A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED

Registered In England & Wales
Company Number 5161431

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2010

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED - 5161431

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their Report together with the unaudited financial statements for A & L CF June (7) Limited, Company registration number 5161431 (the "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2010

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The Company has not traded during the year No significant accounting transactions, as required to be entered in the Company's accounting records by Section 386 of the Companies Act 2006, have occurred during the year under review and therefore the Company is considered to be dormant

Key performance indicators are not considered necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company There are no risks or uncertainties facing the Company including those within the context of the use of financial instruments

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

There was no profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2010 (2009 £1,977) and therefore the directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2009 £nil)

DIRECTORS

The following persons were directors of the Company during the year, and to the date of this report, unless stated otherwise

M W Evans	(resigned 13 August 2009)
C R Morley	(resigned 13 August 2009)
W H Paterson	(resigned 13 August 2009)
R A Hawker	(appointed 13 August 2009)
H Tyrrell	(appointed 13 August 2009)
S J Odell	(appointed 13 August 2009, resigned 4 November 2009)

No director had a material interest at any time during the year in any contract of significance with the Company (2009 none)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws 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 (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 International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors

- properly select and apply accounting policies,
- 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 IFRSs 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

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED - 5161431

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

THIRD PARTY INDEMNITIES

Enhanced indemnities are provided to the directors of the Company by the ultimate UK parent company, Santander UK plc against liabilities and associated costs which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company All of the indemnities remain in force as at the date of this Report and these financial statements A copy of each of the indemnities is kept at the registered office address of Santander UK plc

AUDITORS

The annual accounts have not been audited as the Company is entitled to the exemption from Audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies and no notice under Section 476 has been deposited at the Company's registered office requiring the Company to obtain an audit of the accounts

By Order of the Board,

Richard Hawker
Secretary
12 January 2011

Registered Office Address Building 3 Floor 2, Carlton Park, Narborough, Leicester LE19 0AL

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010	2009
		£	£
Revenue		-	207
GROSS PROFIT		-	207
Administrative expenses		-	1,770
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		-	1,977
Finance costs	5	-	(160)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	4	-	1,817
Tax	6	-	127
RESULT/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED		-	1,944

All of the activities of the Company are classed as discontinued

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the accounts

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The Company has no comprehensive income or expenses attributable to the equity holders other than the result (2009 profit) for the current and previous year as set out in the Income Statement

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the accounts

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Issued capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2009	1	-	1
Result for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	1	-	1

	Issued capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2008	1	(1,944)	(1,943)
Profit for the year	-	1,944	1,944
Balance at 30 June 2009	1	-	1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the accounts

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED
(Company registration number 5161431)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010	2009
		£	£
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	7	**1**	1
TOTAL ASSETS		**1**	1
EQUITY			
ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Issued share capital	11	**1**	1
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED		**1**	1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the accounts

For the year ended 30 June 2010 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies

Directors' Responsibilities

(i) The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

(ii) The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting periods and the preparation of accounts

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provision applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 January 2011 They were signed on its behalf by

H Tyrell

Helen Tyrell
Director

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
Result/profit for the year		-	1,944
NON-CASH ADJUSTMENTS			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		-	6,263
Decrease in deferred taxes		-	835
		-	7,098
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		-	9,042
Group relief paid		-	(2,955)
Interest paid to parent undertakings			(160)
Management charges paid to parent undertakings			(800)
		-	(3,915)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		-	5,127
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of cash advances from parent undertakings		-	(5,127)
		-	(5,127)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 July		-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 30 JUNE	10	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the accounts

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

The financial statements for A & L CF June (7) Limited company registration number 5161431 (the "Company"), for the year were authorised for issue on 12 January 2011 and the Balance Sheet signed on the Board's behalf by Helen Tyrell The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales The Company's registered office is shown on page 3

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with IFRS adopted for use by the European Union (EU) The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2

Results and disclosures for the comparative year are on the same basis as the 2010 results

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The Company prepares its accounts under the historical cost convention The principal policies adopted are set out below

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured All such revenue is reported net of discounts and value added and other sales taxes

Revenue from operating and finance leases is recognised in accordance with the Company's policy on Operating Lease Assets and Finance Lease Receivables (see below)

