 31 December 2011	12, 13, 14	-	(1,094)	1,553	459

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 £000	2010 £000
Net cash flow from operating activities	16	7,988	(34,316)
Financing activities			
Movement in bank borrowings		(7,000)	35,981
Net cash flow from financing activities		(7,000)	35,981
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		988	1,665
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		688	(977)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		1,676	688
 Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of			
Cash at bank	8	1,676	688
		1,676	688

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, and financial instruments (including derivatives) at fair value.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continuing financial support provided by Lloyds TSB Bank plc. After making appropriate enquiries, the directors believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

In preparing these financial statements the company has adopted IAS 1 (revised) Presentation of financial statements. The adoption of IAS 1 (revised) impacted the type and amount of disclosures made in these financial statements, but had no impact on the reported profits or financial position of the company. In accordance with the transitional requirements of the standards, the company has provided full comparative information.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts which differ from those estimates. Estimates, judgments and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The accounting policies deemed critical to the company's results and financial position, based upon materiality and significant judgments and estimates, are discussed below.

- Impairment

The company regularly reviews the portfolio of financial assets for impairment. In determining whether an impairment has occurred at the balance sheet date the company considers whether there is any observable data indicating that there has been a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows or 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 repayments or values of underlying assets. Where this is the case, the impairment loss is measured in accordance with note 1(b) below.

1(a) Leases

Assets leased to customers are classified as finance leases if the lease agreements transfer substantially all 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 amount due from a lessee is recorded as a receivable at the present value of the lease payments being the company's net investment in the lease. Finance lease 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 costs attributed to negotiating and arranging a finance lease are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable thus reducing the amount of income recognised over the lease term. Fees and commissions received are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the lease over the lease term.

A change in corporation tax can give rise to a reduction or increase in deferred tax. Due to tax rate variation clauses in some of the company's this may lead to a reduction or increase in lease rentals. This change in the lease rentals can give rise to a change in the interest rate implicit in the lease which when applied retrospectively, produces a once-off adjustment of the finance lease receivables carrying value. This once-off adjustment is reported as either an impairment or other income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or Income Statement.

1(b) Impairment

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.

The criteria that the company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal and/or interest,
- Indications that the borrower or group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty,
- Restructuring of debt to reduce the burden on the borrower,
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions, and
- Initiation of bankruptcy.

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 the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's implicit rate in the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1(b) Impairment (continued)

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 carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as a credit to the income statement.

1(c) Taxation

Current income tax which is payable on taxable profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits 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. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date which 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. Income tax payable on profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which those profits arise. The tax effects 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. Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of financial assets and liabilities, which are charged or credited directly to equity, is also credited or charged directly to equity and is subsequently recognised in the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

Deferred and current 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(d) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in equity only when the company has the obligation to pay the ordinary shareholder.

1(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and amounts due from banks with original maturities of less than three months and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. The prior year comparatives have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

1(f) Fair value

The fair value of finance lease receivables is derived from a present value cash flow model of expected cash flows from the lease using current market interest rates and margin for the risks inherent in the lease.

1(g) Derivative financial instruments

All derivatives are recognised at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and options pricing models, as appropriate. Derivatives are carried in the balance sheet as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that is not part of a hedging relationship are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Derivatives embedded in financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

The method of recognising the movements in the fair value of the derivatives depends on whether they are designated as hedging instruments and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. Hedge accounting allows one financial instrument, generally a derivative such as a swap, to be designated as a hedge of another financial instrument such as a loan or deposit or a portfolio of the same. At the inception of the hedge relationship, formal documentation is drawn up specifying the hedging strategy, the hedged item and the hedging instrument and the methodology that will be used to measure the effectiveness of the hedge relationship in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flow of the hedged risk. The effectiveness of the hedging relationship must be tested throughout its life and if at any point it is concluded that it is no longer highly effective in achieving its objective the hedge relationship is terminated.

