ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Report	1
Strategic report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	4
Independent auditor's report	5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in shareholder's equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Statement of accounting policies	10
Financial and capital risk management	14
Notes to the financial statements	16

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The immediate parent of Moneybarn No.1 Limited (the 'company') is Moneybarn Group Limited which in turn is owned by Duncton Group Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Provident Financial plc. Provident Financial plc is a public limited company, listed on the London Stock Exchange, which, together with its subsidiaries, forms the Provident Financial group (the group).

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the provision of finance for the purchase of motor vehicles by individuals via conditional sale agreements.

As at 31 December 2015 the company had net liabilities of £4,925,000 (2014: £10,996,000). Due to the company's year-end position, the ultimate parent undertaking, Provident Financial plc, has confirmed its continued support for the company. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Results

The statement of comprehensive income for the year is set out on page 6. The profit for the year of £6,071,000 (2014: loss of £780,000) has been added to (2014: deducted from) reserves.

Dividends

The directors are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company during the year ended 31 December 2015, all of whom were directors for the whole year then ended and to the date of this report, except where stated, were:

P S Crook

Chairman

A C Fisher

S Hodgson

S D K Law

M J Le May

P Minter

(Appointed 1 June 2015)

Auditor information

In accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, each person who is a director at the date of this report confirmed that:

- i) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- ii) he has taken all reasonable steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Deloitte LLP will continue as auditor to the company for the next financial year.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

E G Versluys

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Company Secretary

Bradford

STRATEGIC REPORT

Business review

The company recorded strong growth and margins and delivered further growth in the receivables book in 2015. Profit before taxation and exceptional costs amounted to £7.5m (2014: £3.6m). The exceptional costs in 2014 of £5.0m reflected costs associated with Provident Financial plc's acquisition of Duncton Group Limited in August 2014, including the costs of settling the company's borrowings from Octopus Investments and the write down of associated capitalised expenses.

During the year, the company wrote 16,784 new contracts (2014: 9,911) and increased the portfolio of conditional sales financing contracts from 21,000 to 31,000. This growth was achieved from:

- the enhanced availability of funding through the provision of a borrowing facility provided by the group following the acquisition of Duncton Group Limited by Provident Financial plc; and;
- revisions to the product offering to better meet customer needs.

The company has continued to invest in upgrading its computer systems both to win new business and to improve operational efficiency. This has involved research and development in order to continue to develop a system that is 'best in class' and capable of meeting our needs.

Revenue increased by 45.2% to £49.8m (2014: £34.3m), primarily as a result of the receivables growth with revenue margins being broadly stable. Amounts receivable from customers increased by 44.9% to £226.9m (2014: £156.6m).

Finance costs increased by 7.6% to £14.2m (2014: £13.2m) compared with a growth in year-end receivables of 44.9% due to the lower cost of funding provided by Provident Financial plc from August 2014, and the reduction in the net liability position of the company.

Operating costs increased by 63.6% to £26.5m (2014: £16.2m) as a result of business growth. Administrative expenses remained broadly stable year-on-year.

Regulation

In April 2014, the regulator of the consumer credit industry passed from the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) to the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). The company has in place an interim permission from the FCA for consumer credit.

Full application to the FCA was made in May 2015 and the company is in continuing dialogue with the FCA in such regard.

Principle risks and uncertainties and financial risk management

In December each year the board approves detailed budgets and forecasts for the year ahead. It also approves outline projections for the subsequent four years. An update to the budget is approved in June each year. Actual performance against these budgets is monitored in detail within the company's management accounts and this is supplemented with a rolling forecast of the full-year outturn. The executive committee meets each month to review the prior month performance of the company. This includes the management accounts and key financial and non-financial performance indicators. The company's management accounts also form part of the papers for each board meeting.

The principal risk faced by the company is the possibility that customers will fail to honour their contracts and the market value of the underlying vehicle will be insufficient security to cover the customer's outstanding liabilities. To mitigate this risk, the company has developed strong underwriting, loan to value and credit control policies, as well as efficient disposal processes.

The Executive Committee of Moneybarn (consisting of Duncton Group Limited and its subsidiaries) is responsible for managing the day-to-day strategic risks of the Moneybarn group. Moneybarn is managed as a consolidated business, and the committees and risk management policies operate across the group. The Executive Committee delegates some of its responsibilities to sub-committees, set out below.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

The following committees all report to the Executive Committee which in turn reports to the board:

- Pricing, Product and Credit Risk Committee, which reviews credit performance, approves underwriting rule changes, assesses new products or product changes and approves pricing changes.
- Compliance and Policy Committee which reviews and approves the company policies, and reviews and acts upon the feedback from internal audits.
- Operations Committee which oversees the performance of the new business and customer services departments.
- Collections and Recoveries Committee, which oversees the performance of the collections and recoveries departments.

