BNP PARIBAS LEASE GROUP PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

REGISTERED NUMBER: 02341989

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The results of the company for the period to 31 December 2019 are stated in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 11 and show a profit before tax of £31,352k (2018: £5,903k) and a profit after tax of £31,352k (2018: £5,903k). The Company has net assets of £210,013k (2018: £208,566k).

The only income anticipated by the company is the dividend stream from its main trading subsidiary, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Ltd. BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Ltd provides asset finance by way of hire purchase, leasing, loans and stocking facilities to Business customers of the BNP Paribas Group and third party Introductory sources.

The results of BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions for the year ended 31 December 2019 are in line with expectations having maintained New Business volumes at £905m, and increased Income Generating Assets by 4% to £1,674m. Profit for the period available for distribution, for BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions, is £32m, a decrease from 2018 primarily due to an increase in costs arising from changes in actuarial assumptions within the defined benefit pension schemes.

The Directors of the company closely monitor the performance of BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Ltd via the provision of regular management information and in their roles as Directors of the subsidiary.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors consider the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) used by the business to be:

	2019	2018
Dividends paid Dividends received	£33,300,000 £31,352,000	£2,354,000 £5,903,000

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Company expects to continue as a holding company.

The main trading subsidiary plans to continue to develop the core business within its existing markets as a result of reinforcing relationships with key manufacturer and distributor partnerships, and the company supports these plans.

Over the course of 2020 the company intends to take further steps to reduce the number of non trading subsidiaries to further simplify the group structure.

The Directors' views on the impacts of the COVID-19 coronavirus and Brexit are disclosed on pages 5 and 6.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There are limited risks and uncertainties faced by the Company associated with its activities as an investment company whose investments relate to that of holdings in subsidiary companies.

The risks and uncertainties of the underlying subsidiary companies, in which the Company holds investments, are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, bad debt risk and loan to value risk.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board.

Nicholas D James
Nicholas D James (Apr 20, 2020)

N James Director

20 April 2020

Registered Office Address:

Northern Cross Basing View Basingstoke Hampshire RG21 4HL

<u>DIRECTORS' REPORT</u> FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results of the company for the period to 31 December 2019 are stated in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 11 and show a profit before tax of £31,352k (2018: Profit of £5,903k).

A dividend of £33,300k (2018: £2,354k) was paid during the year. Further information can be found in note 11 to the financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

The issued share capital is £338,003. There was no movement in the share capital during the year. Further details are shown in Note 10 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company who served during the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were as follows:

J-M Boyer

N James

DIRECTOR INTERESTS

No director of the Company has at any time had any interest in the shares of the Company.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

GOING CONCERN

The directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate access to resources to enable it to meet its obligations and to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The directors' view on the impacts of the COVID-19 coronavirus and Brexit is disclosed below.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Mazars LLP will continue to hold office in accordance with Section 489 of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors have taken all the necessary steps they reasonably ought to have taken, as directors, to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

As far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware.

THE IMPACT OF BREXIT

The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020. The terms of the future trade and other relationships with the European Union are not yet clear. However, the company had previously evaluated Brexit on the most prudent basis i.e. a withdrawal from the European Union with no deal and concluded that the impact on the business was not material.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS

The coronavirus outbreak occurred at a time close to the end of 2019, but the World Health Organisation only characterised it as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Many governments and regulators have introduced various measures to combat the outbreak, including travel restrictions, quarantines, closure of business and other venues and lockdown of certain area. These measures will affect the global supply chain as well as demand for goods and services and therefore have significant impact to the global growth.

At the same time, fiscal and monetary policies are being relaxed to sustain the economy, and while these government responses and their corresponding effects are still evolving, there is not yet sufficient certainty on the scale of damage this outbreak will have made to the local and global economies.

Financial statements as of 31 December 2019 were prepared on a going concern basis, and this series of events is not representative of conditions that existed at the end of 2019. The management believes however that the outbreak may have an adverse impact on the 2020 Financial Statements. This impact will depend on several elements including clients sector, their financial health prior to Covid and the efficiency of the governmental and financial support they will benefit from.

While the effect of these events on BNP Paribas Lease Group PLC is largely unpredictable as the pandemic is still spreading, the management expects that there are potential implications on the carrying value of assets and on the dividend stream from it's main trading subsidiary. These impacts will be mitigated were possible by the effects of all contra-cyclical measures.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) sets out the general duty of directors of a company to promote the success of the company. Section 172 of the Act provides that a director must act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In so doing, the director must have regard (among other matters) to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the company's employees;
- the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The directors of the Company are well aware of their duty under section 172 of the Act. The purpose of this statement is to describe how the directors of the Company have had regard to the matters noted above when performing their duty in the year to 31 December 2019.

