Capital Bank Leasing 8 Limited

Annual report and accounts
for the year ended 31 August 2015

Registered office

Level 1
Citymark
150 Fountainbridge
Edinburgh
EH3 9PE

Registered number

SC049155

Current Directors

J P Moore
J P Nichols
R Ramnauth

Company Secretary

P Gittins

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 August 2015

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Capital Bank Leasing 8 Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 August 2015.

General information

The Company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Scotland (registered number: SC049155).

The Company provides a range of operating and finance lease products for corporate customers.

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

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of Asset Finance ("AF"), which is a part of the Consumer Finance Division of the Group, and are not managed separately for the Company. Further details of the Company's and AF's risk management policy are contained in note 2 to the financial statements.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

Given the 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.

Future outlook

The Company ceased writing new business from April 2009 but continues to manage the leasing transactions underwritten in previous years. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment, Loans and advances to customers and associated income will reduce as individual lease agreements expire and assets are disposed of. A small volume of additional lending under existing contractual agreements will continue.

Dividends

A dividend of £6,800,000, representing a dividend of £12.57 per share, in respect of the year to 31 August 2015 was declared and paid during the year (2014: £nil).

Going concern

The directors are satisfied that it is the intention of Lloyds Banking Group plc that its subsidiaries, including the Company, will continue to have access to adequate liquidity and capital resources for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are shown on the cover.

The following changes have taken place during the year or since the year end:

M J D Griffiths	(resigned 23 December 2014)
J P Moore	(appointed 23 December 2014)
J P Nichols	(appointed 23 December 2014)
R Ramnauth	(appointed 23 December 2014)
C Sutton	(resigned 23 December 2014)
J O Trace	(resigned 23 December 2014)

Directors' indemnities

Lloyds Banking Group plc has granted to the directors of the Company, including former directors who retired during the year, a deed of indemnity through deed poll which constituted '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 directors who joined the board of the Company during the financial year. Directors no longer in office but who served on the board of the Company at any time in the financial year had the benefit of this contract of indemnity during that period of service. The indemnity remains in force for the duration of a director's period of office. The deed indemnifies the directors to the maximum extent permitted by law. Deeds for existing directors are available for inspection at the registered office of Lloyds Banking Group plc. In addition, the Group has in place appropriate directors and officers liability insurance cover which was in place throughout the financial year.

Directors' report (continued)
For the year ended 31 August 2015

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each director in office at the date of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that 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 auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given, and should be interpreted, in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditors

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board of directors and signed by its order by:

J. Moore

J P Moore
Director

16 FEBRUARY 2016

Independent auditors' report to the member of Capital Bank Leasing 8 Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Capital Bank Leasing 8 Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 August 2015 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

Capital Bank Leasing 8 Limited's financial statements comprise:

- the Balance sheet as at 31 August 2015;
- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the Cash flow statement for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation comprises applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Capital Bank Leasing 8 Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK and Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's member as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK and Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;

- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and

- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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

16 February 2016

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 August 2015

	Note	**2015 £'000**	2014 £'000
Interest income	4	**147**	113
Other operating income	5	**442**	1,684
Impairment gains		**22**	79
Other operating expenses	6	**(425)**	(1,631)
Profit before tax		**186**	245
Taxation	9	**(24)**	(138)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent, being total comprehensive income		**162**	107

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

Balance sheet
As at 31 August 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		**4,199**	2,866
Other current assets	11	**123**	1,187
Loans and advances to customers	12	**558**	816
Inventories		**-**	72
Property, plant and equipment	13	**959**	1,235
Current tax asset		**467**	-
Deferred tax asset	14	**2,246**	2,711
Total assets		**8,552**	8,887
LIABILITIES			
Borrowed funds	15	**7,232**	432
Other current liabilities	16	**57**	225
Current tax liability		**-**	329
Total liabilities		**7,289**	986
EQUITY			
Share capital	17	**541**	541
Retained earnings		**722**	7,360
Total equity		**1,263**	7,901
Total equity and liabilities		**8,552**	8,887

The accompanying notes to the financial statements 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:

J. Moore

J P Moore
Director

16 FEBRUARY 2016

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 August 2015

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 September 2013	541	7,253	7,794
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	107	107
At 31 August 2014	**541**	**7,360**	**7,901**
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	162	162
Dividend paid to equity holders of the Company	-	(6,800)	(6,800)
At 31 August 2015	**541**	**722**	**1,263**

