

Archerlane

Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020



Directors and advisors

Directors

Pierre Jacqmarcq
Dorai Subramanian

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London SE1 2RT

Registered Office

Broadwalk House
5 Appold Street
London EC2A 2DA

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report on Archerlane (the “company”) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business Review

The company formerly carried on business in the leasing of property. The company had no activity during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: none).

The directors consider the financial position at the year-end to be satisfactory. No significant change is anticipated to the company’s principal business activity.

As at 31 December 2020 the company had total assets of £200,000 (2019: £200,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of Crédit Agricole S.A. and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of Crédit Agricole S.A. which include those of the company are discussed in its financial statements and can be obtained from the address given in Note 10.

Strategy and future development

There is no current plan for the company to change its strategy and business model. The directors have no intention to wind up the company in the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

Given the straight forward nature of the business and the information provided elsewhere in this report, the directors are of the opinion that the production of KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by:



Pierre Jacqmarcq
Director

7 May 2021

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Going concern

The company's directors have made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the directors are aware that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is expected to affect an array of economic factors but, due to the nature of the entity, there is no impact. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Results

The company did not trade during the year or the preceding year and made neither a profit nor a loss. There were also no other recognised gains and losses for the current financial year or the preceding financial year. Accordingly, neither a profit and loss account nor a statement of comprehensive income have been presented.

Future development

The future development of the company is referred to in the strategic report.

Directors and their interests

The directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Pierre Jacqmarcq
Dorai Subramanian

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, 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.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

The directors 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.

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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

Independent auditors

The company's incumbent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and are deemed reappointed in the next financial year.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:



Pierre Jacqmarcq

Director

7 May 2021

Independent auditors' report to the members of Archerlane

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Archerlane's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Archerlane (continued)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of 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, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Archerlane (continued)

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the potential for fraudulent posting of journals when creating the financial statements to hide a historical error. Audit procedures performed included:

- For the material financial statement line items, tracing all cash balances back to external confirmations and tracing share capital back to the share register.
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through substantive testing of all financial statement line items, testing any adjustments for appropriateness and testing accounting estimates (because of the risk of management bias).

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Archerlane (continued)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

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: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Mike Wallace (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
7 May 2021

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets			
Debtors	6	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Total assets		<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

There have been no movements in the shareholders' funds and therefore no reconciliation has been provided.

The notes on pages 10 to 12 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 12 were approved by the Board of Directors on 7 May 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Pierre Jacqmarcq

Director

7 May 2021

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The company had no activity during the year ended 31 December 2020.

The company is an unlimited company and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is Broadwalk House, 5 Appold Street, London EC2A 2DA

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Archerlane have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

(b) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company Crédit Agricole S.A., includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

(c) Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

(d) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent the directors consider it is more likely than not that there would be suitable taxable profit from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements 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 view of the Directors there are no critical accounting judgements or estimates.

5. Directors, employees and auditors

The company had no employees (2019: None).

The directors did not receive any remuneration in respect of their services to the company during the year (2019: £Nil).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020
5. Directors, employees and auditors (continued)

The auditors' remuneration in the current and prior year for the statutory audit of the company's financial statements (2020: £3,231; 2019: £3,231) was borne by the London Branch of the company's intermediate parent company Credit Agricole CIB.

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

7. Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<i>Authorised</i>		
100,000 (2019: 100,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
100,000 (2019: 100,000) "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
59,800,000 (2019: 59,800,000) 10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each	59,800,000	59,800,000
23,500,000 (2019: 23,500,000) 5% non-cumulative redeemable "A" Preference shares of £1 each	<u>23,500,000</u>	<u>23,500,000</u>
	<u>83,500,000</u>	<u>83,500,000</u>
<i>Allotted and fully paid up</i>		
100,000 (2019: 100,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
100,000 (2019: 100,000) "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

Summary of Rights and Restrictions attaching to each class of share***Rights to Dividends***

Ordinary and "A" ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive a fixed non-cumulative dividend at a rate of 12% and 3% respectively. Should the company not have sufficient distributable profits to pay the dividends, then a dividend shall be paid pro rata on the basis that the holders of ordinary shares receive four times as much of the profits as holders of the "A" ordinary shares.

Voting Rights

- i) Holders of "A" ordinary shares have one vote for each share held
- ii) Holders of ordinary shares have four votes for each share held

Winding Up

On the winding up (or any other return of capital) the assets of the company available for distribution among the members shall be applied as follows: 80% thereof to the holders of the ordinary shares and 20% to the holders of the "A" ordinary shares.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Deferred tax

The UK corporation tax rate used by the company to compute the deferred tax asset at 31 December 2020 is 19% (2019: 17%). This is the average enacted or substantively enacted rate that is expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is settled.

The company has not recognised a deferred tax asset in respect of its capital losses of £35.8m (2019: £35.8m) as it does not expect to have future taxable gains against which the losses could be offset.

The value not recognised as at 31 December 2020 was £6.8m at the 19% tax rate then in force (2019: £6.1m at 17%).

9. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions under FRS 102 as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Group.

10. Controlling parties

The immediate parent undertaking is Credit Agricole CIB Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Crédit Agricole S.A., a company incorporated in France.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2020. The consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. are available from 12 place des États-Unis, 92545 Montrouge Cedex, France.

Crédit Agricole CIB S.A. is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole CIB S.A. can be obtained from 12, place des États-Unis, CS 70052, 92547 Montrouge Cedex, France.