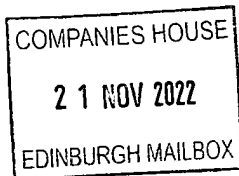


# Lloyds Bank Corporate Asset Finance (No. 2) Limited

## Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022



### Registered office

25 Gresham Street  
London  
EC2V 7HN

### Registered number

04839361

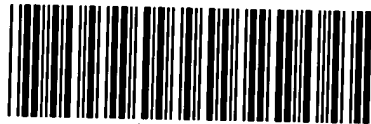
### Current directors

C G Dowsett  
C Loring

### Company Secretary

A E Mulholland

MONDAY



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21/11/2022

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Member of Lloyds Banking Group

## Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2022

The Directors present their Annual report and audited financial statements of Lloyds Bank Corporate Asset Finance (No. 2) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

### General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, United Kingdom (registered number: 04839361).

### Principal activity

During the year, the principal activity of the Company was the leasing of assets through finance lease transactions in their secondary period, and this is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

### Company performance

The results of the Company show a profit after taxation of £6,000 (2021: £72,000) for the year as set out in the Statement of comprehensive income on page 4.

The Company has shareholders' equity of £780,000 (2021: £774,000).

The Company is funded entirely by other companies within Lloyds Banking Group ("the Group").

### 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.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are managed within the framework established for the Group and are not managed separately for the Company. Further details of the Company's and Group's risk management policy are contained in note 14 to the financial statements.

The global pandemic from the outbreak of COVID-19 is causing widespread disruption to financial markets and normal patterns of business activity across the world, including in the UK. Measures taken to contain the health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are resulting in adverse impacts on economic activity across the world, and the duration for which such measures will remain in place is uncertain. The impact on the economy is currently highly uncertain in both its depth and length, and may go beyond current forecasts of scale of loss of output and recession in the UK and globally.

The Company has not been directly impacted by COVID-19 but the Directors continue to monitor for further developments however at this stage they do not anticipate any material issues for the Company.

The Company is part of the wider Lloyds Banking Group, and, at that level, following the United Kingdom's ("UK") vote to leave the European Union ("EU") and the UK's subsequent exit from the EU on the 31 December 2020, consideration of many of the potential implications has been undertaken. Work continues to address the impact of the EU exit at the level of the Lloyds Banking Group, as well as for the Company, upon customers, colleagues and products. This assessment includes all legal, regulatory, tax, finance and capital implications.

The Company has not been directly impacted by UK's exit from the EU but the Directors will continue to monitor for further developments however at this stage they do not anticipate any material issues for the Company.

### Future outlook

The Company no longer writes any new business, but will continue to manage its existing portfolio of assets to achieve the best return for the Company.

### Employees

The Company has no direct employees (2021: nil). All staff are employed by other group undertakings and no staff costs are recharged to the Company.

### Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed during the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: £nil).

## Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### Directors

The current Directors of the Company are shown on the front cover.

The following changes have taken place between the beginning of the reporting year and the approval of the Annual report and financial statements:

K Softly	(resigned 13 July 2021)
C Loring	(appointed 13 July 2021)

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

### Directors' indemnities

Lloyds Banking Group plc ("LBG") has granted to the Directors of the Company a deed of indemnity which constitutes 'qualifying third party indemnity provisions' for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. The deed was in force during the whole of the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements or from the date of appointment in respect of the Director who joined the board of the Company during the financial year. Directors no longer in office but who served on the Board of the Company at any time in the financial year had the benefit of this deed of indemnity during that period of service. The deed for existing Directors is available for inspection at the registered office of Lloyds Banking Group plc. In addition, the Group has in place appropriate Directors and Officers Liability Insurance cover which was in place throughout the financial year.

### Going Concern

The Company has a net asset position at the year end. The Directors have considered this, along with the expected activities of the Company for the foreseeable future, and have reached the conclusion that the Company will be able to meet its future obligations as they fall due and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Directors are also satisfied that it is the intention of LBG that its subsidiaries, including the Company, will continue to have access to adequate liquidity and capital resources for the foreseeable future.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual report and 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 are required to prepare the Company's financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). 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;
- state whether the financial statements comply with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements 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.

## Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, 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 auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP is deemed to be re-appointed as auditor under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



C G Dowsett  
Director  
9 November 2022

## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Finance income	4	13	9
<b>Net operating income</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
Impairment credit	5	-	27
<b>Profit before tax</b>	6	<b>13</b>	<b>36</b>
Taxation	7	(7)	36
<b>Profit after tax and total comprehensive income</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>

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

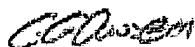
## Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	569	530
Amounts due from group undertakings	9	29	27
Deferred tax asset	11	182	218
<hr/>			
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>780</b>	<b>775</b>
<hr/>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables		-	1
<hr/>			
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
<hr/>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	12	-	-
Retained earnings		780	774
<hr/>			
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>780</b>	<b>774</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>780</b>	<b>775</b>

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

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



C G Dowsett  
Director  
9 November 2022

## Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 July 2020	-	702	702
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	72	72
Total comprehensive income	-	72	72
At 30 June 2021	-	774	774
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	6	6
Total comprehensive income	-	6	6
At 30 June 2022	-	780	780

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

## Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before tax		13	36
Adjustments for:			
- Impairment credit		-	(27)
<b>Operating cash flows before movements in working capital</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
Decrease in Finance lease receivables		-	47
Decrease in Trade and other receivables		-	4
Decrease in Trade and other payables		(1)	(34)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>
Tax received		27	33
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Cash flows used in financing activities</b>			
Decrease in Bank borrowings		-	(47)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(47)</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		530	518
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>569</b>	<b>530</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise</b>			
Cash at bank	8	569	530
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>569</b>	<b>530</b>

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



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable IFRSs in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. IFRSs comprise accounting standards prefixed IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and those prefixed IAS issued by the IASB's predecessor body, as well as interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") and its predecessor body.

The financial information has been prepared under the historical cost convention. As stated below, the Directors consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

In the preparation of these financial statements the Balance sheet has been arranged in order of liquidity.

No new IFRS pronouncements which had a material impact have been adopted in these financial statements.

The Company has a net asset position at the year end. The Directors have considered this, along with the expected activities of the Company for the foreseeable future, and have reached the conclusion that the Company will be able to meet its future obligations as they fall due and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Directors are also satisfied that it is the intention of LBG that its subsidiaries, including the Company, will continue to have access to adequate liquidity and capital resources for the foreseeable future.

### 2. Accounting policies

The Company's accounting policies are set out below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently.

#### 2.1 Income recognition

##### Income and expense from financial instruments

Interest income and expense are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for all interest bearing financial instruments using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense to a period of account. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised on the net lending balance using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

##### Lease classification

Lease agreements are classified as finance leases if the lease agreements transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee; all other leases are classified as operating leases.

When assets are leased under a finance lease, the net present value of the lease payments plus any guaranteed residual value payments, where applicable, is recognised as a receivable within finance lease receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance lease income.

##### Finance lease income

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 incremental costs attributed to negotiating and arranging the lease are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable thus reducing the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the future cash flows are estimated after considering all the contractual terms of the agreement but not future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts received or paid by the Company that are an integral part of the overall return such as acceptance and, where relevant, early settlement fees as well as direct incremental transaction costs related to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument and all other premiums or discounts.

Income in relation to leases in their secondary period is recognised in the period in which it arises.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 Income recognition (continued)

##### Finance costs

Interest expense for all interest bearing financial instruments is recognised in the Investment income as it accrues, within finance costs.

#### 2.2 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets comprise Cash and cash equivalents and Amounts due from group undertakings. Financial liabilities comprise Trade and other payables.

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value. These are subsequently classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss, depending on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. The Company assesses its business models at a portfolio level based on its objectives for the relevant portfolio, how the performance of the portfolio is managed and reported, and the frequency of asset sales. The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

A reclassification will only take place when the change is significant to the Company's operations and will occur at a portfolio level and not for individual instruments; reclassifications are expected to be rare.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from those assets has expired or when the Company has transferred its contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets and either: substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; or the Company has neither retained nor transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards, but has transferred control.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, except for trading liabilities and other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition which are held at fair value.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### 2.3 Impairment of financial assets and lease receivables

Any impairment charge in the Income statement includes the change in expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are recognised for financial assets and finance lease receivables. Expected credit losses are calculated as an unbiased and probability-weighted estimate using an appropriate probability of default, adjusted to take into account a range of possible future economic scenarios, and applying this to the estimated exposure of the Company at the point of default after taking into account the value of any collateral held, repayments, or other mitigants of loss and including the impact of discounting using the effective interest rate.

