Directors' report and financial statements

for the year ended 30 November 2011

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Company Information

Directors

Capita Trust Corporate Services Limited Capita Trust Corporate Limited

C Benford

Company secretary

Capita Trust Secretaries Limited

Company number

05578381

Registered office

4th Floor

40 Dukes Place

London EC3A 7NH

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

Note trustee

BNYM Corporate Trustee Services Limited

One Canada Square

London E14 5AL

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Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2011

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the investment in mortgage loans secured by first charges over properties within the United Kingdom

Business review

On 22 February 2006 the Company purchased £419,975,000 of mortgages from Southern Pacific Mortgage Limited Further consideration may be payable dependent on future performance of the mortgages. To facilitate the purchase, the Company issued a series of loan notes on 22 February 2006. These loan notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange.

The mortgage servicing, cash bond administration and accounting services are provided by Acenden Limited (formerly Capstone Mortgage Services Limited), an external party

The results for the year ended 30 November 2011 are set out on page 8. The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, financial performance and financial position are set out below.

The current economic environment is difficult but the Company has reported an operating profit for the year after Financial Reporting Standard No 26 adjustments, which are required in order to recognise the interest income on mortgage loans on an Effective Interest Rate (EIR) basis and a remeasurement adjustment of amortised cost of loan notes. However the directors consider that the outlook presents significant challenges in meeting the capital repayments and interest due to the holders of the loan notes as and when they fall due

Nevertheless the directors have concluded that the Company will continue as a going concern and set out the basis for this conclusion in the Going concern section of this report

At the year end the mortgage balance after the effective interest rate adjustment, was £110,985,000 (2010 – £121,354,000) At the December 2011 Interest Payment Date the Company held the following mortgage loans, excluding the effective interest rate adjustment

	Principal balance £000	Number of loans
First mortgages	111,090	1,230

These mortgages provide security against loan notes in issue totalling £118,782,000 as at the December 2011 Interest Payment date

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2011

Business review (continued)

The mortgage loans exhibited the following quarterly arrears profile

Delinquencies days – (excluding repossessions)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	%	%	%	%
Current >30<=60 >60<=90 >90<=120 >120 Total	70 44	70 13	71 44	71 11
	5 18	7 09	6 40	5 68
	5 39	4 45	4 43	3 90
	4 20	3 18	3 18	4 03
	14 79	15 15	14 55	15 28
	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00

At the March 2012 Interest Payment Date following the year end, the mortgage loan balance was £109,007,000, 21 83% of the balance was greater than 3 months in arrears

The directors consider the level of arrears to be within expectations and have not made any adjustment to the provisions recorded as at the year end

The performance of the mortgage loans during the year to 30 November 2011 enabled deferred consideration of $\pm Nil$ (2010 – $\pm Nil$) to be paid to the current holder of the rights to the residual cash flows of the securitisation

Future developments

The directors of the company do not envisage any change to the principal activities of the company in the future

Going concern

As described in the Business review, the Company has reported an operating profit for the year. However the Company is also in a net liability position as at 30 November 2011 due to the impairment of the mortgage loans. Should this impairment not reverse in the forthcoming years the Company may be unable to meet the capital repayments and interest due to the holders of the loan notes as and when they fall due.

It is the intention of the directors of the Company to continue operations until such a time as the amounts due from mortgage loans have been fully realised. Forecasts indicate that the company will have adequate cash to enable it to meet its obligations within the next 12 months. Additionally, the company has performed as expected during the year and is expected to do the same over the next 12 months. Ultimately, due to the non-recourse nature of the loan notes, any shortfall in the proceeds from the mortgage assets will be a risk to the holders of those notes and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Fair value

Note 16 discloses the fair values of the mortgage assets and loan notes. The directors noted that as at 30 November 2011 the respective fair values of the mortgage assets and loan notes are less than the carrying values recorded in the balance sheet.