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

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 August 2015

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Cash flows generated from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**186**	245
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	**348**	37
- Cost on disposal of ex-leased assets	**-**	1,173
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
- Net decrease in Loans and advances to customers	**258**	314
- Net decrease/(increase) in Other debtors and Other trade receivables	**1,064**	(480)
- Net (decrease)/increase in Other current liabilities	**(168)**	54
Cash generated from operations	**1,688**	1,343
Group relief paid	**(355)**	(1,170)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**1,333**	173
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	**-**	(902)
Net cash used in investing activities	**-**	(902)
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Proceeds from/(repayment of) borrowings with group undertakings	**6,800**	(48)
Dividend paid	**(6,800)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities	**-**	(48)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**1,333**	(777)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**2,866**	3,643
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**4,199**	2,866

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 August 2015

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

The following new IFRS pronouncement relevant to the Company has been adopted in these financial statements:

- Annual improvement to IFRSs (issued December 2013). A collection of amendments to IFRSs from the 2010 - 12 and 2011 - 13 cycle of the annual improvements projects.

The application of this pronouncement has not had any impact for amounts recognised in these financial statements.

Details of those pronouncements which will be relevant to the Company but which were not effective at 31 August 2015 and which have not been applied in preparing these financial statements are given in note 23. No standards have been early adopted.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as detailed in the Directors' report and under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Income recognition

Revenue

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

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

Lease classification

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

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

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.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Income recognition (continued)

Operating lease income

Operating lease income is recognised on a straight line basis over the life of a lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the end of the lease period, any payment made to the Company by way of penalty is recognised as income in the period of termination.

1.3 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets comprise Cash and cash equivalent, Other trade receivables, Other debtors and Loans and advances to customers. Financial liabilities comprise Amounts due to group undertakings and Other current liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows, or obligations to pay cash flows, have expired.

Interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised and measured at amortised cost inclusive of transaction costs, using the effective interest rate method.

1.4 Impairment

Loans and advances to customers

At each balance sheet date the Company assesses whether, as a result of one or more events occurring after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has become impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or group of borrowers are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation or the debt being restructured to reduce the burden on the borrower.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, a provision is established which is calculated as the difference between the balance sheet carrying value of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at that asset's original effective interest rate. If an asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate used for measuring the impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised asset or group of assets reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral.

If there is no objective evidence of individual impairment, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. Future cash flows are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, such as an improvement in the borrower's credit rating, the provision is adjusted and the amount of the reversal is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

When a loan or advance is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision once all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income on a cash receipts basis.

Assets held under operating leases

Impairment of Property, plant and equipment leased to customers under operating leases is assessed by comparing the net present value of the expected future cash flows with the asset's carrying value. Any impairment identified in this way is charged immediately to the Statement of comprehensive income.

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, the residual value of the related asset is adjusted and the amount of the reversal is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 August 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the specific identification method and excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Inventories include Property, plant and equipment which has returned from operating lease rental and has become held for sale.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is included at historical purchase cost less depreciation and any impairment allowance. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the difference between the cost and expected residual value over the period of the lease. The useful life of all items of Property, plant and equipment is 1 to 25 years.

Future rates of depreciation are reassessed each year in light of changes to anticipated residual values, and are amended prospectively unless the reduction in residual values are significant enough to be deemed an impairment as describe in note 1.4.

The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment held as operating lease assets is transferred to Inventories at the end of the operating lease period when the asset becomes held for sale. Upon sale, the invoiced value of these assets is recognised as Other operating income and the carrying value charged to Other operating expenses.

1.7 Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised through equity in the period in which they are paid.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Balance sheet and Cash flow statement, Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity.

1.9 Taxation, including deferred income taxes

Current tax which is payable or receivable on taxable profits or losses is recognised as an expense or credit in the period in which the profits or losses arise.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The tax effect of losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available in the Company or the Group against which these losses can be utilised.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both a legal right of offset and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. Risk management policy

The Company's operations expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, and business risk; it is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange risk. Responsibility for the control of overall risk lies with the board of directors, operating within a management framework established by the immediate parent company, Bank of Scotland plc, and the ultimate parent, Lloyds Banking Group plc. Interest rate and liquidity risk faced by the Company is in substance managed and borne by other group undertakings which fund the Company and credit risk is carefully monitored by AF's credit committee and credit functions. Market risk is managed by the Company through the terms negotiated in commercial agreements and management regularly reviewing its portfolio of leases for impairment. Business risk is managed through regular reporting and oversight.