Up front arrangement fees on financing agreements with customers are spread on an effective interest rate basis over the expected life of that agreement

Interest expense recognition

Interest expense on financial assets and liabilities held at amortised cost is measured using the effective interest rate method, which allocates the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument

Finance lease agreements

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee All other leases are classified as operating leases

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Finance lease receivables

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the lease Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases

Finance lease payables

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the fair value at the start of the lease, with corresponding obligations being included in other liabilities The finance lease costs charged to the income statement are based on a constant periodic rate as applied to outstanding liabilities

Operating lease assets

Assets acquired for the purpose of renting out under operating lease agreements are capitalised and depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the assets, less estimated residual value, on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year Taxable profit differs from 'Profit before tax' as reported in the Income Statement because it excludes items of income or expenditure that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible Taxable profit also includes items that are taxable or deductible that are not included in 'Profit before tax' The Company's liability for current tax and deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits Short term deposits are defined as deposits with an initial maturity of three months or less

Financial assets

The Company classifies all its financial assets as determined at initial recognition as loans and receivables Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market

'Loans and advances to customers' are classed as Loans and Receivables 'Net investment in finance leases and operating leases' are treated in accordance with the Company's policy on finance lease agreements

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognised in the income statement

Financial liabilities

Non-trading financial liabilities are held at amortised cost Finance costs are charged to the income statement using the effective interest rate method

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about the following loss events

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor,
b) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments,
c) the Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the Company would not otherwise consider,
d) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation,
e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties, or

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

f) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including
   i) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group, or
   ii) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant If there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed financial asset it is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment

Commercial lending is reviewed for impairment on a case by case basis for individually significant loans Loans that are not individually significant are assessed for impairment on a portfolio basis

Impairment is calculated based on the probability of default, exposure at default and the loss given default, using recent data An adjustment is made for the effect of discounting cash flows

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's effective interest rate

Financial assets are written off when it is reasonably certain that receivables are irrecoverable

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency monetary transactions are translated into sterling using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions, and any financial assets or liabilities are re-translated at year end exchange rates Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

CHANGES TO IFRS NOT ADOPTED IN 2010 ACCOUNTS

The International Accounting Standards Board has published the following IAS, IFRS and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations

Title	**Subject**	**As issued by the IASB, mandatory for accounting periods starting on or after**	**Per the EU adopting regulation, Mandatory for accounting periods starting on or after**	**Endorsed or when endorsement expected**
IAS/IFRS standards				
Amendments to IFRS 7 (October 2010)	Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets	1 July 2011	TBC	Quarter 2 2011
Improvements to IFRSs 2010 (May 2010)	Improvements to IFRSs 2010	See note 2 below	To be confirmed	Quarter 4 2010
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	1 January 2013	TBC	Postponed
IAS 24 (Revised November 2009)	Related Party Disclosures	1 January 2011	TBC	Quarter 2 2010
Improvements to IFRSs 2009 (April 2009)	Improvements to IFRSs 2009	See note 1 below	1 January 2010 [1]	23 March 2010
Interpretations				
Improvements to IFRSs 2010 (May 2010)	Improvements to IFRSs 2010	See note 2 below	To be confirmed	Quarter 4 2010

Note 1 Improvements to IFRSs 2009 includes amendments to a number of Standards and Interpretations The effective date of all the amendments is r for annual periods beginning on or after either 1 July 2009 or 1 January 2010

Note 2 Improvements to IFRSs 2010 includes amendments to a number of Standards and Interpretations Except for the amendments in connection with IFRS 3 and IAS 27, the effect date of all the amendments is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 The amendments in connection with IFRS 3 and IAS 27 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010

The Company has not elected to adopt these Standards and Interpretations early in these financial statements The directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT

Some asset and liability amounts reported in the accounts are based on management judgement, estimates and assumptions There is a risk of significant changes to the carrying amounts for these assets and liabilities within the next financial year

Impairment Provisions

Individual provisions are made in respect of finance and rental agreements where recovery is considered doubtful, a collective provision is made for losses which, although not specifically identified, are known to be inherent in any portfolio of lending The provisions are deducted from the net investment in finance agreements The charge in the income statement comprises write offs, recoveries and the net movement in provisions in the year