At initial recognition, allowance is made for expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12-month expected credit losses). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk since origination, allowance is made for expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime expected credit losses). Financial assets where 12-month expected credit losses are recognised are considered to be Stage 1; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are in Stage 2; and financial assets which have defaulted or are otherwise considered to be credit impaired are allocated to Stage 3.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition considers the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life of the financial instrument. In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company uses quantitative tests based on relative and absolute probability of default (PD) movements linked to internal credit ratings together with qualitative indicators such as watchlists and other indicators of historical delinquency, credit weakness or financial difficulty. The use of internal credit ratings and qualitative indicators ensure alignment between the assessment of staging and the Group's management of credit risk which utilises these internal metrics within risk management practices. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, the credit risk of financial assets is deemed to have increased significantly when more than 30 days past due. Where the credit risk subsequently improves such that it no longer represents a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the asset is transferred back to Stage 1.

Assets are transferred to Stage 3 when they have defaulted or are otherwise considered to be credit impaired. Default is considered to have occurred when there is evidence that the customer is experiencing financial difficulty which is likely to affect significantly the ability to repay the amount due. IFRS 9 contains a rebuttable presumption that default occurs no later than when a payment is 90 days past due. The Company uses this 90 day backstop for all its products.

The Company has not adopted the simplified expected credit loss model for its lease receivables, as allowed by IFRS 9, paragraph 5.5.15. Instead, the general expected credit loss model has been applied to financial assets and lease receivables.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 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.

#### 2.5 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 pounds sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

#### 2.6 Taxation, including deferred income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside the Statement of Comprehensive Income (either in other comprehensive income, directly in equity, or through a business combination), in which case the tax appears in the same statement as the transaction that gave rise to it.

Current tax is the amount of corporate income taxes expected to be payable or recoverable based on the profit for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible, and is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax includes amounts provided in respect of uncertain tax positions when management expects that, upon examination of the uncertainty by His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) or other relevant tax authority, it is more likely than not that an economic outflow will occur. Provisions reflect management's best estimate of the ultimate liability based on their interpretation of tax law, precedent and guidance, informed by external tax advice as necessary. Changes in facts and circumstances underlying these provisions are reassessed at each balance sheet date, and the provisions are re-measured as required to reflect current information.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences but not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, and are reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. In certain cases where forecast profits are not expected to be sufficient to support the recognition of a deferred tax asset on a standalone entity basis, further consideration has been given to the availability of UK group relief with connected companies to support the recognition.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised in respect of temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination. Deferred tax is not discounted.

#### 2.7 Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a reduction in equity in the period in which they are paid.

### 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in applying the accounting policies 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, judgements 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.

In the course of preparing these financial statements, no critical judgements or estimates been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 4. Finance income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Finance lease income	13	9

Finance lease income represents rental income earned on leases in their secondary period.

### 5. Impairment credit

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Impairment credit of finance lease receivables (see note 10)	-	27

### 6. Profit before tax

Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the financial statements of £6,615 (2021: £6,300) have been borne by the ultimate parent Company and are not recharged to the Company.

The Company has no employees (2021: nil).

The Directors, who are considered to be key management, received no remuneration in respect of their services to the Company. The emoluments of the Directors are paid by a fellow Group undertaking on behalf of the ultimate parent, Lloyds Banking Group plc, which makes no recharge to the Company. The Directors are also directors of a number of other subsidiaries of the Group and are also substantially engaged in managing their respective business areas within the Group. Given this, it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of Directors' emoluments in respect of their services to each of the subsidiaries. Accordingly, these financial statements include no emoluments in respect of the Directors.