The Company's stakeholders

The sole activity of the Company is that of a holding company. Its key stakeholders are therefore its shareholder and its subsidiaries. The Company has no employees or suppliers of its own, and it is not itself regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) (although its main trading subsidiary is registered with, and regulated by, the FCA). The Company operates ethically in a regulated environment.

The directors of the Company recognise the importance of engaging effectively with the Company's stakeholders. The table below describes how the Company engages with its stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Description of relationship	Means of engagement
Shareholder		The Company engages with its shareholder through normal group communication protocols.
Subsidiaries	The Company has a number of directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries, some of which are wholly-owned and some not. See note 6.	The Company engages with its subsidiaries in its capacity as their shareholder.

Culture

The Company and the BNP Paribas group, of which it is a member, are committed to their role as responsible funders. The Group has adopted four pillars in its approach to its responsibility - financing the economy in an ethical manner; developing and engaging its people responsibly; being a positive agent for change in its markets; and adopting a responsible approach to the environment. The Company conducts its holding company operations in a manner which reflects these commitments. The directors adhere to these commitments in their decision making.

Community and environment

Being a positive agent for change in its community and combating climate change are two of the pillars in BNP Paribas' commitment to being a responsible funder. As a member of the BNP Paribas Group, the Company shares this commitment. In particular, the BNP Paribas Group is helping to achieve the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Company's approach to decision making and key decisions in the period

The Company's only decisions are those made in its capacity as a shareholder in its subsidiaries and with regard to payment of a dividend to its parent company. In their decision-making, the directors of the Company have regard to their duty under section 172 of the Act, including the considerations noted above, and engage with its stakeholders using the methods described above.

Dividends

The directors of the Company considered making a recommendation with regard to payment of a dividend. In deciding whether or not to make such a recommendation, the directors sought to balance the desire to return value to its shareholder with the working capital requirements of the business. The directors decided not to pay dividends in respect of the financial year ending 31 December 2019.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether IFRS as adopted by the European Union have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements:
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; 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.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board.

NICHOLAS D JAMES
Nicholas D James (Apr 20, 2020)

N James Director

20 April 2020

Registered Office Address:

Northern Cross Basing View Basingstoke Hampshire RG21 4HL

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BNP PARIBAS LEASE GROUP PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BNP Paribas Lease Group Plc for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 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.

Emphasis of matter - Impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on the financial statements

In forming our opinion on the company financial statements, which is not modified, we draw your attention to the directors' view on the impact of the COVID-19 as disclosed on page 6, and the consideration in the going concern basis of preparation on page 5 and non-adjusting post balance sheet events on page 25.

Since the balance sheet date there has been a global pandemic from the outbreak of COVID-19, The potential impact of COVID-19 became significant in March 2020 and is causing widespread disruption to normal patterns of business activity across the world, including the UK.

The full impact following the recent emergence of the COVID-19 is still unknown. It is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the company trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinion 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 Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, 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.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 8, 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 controls 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit 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.

Greg Simpson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Tower Bridge House
St Katharine's Way
London E1W 1DD

Gregsimpson (May 18, 2020)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	9	2018	3
CONTINUING OPERATIONS	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS			-		-
Dividend Income	2	31,352	·	. 5,903	
			31,352		5,903
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	•		31,352		5,903
Tax Expense	5		-		-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR Attributable to Equity Holders			31,352		5,903
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR					
Write down of Investment Revaluation of Investment	6 5	3,395		(1,600) 24,783	
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			3,395		23,183
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			34,747		29,086

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 25 are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

•			2019	9	2018	8 .
ASSETS		Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Non Current Assets		_				
Investments		6	192,791		189,396	
Total Non Current Assets			-	192,791		189,396
Current Assets						
Amounts due from Group Undertakings	4	9	17,130		17,130	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		8	92		2,040	
Total Current Assets				17,222		19,170
TOTAL ASSETS				210,013	-	208,566
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Capital and Reserves						
Share Capital		10	338		338	
Share Premium			147,141		147,141	
Revaluation of Investments Reserve		••	62,479		59,084	
Retained Earnings			55		2,003	
TOTAL EQUITY				210,013		208,566
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				210,013		208,566
			;		=	

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 25 are an integral part of this statement.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 April 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Nicholas D James
Nicholas D James (Apr 20, 2020)