The company designates derivatives as hedges of highly probable future cash flows attributable to recognised assets or liabilities (cash flow hedges).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting policies (continued)**1(g) Derivative financial instruments (continued)**

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income, and in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled to the income statement in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

The company documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instrument and the hedged item. The company also documents its assessment both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cashflows of hedged items.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and as a current asset or liability, if the maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

1(h) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

1(i) Prior year restatement

The comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2010 have been restated in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors" to reflect the correct derivative and deferred tax balances. The impact of the restatements on the balance sheet is to decrease the derivative liability by £777,000, decrease the deferred tax asset by £210,000 and decrease the deficit on other reserves as at 31 December 2010 by £567,000. There is no impact on the income statement.

2 Finance income

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Finance lease income	2,015	2,016
	<u>2,015</u>	<u>2,016</u>

Finance income represents the income component of finance lease receivables earned in the year, being finance lease rentals less capital repayment.

3 Finance costs

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Interest payable on bank loans and overdraft to other group companies	334	281
Interest rate swaps Cashflow hedges	794	846
	<u>1,128</u>	<u>1,127</u>

4 Administration expenses

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Professional fees and other related expenses	12	1
	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>

5 Profit before taxation

Audit fees for the company are borne by the immediate parent company, the audit fee attributed to this company for the year was £8,500 (2010: £8,500). The company has no employees and the directors received no remuneration in respect of their services to the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6 Taxation charge

	2011 £000	2010 £000
The taxation charge for the year comprises		
Current tax payable on profit for the year	232	-
Total current tax charge for the year	232	-
Total taxation charge for the year	232	-

Where taxation on the company's profit for the year differs from the taxation that would arise using the standard rate of corporation tax of 26.5% (2010: 28%), the differences are explained below

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Profit before taxation	875	888
Tax at standard rate of corporation tax	232	(249)
Losses claimed for no payment	-	249
Total taxation charge	232	-

During the year group relief of £Nil (2010: £888,000) was surrendered by fellow group undertakings to the company for no payment

7 Finance lease receivables

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2011 £000	2010 £000	2011 £000	2010 £000
Amounts receivable under finance leases				
Within 1 year	10,274	9,198	8,626	7,146
2 - 5 years inclusive	28,986	34,307	26,365	30,277
After 5 years	4,255	9,245	4,225	8,976
	43,515	52,750	39,216	46,399
Less: Unearned finance income	(4,299)	(6,351)		
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	39,216	46,399		
Analysed as				
Non-current finance lease receivable	30,590	39,253		
Current finance lease receivables	8,626	7,146		
	39,216	46,399		

The fair value of the company's finance lease receivables at 31 December 2011 is estimated at £38,238,000 (2010: £44,600,000)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8 Amounts owed by group companies

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Cash at bank	1,676	688
	<u>1,676</u>	<u>688</u>

For further details please refer to note 17

9 Amounts owed to group companies

	2011 £000	Restated 2010 £000
Bank borrowings	38,048	45,048
Interest payable	699	807
Group relief payable	240	8
Derivative financial instruments (Note 10)	1,458	1,061
	<u>40,445</u>	<u>46,924</u>

For further details please refer to note 17

10 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments include interest rate swaps. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange fixed and floating interest payments, based upon interest rates defined in the contract, without the exchange of the underlying principal amounts.

The fair values of these derivative financial instruments are based on discounted cash flow models at 31 December 2011.

The derivatives used by the company are designated as cash flow hedges, these hedge against fluctuations in market interest rates and are detailed below.

	Contractual/Notional amount £000	Fair Values Liabilities £000
31 December 2011		
Interest rate swaps	38,048	1,458
	<u>38,048</u>	<u>1,458</u>
31 December 2010 as restated		
Interest rate swaps	45,048	1,061
	<u>45,048</u>	<u>1,061</u>

11 Deferred taxation

	2011 £000	Restated 2010 £000
At beginning of the year	287	11
Fair value movement of cashflow hedges	105	287
Impact of tax rate change thereon	(27)	(11)
	<u>365</u>	<u>287</u>
At end of the year		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11 Deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred taxation assets are comprised as follows

	2011 £000	Restated 2010 £000
Cashflow hedges	365	287
Total deferred taxation assets	365	287

On 23 March 2011, the Government announced that the corporation tax rate applicable from 1 April 2011 would be 26%. This change passed into legislation on 29 March 2011. In addition, the Finance Act 2011, which passed into law on 19 July 2011, included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 26% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2012. The change in the main rate of corporation tax from 27% to 25% has resulted in a reduction in the Company's net deferred tax asset at 31 December 2011 of £27,000 and a £27,000 debit to equity.