### 7. Taxation

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>Analysis of (charge)/credit for the year</b>		
UK corporation tax:		
- Current tax receivable on taxable profit for the year	29	27
Current tax credit	29	27
UK deferred tax:		
- Origination and reversal of timing differences	(32)	(34)
- Impact of deferred tax rate change	(4)	43
Deferred tax (charge)/credit (see note 11)	(36)	9
Tax (charge)/credit	(7)	36

Corporation tax is calculated at a rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%) of the taxable profit for the year.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 7. Taxation (continued)

#### b) Factors affecting the tax (charge)/credit for the year

A reconciliation of the (charge)/credit that would result from applying the standard UK corporation tax rate to the profit before tax to the actual tax (charge)/credit for the year is given below:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before tax	13	36
Tax (charge)/credit thereon at UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	(3)	(7)
Factors affecting tax (charge)/credit		
- Effect of reduction in tax rate and related impacts	(4)	43
Tax (charge)/credit on loss on ordinary activities	(7)	36
Effective rate	(52.40%)	100.34%

### 8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Cash at bank	569	530
	569	530

Cash at bank of £569,000 (2021: £530,000) is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. For further details, please refer to note 13.

### 9. Amounts due from group undertakings

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Taxation receivable	29	27
	29	27

All balances within amounts due from group undertakings of £29,000 (2021: £27,000) are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand. For further details, please refer to note 13.

### 10. Allowance for impairment losses

Analysis of movement in the allowance for impairment losses by stage:

	Stage 1 £'000	Stage 2 £'000	Stage 3 £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 30 June 2022				
<i>In respect of drawn balances</i>				
At 1 July 2021	-	-	-	-
Exchange and other adjustments	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Credit for the year	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022	-	-	-	-

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 10. Allowance for impairment losses (continued)

Analysis of movement in the allowance for impairment losses by stage (continued):

	Stage 1 £'000	Stage 2 £'000	Stage 3 £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 30 June 2021				
<i>In respect of drawn balances</i>				
At 1 July 2020	-	-	27	27
Exchange and other adjustments	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Credit for the year	-	-	(27)	(27)
At 30 June 2021	-	-	-	-

### 11. Deferred tax asset

The movement in the deferred taxation is as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At 1 July	218	209
Deferred tax charge for the year	(32)	(34)
Impact of tax rate change on deferred tax (charge)/credit for the year	(4)	43
At 30 June	182	218

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

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	(36)	9
Deferred tax (charge)/credit	(36)	9

Deferred taxation assets are comprised as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	182	218
Total deferred taxation assets	182	218

Finance Act 2021, which received Royal Assent on 10 June 2021, increases the rate of corporation tax from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023.

At the balance sheet date, a deferred tax asset of £182,000 has been recognised (2021: £218,000) based on the expectation that the company will be able to benefit from group relief with connected companies.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 12. Share capital

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>Allotted, issued and fully paid</b>		
100 (2021: 100) ordinary shares of £1	-	-

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company'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 parent can also request the Company to pay dividends or make a capital contribution in order to maintain or adjust the Group's capital structure.

The Company's capital comprises all components of equity, movements in which appear in the Statement of changes in equity.

### 13. Related party transactions

The Company's immediate parent company is Lloyds Bank Leasing Limited. The company regarded by the Directors as the ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party 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 financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. Lloyds Bank plc is the parent company of the smallest such group of undertakings. Copies of the financial statements of both companies may be obtained from Group Secretariat, Lloyds Banking Group plc, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN. The Lloyds Banking Group plc financial statements may be downloaded via [www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/financial-downloads.html](http://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/financial-downloads.html).

The Company's related parties include other companies in the 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, who are listed on the cover of these financial statements.

A summary of the outstanding balances at the year end and the related income and expense for the year are set out below.

				2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>					
<b>Nature of transaction</b>	<b>Related party</b>	<b>Repayment</b>	<b>Interest</b>		
Cash at bank	Lloyds Bank plc	No fixed date	N/A	569	530
Total Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)				569	530
<b>Amounts due from group undertakings</b>					
<b>Nature of transaction</b>	<b>Related party</b>	<b>Repayment</b>	<b>Interest</b>		
Taxation receivable	Bank of Scotland plc	No fixed date	N/A	29	27
Total Amounts due from group undertakings (note 9)				29	27

There were no credit losses or bad debts expenses relating to the above balances incurred during the year.

The Company received group taxation of £27,000 during the year and previous year (2021 £33,000) from a fellow group undertaking.

The registered offices of related parties are noted below:

Related party	Related party relationship	Registered address
Lloyds Banking Group plc	Ultimate parent company	The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ
Lloyds Bank plc	Intermediate parent company	25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN
Bank of Scotland plc	Fellow subsidiary undertaking	The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 14. Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. Responsibility for the control of overall risk lies with the Board of directors, operating within a management framework established by Lloyds Banking Group, and the ultimate parent, Lloyds Banking Group plc.

