

ACL Autolease Holdings Limited

Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Registered office

25 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7HN

Registered number

03674114

Current directors

R A Jones
S J Caddick

Company Secretary

D D Hennessey

Member of Lloyds Banking Group

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their Strategic report and the audited financial statements of ACL Autolease Holdings Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Business overview

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a holding company for its subsidiaries. It has not traded other than in this capacity during the year.

The Company's result for the year show a Profit before tax £294,000,000 (2018: £252,000,000). Net assets at 31 December 2019 were £51,000 (2018: £6,000).

Future outlook

No changes in the nature or scale of the Company's activities are expected in the foreseeable future.

Following the UK's exit from the EU, significant negotiation is now required on the terms of the future trade agreement. As a result, the possibility of a limited or no deal at the end of the transition period remains and could manifest in prolonged business uncertainty across the UK, including in the financial services sector. This continued lack of clarity over the UK's relationship with the EU and other foreign countries, and on-going challenges in the Eurozone, including weak growth, raise additional uncertainty for the UK's economic outlook. There also remains the possibility of a further referendum on Scottish independence. The Company is part of the wider Lloyds Banking Group, and, it is at that level that consideration of the many potential implications this may have has been undertaken. Work continues to assess the impact of EU exit at the level of the Lloyds Banking Group, as well as for the Company, upon customers, colleagues and products. This assessment includes all legal, regulatory, tax, finance and capital implications. No impact is expected for the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are managed within the framework established for the Group and are not managed separately for the Company. Further details of the Company's and Group's risk management policy are contained in note 14 to the financial statements.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Section 172(1) Statement

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act'), for the year ended 31 December 2019, the Directors provide the following statement describing how they have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) of the Act, when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company under section 172.

Statement of Engagement with Employees and Other Stakeholders

In accordance with the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, the following statement also provides details on how the Directors have engaged with, and had regard to, the interest of key stakeholders. The Company has no direct employees and, as a subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc, it follows many of the processes and practices of Lloyds Banking Group plc which are further referred to in this statement, where relevant.

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Section 172(1) Statement (continued)

Shareholders

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc, forming part of its retail division. As a wholly owned subsidiary, the Directors ensure that the strategy, priorities, processes and practices of the Company are fully aligned where required to those of Lloyds Banking Group plc, ensuring that the interests of Lloyds Banking Group plc as the Company's sole shareholder are duly acknowledged. Further information in respect of the relationship of Lloyds Banking Group plc with its shareholders is included within the Strategic Report within the Lloyds Banking Group plc Annual Report and Accounts for 2019, which does not form part of this report, available on the Lloyds Banking Group plc website.

How stakeholder interest has influenced decision making

The Directors acknowledge that one of the primary responsibilities of the Board is to ensure the strategy of the Company, as aligned to that of Lloyds Banking Group plc, is to effectively manage the Company to generate sustainable returns, central to which is ensuring engagement with stakeholders, and considering in all instances the long-term implications of decisions made, acting at all times to maintain the highest possible standards of conduct.

The Company's subsidiaries form part of the Retail Division and are engaged in motor finance activities. The motor finance entities within the Retail Division are managed on a collective basis and both directors sit on the boards of many of the companies within that division. Further, at least one of the Company's directors sits on the board of each of the subsidiary undertakings to ensure that those companies are acting in the Company's interests and the interests of the Group.

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



R A Jones
Director

20 July 2020

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom, registered in England and Wales and domiciled in England (registered number: 03674114).

The profit for the year primarily reflects the investment income earned on investments.

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

Post balance sheet event

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 to be a public health emergency and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Given the circumstances and information that was available as at 31 December 2019, the resulting impact of Covid-19 has been assessed by the directors to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

The directors have considered the actual and potential impacts of Covid-19 and the UK government's responses to the pandemic on the activities of the Company and concluded that there will be no significant impact for the Company.

Dividends

A dividend of £249,000,000, representing a dividend of £249,000,000 per share, was declared and paid during the year (2018: £252,000,000).

Going concern

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

Directors

The current directors of the Company are shown on the front cover.

The following changes have taken place between the beginning of the reporting period and the approval of the Annual report and financial statements:

R A Jones	(appointed 16 April 2019)
A J Hartley	(resigned 31 December 2019)
S J Caddick	(appointed 18 March 2020)
C A Parkes	(resigned 18 March 2020)

Information included in the Strategic report

The disclosures for Principal risks and uncertainties, Future outlook and Key performance indicators that would otherwise be required to be disclosed in the Directors' report can be found in the Strategic report on page 1.