12 Share capital

	2011 £	2010 £
Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100
	2011 £	2010 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

The company's immediate parent company is Lloyds TSB Leasing Limited. The company regarded by the directors as the ultimate parent company is Lloyds Banking Group plc, a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Scotland, which is also the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member. Lloyds TSB Bank plc is the parent company of the smallest such group of undertakings. Copies of the group accounts may be obtained from the company secretary's office, Lloyds Banking Group plc, 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN.

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 shareholder 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 makes 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 company's parent may adjust the amount of dividends to be paid to the shareholder, return capital to the shareholder, issue new shares, or enter into debt financing.

The company's capital comprises all components of equity, movements in which appear in the statement of changes in equity and bank borrowings as disclosed in note 9.

13 Other reserves

Other reserves relates to gains and losses recognised on cashflow hedges

	2011 £000	Restated 2010 £000
At beginning of the year	(775)	(28)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(397)	(1,023)
Deferred taxation thereon (Note 11)	105	287
Impact of tax rate change (Note 11)	(27)	(11)
At end of the year	(1,094)	(775)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 Retained earnings

	2011 £000	2010 £000
At beginning of the year	910	22
Profit for the year	643	888
At end of the year	1,553	910

15 Risk management of financial instruments

The primary financial risks affecting the company are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which include interest rate risk and foreign currency risk). Information on the management of these financial risks and further disclosures is given below.

In accordance with IAS39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement", the following financial instruments, excluding derivatives, are classified as shown:

	Held at cost/amortised cost £000	Held at Fair Value £000	Loans or receivables £000	Total £000
At 31 December 2011				
Assets				
Finance lease receivables	-	-	39,216	39,216
Amounts owed by group companies	1,676	-	-	1,676
Total financial assets	1,676	-	39,216	40,892
Liabilities				
Amounts owed to group companies	38,987	1,458	-	40,445
Other creditors	353	-	-	353
Total financial liabilities	39,340	1,458	-	40,798
Restated				
At 31 December 2010	£000	£000	£000	£000
Assets				
Finance lease receivables	-	-	46,399	46,399
Amounts owed by group companies	688	-	-	688
Total financial assets	689	-	46,399	47,087
Liabilities				
Amounts owed to group companies	45,863	1,061	-	46,924
Other creditors	315	-	-	315
Total financial liabilities	46,178	1,061	-	47,239

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The maximum credit risk exposure of the group in the event of other parties failing to perform their obligations is detailed below. The maximum exposure to loss is considered to be the balance sheet carrying amount as at 31 December 2011.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Risk management of financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Financial assets which are neither past due nor impaired for credit risk		
Finance lease receivables	39,216	46,399
Amounts owed by group companies	1,676	688
Total credit risk exposure	40,892	47,087

Credit risk management is performed by various committees established by its ultimate parent, Lloyds Banking Group plc. Each lease or loan is assessed for credit risk prior to approval and assigned a credit rating based on the credit risk rating methodology and management policy of the Lloyds Banking Group plc. Credit ratings of the lease counterparties are monitored, where necessary revised, over the life of the lease. The table below reflects the credit rating of the financial assets portfolio net of any financial guarantees received.

Financial assets by credit rating

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Rated BB or lower	Not rated	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 31 December 2011							
Finance lease receivables	-	37,871	-	-	1,345	-	39,216
Amounts owed by group companies	-	-	1,676	-	-	-	1,676
Total	-	37,871	1,676	-	1,345	-	40,892

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Rated BB or lower	Not rated	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 31 December 2010							
Finance lease receivables	-	-	36,261	8,455	1,683	-	46,399
Amounts owed by group companies	-	688	-	-	-	-	688
Total	-	688	36,261	8,455	1,683	-	47,087

At the balance sheet date the company assesses if there is objective evidence that the financial assets have become impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the counterparty is experiencing financial difficulty, default or delinquency in settlements of amounts due or debt restructuring's to reduce the financial burden on the counterparty.

At 31 December 2011 and 2010 there were no impairments relating to credit risk against any financial assets. The credit risk exposure under short-term debtors, deposits and other financial assets are represented by the book values in the above table.