#### 14.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due.

##### Maximum credit exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk arising on the Company's financial assets at the reporting date is disclosed in the table below and equates to carrying value.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	569	530
Amounts due from group undertakings	29	27
	<b>598</b>	<b>557</b>

The credit risk associated with Cash and cash equivalents and Amounts due from group undertakings is not considered significant as they are held with other companies within the Group.

#### 14.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due.

To manage this risk borrowing facilities are available from within the Group and are managed as part of the Group by its immediate parent company. Typically this funding is repayable on demand, although there is no expectation that such a demand would be made.

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

##### As at 30 June 2022

	On demand £'000	< 1 month £'000	1-3 months £'000	3-12 months £'000	> 1 year £'000	Total £'000
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

##### As at 30 June 2021

	On demand £'000	< 1 month £'000	1-3 months £'000	3-12 months £'000	> 1 year £'000	Total £'000
Trade and other payables	1	-	-	-	-	1
	1	-	-	-	-	1

#### 14.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of financial loss from changes in market prices of financial assets and liabilities, typically from changes and volatility in interest rates (interest rate risk (see note 14.4)).

#### 14.4 Interest rate risk

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.

The Company has no exposure to variable rate financial assets and liabilities.



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 14. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 14.5 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is a measure as at a specific date and may be significantly different from the amount which will actually be paid or received on maturity or settlement date.

##### Valuation of financial assets and liabilities

The valuations of financial instruments have been classified into three levels according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine the fair values.

##### Level 1 portfolios

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as Level 1 predominantly comprise equity shares, treasury bills and government securities.

##### Level 2 portfolios

Level 2 valuations are those where quoted market prices are not available, for example where the instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active or valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

##### Level 3 portfolios

Level 3 portfolios are those where at least one input which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data. Such instruments are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant management judgment in determining appropriate assumptions, including earnings multiples and estimated future cash flows.

##### Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

There are no financial assets or liabilities held at fair value within the Company at the end of the current year or previous year.

##### Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents, Amounts due from group undertakings and Trade and other payables are all held at amortised cost.

The Directors consider that there are no significant differences between the carrying amounts shown in the Balance sheet and the fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities, due to their short term nature.

### 15. Contingent liability

The Group has an open matter in relation to a claim for group relief of losses incurred in its former Irish banking subsidiary, which ceased trading on 31 December 2010. In 2013, HMRC informed the Group that its interpretation of the UK rules means that the group relief is not available. In 2020, HMRC concluded their enquiry into the matter and issued a closure notice. The Group's interpretation of the rules has not changed and hence it has appealed to the First Tier Tax Tribunal, with a hearing expected in 2023. If the final determination of the matter by the judicial process is that HMRC's position is correct, management estimate that this would result in an increase in current tax liabilities for the company of approximately £293,000 (including interest). The Group, having taken appropriate advice, does not consider that this is a case where additional tax will ultimately fall due.

### 16. Future developments

The following pronouncement is not applicable for the year ending 30 June 2022 and has not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Save as disclosed below, the impact of these accounting changes is still being assessed by the Company and reliable estimates cannot be made at this stage.

With the exception of certain minor amendments, as at 30 June 2022 these pronouncements have been endorsed for use in the United Kingdom.

##### Minor amendments to other accounting standards

The IASB has issued a number of minor amendments to IFRSs effective 1 January 2022 and in later years (including IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets). These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Lloyds Bank Corporate Asset Finance (No. 2) Limited**

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements of Lloyds Bank Corporate Asset Finance (No. 2) Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the cash flow statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 16.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards and IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ('ISAs (UK)') and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Lloyds Bank Corporate Asset Finance (No. 2) Limited (Continued)**

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment and reviewed the company's documentation of its policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Lloyds Bank Corporate Asset Finance (No. 2) Limited (Continued)**

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and UK tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Lloyds Bank Corporate Asset Finance (No. 2) Limited  
(Continued)

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

*L Cowie*

Lyn Cowie CA (Senior statutory auditor)  
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP  
Statutory Auditor  
Aberdeen, United Kingdom  
10 November 2022