2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The credit risk associated with instalment credit contracts and operating leases is managed through the application of strict underwriting criteria, determined by AF's credit committee and credit functions. Significant credit exposures are measured and reported on a regular basis. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date.

2. Risk management policy (continued)

2.1 Credit risk (continued)

In measuring the credit risk of loans and advances, the Company reflects three components: (i) the 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations; (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and their likely future development, from which the Company derives the 'exposure at default'; and (iii) the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

Credit risk mitigation

- Credit principles and policy: Group Risk sets out the group credit principles and policy according to which credit risk is managed, which in turn is the basis for divisional and business unit credit policy. Principles and policy are reviewed regularly and any changes are subject to a review and approval process. Business unit policy includes lending guidelines, which define the responsibilities of lending officers and provide a disciplined and focused benchmark for credit decisions.

- Concentration risk: Credit risk management includes portfolio controls on certain industries, sectors and product lines that reflect risk appetite and which operate at a divisional level. Credit policy is aligned to risk appetite and restricts exposure to certain high risk and more vulnerable sectors. At a divisional level, exposures are monitored to prevent excessive concentration of risk. These concentration risk controls are not necessarily in the form of a maximum limit on lending but may instead require new business in concentrated sectors to fulfil additional hurdle requirements.

- Stress testing and scenario analysis at a divisional level: The credit portfolio is also subjected to stress testing and scenario analysis, to simulate outcomes and calculate their associated impact.

- Counterparty limits: Credit risk in wholesale portfolios is subject to individual credit assessments, which consider the strengths and weaknesses of individual transactions and the balance of risk and reward. Divisional exposure to individual counterparties, groups of counterparties or customer risk segments is controlled through a tiered hierarchy of delegated sanctioning authorities.

2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due. To manage this risk extensive borrowing facilities are available from within the Group.

Liquidity risks are managed as part of the Group by the immediate parent company, Bank of Scotland plc, in consultation with the board of directors. Monthly reviews of funding positions are undertaken to anticipate any shortfalls.

2.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of adverse movements in interest rates, and arises largely because of timing differences between the repricing of financial assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed at a divisional level, however the Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations due to factors outside the Company, and as a result a sensitivity analysis has been provided in note 19.3.

2.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Company is unable to realise the carrying value of its Inventories and the risk that market factors management have applied in estimating the anticipated residual values of Property, plant and equipment and residual values of finance lease agreements where the Company retains title of the asset differ from actual trends. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the value of second hand motor vehicles and other plant and machinery.

Market risk is managed through a combination of management regularly reviewing the Company's portfolio of leases to assess for impairment, residual values being agreed on commencement of leases and the existence of a risk sharing agreement with a third party company, which has been designed to reduce the impact of adverse fluctuations in second hand markets.

2.5 Business risk

Business risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are adversely impacted by a suboptimal business strategy or the suboptimal implementation of the strategy. In assessing business risk consideration is given to internal and external factors such as products, funding, resource capability and economic, political and regulatory factors.

Through regular reports and oversight business risk is managed by corrective actions to plans and reductions in exposures where necessary.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although those estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Impairment of assets accounted for at amortised cost

The Company regularly reviews its portfolio of leases to assess for impairment. In determining whether an impairment has occurred the Company considers whether there is any observable data indicating that there has been a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows and their timings; such observable data includes whether there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers or changes in economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Company.

Individual component

All impaired loans which exceed a certain threshold are individually assessed for impairment having regard to expected future cash flows including those that could arise from the realisation of collateral. The determination of these allowances often requires the exercise of considerable judgement by management involving matters such as local economic conditions and the resulting trading performance of the customer and the value of the collateral held, for which there may not be a readily accessible market. The actual amount of the future cash flows and their timing may differ significantly from the assumptions made for the purposes of determining the impairment allowances and consequently these allowances can be subject to variation as time progresses and the circumstances of the customer become clearer.

Collective component

Impairment allowances for portfolios of loans that are below the individual assessment thresholds, and for loan losses that have been incurred but not separately identified at the balance sheet date, are determined on a collective basis. Collective impairment allowances are calculated using formulae which take into account factors such as the length of time that the customer's account has been delinquent, historical loss rates and the value of any collateral held in order to determine expected future cash flows. The variables used in the formulae are kept under regular review to ensure that as far as possible they reflect the current economic circumstances, although actual experience may differ from that assumed.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Operating lease assets

The Company reviews the residual value of its operating lease assets every six months by reference to independent market value data and the prevailing economic conditions and adjusts rates of depreciation accordingly.