N James Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes		Redeemable Preference Shares £'000	Share Premium £'000	Revaluation Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	*Total £'000
Opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2018		50	288	147,141		54	147,533
IFRS 9 First time adjustment		-	-	-	34,301	_	34,301
Restated balance sheet as at 1 January 2018		50	288	147,141	34,301	54	181,834
Profit for the year Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	· -	- 1,600	5,903 (1,600)	5,903
Net movement in respect of assets held at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	.,.	-	-	-	23,183		23,183
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-		24,783	4,303	29,086
Transactions with owners: Dividends paid for the year	11	-	-	-	· 	(2,354)	(2,354)
Opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2019	•	50	288	147,141	59,084	2,003	208,566
Profit for the year		-	-	-	· · -	31,352	31,352
Net movement in respect of assets held at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	•	-	-	-	3,395	-	3,395
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	_	· <u>-</u>			3,395	31,352	34,747
Transactions with owners: Dividends paid for the year	11	-	-	-		(33,300)	(33,300)
Equity as at 31 December 2019		50	288	147,141	62,479	55	210,013

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 25 are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	£'000	2018 £'000	£'000
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Profit before Taxation		31,352		5,903	
Adjustments for: Dividends		(31,352)		(5,903)	
Movements in working capital Decrease/(Increase) in Group Undertakings				(1,600)	
Cash flow from operating activities before tax		-		(1,600)	
Corporation Tax Received		· .		-	
			-		(1,600)
Net cash flow from operating activities			<u>-</u>		(1,600)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Dividends received		31,352		5,903	
Net cash flow from investing activities			31,352		5,903
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Dividends paid	. •	(33,300)		(2,354)	. •
Net cash flow from financing activities			(33,300)		(2,354)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	8		(1,948) 2,040		1,949 91
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	· =	92	=	2,040

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 25 are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

BNP Paribas Lease Group Plc is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is Northern Cross, Basing View, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 4HL.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The Company's subsidiary undertakings are all based in the UK.

These separate financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiaries are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent company BNP Paribas SA, who prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and are made available to the public as detailed in note 14.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS) and the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Management are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Directors' views on the impacts of the COVID-19 coronavirus and Brexit are disclosed on pages 5 and 6.

Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue received by the Company is dividend income arising from its investments in subsidiaries.

Financial Assets - Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

The Impairment of loans and receivables is accounted for under IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' Loans and receivables comprise loans due from customers, loans due from Group Undertakings, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Financial assets are managed within the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect cash flows through the collection of contractual payments over the life of the instrument.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are classified at amortised cost if the following two criteria are met: the business model objective is to hold the instrument in order to collect the contractual cash flows and the cash flows consist solely of payments relating to principal and interest on the principal. Such financial assets include most loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 <u>Continued</u>

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Where applicable, bank overdrafts are included within Borrowings in current liabilities of the Statement of Financial Position.

The Bank's financing activities comprise movements in issued share capital.

Financial Liabilities and Equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise amounts due to group undertakings and other payables.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account deferred taxation. The liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income 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. The tax rates used in the determination of deferred income tax are the rates which are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on the tax rates that have been substantially enacted at the reporting date of that period. They are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Group Undertakings

The immediate holding Company is BNP Paribas Lease Group SA, which is registered in France. The ultimate parent Company is BNP Paribas SA, which is registered in France.

Interest in Other Entities

All shares in subsidiary undertakings are ordinary share holdings.

The Company directly controls the wholly owned subsidiary BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Limited.

The Company directly controls the non wholly owned subsidiary of JCB Finance Holdings Limited with 50.1% of the share capital.

All companies within the group have an accounting reference date of 31 December.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 Continued

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts which differ from those estimates. Estimates, 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. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

This applies to:

- The measurement of expected credit losses. This applies in particular to the assessment of significant increase in credit risk, the models and assumptions used to measure expected credit losses, the determination of the different economic scenarios and their weighting. (see note 13)
- The calculation of the fair value of Investment, in particular the assumption that the net assets represent the fair value (see note 6)

Investments

The company made an irrevocable election for the non-traded consolidated equity instruments to be held at fair value through the other comprehensive income using the net assets of the company as a basis. This is a Level 3 determination i.e assets and liabilities that are not based on the observable market data.

Dividends will continue to be recognised in the profit and loss but gains and losses are not reclassified to the profit and loss upon derecognition and impairment is not recognised in the income statement.

Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted during the year

During the year, the following new standards, amendments and interpretations have become effective:

Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement - Effective 1 January 2019

Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long-term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures - Effective 1 January 2019

Improvements to IFRSs 2015 - 2017 cycle: Minor amendments to standards and interpretations- Effective 1 January 2019

IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments - Effective 1 January 2019

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Effective 1 January 2019

The Amendment enables companies to apply amortised cost measurement to certain financial assets with negative compensation which are capable of prepayment.

IFRS 16 'Leases' - Effective date 1 January 2019

The standard replaces IAS 17 'Leases', and eliminates the classification of a lease as either an operating lease or finance lease for lessees and introduces a single lessee accounting model.

None of these new standards, amendments or interpretations had a material impact on these financial statements in the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 Continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue, but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following standards, amendments and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective. These standards, amendments, and interpretations have not been adopted early and have not been applied to these financial statements.

Conceptual Framework (Revised) and amendments to related references in IFRS Standards - Effective 1 January 2020, not yet endorsed by the EU.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Material - Effective 1 January 2020, not yet endorsed by the EU

Amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations: Definition of a Business - Effective 1 January 2020, not yet endorsed by the EU

IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' replaces the current IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' - Effective 1 January 2021, expected endorsement date not yet available

The adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations in future years are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 <u>Continued</u>

2. <u>DIVIDEND INCOME</u>		
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Dividend Income from Investments held at fair value through other comprehensive income	31,352	5,903
	31,352	5,903
3. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES		
No remuneration has been paid to the Directors of the Company in the current or prior year.	·	
4. <u>AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION</u>		-
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company	7	6.
		
The expense for audit fees was met by another group company.		
5. TAXATION		
The analysis of the tax charge for the year is as follows:		
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current Tax UK Corporation tax on profits of the current year		_
Current Tax Credit	-	-
Corporation Tax is calculated at 19% (2018: 19%) of the taxable profit for the year.		
The credit for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	31,352	5,903
Tax credit at the UK standard rate of Corporation Tax of 19% (2018: 19%)	5,957	1,122
Tax effect of income that is not taxable	(5,957)	(1,122)
Total Tax Credit for the year	<u>.</u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 Continued

6. INVESTMENTS

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments in subsidiaries designated at FVOCI b/fwd	189,396	131,912
First Time Adoption of IFRS 9	·	34,301
Revised opening balance	189,396	166,213
Subsidiaries dissolved	•	(1,600)
Fair Value Revaluation	3,395	24,783
	192,791	189,396

All shares in subsidiary undertakings are ordinary share holdings. The principal activity of all the companies within the Group is the provision of finance and related services. The following companies are the principal subsidiaries of the Company, which are incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

Directly Controlled Wholly Owned Subsidiary Undertakings

BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Limited

Trading

Directly controlled Non Wholly Owned Subsidiary

JCB Finance Holdings Limited

50.1%

Holding

Indirectly Controlled Wholly Owned Subsidiary Undertakings

BNP Paribas Lease Group (Rentals) Limited

Non-Trading

Commercial Vehicle Finance Limited

Non-Trading

Indirectly controlled Non Wholly Owned Subsidiary

Claas Financial Services Limited	51%	Trading
JCB Finance SAS (registered in France)	50.1%	Trading
JCB Finance Management Services Limited	50.1%	Trading

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 Continued

7. IFRS 9 'FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS' AND IFRS 15 'REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS'

On 1 January 2018 the Company adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9. As permitted, the company did not restate comparatives on initial application. Instead the classification and measurement and impairment requirements were applied retrospectively by adjusting the opening balance sheet at 1 January 2019.

Both IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 have been applied without any significant change to the balance sheet.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Balances held with Group bank (see note 9)	92	2,040
	92	2,040
9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	•	
The accounts reflect the following transactions with related parties:	٠	
Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Dividends received on ordinary shares	31,352	5,903
	31,352	5,903
Amounts due from group undertakings	£'000	£'000
Balances held with Group Bank	92	2,040
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Limited	17,130	17,130
	17,222	19,170

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 Continued

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Authorised 400,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	400	400
Allotted and fully paid 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each 288,003 Redeemable preference shares of £1 each	50 288	. 50 288
	338	338

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, the Company's financing activities comprise share capital and reserves only. The movements in these balances represent the only changes to financing activities in the current and preceding period.

11. **DIVIDENDS**

			2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Prior Year Final Dividend: £nil (201) Current Year Interim Dividend: £66	33,300	54 2,300		
		•	33,300	2,354

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 Continued

12. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There were no capital commitments and contingencies at 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil)

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial Risk Management

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Foreign Currency Risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits.