For financial assets held at amortised cost the fair value approximates to their carrying values, except for leases whose fair value is disclosed in note 7.

Fair Value Estimation

The table below provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the company's that are carried at fair value, grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable as defined below:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets of identical assets and liabilities (level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly, or indirectly (level 2)
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (level 3)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Risk management of financial instruments (continued)

Fair value estimation (continued)

Valuation hierarchy	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
31 December 2011				
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,458	-	1,458
Financial liabilities	-	1,458	-	1,458
31 December 2010 as restated				
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,061	-	1,061
Financial liabilities	-	1,061	-	1,061

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial asset

The liquidity profile of financial liabilities at year end was as follows

At 31 December 2011	Bank borrowings £000	Other liabilities £000	Derivatives £000	Total Liabilities £000
On demand	-	1,257	-	1,257
Up to 1 month	38,083	-	1,458	39,541
1-3 months	-	-	-	-
3-12 months	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	38,083	1,257	1,458	40,798
At 31 December 2010 as restated				
On demand	-	1,100	-	1,100
Up to 1 month	45,078	-	1,061	46,139
1-3 months	-	-	-	-
3-12 months	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	45,078	1,100	1,061	47,239

Bank borrowings and the associated interest payable upon them are borrowed short term and all borrowings are advanced by a fellow subsidiary undertaking

The fair value of current liabilities approximates their carrying values

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows and fair values of a financial instrument may fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Risk management of financial instruments (continued)

Interest rate risk management (continued)

The company takes into account the exposure on fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its cash flows when structuring its operations by ensuring the interest terms of its finance income is matched to the variable interest terms of the borrowing used to finance the leasing portfolio. As such the company has no material exposure to financial risk arising from changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is hedged using interest rate swaps.

Based on the balance sheet carrying values a +/- 25 basis point change in interest rates will increase/reduce finance income by £102,000 and finance costs by £102,000.

Foreign currency risk

The company's transactions are all denominated in British Pounds as such the company has no exposure to foreign currency risk.

16 Notes to the cash flow statement

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Profit from operations	875	888
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	875	888
Movement in receivables	7,183	(36,298)
Movement in payables	(70)	1,094
Net cash flow from operations	7,988	(34,316)

17 Related parties

The company's related parties include other companies in the Lloyds Banking Group and the company's key management personnel. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, which is determined to be the company's directors.

In respect of related party transactions, the outstanding balances receivable/(payable) at 31 December were as follows:

Nature of transaction	Related party	2011 £000	Restated 2010 £000
Cash at bank	Fellow subsidiary undertaking	1,676	688
Group relief payable	Fellow subsidiary undertaking	(240)	(8)
Bank borrowings	Fellow subsidiary undertaking	(38,048)	(45,048)
Interest payable	Fellow subsidiary undertaking	(699)	(807)
Derivative financial instruments	Fellow subsidiary undertaking	(1,458)	(1,061)

Finance costs of £1,128,000 (2010: £1,127,000) were payable to fellow subsidiary undertakings during the year.

Group relief of £Nil (2010: £Nil) was paid to fellow subsidiary undertakings during the year.

Group Relief of £Nil (2010: £888,000) was surrendered to the company for no payment as per note 6.

18 Post balance sheet events

On 21 March 2012, the Government announced a further reduction in the rate of corporation tax to 24% with effect from 1 April 2012. This further reduction was enacted under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968 on 26 March 2012. In addition, the Finance Act 2012, which passed into law on 3 July 2012, included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 24% to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. The reduction to 23% is estimated to reduce the net deferred tax asset by a further £29,000 and will be reflected in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.

The proposed further reduction in the rate of corporation tax by 1% to 22% from 1 April 2014 is expected to be enacted separately. The effect of this further change upon the company's deferred tax balances cannot be reliably quantified at this stage.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19 Future developments

The following accounting standard changes will impact the company in the future financial periods

<u>Pronouncement</u>	<u>Nature of change</u>	<u>IASB effective date</u>
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	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 investment categories in 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 2015
IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement	The standard defines fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. It applies to IFRSs that require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

¹ At the date of this report, these pronouncements are awaiting EU endorsement

The initial view is that none of these pronouncements are expected to cause any material adjustments to reported numbers in the Financial Statements