In addition, the Risk Advisory Committee oversees overall risk management and meets every quarter to:

- Consider and monitor the ongoing effectiveness of the company's risk management framework, including systems and controls, risk policies and risk appetite.
- · Review the Moneybarn risk register.
- Consider the appropriateness of risk specific classifications and proposed mitigants as set out in the risk register.

The Risk Advisory Committee reports to the board.

Information on the management of specific financial risks including credit, market, liquidity, interest rate, and capital risks is provided on page 14 and 15.

Going concern

As at 31 December 2015 the company had net liabilities of £4,925,000 (2014: £10,996,000). Due to the company's year-end position, the ultimate parent undertaking, Provident Financial plc, has confirmed its continued support for the company. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

E G Versluys

Company Secretary

Evening

Bradford

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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. 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- · properly select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS are 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
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

E G Versluys

Company Secretary

Evelung

Bradford

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF MONEYBARN NO.1 LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Moneybarn No.1 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in shareholder's equity, the statement of cash flows, the statement of accounting policies, the financial and capital risk management report and the related note 1 to 18 of the financial statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. 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 annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of the audit. 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 31 December 2015 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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.

Peter Birch ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Leeds, United Kingdom

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		2015	2014
For the year ended 31 December	Note	£'000	£'000
Revenue	1	49,817	34,272
Finance costs	2	(14,204)	(13,189)
Operating costs		(26,491)	(16,235)
Administrative costs		(1,575)	(6,295)
Total costs		(42,270)	(35,719)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	3	7,547	(1,447)
Profit before taxation and exceptional costs	3	7,547	3,577
Exceptional costs	3	-	(5,024)
Tax (charge)/credit	4	(1,476)	667
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income for the year		6,071	(780)

All of the above operations relate to continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