4. Interest income

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Interest income		
From finance lease contracts	**120**	91
Group interest income (see note 18)	**27**	22
	147	113

5. Other operating income

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Proceeds on disposal of ex-leased assets	**-**	1,181
Operating lease income	**439**	498
Fees and additional charges	**3**	5
	442	1,684

6. Other operating expenses

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Management fees (see note 18)	**33**	42
Depreciation (see note 13)	**348**	37
Cost on disposal of ex-leased assets	**-**	1,173
Other operating expenses	**-**	361
Commission payable	**44**	18
	425	1,631

Included with Depreciation is an amount of £nil (2014: £289,000) relating to a reversal of an impairment provision in respect of residual value.

Other operating expenses include £nil (2014: £359,000) relating to the write off of aged intercompany balances that are no longer deemed recoverable.

Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the financial statements of £12,000 (2014: £12,000) have been borne by a fellow group undertaking and are not recharged to the Company. Accounting and administration services are provided by a fellow group undertaking and are recharged to the Company as part of Management fees.

7. Staff costs

The Company did not have any employees during the year (2014: none).

8. Directors' emoluments

No director received any fees or emoluments from the Company during the year (2014: £nil). The directors are employed by other companies within the Group and consider that their services to the Company are incidental to their other responsibilities within the Group (see also note 18).

9. Taxation

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
a) Analysis of charge/(credit) for the year		
UK corporation tax:		
- Current tax on taxable profit for the year	**(441)**	156
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	**-**	4
Current tax (credit)/charge	**(441)**	160
UK deferred tax:		
- Origination and reversal of timing differences	**479**	(23)
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	**-**	1
- Impact of deferred tax rate change	**(14)**	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit) (see note 14)	**465**	(22)
	24	138

Corporation tax is calculated at a rate of 20.58% (2014: 22.17%) of the taxable profit for the year.

9. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

Where taxation on the Company's profit for the year differs (2014: differs) from the taxation charge that would arise using the standard rate of corporation tax of 20.58% (2014: 22.17%), the differences are explained below:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Profit before tax	**186**	245
Tax charge thereon at UK corporation tax rate of 20.58% (2014: 22.17%)	**38**	54
Factors affecting charge:		
- Non-allowable and non-taxable items	**-**	79
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	**-**	5
- Impact of deferred tax rate change	**(14)**	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**24**	138
Effective rate	**12.9%**	56.3%

10. Dividends

In 2015, dividends totalling £12.57 per share were paid, representing a total dividend of £6,800,000 (2014: £nil).

11. Other current assets

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Other trade receivables	**12**	1,162
Other debtors	**111**	25
	123	1,187

Amounts due from group undertakings is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

12. Loans and advances to customers

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Gross loans and advances to customers	**558**	830
Less: allowance for losses on loans and advances	**-**	(14)
Net loans and advances to customers	**558**	816
of which:		
Due within one year	**289**	402
Due after one year	**269**	414
	558	816

12. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Loans and advances to customers include finance lease receivables:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Gross investment in finance lease contracts receivable:		
- no later than one year	312	466
- later than one year and no later than five years	269	436
	581	902
Unearned future finance income on finance lease contracts	(23)	(72)
Net investment in finance lease contracts	558	830

The net investment in finance lease contracts may be analysed as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
- no later than one year	289	417
- later than one year and no later than five years	269	413
	558	830

The Company provides a range of finance lease products in connection with the financing of motor vehicles and equipment. The leases typically run for periods of between 1 and 25 years.

During the year, no contingent rentals in respect of finance leases were recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income (2014: £nil).

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

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Total £'000
Cost	
At 1 September 2013	4,147
Additions	902
Transfer to Inventories	(2,883)
At 31 August 2014	2,166
Transfer from Inventories	223
At 31 August 2015	2,389
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 September 2013	2,540
Charge for the year (see note 6)	37
Transfer to Inventories	(1,646)
At 31 August 2014	931
Charge for the year (see note 6)	348
Transfer from Inventories	151
At 31 August 2015	1,430

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Total £'000
Balance sheet amount at 31 August 2015	**959**
Balance sheet amount at 31 August 2014	1,235

Property, plant and equipment represents assets leased to customers under operating leases.

During the year, the Company has included within disposals, assets with the settlement value of £nil (2014: £162,000) relating to contract extensions, where the original agreements have expired on a number of agreements with Cartwright Rentals Limited that have been transferred into Capital Bank Leasing 4 Limited.