The directors believe that this is reasonable, based on the global contraction of credit markets, the challenges faced by the sub prime mortgage sector and the decline in market demand for mortgage backed securities

As no liquid market exists for either the mortgage loans or loan notes, the directors have ascribed an approximate fair value based on an internal discounted cash flow model that is used to value non-securitised mortgage loan receivables. This model takes into account expected payment rates, arrears, house price movements, level of repossessions, losses and discount rates based on the most recent available information.

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2011

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,932 .000 (2010 - loss £534,000)

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2010 - £Nil)

Company's policy for payment of creditors

The Company does not follow any stated code on payment practice. It is the Company's policy to agree terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction and to abide by those terms. Standard terms provide for payment of all invoices within 30 days after the date of the invoice, except where different terms have been agreed with the suppliers at the outset. It is the policy of the Company to abide by the agreed terms of payment. There are no creditor days of suppliers' invoices outstanding at the year end (2010 – nil days).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were

Capita Trust Corporate Services Limited Capita Trust Corporate Limited D Baker (resigned 13 July 2011) C Benford (appointed 13 July 2011)

Principal risks and uncertainties

(a) Financial instrument risk

The financial instruments held by the Company comprise mortgage assets, borrowings, cash and various other items (such as other debtors, other creditors etc) that arise directly from its operations

The Company also entered into derivative transactions where necessary (principally interest swaps) to manage its interest rate risk

It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that borrowers will not be able to meet their obligations as they fall due. All mortgages purchased by the Company were required to adhere to specific lending criteria. The ongoing credit risk of the mortgage portfolio (and particularly in respect of accounts in arrears) is closely monitored by the directors.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exists where assets and liabilities have interest rates set under different bases or which reset at different times. The Company minimises its exposure to interest rate risk by ensuring that the interest rate characteristics of its assets and liabilities are similar. Where this is not possible the Company has used derivative financial instruments to mitigate any residual interest rate risk.

(d) Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to manage liquidity risk by matching the timing of the cash receipts from mortgage assets with those of the cash payments due on the loan notes. In addition the Company holds a minimum cash balance to manage short term liquidity requirements.

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2011

Corporate governance

The Directors are responsible for internal control in Southern Pacific Financing 06-A plc and for reviewing the effectiveness. Procedures have been designed for safeguarding assets against unauthorised use or disposition, for maintaining proper accounting records, and for the reliability and usefulness of financial information used within the business or for publication. Such procedures are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement, errors, losses or fraud. The procedures enable Southern Pacific Financing 06-A plc to comply with the relevant regulatory obligations.

Responsibility statements under the Disclosure and Transparency Rules

The directors confirm that, to the best of each person's knowledge

- the financial statements in this report, which have been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company, and
- the directors' report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the
 position of the Company together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face

Provision of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of
 any information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to
 establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditors

The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf

Capita Trust Corporate Services Limited

David Osborne

Date 7 5 MAY 2012

Statement of directors' responsibilities for the year ended 30 November 2011

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards 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.

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Southern Pacific Financing 06-A plc

We have audited the financial statements of Southern Pacific Financing 06-A plc for the year ended 30 November 2011, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 18, set out on pages 8 to 21. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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 Auditors' 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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2011 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Southern Pacific Financing 06-A plc

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Amarjit Singh (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Enstable all

for and on behalf of

Ernst & Young LLP (Statutory Auditor)

London

Date 25 MAY 2012

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 November 2011

		2011	2010
	Note	£000	2010 £000
Interest receivable and similar income	2	3,557	2,635
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(1,839)	(1,749)
Net interest receivable		1,718	886
Operating expenses		(810)	(1,210)
Other operating income	4	<u>-</u> _	12
		908	(312)
Remeasurement adjustment of amortised cost of loan notes		1,189	(622)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	5	2,097	(934)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	6	(165)	400
Profit/(loss) for the financial year after taxation	14	1,932	(534)

All amounts relate to continuing operations

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2011 or 2010 other than those included in the Profit and loss account