Non-current assets			2015	2014
Non-current assets 6 102 183 Property, plant and equipment 7 9 122 Financial assets: - - 101,901 Deferred tax asset 11 76 95 Deferred tax asset 11 76 95 Current assets Financial assets: - cash and cash equivalents 845 1,418 - trade and other receivables 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES Current liabilities Financial liabilities 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (236,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Total liabilities	As at 31 December	Note	£'000	£'000
Intangible assets 6 102 183 Property, plant and equipment 7 9 122 Financial assets: - amounts receivable from customers 9 159,915 101,901 Deferred tax asset 11 76 95 Current assets Financial assets: - cash and cash equivalents 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivables 10 3,764 1,065 Inventories 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 Current tax assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES Current liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (172,832) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Non-current liabilities Financial liabiliti	ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment 7 9 122 Financial assests: 9 159,915 101,901 Deferred tax asset 11 76 95 Current assets 160,102 102,301 Financial assets: - - - cash and cash equivalents 845 1,418 - trade and other receivables 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES 233,907 163,768 Liade and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (172,832) Non-current liabilities - (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities - - (1,572) Total liabilities - - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) <	Non-current assets			
Financial assets: 9 159,915 101,901 Deferred tax asset 11 76 95 Current assets Financial assets: - 160,102 102,301 Current assets - cash and cash equivalents 845 1,418 - trade and other receivables 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES 5 (238,832) (172,832) Financial liabilities (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities (238,832) (174,764) Financial liabilities (238,832) (174,764) Non-current liabilities (238,832) (174,764) Non-current liabilities (238,832) (174,764)	Intangible assets	6	102	183
- amounts receivable from customers 9 159,915 101,901 Deferred tax asset 11 76 95 - amounts receivable from customers 11 1 76 95 Current assets Financial assets: - cash and cash equivalents 845 1,418 - amounts receivables 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 - T3,805 61,467 Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES Current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities - (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	Property, plant and equipment	7	9	122
Deferred tax asset 11 76 95 Current assets Financial assets: - cash and cash equivalents 845 1,418 - trade and other receivables 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 Current tax assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES 233,907 163,768 Current liabilities 5 1,467 - bank and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities: - - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) Net LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY - - - - - - - - - - <td< td=""><td>Financial assets:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Financial assets:			
160,102 102,301	- amounts receivable from customers	9	159,915	101,901
Current assets Financial assets: 845 1,418 - cash and cash equivalents 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES 233,907 163,768 Current liabilities Financial liabilities: 5 4,360 4,72,832 - trade and other porrowings 13 - 360 4,72,832 Non-current liabilities 12 (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities: - - (1,572) - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Total liabilities: - - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 - - - Retained deficit (10,996) (10,996)	Deferred tax asset	11	76	95
Financial assets: 845 1,418 - cash and cash equivalents 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES 233,907 163,768 Current liabilities Financial liabilities: 5 6,238,332 172,832 - trade and other borrowings 13 - (360) 172,832 Non-current liabilities 12 (238,832) (172,832) Non-current liabilities -			160,102	102,301
- cash and cash equivalents 845 1,418 - trade and other receivables 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES Current liabilities Financial liabilities: - (360) - trade and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (172,832) Non-current liabilities (38,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities: - - (1,572) - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Total liabilities: - - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 - - - Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996) </td <td>Current assets</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Current assets			
- trade and other receivables 10 3,764 1,065 - amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 200 330 3,403 3403 3403 3403 3403 3403 34	Financial assets:			
- amounts receivable from customers 9 66,990 54,655 Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403	- cash and cash equivalents		845	1,418
Inventories 1,876 926 Current tax assets 330 3,403 Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES Current liabilities Financial liabilities: 5 5 600<	- trade and other receivables	10	3,764	1,065
Current tax assets 330 3,403 Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES Current liabilities Financial liabilities: - (360) - bank and other borrowings 13 - (360) (172,832) (172,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities: - (1,572) - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 -	- amounts receivable from customers	9	66,990	54,655
Total assets 233,907 163,768	Inventories		1,876	926
Total assets 233,907 163,768 LIABILITIES Current liabilities Financial liabilities:	Current tax assets		330	3,403
LIABILITIES Current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (172,832) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 - - Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)			73,805	61,467
Current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (172,832) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 - - Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	Total assets		233,907	163,768
Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings - trade and other payables 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (172,832) (238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	LIABILITIES			
- bank and other borrowings 13 - (360) - trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (172,832) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	Current liabilities			
- trade and other payables 12 (238,832) (172,832) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	Financial liabilities:			
(238,832) (173,192) Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings 13	- bank and other borrowings	13		(360)
Non-current liabilities	- trade and other payables	12	(238,832)	(172,832)
Financial liabilities: - bank and other borrowings - (1,572) - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)			(238,832)	(173,192)
- bank and other borrowings 13 - (1,572) - (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	Non-current liabilities			
- (1,572) Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)				
Total liabilities (238,832) (174,764) NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY 3 14 - - Share capital 14 - - - Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	- bank and other borrowings	13	-	(1,572)
NET LIABILITIES (4,925) (10,996) SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY 14 - - Share capital 14 - - Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)			-	(1,572)
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY Share capital 14 Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	Total liabilities		(238,832)	(174,764)
Share capital 14 - - Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	NET LIABILITIES		(4,925)	(10,996)
Retained deficit (4,925) (10,996)	SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
	9.50	14	=	-
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT (4,925) (10,996)	Retained deficit		(4,925)	(10,996)
	TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT		(4,925)	(10,996)

The financial statements on pages 6 to 26 were approved by the board of directors on 9 March 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

P Minter Director

S D K Law

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2014	-	(10,216)	(10,216)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(780)	(780)
At 31 December 2014	-	(10,996)	(10,996)
At 1 January 2015	_	(10,996)	(10,996)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,071	6,071
At 31 December 2015	-	(4,925)	(4,925)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		2015	2014
For the year ended 31 December	Note	£'000	£'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	17	2,341	140,998
Finance costs paid		_	(9,912)
Tax paid		(1,107)	(646)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,234	130,440
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets	6	-	(213)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	H	(44)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	7	125	319
Net cash generated from investing activities		125	62
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(1,932)	(134,456)
Not decrease in each people and supplied and supplied		(572)	(2.054)
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(573) 1,418	(3,954) 5,372
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		845	1,418

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is The New Barn, Bedford Road, Petersfield, GU32 3LJ.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS adopted for use in the European Union (EU), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to use certain critical accounting estimates and are required to exercise judgement in the application of the company's accounting policies.

Principal accounting policies

The company's principal accounting policies under IFRS, which have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated, are set out below.

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are mandatory and were applied by the company for the first time in the financial year commencing 1 January 2015:

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the company:

There have been no new or amended standards adopted by the company in the financial year beginning 1 January 2015 which had a material impact on the company.