The Company manages its capital in order to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and in order to provide adequate returns for equity holders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid or issue new ordinary share capital.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of the financial assets held at the reporting date £17,222k (2018. £19,170k)

The company has assessed this maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date and determined that since this arises principally from the Companies receivables from within the BNP Paribas Group, the assets held at the reporting date are stage 1 with a low probability of default as a result further analysis is not disclosed as it is not material.

General model

The impairment model for credit risk is based on expected losses, the calculation of which is conducted in two steps;

First the company places facilities in one of three 'stages' to determine the scope of application.

- 'Stage 1' (Performing) where, at the reporting date, the credit risk represented by the facility has not increased significantly since its origination
- 'Stage 2' (Underperforming) where, at the reporting date, the credit risk represented by the facility has deteriorated significantly but the facility is not credit impaired.
- "Stage 3" (Credit Impaired) where, at the reporting date, there are potential losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 <u>Continued</u>

Secondly, the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is calculated. The ECL is determined by projecting the probability of default (PD), Exposure at default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) for each future month and for each collective segment. For "Stage 1" a one year ECL is calculated and for "Stage 2" a lifetime ECL is calculated. Facilities in "Stage 3" are covered by specific provisions which correspond to lifetime ECL.

This general model is applied to all instruments within the scope of IFRS 9 impairment.

Significant increase in credit risk and Forward looking

Significant increase in credit risk may be assessed on an individual basis or on a collective basis (by grouping financial instruments according to common credit risk characteristics) taking into account all reasonable and supportable information and comparing the risk of default of the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default of the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition.

The indicator used for assessing increase in credit risk is the rating; this could be the expert rating, a statistical rating or a default rating. There is also a factor in the rating model that, in accordance with the standard, considers that the credit risk of an instrument has increased since initial recognition when the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Credit risk is measured through the allocation of Internal credit gradings to each counterparty from a range of 1-12.

In the general principles of the standard, significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is assessed at each reporting date at financial instrument level in order to determine in which stage the financial instrument should be placed.

Forward-looking information is considered when assessing significant increase in credit risk and when measuring expected credit losses.

The determination of significant increase in credit risk is supplemented by the consideration of more systemic forward looking factors (such as macro-economic, sectorial or geographical risk drivers) that could increase the credit risk of some exposures. These factors can lead to tighten the transfer criteria into stage 2, resulting in an increase of ECL amounts for exposures deemed vulnerable to these risk drivers.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are defined as an estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls).

The amount of expected credit losses is measured on the basis of probability-weighted scenarios, in view of past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts over the expected life of the financial instrument. They are measured on an individual basis for all exposures.

In practice, for exposures classified in stage 1 and stage 2, expected credit losses are measured as the product of the PD, LGD and EAD, discounted at the effective interest rate of the exposure (EIR). For exposures classified in stage 3, expected credit losses are measured as the value, discounted at the effective interest rate, of all cash shortfalls over the life of the financial instrument.

A financial asset is considered doubtful and classified in "stage 3" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred for example, the financial instrument becomes 90 days past due or knowledge or indications of significant financial difficulties.

Definition of default

The definition of default is aligned with the Basel regulatory default definition, with a rebuttable presumption that the default occurs no later than 90 days past-due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 Continued

Maturity Profile of Financial Assets

The tables below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets based on contractual undiscounted payments

Year Ended 31 December 2019

Amounts receivable from Group Undertakings	Less than 3 months £'000 17,130	3 - 12 months £'000	1 to 5 years £'000	Over 5 years £'000	Total £'000 17,130
Year Ended 31 December 2018					
Amounts receivable from Group Undertakings	Less than 3 months £'000 17,130	3 - 12 months £'000	1 to 5 years £'000	Over 5 years £'000	Total £'000 17,130

14. PARENT AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent is BNP Paribas Lease Group SA, which is incorporated in France. The ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party is BNP Paribas SA which is incorporated in France.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is BGL BNP Paribas SA which is incorporated in Luxembourg. The parent undertaking of the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is BNP Paribas SA. The consolidated financial statements of BGL BNP Paribas SA and BNP Paribas SA are available to the public and may be obtained from 16 Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France.

15. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Since the balance sheet date there has been a global outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) which is causing widespread disruption to financial markets and normal patterns of business activities across the world, including the UK. In view of its currently evolving nature it is not currently possible to estimate the future impact of COVID-19 on the Company. The Directors have considered the financial impact of COVID-19 and concluded that this is an non adjusting post balance sheet event.