Directors' indemnities

Lloyds Banking Group plc has granted to the directors of the Company a deed of indemnity through deed poll which constituted 'qualifying third party indemnity provisions' for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. The deed was in force during the whole of the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements or from the date of appointment in respect of directors who join the board of the Company during the financial year. Directors no longer in office but who served on the board of the Company at any time in the financial year have the benefit of this contract of indemnity during that period of service. The indemnity remains in force for the duration of the directors' periods of office. The deed indemnifies the directors to the maximum extent permitted by law. Deeds for existing directors are available for inspection at the registered office of Lloyds Banking Group plc. In addition, the Group has in place appropriate directors and officers liability insurance cover which was in place throughout the financial year.

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor and disclosure of information to auditors

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, in the case of each director in office at the date the report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

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



R A Jones
Director

20 July 2020

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Dividend income	3	310	252
Impairment loss on Investment in subsidiary undertakings	10	(16)	-
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Profit before tax		294	252
Taxation	7	-	-
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Profit for the year, being total comprehensive income		294	252

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

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	9	43	6
Investment in subsidiary undertakings	10	50	66
Total assets		93	72
LIABILITIES			
Borrowed funds	11	42	66
Total liabilities		42	66
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	-	-
Retained earnings		51	6
Total equity		51	6
Total equity and liabilities		93	72

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:



R A Jones
Director

20 July 2020

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £'m	Retained earnings £'m	Total equity £'m
At 1 January 2018	-	6	6
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	252	252
Dividend paid to equity holders of the Company	-	(252)	(252)
At 31 December 2018	-	6	6
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	294	294
Dividend paid to equity holders of the Company	-	(249)	(249)
At 31 December 2019	-	51	51

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

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities		
Profit before tax	294	252
Adjustments for:		
- Dividend income	(310)	(252)
- Impairment loss on Investment in subsidiary undertakings	16	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	-	-
Cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities		
Dividends received	310	252
Dividends paid	(249)	(252)
Increase in net lending to group undertakings	(61)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	-	-

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

There are no new pronouncements relevant to the Company requiring adoption in these financial statements.

Details of those pronouncements which will be relevant to the Company but which were not effective at 31 December 2019 and which have not been applied in preparing these financial statements are given in note 18. No standards have been early adopted.

These separate financial statements contain information about the Company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. The Company and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's ultimate parent company.

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

1.2 Income recognition

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

1.3 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets comprise Amounts due from group undertakings. Financial liabilities comprise Amounts due to group undertakings.

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

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

Amounts due from group undertakings is assessed at the reporting date for impairment on a forward looking basis and where appropriate an expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance is recognised based on reasonable and supportable information.

1.4 Taxation

Tax expense comprises current tax. Current tax is charged or credited in the Statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside the Statement of comprehensive income (either in other comprehensive income, directly in equity, or through a business combination), in which case the tax appears in the same statement as the transaction that gave rise to it.

Current tax is the amount of corporate income taxes expected to be payable or recoverable based on the profit for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible, and is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Current tax includes amounts provided in respect of uncertain tax positions when management expects that, upon examination of the uncertainty by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs or another tax authority, it is more likely than not that an economic outflow will occur. Provisions reflect management's best estimate of the ultimate liability based on their interpretation of tax law, precedent and guidance, informed by external tax advice as necessary. Changes in facts and circumstances underlying these provisions are reassessed at each Balance sheet date, and the provisions are re-measured as required to reflect current information.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Dividends paid

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

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.7 Investment in subsidiary undertakings

Investment in subsidiary undertakings is stated in the Balance sheet at cost less any provision for impairment.

Investment in subsidiary undertakings is reviewed for impairment losses at the end of each period and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net realisable value and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, investments are grouped at the lowest level at which cash flows are separately monitored by management.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

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

In the course of preparing these financial statements, no critical judgements been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following are critical accounting estimates that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Impairment of Investment in subsidiary undertakings

Where the recoverable amount of the Company's investments in subsidiary undertakings is considered to be less than the carrying value an impairment charge is recognised equal to the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount.

3. Dividend income

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Lex Autolease Limited	137	186
Lex Autolease (CH) Limited	71	-
Lex Autolease (VC) Limited	86	-
HVF Limited	16	-
A.C.L. Limited	-	66
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Total Dividend income (see note 13)	310	252

4. Other operating expenses

Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the financial statements of £1,000 (2018: £1,000) have been borne by a fellow group company and are not recharged to the Company. Accounting and administration services are provided by a fellow group undertaking and are not recharged to the Company.

5. Staff costs

The Company did not have any employees during the year (2018: none).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

6. Directors' emoluments

No director received any fees or emoluments from the Company during the year (2018: £nil). The directors are employed by other companies within the Group and consider that their services to the Company are incidental to their other responsibilities within the Group (see also note 13).

7. Taxation

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
UK corporation tax:		
- Current tax on taxable profit for the year	-	-

Corporation tax is calculated at a rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) of the taxable profit for the year.