- (b) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2015 and not early adopted:
- IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The final version of the standard was issued in July 2014. The standard primarily impacts the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and introduces the 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognised. The company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard and will adopt the standard in line with the mandatory effective date 1 January 2018, subject to endorsement by the EU.
- IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces IAS 17, 'Leases' and provides a model for the identification of lease arrangements and the treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. The standard distinguishes between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether there is an identified asset controlled by the customer. The standard requires the recognition of a lease liability, being the present value of the lease payments, and a right-to-use asset which will initially be recognised at the same value of the lease liability. This applies to both finance leases and operating leases which would previously have been held off balance sheet. The company are in the process of assessing the impact of standard and will adopt the standard from the expected effective date of 1 January 2019, subject to endorsement by the EU.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the company.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue

Hire purchase agreements to customers (conditional sale):

Interest income on conditional sale contracts is recognised in the income statement for all conditional sales using an effective interest rate method (EIR), such that a constant periodic rate of return is earned on the net investment in the conditional sale agreements, as required by IAS 17. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows of the amount of finance provided in the conditional sale agreement back to the present value of the amount, taking account of directly attributable incremental issue costs (broker commissions). Under IAS 39 interest earned is reduced to reflect the impairment of receivables, and a corresponding adjustment is made to the impairment charge.

Interest and administration charges:

Interest and administration charges and other fees charged to customers arising on settlement or default are recognised as the event occurs and are exclusive of VAT.

Finance costs

Finance costs principally comprise the interest on both intra-group and third party loan arrangements, and are recognised on an effective interest rate basis.

Amounts receivable from customers

Customer receivables are initially recognised at the amount of finance agreed with the customer in the conditional sale agreement plus directly attributable acquisition costs. After initial recognition, customer receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is the amount of the customer receivable at initial recognition less customer repayments, plus revenue earned calculated using the effective interest rate, less deduction for impairment.

In addition, the company raises an incurred but not yet reported provision to cover impairment events that have taken place but are not as yet evidenced by a missing payment trigger.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which comprises computer software, represent the costs incurred to acquire or develop the specific software and bring it into use.

Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful economic life, which is generally estimated to be between three and five years.

The residual values and economic lives of intangible assets are reviewed by management at each balance sheet date.

Amortisation is charged to the income statement as part of administrative costs.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is shown at cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment.

Cost represents invoiced cost plus any other costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated to write down assets to their estimated realisable value over their useful economic lives. The following are the principal bases used:

	%	Method
Software development costs	33.3	Straight line
Contract hire vehicles	25	Straight line
Motor vehicles	Variable	Straight line

The residual values and useful economic lives of all assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

All property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying value exceeds the higher of the asset's value in use or its fair value less costs to sell.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing any proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised within administrative costs in the income statement.

Contract hire vehicles are depreciated over 4 years using an estimated residual value. Motor vehicles are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset, generally between 3 to 5 years dependent on vehicle class, expected annual mileage and use.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement as part of administrative costs.

Inventories

Inventories consist of vehicles brought back into stock after the termination of the conditional sale agreements with customers, valued at the expected auction proceeds.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Borrowings

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Taxation

The tax charge represents the sum of current and deferred tax. Current tax is calculated based on taxable profit for the year using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Taxable profit differs from profit before taxation as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is also provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the future.

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Key assumptions and estimates

In applying the accounting policies set out above, the company makes significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as follows:

Amounts receivable from customers

The company assesses whether there is objective evidence that amounts receivable from customers have been impaired at each balance sheet date. The principal criteria for determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment are deliquency in contractual payments, a bankruptcy or entering into forbearance arrangements.

Customer balances are deemed to be impaired as soon as a customer misses one monthly contractual payment. Impairment is calculated as the difference between the carrying value of receivables and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Estimated future cash flows are based on the historical performance of customer balances falling into different arrears stages and are regularly assessed.

To the extent that the net present value of estimated future cash flows differs by +/- 1%, it is estimated that the amounts receivable from customers would be approximately £2,269,050 (2014 £1,565,560) higher/lower.

FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The overall financial and risk management framework is the responsibility of the board with certain responsibilities in respect of internal control and risk management being delegated to various subcommittees who report directly to the board. The company also operates within a group treasury framework and is subject to group treasury policies including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, capital and capital risk.