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements

SOUTHERN PACIFIC FINANCING 06-A PLC Registered number 05578381

Balance sheet as at 30 November 2011

	N 1 . 4	5000	2011	0000	2010
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
Current assets					
Debtors amounts falling due after more than one year	10	108,348		118,561	
Debtors amounts falling due within one year	10	2,788		2,967	
Cash at bank		30,139		30,084	
	•	141,275	•	151,612	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(23,875)		(24,009)	
Net current assets	•		117,400		127,603
Total assets less current liabilities		•	117,400	•	127,603
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(117,297)		(129,597)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	17	•	(930)		(765)
Net liabilities		,	(827)	-	(2,759)
Capital and reserves				·	
Issued share capital	13		13		13
Profit and loss account	14		(840)		(2,772)
Shareholders' deficit	15		(827)	·	(2,759)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by

Capita Trust Corporate Services Limited Director

David Osbome

Date 2 5 MAY 2012

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

1. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards except for derivative financial instruments which are carried at fair value through the profit and loss account. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as referred to in the Going concern section in the Directors' report.

1.2 Income recognition

Interest income on mortgage loan assets is recognised in the profit and loss account on an Effective Interest Rate (EIR) basis. The EIR recognises revenue equivalent to the rate that effectively discounts estimated future cash flows throughout the estimated life to the net carrying value of the loan.

1.3 Mortgage loans

Mortgage loans are valued on the amortised cost basis using the effective interest rate method, less provision made to reduce the value of the loans to their estimated recoverable amount. Provisions are made against mortgages when in the opinion of the directors, credit risk or economic risk make recovery doubtful. A loan premium is recognised where mortgages are acquired at amounts in excess of the amount recoverable from customers. This loan premium is amortised over the expected life of the mortgages.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated

An adjustment to the expected cash flows of the mortgage loans would be recognised where there is a risk that the income on the loan will be significantly reduced. This could occur if the credit quality of the mortgage assets deteriorated significantly and is calculated in accordance with the provisions policy below.

14 Provisions

Specific provisions for losses on loans and advances to customers are made throughout the year and at the year-end on a case by case basis (calculated with reference to the probability of the loan defaulting and the value of the security held against the loan). The specific provision for properties in possession is based on the balance outstanding less a discounted valuation of the security held (with adjustments for expenses of sale).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Premium paid to mortgage loan originator

Gross cash received by the Company on the issue of revenue backed notes (Class DTc Notes mentioned in note 12) are paid to Southern Pacific Mortgage Limited as a premium on acquisition of the mortgage assets. This premium is capitalised by the Company and amortised in line with the repayment of the revenue backed notes. The amortised balance is shown in debtors amount falling due within one year with costs amortised in the year included in interest payable.

16 Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits 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 years in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.7 Deferred consideration

Deferred consideration represents further amounts payable on the acquisition of mortgages from Southern Pacific Mortgage Limited The payment of these amounts is conditional on the performance of the mortgages

Under the terms of the securitisation the Company earns a maximum annual profit in an amount equal to 0.01 per cent of the aggregate balances of the loans in the mortgage pool before any Financial Reporting Standard No. 26 adjustments which include exchange gains or losses on revaluation of foreign currency liabilities, Effective Interest Rate adjustments, remeasurement adjustments to loan note liabilities and gains or losses on derivatives. Profits in excess of 0.01 per cent accrue to the current holder of the rights to the residual cash flows of the securitisation as deferred consideration, unless the Company has cumulative adjusted losses from prior years. Accordingly, amounts owing to the current holder of the rights to the residual cash flows of the securitisation are recognised as creditors in the balance sheet.

On a quarterly basis surplus income received from the mortgage assets is paid to the current holder of the rights to the residual cash flows and recorded as deferred consideration in the profit and loss account

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

Accounting policies (continued)

18 Derivatives

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk arising from operational, financing and investment activities. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. However, derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as trading instruments.