Additions of £nil (2014: £902,000) relate to a contract extension, where the original agreement has expired, on an agreement with Cartwright Rentals Limited transferred in from Capital Bank Leasing 3 Limited.

During the year, no contingent rentals in respect of operating leases were recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income (2014: £nil).

At 31 August the future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Receivable within one year	393	405
Receivable between two to five years	551	939
	944	1,344

The Company's operating leases are typically for terms of 1 to 25 years.

14. Deferred tax asset

The movement in the Deferred tax asset is as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Brought forward	2,711	2,689
(Charge)/credit for the year (see note 9)	(465)	22
At 31 August	2,246	2,711

The deferred tax (charge)/credit in the Statement of comprehensive income comprises the following temporary differences:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	(465)	22

Deferred tax asset comprises:	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	2,246	2,711

14. Deferred tax asset (continued)

The Finance Act 2013 ("the Act"), was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. The Act further reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and 20% with effect from 1 April 2015.

The Finance Act 2015 which was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015 included legislation to reduce the corporation tax rate applicable from 1 April 2017 to 19% and 1 April 2020 to 18%.

The effect of these rate reductions on the Company's deferred tax balances is estimated to be a reduction in the deferred tax assets of approximately £200,000.

15. Borrowed funds

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Amounts due to group undertakings (see note 18)	**7,232**	432

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand, although there is no expectation that such a demand would be made. Interest is charged at the Bank of England base rate on the net intercompany position with Bank of Scotland plc, including Cash and cash equivalents. All other amounts are non-interest bearing.

16. Other current liabilities

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Other creditors	**-**	1
Other tax payable	**57**	224
	57	225

17. Share capital

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
540,900 ordinary shares of £1 each	**541**	541

18. Related party transactions

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

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Amounts due to group undertakings		
United Dominions Trust Limited	**343**	343
Bank of Scotland plc	**6,889**	89
Total Amounts due to group undertakings (see note 15)	**7,232**	432
Cash and cash equivalents held with group undertakings		
Bank of Scotland plc	**4,199**	2,866
Interest income		
Bank of Scotland plc (see note 4)	**27**	22

18. Related party transactions (continued)

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Management fees		
Bank of Scotland plc (see note 6)	**33**	42

The above balances are unsecured in nature and are expected to be settled in cash or by cash equivalents. Transactions in the year are those reflected through the Statement of comprehensive income.

Commission payable of £44,000 (2014: £18,000) includes amounts. payable to group undertakings of £43,000 (2014: £16,000).

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the Company. Accordingly, key management is comprised of the directors of the Company and the members of the Lloyds Banking Group plc board. There were no transactions between the Company and key management personnel during the current or preceding year. Key management personnel are employed by other companies within the Group and consider that their services to the Company are incidental to their other activities within the Group.

UK Government

In January 2009, the UK Government through HM Treasury became a related party of Lloyds Banking Group plc, the Company's ultimate parent company, following its subscription for ordinary shares issued under a placing and open offer. HM Treasury's interest fell below 20% on 11 May 2015. As a consequence, HM Treasury, no longer being considered to have a significant influence, ceased to be a related party of the Company for IAS 24 purposes at that date.

19. Financial risk management

A description of the nature and mitigation of key risks facing the Company is provided in note 2. A description of the Company's financial assets/liabilities and associated accounting is provided in note 1.

19.1 Credit risk

Credit concentration - Other trade receivables

The Company provides operating lease arrangements to customers geographically located in the United Kingdom. The maximum exposure to Other trade receivables at the year end is £12,000 (2014: £1,162,000), all of which are past due up to 30 days. Past due is defined as failure to make a payment when it falls due. No trade receivables are considered to be impaired (2014: £nil).

Credit concentration - Loans and advances to customers

The Company lends predominantly to wholesale customers (being motor traders and corporate customers) geographically located in the United Kingdom.

Loans and advances to customers – maximum exposure

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Neither past due nor impaired	**296**	785
Past due but not impaired	**259**	27
Impaired	**3**	18
Maximum credit exposure	**558**	830

19. Financial risk management (continued)

19.1 Credit risk (continued)

Loans and advances to customers which are neither past due nor impaired

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Good quality	**296**	785
Satisfactory quality	-	-
Lower quality	-	-
Below standard, but not impaired	-	-
Total	**296**	785

In general, good quality lending comprises those balances with a lower probability to default rating assigned and the rating progressively increases for each category exhibiting a progressively higher probability to default.