An overview of the group's risk management framework can be found in the annual report of Provident Financial plc.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the company will suffer loss in the event of a default by a customer, a bank counterparty or the UK Government. A default occurs when the customer, bank or the UK Government fails to honour repayments as they fall due.

(i) Amounts receivable from customers

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk on amounts receivable from customers as at 31 December 2015 is the carrying value of amounts receivable from customers of £226.9m (2014: £156.6m).

The board is responsible for setting the credit policy of the company. The board meets quarterly, or more frequently if required, and is responsible for ensuring that the approach to lending is within sound risk and financial parameters and that key metrics are reviewed to ensure compliance with policy.

A customer's risk profile and amount of finance provided by way of conditional sales contract is evaluated at the point of application. Historical payment patterns of customers are used to assess the applicant's potential default risk and their ability to manage a specific finance amount and monthly payments. The company also incorporate data from the applicant, such as income and employment, and data from external credit bureaux in assessing the customer's risk profile.

Arrears management is a combination of central letters, inbound and outbound telephony, SMS, e-mail and outsourced debt collection agency activities. Contact is made with the customer to discuss the reasons for non-payment and specific strategies are employed to support the customer in returning to a good standing, which can involve recovery of the vehicle for which the loan was placed.

(ii) Counterparty risk

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk on bank counterparties as at 31 December 2015 was £0.8m (2014: £1.4m).

Counterparty credit risk arises as a result of cash deposits placed with banks and the use of derivative financial instruments with banks and other financial institutions which are used to hedge interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk. Counterparty credit risk is managed by the group's treasury committee and is governed by a board approved counterparty policy which ensures that the group's cash deposits and derivative financial instruments are only made with high quality counterparties with the level of permitted exposure to a counterparty firmly linked to the strength of its credit rating. In addition, there is a maximum exposure limit for all institutions, regardless of credit rating. This is linked to the group's regulatory capital base in line with the group's regulatory reporting requirements on large exposures to the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA).

FINANCE AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will have insufficient liquid resources available to fulfil its operational plans and/or to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's funding is provided by a mixture of retained earnings and intra-group borrowings from Provident Financial plc.

Liquidity risk is managed by the group's centralised treasury department through daily monitoring of expected cash flows in accordance with a board-approved group funding and liquidity policy. This process is monitored regularly by the group treasury committee.

The group's funding and liquidity policy is designed to ensure that the group is able to continue to fund the growth of the business. The group therefore maintains committed borrowing facilities and access to retail deposit funding through its subsidiary, Vanquis Bank Limited, to meet forecast borrowing requirements, including contractual maturities, at all times for at least the following 12 months. As at 31 December 2015, the group's committed borrowing facilities had a weighted average maturity of 2.8 years (2014: 3.1 years) and the headroom on these committed facilities amounted to £222.3m (2014: £111.5m).

The group is less exposed than other mainstream lenders to liquidity risk as the loans issued by the Consumer Credit Division are of short-term duration (typically around one year), whereas the group's borrowings extend over a number of years.

A maturity analysis of the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the group's bank and other borrowings, including derivative financial instruments settled on a net and gross basis, is set out in the annual report of Provident Financial plc.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of a change in external interest rates which leads to an increase in the company's cost of borrowing.

The group's exposure to movements in interest rates is managed by the group treasury committee and is governed by a board-approved interest rate hedging policy which forms part of the group's treasury policies.

The group seeks to limit the net exposure to changes in sterling interest rates. This is achieved through a combination of issuing fixed-rate debt and by the use of derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps.

A 2% movement in the interest rate applied to borrowings during 2015 and 2014 would not have had a material impact on the group's profit before taxation or equity as the group's interest rate risk was substantially hedged. Further details of the interest rate risk management are detailed within the annual report of Provident Financial plc.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss due to adverse market movements caused by active trading positions taken in interest rates, foreign exchange markets, bonds and equities. The group's policies do not permit it or the company to undertake position taking or trading books of this type and therefore neither it or the company does so.

(e) Capital risk

As at 31 December 2015 the company had net liabilities of £4.9m (2014: £11.0m). Due to the company's year-end position the ultimate parent undertaking, Provident Financial plc, has confirmed its continued support for the company, therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company manages capital risk by focusing on capital efficiency and effective risk management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Revenue

Total revenue	49,817	34,272
Fee income	603	433
Interest income	49,214	33,839
	£'000	£'000
	2015	2014

Revenue comprises interest and fee income of £55.3m (2014: £38.0m) net of the amortisation of deferred broker commissions of £5.5m (2014: £3.7m).

Management regard the business as one operating segment. All revenue is from UK operations.

2 Finance costs

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable to other group undertakings	14,191	4,204
Interest payable on bank and other borrowings	13	8,985
Total finance costs	14,204	13,189
Profit/(loss) before taxation		
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Amortisation of intangible assets:		
- computer software (note 6)	81	60
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 7)	29	123
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 7)	(41)	(66)
Impairment of amounts receivable from customers (note 9)	8,926	4,860

Fellow subsidiary undertakings have recharged certain administrative costs to the company of £17.2m (2014: £11.3m) in respect of services provided.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3 Profit/(loss) before taxation (continued)

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Auditor's remuneration		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the financial statements	56	53
Total auditor's remuneration	56	53

The exceptional costs for the previous year arose as a result of the sale of Duncton Group Limited to Provident Financial plc which completed on 20 August 2014, and the subsequent refinancing of the company's previous loan facilities with Octopus Limited through a borrowing facility from Provident Financial plc.

	2015	2014
Exceptional costs	£'000	£'000
Professional fees	<u>-</u>	65
Early termination costs on financing	-	4,571
Capitalised arrangement fees written off	-	388
Total	<u> </u>	5,024

4 Tax (charge)/credit

Total tax (charge)/credit	(1,476)	667
Impact of change in UK tax rate	(8)	189
Deferred tax (note 11)	(11)	(2,723)
Current tax	(1,457)	3,201
Tax (charge)/credit in the income statement	£'000	£'000
	2015	2014

During 2015, further reductions in corporation tax rates were enacted, which will reduce the corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and from 19% to 18% with effect from 1 April 2020. As the temporary differences on which deferred tax is calculated as at 31 December 2015 are expected to largely reverse after 1 April 2020 (2014: 1 April 2015), deferred tax at 31 December 2015 has been remeasured at 18% (2014: 20%). In 2015, movements in the deferred tax balances have been measured at the statutory corporation tax rate for the year of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). A tax charge in 2015 of £8,000 (2014: £189,000 credit) represents the income statement adjustment to deferred tax as a result of these changes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4 Tax (charge)/credit (continued)

The rate of tax charge on the profit before taxation (2014: loss before taxation) for the year is lower than (2014: higher than) the average standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%). This can be reconciled as follows:

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	7,547	(1,447)
Profit/(loss) before taxation multiplied by the average standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%)	(1,528)	311
Effects of:		
- adjustment in respect of permanent differences	(6)	(14)
- impact of change in UK tax rate	(8)	189
- adjustment in respect of prior years	66	181
	(1,476)	667

5 Employee information and directors' remuneration

The company has no employees, the cost of the directors is borne by Moneybarn Limited and recharged by way of a management charge.

6 Intangible assets

	Computer software		
	2015	2014	
	£'000	£'000	
Cost			
At 1 January	243	30	
Additions	/-	213	
At 31 December	243	243	
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January	60	-	
Charged to the income statement	81	60	
At 31 December	141	60	
Net book value at 31 December	102	183	
Net book value at 1 January	183	30	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Equipment a	nd vehicles
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Cost		
At 1 Janaury	405	1,132
Additions	-	44
Disposals	(300)	(771)
At 31 December	105	405
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 Janaury	283	678
Charged to the income statement	29	123
Disposals	(216)	(518)
At 31 December	96	283
Net book value at 31 December	9	122
Net book value at 1 Janaury	122	454

Disposals in the year had a net book value of £84,000 (2014: £253,000) and related proceeds of £125,000 (2014: £319,000). The profit on disposals was £41,000 (2014: £66,000).

8 Financial instruments

The following table sets out the carrying value of the company's financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the categories of financial instruments set out in IAS 39. Assets and liabilities outside the scope of IAS 39 are shown within non-financial assets/liabilities:

				2015
			Non-	
	Leave and	A	financial	
	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	assets/ liabilities	Total
-	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	845	-	-	845
Trade and other receivables	3,764	-	-	3,764
Amounts receivable from customers	226,905	-		226,905
Property, plant and equipment	-	_	9	9
Intangible assets	-	-	102	102
Deferred tax assets	-	<u>-</u> :	76	76
Inventories	-	-	1,876	1,876
Current tax assets	-		330	330
Total assets	231,514	-	2,393	233,907
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	_	(238,832)		(238,832)
Total liabilities	-	(238,832)	_	(238,832)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8 Financial instruments (continued)

				2014
	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	Non- financial assets/ liabilities	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,418	=	-	1,418
Trade and other receivables	1,065	-	=	1,065
Amounts receivable from customers	156,556		-	156,556
Property, plant and equipment		-	122	122
Intangible assets		-	183	183
Deferred tax assets		-	95	95
Inventories		-	926	926
Current tax assets		=	3,403	3,403
Total assets	159,039	-	4,729	163,768
Liabilities				
Bank and other borrowings		(1,932)	-	(1,932)
Trade and other payables		(172,832)	-	(172,832)
Total liabilities	-	(174,764)	-	(174,764)

9 Amounts receivable from customers

Amounts receivable from customers are held at amortised cost and are equal to the expected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate. The average effective interest rate for the year ended 31 December 2015 was 28% (2014: 29%).

Amounts from customers comprises £219.6m (2014: £151.7m) of customer receivables plus deferred broker commissions of £7.3m (2014: £4.9m).

Total	226,905	156,556
Amounts due in more than one year	159,915	101,901
Amounts due within one year	66,990	54,655
Ageing analysis of amounts receivable from customers	£'000	£'000
	2015	2014

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9 Amounts receivable from customers (continued)

Within 1		
year	1-5 years	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000
116,183	230,255	346,438
(49, 193)	(70,340)	(119,533)
66,990	159,915	226,905
Within 1		
year	1-5 years	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000
88,410	139,970	228,380
(33,755)	(38,069)	(71,824)
54,655	101,901	156,556
	year £'000 116,183 (49,193) 66,990 Within 1 year £'000 88,410 (33,755)	year 1-5 years £'000 116,183 230,255 (49,193) (70,340) 66,990 159,915 Within 1 year 1-5 years £'000 88,410 139,970 (33,755) (38,069)

No finance agreements entered into have a term greater than five years (2014: none over five years).

The average term of finance leases entered into during the year is 4.6 years (2014: 4.2 years).

The credit quality of amounts receivable from customers is as follows:

Total	226,905	156,556
Impaired	45,436	33,815
Neither past due nor impaired	181,469	122,741
Credit quality of amounts receivable from customers	£'000	£'000
	2015	2014

The company has no balances past due, but not impaired, as a provision is made immediately when a balance is in arrears.

Impairment is deducted from the carrying value of amounts receivable from customers by use of an allowance account. The movement in the allowance account during the year is as follows:

At 31 December	18,485	27,142
Sale of delinquent receivables	(15,560)	1 4
Amounts written off during the year	(2,023)	(2,059)
Charge for the year	8,926	4,860
At 1 January	27,142	24,341
Impairment allowance account	2015 £'000	2014 £'000

Interest income of £6.7m (2014: £6.9m) has been recognised during the year on amounts receivable from customers which have been impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9 Amounts receivable from customers (continued)

The fair value of amounts receivable from customers is approximately £298.0m (31 December 2014: £202.7m). Fair value has been derived by discounting expected future cash flows at the company's weighted average cost of capital at the balance sheet date.

Under IFRS 13. 'Fair value measurement', receivables are classed as level 3 as they are not traded on active market and the fair value is therefore through future cashflows.

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10 Trade and other receivables

Total	3,764	1,065
Prepayments and accrued income	33	64
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	3,731	1,001
Current assets	£'000	£'000
	2015	2014

There are no amounts past due in respect of trade and other receivables that are not impaired.

Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and do not accrue interest.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of trade and other receivables is the carrying value of each class of receivable set out above.

There is no collateral held in respect of trade and other receivables (2014: £nil).

11 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax balances at 31 December 2014 were measured at 20% on the basis that the temporary differences on which the deferred tax was calculated were expected to reverse after 1 April 2015. In 2015, movements in the deferred tax balances have been measured at the statutory corporation tax rate for the year of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). During 2015, further reductions in corporation tax rates were enacted, which will reduce the corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and from 19% to 18% with effect from 1 April 2020. As the temporary differences on which deferred tax is calculated as at 31 December 2015 are expected to largely reverse after 1 April 2020 (2014: 1 April 2015), deferred tax at 31 December 2015 has been re-measured at 18% (2014: 20%) A tax charge in 2015 of £8,000 (2014: £189,000 credit) represents the income statement adjustment to deferred tax as a result of these changes. The movement in the deferred tax asset during the year can be analysed as follows:

At 31 December	76	95
Impact of change in UK tax rate	(8)	189
Charge to the income statement	(11)	(2,723)
At 1 January	95	2,629
Asset	£'000	£'000
	2015	2014

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11 Deferred tax (continued)

Asset			2015
	Accelerated capital allowances	Other temporary differences	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	94	1	95
Charge to the income statement	(14)	3	(11)
Impact of change in UK tax rate	(8)		(8)
At 31 December	72	4	76

Asset			2014
	Accelerated capital	Other temporary	
	allowances	differences	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	96	2,533	2,629
Charge to the income statement	(2)	(2,721)	(2,723)
Impact of change in UK tax rate	_	189	189
At 31 December	94	1	95

Deferred tax is a future tax liability or asset resulting from temporary differences or timing differences between the accounting value of assets and liabilities and their value for tax purposes. Deferred tax arises primarily in respect of property, plant and equipment which is depreciated on a different basis for tax purposes and certain cost provisions for which tax deductions are only available when the costs are paid. Deferred tax assets are recognised because it is considered probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

12 Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
Current liabilities	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	198	5
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	17,810	10,374
Amounts owed to ultimate parent undertaking	219,556	161,496
Other payables including taxation and social security	17	26
Accruals	1,251	931
Total	238,832	172,832

The fair value of trade and other payables equates to their book value (2014: fair value equated to book value). Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, due for repayment in less than one year and do not accrue interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12 Trade and other payables (continued)

Amounts owed to the ultimate parent undertaking are unsecured, due for repayment in less than one year and accrue interest at rates linked to LIBOR.

13 Bank and other borrowings

Total	-	1,932
Non-current	<u>-</u>	1,572
Current	-	360
	£'000	£'000
	2015	2014

Bank and other borrowings in prior periods were secured on customer receivables up to the maximum amount of the liability and accrued interest between zero percent and 0.5% above LIBOR. The balance of £1.9m at 31 December 2014 was repaid in 2015.

14 Share capital

Number of shares	2	2
Ordinary shares of 100p each (£)	2	2
	Issued and fully paid	Issued and fully paid
	2015	2014

There are no shares issued and not fully paid at the end of the year (2014: no shares).

15 Related party transactions

Details of the transactions between the company and other group undertakings, which comprise management recharges and interest charges or credits on intra-group balances, along with any balances outstanding at 31 December are set out below:

			2015
	Management recharge	Interest charge	Outstanding balance
Company	£'000	£'000	£'000
Ultimate parent undertaking	-	14,191	(219,556)
Immediate parent undertaking		-	1,843
Other subsidiaries of the ultimate parent undertaking	17,202	_	(15,922)
Total	17,202	14,191	(233,635)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15 Related party transactions (continued)

	Management recharge	Interest charge	2014 Outstanding balance
Company	£'000	£'000	£'000
Ultimate parent undertaking	_	4,204	(161,496)
Immediate parent undertaking	7	-	(194)
Other subsidiaries of the ultimate parent undertaking	11,290		(9,179)
Total	11,297	4,204	(170,869)

A loan to P Minter of £67,489 was outstanding at 31 December 2015 (2014: £14,370) with interest income for the company in the year of £5,660 (2014: £2,191).

A loan to S Hodgson of £27,310 was outstanding at 31 December 2015 (2014: £31,517) with interest income for the company in the year of £1,279 (2014: £1,002).

The directors believe that all related party transactions are on an arms length basis.

16 Contingent liabilities

The company is a guaranter in respect of: (i) borrowings made by the company's ultimate parent undertaking; and (ii) guarantees given by the company's ultimate parent undertaking in respect of borrowings of certain of its subsidiaries to a maximum of £1,073.4m (2014: £1,013.0m). At 31 December 2015, the borrowings amounted to £851.1m (2014: £901.5m). No loss is expected to arise.

17 Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after taxation to cash generated from operations

Profit/(loss) after taxation Adjusted for: - tax charge/(credit) - finance cost	Note 4 2	£'000 6,071 1,476	£'000 (780) (667)
Adjusted for: - tax charge/(credit)	2		
- tax charge/(credit)	2	1,476	(667)
<u> </u>	2	1,476	(667)
- finance cost			
- mance cost		-	9,912
- amortisation of intangible assets	6	81	60
- depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	29	123
- profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	7	(41)	(66)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
- amounts receivable from customers		(70,349)	(34,179)
- trade and other receivables		24	253
- inventories		(950)	(837)
- trade and other payables		66,000	167,179
Cash generated from operations		2,341	140,998

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

18 Parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Moneybarn Group Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Provident Financial plc, which is the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Provident Financial plc may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Provident Financial plc, No.1 Godwin Street, Bradford, BD1 2SU.