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

A reconciliation of the charge that would result from applying the standard UK corporation tax rate to the profit before tax to the actual tax charge for the year is given below:

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Profit before tax	294	252
Tax charge thereon at UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	56	48
Factors affecting charge:		
- Disallowable items	3	-
- Non-taxable items	(59)	(48)
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
Effective rate	0.00%	0.00%

8. Dividends

In 2019, a dividend totalling £249,000,000 per share was paid, representing a total dividend of £249,000,000 (2018: £252,000,000).

9. Trade and other receivables

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Amounts due from group undertakings (see note 13)	43	6

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. Amounts due from group undertakings are included within stage 1 for IFRS 9 purposes. The ECL is negligible.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

10. Investment in subsidiary undertakings

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Cost		
Cost brought forward	101	101
Disposals	(28)	-
Cost at 31 December	73	101
Provision for impairment		
Provision brought forward	35	35
Charge for the year	16	-
Disposals	(28)	-
Provision at 31 December	23	35
Carrying value of investments at 31 December	50	66

The subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, listed below, are all incorporated in England and Wales:

Subsidiary undertakings	Accounting reference date	Principal activities	Registered Address
AN Vehicle Finance Limited ¹	31 December	Dissolved	1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF
A.C.L. Limited	31 March	Will be dormant in future	25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN
HVF Limited	31 December	Will be dormant in future	Charterhall House, Charterhall Drive, Chester, Cheshire, CH88 3AN
Lex Autolease Limited	31 December	Provider of motor vehicles contract hire services	25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN
Lex Autolease (CH) Limited	30 June	Dormant	25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN
Lex Autolease (VC) Limited	30 September	Dormant	25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN
Lex Autolease Carselect Limited	31 December	Provider of new motor vehicles and related financial services	25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN
Lex Vehicle Finance 2 Limited ²	30 June	In liquidation	1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF
Lex Vehicle Finance 3 Limited ³	31 December	Dissolved	1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF

¹ On 17 April 2019 AN Vehicle Finance Limited was dissolved.

² On 26 November 2018 Lex Vehicle Finance 2 Limited entered member's voluntary liquidation.

³ On 24 September 2019 Lex Vehicle Finance 3 Limited was dissolved.

The Company's interest in each of these entities is a 100% shareholding in the form of ordinary share capital. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertaking held directly by the Company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

11. Borrowed funds

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Amounts due to group undertakings (see note 13)	42	66

Amounts due to group undertakings are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

12. Share capital

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
1 ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-

13. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by the Retail Division. A summary of the outstanding balances at the year end and the related income and expense for the year are set out below.

	2019 £'m	2018 £'m
Amounts due from group undertakings		
Lex Autolease Limited (see note 9)	43	6

Amounts due to group undertakings		
Lex Vehicle Leasing (Holdings) Limited	-	24
Lloyds Bank plc	42	42

Total Amounts due to group undertakings (see note 11)	42	66
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Dividend income		
Lex Autolease Limited	137	186
Lex Autolease (CH) Limited	71	-
Lex Autolease (VC) Limited	86	-
HVF Limited	16	-
A.C.L. Limited	-	66

Total Dividend income (see note 3)	310	252
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Dividend expense		
Lloyds Bank Asset Finance Limited	249	252

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

Key management personnel

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

14. Financial risk management

The Company's operations do not expose it to any significant credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, market risk, business risk or foreign exchange risk. Responsibility for the control of overall risk lies with the board of directors, operating within a management framework established by the Retail Division, and the ultimate parent, Lloyds Banking Group plc.

14.1 Financial strategy

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

14.2 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

15. Capital disclosures

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

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

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

16. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or contracted capital commitments at the Balance sheet date (2018: £nil).

17. Post balance sheet events

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 to be a public health emergency and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Given the circumstances and information that was available as at 31 December 2019, the resulting impact of Covid-19 has been assessed by the directors to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

The directors have considered the actual and potential impacts of Covid-19 and the UK government's responses to the pandemic on the activities of the Company and concluded that there will be no significant impact for the Company.

18. Future developments

The following pronouncement will be relevant to the Company but was not effective at 31 December 2019 and has not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
Minor amendments to other accounting standards	The IASB has issued a number of minor amendments to IFRSs (including IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements).	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

The full impact of this pronouncement is being assessed by the Company. However, the initial view is that this is not expected to cause any material adjustments to the reported numbers in the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

19. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

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

Independent Auditors' report to the member of ACL Autolease Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, ACL Autolease Holdings Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit and cash flows 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.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of comprehensive income, the Cash flow statement and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the Notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

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

Based on these responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Independent Auditors' report to the member of ACL Autolease Holdings Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Kevin Williams (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Cardiff

20 July 2020