Financial Reporting Standard No 26 requires all derivative financial instruments to be recognised initially at fair value on the balance sheet. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are remeasured to fair value. Where the value of the derivative is positive, it is carried as a derivative asset and, where negative, as a derivative liability. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. The fair value of the interest rate swaps and caps is the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the balance sheet date.

1.9 Interest rate caps

A series of amortising interest rate caps were entered into in order to manage the Company's interest rate risk in relation to fixed rate mortgage loans. The derivative contracts were designed to match the expected profile of the run-off of the fixed rate loans.

1.10 Issue costs

Initial issue costs incurred in arranging funding facilities are amortised over the life of the facility. Unamortised initial issue costs are deducted from the associated liability in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard No. 26 and costs amortised in the year are included in interest payable.

1 11 Loan notes

Loan notes are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the loan notes are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

The repayment of the loan notes is dependent on principal and interest collections on the mortgage loans. The directors periodically review the estimated future cash flows on the mortgage loans to determine whether the amortised cost carrying value requires adjustment. If a shortfall in the cash flows is identified, an adjustment is credited to the profit and loss account to reduce the carrying value of the loan notes.

1.12 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by paragraph 3(c) of Financial Reporting Standard No 8, not to disclose transactions with related parties since the Company is 100% owned by Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited and is included in its consolidated financial statements which are publicly available

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Financial instruments disclosure

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by paragraph 2(d) of Financial Reporting Standard No 29, not to disclose financial instruments disclosures since the Company is 100% owned by Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited and is included in its consolidated financial statements which complies with these disclosure requirements and are publicly available

1.14 Statement of cash flows

Under Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised), the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the Company in its publicly available consolidated financial statements

1.15 Turnover

The Company's income and trade are wholly within the UK and within a single market sector and therefore no segmental analysis has been presented

2. Interest receivable and similar income

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Other interest	127	88
On mortgage loans	3,430	2,547
	3,557	2,635
3. Interest payable and similar charges		
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Loan notes	1,417	1,359
Other interest	258	226
Amortisation of capitalised issue costs	129	130
Amortisation of premium on acquisition of mortgage loans	35	34
	1,839	1,749
	 ;	
4. Other operating income		
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Sundry fee income	•	12

Notes to the financial	statements
for the year ended 30 No	ovember 2011

Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		
The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting)		
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Auditors' remuneration	14	14
Other fees to auditors – taxation services	9	9
Provision of mortgage loans	(270)	(1,196
Bad debts incurred on mortgage loans	538	1,875 ———
Audit remuneration of £5,400 (2010 – £5,100) and taxation services o company, Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited was borne by		for the pare
Taxation		
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Analysis of tax charge in the year		
Current tax (see note below)		
UK corporation tax charge on profit/loss for the year	_	_
	_	_
Deferred tax (see note 17)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	165	(400
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	165	(400)
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax rate assessed for the year is lower than (2010 - higher than) the UK of 20% (2010 - 21%) The differences are explained below	e standard rate of cor	poration tax
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	2,097	(934
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2010 - 21%)	419	(196
Effects of	410	(130
Utilisation of tax losses	(222)	(204
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in	(222)	(204
taxation	(204)	400
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax		
charge	7	-
Current tax charge for the year (see note above)	•	•

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

6 Taxation (continued)

In the Budget 2012 on 21 March 2012, there were no further changes announced to the small companies corporation tax rate, which had been reduced to 20% from 1 April 2011, as substantially enacted on 29 March 2011

7. Information regarding directors and employees

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2010 - £NIL)

8 Mortgage loans - net balances

	Mortgage £000	Mortgage loss provision £000	Total £000
At 1 December 2010 Net movement in the year	123,933 (10,639)	(2,579) 270	121,354 (10,369)
At 30 November 2011	113,294	(2,309)	110,985

Mortgage loans of £110,985,000 (2010 - £121,354,000) are held as security against the loan notes referred to in note 12

The current mortgage loans in the pool have loan periods of between 8 to 349 months remaining with current interest rates ranging from 1 84% to 4 89% per annum

9. Mortgage Loans – unamortised premium on acquisition

	2011 £000	2010 £000
At 1 December Amortisation in the year	139 (35)	173 (34)
At 30 November	104	139

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

10	Debtors		
		2011 £000	2010 £000
	Due after more than one year		
	Mortgage balances Premium paid on purchase of mortgage assets	108,279 69	118,456 105
		108,348	118,561
		2011	2010
	Due within one year	£000	£000
	•	2 706	2 200
	Mortgage balances Premium paid on purchase of mortgage assets	2,706 35	2,898 34
	Other debtors	13	13
	Prepayments and accrued income	34	22
		2,788	2,967
11	Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		
		2011	2010
		000£	£000
	Other creditors	23,157	23,274
	Accruals and deferred income	718	735
		23,875	24,009
		=	

Other creditors include £23,100,000 (2010 - £23,100,000) owing to the liquidity facility provider. This arises from the drawdown of the facility due to the increased counterparty default risk of the provider. The cash drawing of £23,100,000 (2010 - £23,100,000) is included in Cash at bank and in hand

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
GBP Denominated Mortgage backed loan notes due 2044 - Class A	78,607	85,698
GBP Denominated Mortgage backed loan notes due 2044 - Class B	11,068	12,066
GBP Denominated Mortgage backed loan notes due 2044 - Class C	14,388	15,686
GBP Denominated Mortgage backed loan notes due 2044 - Class D1	7,115	7, 757
GBP Denominated Mortgage backed loan notes due 2044 - Class E	2,846	3, 103
GBP Denominated Mortgage backed loan notes due 2044 - Class F	7,805	8,759
	121,829	133,069
Less Issue costs	(387)	(516)
Less Remeasurement adjustment to amortised cost	(4,145)	(2,956)
	117,297	129,597

All amounts falling due after one year fall due after five years

12

The mortgage backed floating rate notes due March 2044 are secured over a portfolio of mortgage loans secured by first charge over residential properties in the United Kingdom

The mortgages are administered by Acenden Limited on behalf of Southern Pacific Financing 06-A plc The loan notes are repaid as the underlying portfolio redeems. The terms and conditions of the loan notes provide that the loan note holders will receive interest and principal only to the extent that sufficient funds are generated from the mortgage loans. The priority and amount of claims on the portfolio proceeds are determined in accordance with a strict priority of payments.

The mortgage backed floating rate notes are subject to mandatory redemption in part at each interest payment date in an amount equal to the principal received or recovered in respect of the mortgage loans if not otherwise redeemed or purchased and cancelled, the notes will be redeemed at their principal amount outstanding on the interest payment date falling in March 2044

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

12. Creditors amounts falling due after one year (continued)

The loan notes issued by the Company are full recourse obligations of the Company and are issued subject to an option of Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited the parent undertaking, to acquire the notes for nominal consideration, the post enforcement call option, should any of the notes remain outstanding following enforcement of their rights and realisation of the assets of the Company. The Post-Enforcement Call Option may be exercised by Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited on the date following the enforcement by the Note Trustee of the Issuer Security on which the Note Trustee determines that there are no further assets available to pay amounts due and owing to the Noteholders Noteholders will be bound by the terms of the Post-Enforcement Call Option granted to Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited and the Noteholders will not be paid more than a nominal amount for that transfer

The loan notes are repayable out of capital receipts from the mortgage loan receivables, with the Class A Notes ranking in priority to the Class B Notes, which rank in priority to the Class C Notes, which rank in priority to the Class D Notes, which rank in priority to the Class E Notes, which rank in priority to Class F notes

Interest on the notes is payable quarterly in arrears at the following annual rates for three month deposits

Class A notes	Sterling LIBOR + 0 16%
Class B notes	Sterling LIBOR + 0 26%
Class C notes	Sterling LIBOR + 0 45%
Class D1 notes	Sterling LIBOR + 0 85%
Class E notes	Sterling LIBOR + 3 30%
Class F notes	Sterling LIBOR + 0 00%

13. Issued share capital

	2011	2010
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
		
Allotted, called up and partly paid		
49,998 Ordinary shares of £1 each	12,500	12,500
		

Share capital of 2 shares fully paid was issued on incorporation on 29 September 2005 and share capital of 49,998 partly paid at £0 25 per share was issued on 19 December 2005

14 Profit and loss account

At 1 December 2010	(2,772)
Profit for the year	1,932
At 30 November 2011	(840)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

15. Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' deficit

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Opening shareholders' deficit	(2,759)	(2,225)
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,932	(534)
Closing shareholders' deficit	(827)	(2,759)

16. Derivatives and other financial instruments

As explained on page 3 the Company uses financial instruments in its normal course of business. The following analysis gives an indication of the significance of these instruments to the Company

(a) Interest rate risk

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Financial assets Financial liabilities	<u>141,124</u> <u>(140,784</u>)	<u>151,438</u> <u>(153,213</u>)

All financial assets and liabilities are subject to variable interest rates

The company also has certain financial instruments included within debtors (note 10) and creditors (note 11) which are not subject to interest rate risk as they bear no interest

The rates of interest receivable and payable on variable rate financial instruments, with the exception of the loan notes, are set with reference to the London Interbank Offered Rate. The rates of interest payable on the loan notes are set as detailed in note 12.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

16 Derivatives and other financial instruments (continued)

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

	Book Value 2011 £000	Fair Value 2011 £000	Book Value 2010 £000	Fair Value 2010 £000
Financial assets				
Mortgage loans	110,985	76,068	121,354	80,426
Cash and deposits	30,139	30,139	30,084	30,084
	141,124	106,207	<u>151,438</u>	110,510
Financial liabilities				
Loan notes	(117,684)	(78,082)	(130,113)	(82,056)
Liquidity facility provider creditor	(23,100)	(23,100)	(23, 100)	(23, 100)
	(140,784)	(101,182)	(153,213)	(105, 156)

The directors have considered the fair values of the Company's main financial instruments, which are mortgage loan receivables and loan notes

As no liquid market exists for either the mortgage loans or loan notes, the directors have ascribed an approximate fair value based on an internal discounted cash flow model that is used to value non-securitised mortgage loan receivables. This model takes into account expected payment rates, arrears, house price movements, level of repossessions, losses and discount rates based on the most recent available information.

The Company used interest rate caps in order to manage the Company's interest rate risk in relation to fixed rate mortgage loans underlying the loan to originator. All these loans have moved to a variable interest rate and the interest rate caps have therefore expired and as at 30 November 2011, the notional value of these caps was £Nil (2010 – £Nil) and the recognised positive fair value was £Nil (2010 – £Nil)

17. Deferred taxation

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
At end of year	930	765
•		

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2011

17. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows

Effect of EIR adjustment Effect of remeasurement adjustment of amortised cost of Loan Notes	2011 £000	2010 £000
	(101)	(145)
	(829)	(620)
	(930)	(765)

Full provision has been made for deferred tax liabilities arising as a result of Financial Reporting Standard No 26 adjustments. Losses of £4,585,000 (2010 - £5,677,000) resulting in a deferred tax asset of £917,000 (2010 - £1,192,000) have not been recognised. The deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to the uncertainty surrounding the Company's future profitability.

Deferred taxation has been recognised at 20% (2010 – 21%) being the UK small companies' corporation tax rate at the balance sheet date

18. Parent undertaking and control

The Company is controlled by its parent undertaking, Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited, which is registered and operates in the United Kingdom

The entire issued share capital of Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited is held under a declaration of trust for charitable purposes

The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Southern Pacific Financing 06-A Parent Limited

The financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