Effective interest rate calculations

IAS 39 requires certain financial assets and liabilities to be held at amortised cost, with income recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) methodology In order to calculate EIR, the contracted repayment profile is used If customers repay earlier than anticipated, this will generally lead to an increase in the balance sheet carrying value and a gain in the income statement

Residual values

Residual values are estimated at the inception of lease agreements and are subsequently reviewed for impairment during the life of the lease agreements Appropriate provisions are recognised in the income statement

4. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Directors' emoluments

The directors were not remunerated for their services to the Company Directors' emoluments are borne by the ultimate UK parent company Santander UK plc No emoluments were paid by the Company to the directors during the year (2009 £Nil)

Auditors' remuneration

In the prior year, auditors' remuneration of £3,000 was borne by the immediate parent company, Santander Asset Finance plc

No non-audit fees were borne on the Company's behalf in either the current or preceding year

Particulars of employees

No salaries or wages have been paid to employees, including the directors, during the year or the preceding year The Company had no employees in either the current or the preceding year

5. FINANCE COSTS

	2010 £	2009 £
Amounts payable to immediate parent undertakings	-	160
	-	160

6. TAX

	2010 £	2009 £
Current tax expense		
Current tax charge	-	770
Adjustments to current tax of prior period	-	867
Current tax expense	-	1,637
Deferred tax income		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	(982)
Adjustments to deferred tax of prior period	-	(782)
Deferred tax income	-	(1,764)
Tax income for the year	-	(127)

Corporation tax is calculated at 28% (2009 28%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year The income for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows

	2010 £	2009 £
Profit before tax	-	1,817
Tax calculated at a rate of 28% (2009 28%)	-	509
Impact on deferred tax of change in the rate of corporation tax		85
Non taxable income and disallowable expenses	-	(721)
Tax income for the year	-	(127)

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2010 £	2009 £
Current		
Amounts owed from parent undertakings (note 9)	1	1
Total trade and other receivables	**1**	1

8. CAPITAL

The Company's ultimate UK parent company Santander UK plc adopts a centralised capital management approach, based in an assessment of both regulatory requirements and the economic capital impacts of businesses in the Santander UK Group. Disclosures relating to the Company's capital management can be found in the Santander UK plc Annual Report which does not form part of this Report

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Santander Asset Finance plc (formerly Alliance & Leicester Commercial Finance plc), a company registered in England and Wales

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Banco Santander S A , a company registered in Spain Banco Santander S A is the parent undertaking of the largest Group of undertakings for which Group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member Santander UK plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest Group of undertakings for which Group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member

Copies of all sets of Group accounts which include the results of the Company are available from Secretariat, Santander UK plc, 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN

Receivable from related parties

	2010 £	2009 £
Amounts owed from parent undertakings	1	1
	1	1

The Company entered into transactions with other related parties as shown in the table below

	2010 £	2009 £
Amount owed from parent undertakings		
As at 1 July	1	(9,041)
Net movements	-	9,042
As at 30 June (note 7)	1	1
Interest paid to parent undertakings	-	160

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

A & L CF JUNE (7) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Key management compensation

As detailed in note 4 the Company had no employees in either the current or preceding year and the directors are remunerated through Santander Asset Finance plc therefore no key management compensation was paid by this Company

Administration expenses

During the current year the Company paid administrative cost recharges to parent undertakings of £Nil (2009. £800) During the prior year, the immediate parent undertaking, wrote off amounts owed by the Company of £2,570 This amount is included in administrative income in the income statement

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following

	2010	2009
	£	£
Cash at bank	-	-

11. ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

	2010	**2010**	2009	2009
	No	**£**	No	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**1**	**1**	1	1

All issued share capital is classified as equity

12. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	Balance sheet		**Income statement**	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
	£	£	**£**	£
Deferred tax liabilities				
Relating to depreciation	-	-	-	1,764
Relating to provisions	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1,764

The movement in the deferred tax account is as follows

	2010	2009
	£	£
At 1 July	-	835
Income statement credit (note 6)	-	1,764
Provision on transfer of lease agreements	-	(2,599)
At 30 June	-	-