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

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Past due up to 30 days	**259**	-
Past due from 30-60 days	-	26
Past due from 60-180 days	-	1
Total	**259**	27

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

Allowance for loans and advances to customers which are impaired

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Brought forward	**14**	104
Advances written off	-	(11)
Charge for year (including recoveries)	**(22)**	(79)
Recoveries of prior advances written off	**8**	-
At 31 August	-	14

The criteria used to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment is disclosed in note 1.4. Included in Loans and advances to customers were loans and advances individually determined to be impaired whose gross amount before impairment allowances was £nil (2014: £18,000).

Repossessed collateral

Collateral held against Loans and advances to customers is principally comprised of motor vehicles and other plant and machinery. The Company does not take physical possession of any collateral; instead it uses agents to realise the collateral's value as soon as practicable, usually at auction, to settle indebtedness. Any surplus funds are then returned to the borrower or are otherwise dealt with in accordance with appropriate insolvency regulations.

During the year the Company repossessed collateral in respect of defaulted debt with a value of £nil (2014: £nil).

19.2 Liquidity risk

The Company is funded entirely by companies within the Group. Such funding is repayable on demand, although there is no expectation that such a demand would be made. All other financial liabilities are repayable on demand.

19. Financial risk management (continued)

19.3 Interest rate risk

As the Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations a sensitivity analysis has been prepared to illustrate the impact of a change in the rates.

Interest rate risk - sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's net intercompany balance with Bank of Scotland plc, including Cash and cash equivalents and takes account of movement in the Bank of England base rate which is the basis for the interest rate on intercompany balances. A 0.25% increase or decrease is used to assess the possible change in Interest income. This rate is appropriate as the Bank of England base rate generally increases or decreases in increments of 0.25%.

If the Bank of England base rates increased by 0.25% and all other variables remain constant this would decrease Interest income by £7,000 (2014: increase Interest income by £7,000) and accordingly increase Interest income by £7,000 (2014: decrease interest income by £7,000) if swap rates decreased by the same amount.

19.4 Market risk

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

The Company believes it is not subject to market risk exposure as all residual values of amounts owed under finance lease agreements are guaranteed under the terms of the associated agreements.

19.5 Financial strategy

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

19.6 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The directors consider that there are no significant differences between the carrying amounts shown in the Balance sheet and the fair value.

20. Capital disclosures

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, provide an adequate return to its shareholders through pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and, indirectly, to support the Group's regulatory capital requirements.

The Company's parent manages the Company's capital structure and advises the board of directors to consider making adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the board of directors may adjust the amount of dividends to be paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets.

The Company's capital comprises all components of equity, movements in which appear in the Statement of changes in equity. The Company receives its funding requirements from its fellow group undertakings and does not raise funding externally.

21. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no contracted capital commitments at the balance sheet date (2014: £nil).

The Group provides for potential tax liabilities that may arise on the basis of the amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities. This includes open matters where Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs ("HMRC") adopt a different interpretation and application of tax law which might lead to additional tax. 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 their interpretation of the UK rules, permitting the offset of such losses, denies these claims; if HMRC's position is found to be correct management estimate that this would result in an increase in current tax liabilities for the Company of approximately £1,195,000. The Group does not agree with HMRC's position and, having taken appropriate advice, does not consider that this is a case where additional tax will ultimately fall due.

22. Post balance sheet events

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

23. Future developments

The following pronouncements will be relevant to the Company but were not effective at 31 August 2015 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
Annual improvement to IFRSs (issued December 2014)[1]	A collection of amendments to IFRSs from the 2012 - 14 cycle of the annual improvements projects.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.
Amendment to IAS 16 ,'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38,'Intangible assets', on depreciation and amortisation [1]	The amendments provide additional guidance on how the depreciation or amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets should be calculated.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement [1]	Replaces those parts of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement relating to the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. Requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories, fair value and amortised cost, on the basis of the objectives of the entity's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. The available-for-sale financial asset and held-to-maturity categories in the existing IAS 39 will be eliminated. The requirements for financial liabilities and derecognition are broadly unchanged from IAS 39.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

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

The full impact of these pronouncements is being assessed by the Company. However, the initial view is that neither of these pronouncements are expected to cause any material adjustments to the reported numbers in the financial statements.

24. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent company is Bank of Scotland plc (incorporated in Scotland). The company regarded by the directors as the ultimate parent company and controlling party is Lloyds Banking Group plc (incorporated in Scotland), which is also the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. Bank of Scotland plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest such group of undertakings. Copies of the financial statements of both companies may be obtained from Group Secretariat, Lloyds Banking Group plc, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN.