Wyelands Bank

Growing Together

Annual Report 2017

Growing Together

GFG ALLIANCE

We support small and medium sized businesses by providing the working capital for them to realise their potential to trade, grow and create jobs.

By helping you grow, we grow.

Growing Together.

Contents

1. Overview


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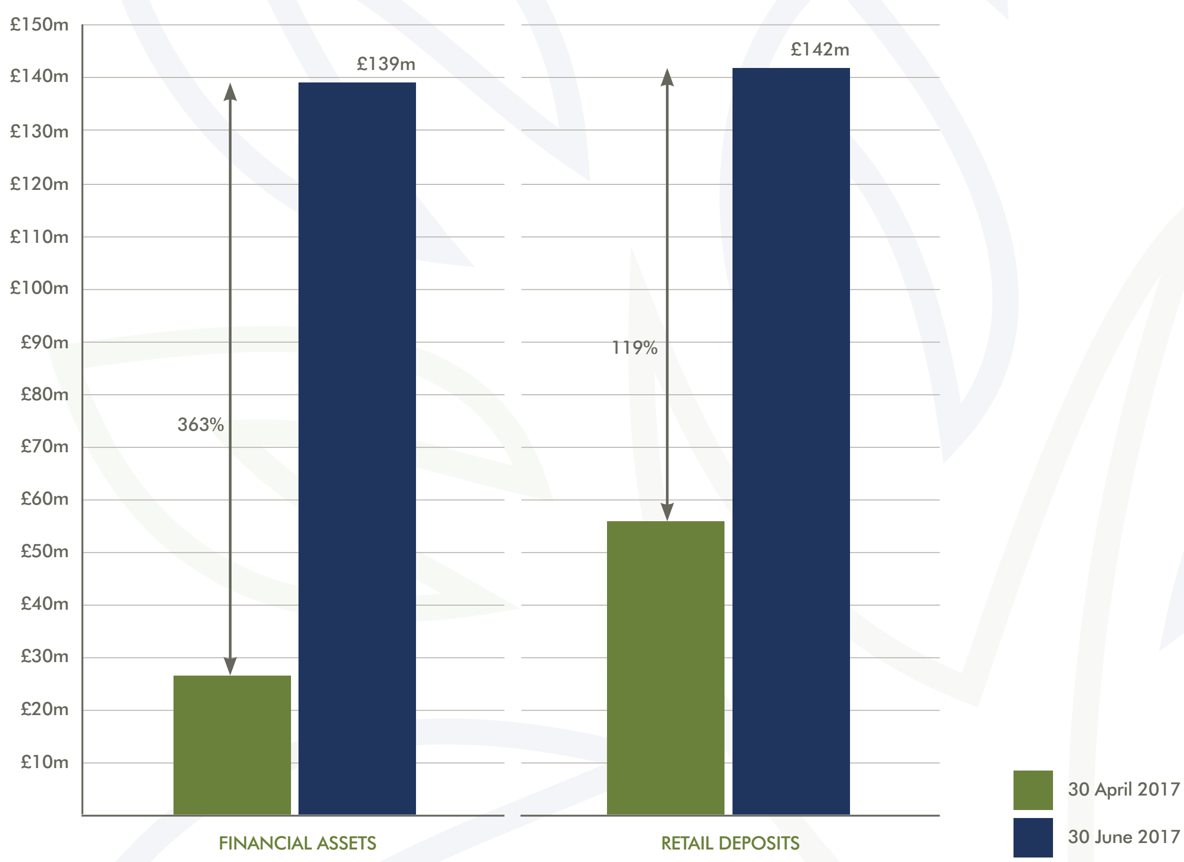
At a glance

Wyelands Bank has been created to help British industry grow, to enable businesses to trade more easily around the world, and to create jobs.

- We will support small and medium businesses by providing them with working capital, filling a vital gap in the market
- We will provide savers with competitive and attractive products
- We take a personal approach to developing customer relationships, recognising our customers require a partner that understands their individual requirements
- We work closely with our customers to identify and develop solutions that are innovative, tailored, simple and crucially sustainable
- Our customers have direct access to decision makers, so decisions are swift and based on a clear understanding of how we can help
- We plan to introduce services to help businesses meet their goals, building on our current range:
  - Receivables finance
  - Inventory or stock finance
  - Supply chain finance
  - Trade finance

We have a long-term vision, to partner with our customers and provide opportunities to grow together.

In a few short months since becoming Wyelands Bank in December 2016, we have already started to execute against our strategic plan, with £27m of deals financed and £57m in retail deposits raised as at 30 April 2017.



Since then we have grown to £139m of financed assets and £142m of retail deposits. This growth in our balance sheet already speaks to the opportunity the bank is positioned for.

Shareholder's message

Wyelands Bank has an important role to play in our vision for industrial revival.

"We are at the start of a very exciting journey. The board has worked tirelessly with the management in bringing together what I believe to be a unique opportunity in the financial services sector."

It is no exaggeration that small and medium sized businesses are the engine room of economic growth in the UK and beyond. Yet for too long they have been starved of the liquidity they need to grow and create jobs. That is why my family trust and I acquired Wyelands Bank recently.

The bank will, I hope, become a specialist provider of financial solutions across a broad spectrum of sectors, opportunities and products where we can add real value to all of our customers in a safe and secure environment.

We are at the start of a very exciting journey. The board has worked tirelessly with the management in bringing together what I believe to be a unique opportunity in the financial services sector. I am indebted to them, and particularly to John Howland Jackson who, as Chair, has steered the bank into the position it stands today.

Thank you for taking an interest in Wyelands Bank.

SANJEEV GUPTA
Chairman of SKG Financial
Holdings PTE Limited

2. Strategic report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Chairman's report

"We are excited by the opportunity to build Wyelands Bank."

The story of Wyelands Bank is in its early stages.

I became Chairman of Wyelands Bank plc on its change in ownership on 21 December 2016. However, in the short space of time since, we have already put in place a great many of the building blocks necessary for the long-term success of the bank.

This vision is that the bank will be focused on providing a service that meets our customers' needs, helping them grow and create jobs. We will combine speed and efficiency with industry and product knowledge. This will deliver a service that is straightforward and nimble in its approach.

With the dedication and support of the management and staff, we have, within a few short months already attracted new customers for our lending and our deposit offerings.

I am therefore deeply grateful to our CEO, Iain Hunter and the entire team for what has already been achieved and indeed for all the effort and hard work that went into delivering the Regulatory Business Plan and the Change In Control, without which none of this would have been possible.

The bank is also grateful to Mr. Gupta's broader business interests in the GFG Alliance for introducing opportunities for us to assess in these early days.

We will continue to strive to reach a level of excellence in our core expertise providing receivables, inventory, supply-chain and trade finance.

We are excited by the opportunity to build Wyelands Bank. We believe we are well placed to deliver the next stage of growth on the path to long-term profitability in a safe and secure environment.

JOHN HOWLAND JACKSON
Chairman, Wyelands Bank

17 July 2017

Chief Executive's report

Our aim is to support small and medium sized businesses in the UK and beyond. We feel there is significant opportunity for us to help our customers grow, and so for us to grow with them.

CUSTOMER LENDING

Our initial transactions have focused on companies looking for support for their working capital needs. We have also supported businesses in exporting and importing goods and services.

We draw on a deep understanding of our customers' businesses, and use that knowledge to be clear about how we can help. We use our experience and judgement to make individual decisions that balance risk, return and customer needs. Our approval process is fast and efficient to ensure we meet the customer's often-critical timescales.

CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

Wyelands Bank has recently started providing deposit products for our retail customers, initially in Germany and soon in the UK. The savings market continues to evolve. Competition is becoming more evident, giving customers more varied choices.

In these early stages of its growth, the bank's approach is to enhance its liquidity position to support its growth aspirations. We provide simplified savings products with maturities of typically between three months and two years.

We already have more than 2,000 customers in just the final quarter of the financial year.

Importantly in terms of providing additional security and reassurance to our new retail deposit base, both the German and the UK retail deposit platforms are covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

SERVICE QUALITY

Through 2016 and the start of 2017 the bank invested heavily in IT infrastructure, people and processes. This is to ensure we are able to provide a straightforward and flexible product range.

As we continue our journey, knowing what our customers think of us is crucial to the board. We believe this underpins the future success of the bank. Our aim is to be a leading service-focused bank.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Under the bank's previous ownership (see page 26), the first eight months of the financial year saw the bank continue to execute against its strategy of financing invoice receivables, pending the sale of the bank.

The bank in its current form has been established since 21 December 2016 and under the ownership of its new shareholder has effectively had four months of trading.

The bank is in its infancy and already has a solid capital and liquidity foundation.

In addition, our shareholder recognises that he must continue to make investments to support the bank in these the early stages. This will help build the capital base, ahead of future growth to the point where the bank is generating year-on-year profitability.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The bank seeks to understand, mitigate, and control risks, reflecting proportionality, size and empirical data to support its approach.

The board is ultimately responsible for the risks taken by the bank. The bank's risk appetite is the totality of risk which, in general terms, the board is willing to accept in pursuit of value.

As the directors pursue various objectives that will create value, they have to understand the risks they are willing to assume in doing so. They need to communicate and monitor this to the bank's staff. To do this the bank has established a Risk Management Framework (RMF) and a Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) which codifies the approved approach and the limits attaching to risk management.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (RMF)

The RMF governs the approach to management of all risks that the bank is exposed to. These include, but are not limited to, risks arising from financial, economic, operational and behavioural factors. The RMF also supports the "three lines of defence" model and reinforces the need for first line management of risk with second and third line oversight.

The board is responsible for articulating the risk vision and strategy. It approves the RMF as well as setting the tolerance and approach to risk-taking activities.

In order that the RMF can be applied to the day-to-day operation of the bank, it is then translated into the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

RISK APPETITE STATEMENT (RAS)

The RAS defines the limits and tolerances against which the bank manages risk day-to-day across its operations within clearly defined limits and mandates.

Daily management information, along with the risk and compliance functions, provide the assurance that the bank is being managed within and to the RAS.

RISKS

Within the RMF and the RAS, the following primary risks have been identified as the most relevant to the proposed activities of the bank.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from a borrower or counterparty failing to meet its financial obligation to the bank. `

For the types of business that the bank undertakes, this typically means taking payment risk on a counterparty.

For receivables financing, mitigation of this risk is achieved by exposures typically being of high credit quality or by trading with counterparties with a well-established credit record.

Also considered and managed is concentration risk. This is the risk of loss due to the concentration of credit risk on a specific customer or other counterparty, industry sector, region or product. The mitigation of this risk is achieved by seeking to maintain a portfolio that is widely diversified.

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the mismatch of the timing of cash flows relating to assets and liabilities.

Mitigation for this risk is to be found in the bank's strategy of funding customer lending with deposits of greater maturities than the underlying assets thus mitigating any material liquidity risk.

C) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from the translation of non-GBP exposures into the equivalent GBP exposures.

To mitigate the risk the bank enters into spot and forward foreign exchange contracts in accordance with its policy of minimising foreign currency exposure.

All individual currency exposures are monitored and managed to ensure that the bank's open positions are maintained within limits.

D) Market risk

Market risk relates to potential changes in the bank's financial condition as a result of adjustments in interest or foreign exchange rates, or both.

To mitigate this risk, the bank will manage the maturity, currency and pricing attaching to all balance sheet exposures. From time to time, the bank may also enter into derivative contracts for the purpose of hedging market risk inherent in these exposures.

E) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk that failures in the internal procedures, people or systems and externalities such as cyber security issues cause the bank monetary loss, reputational damage, service disruption or customer detriment.

The bank maintains a framework of internal controls to manage and report on operational risks. In addition, it undertakes compliance monitoring to manage its regulatory risks and internal audit to assess business risks.

IAIN HUNTER
CEO, Wyelands Bank

17 July 2017

3.Governance

The Board

The board is the forum where all key management decisions are tabled and ratified.

The boards' terms of reference define the powers of the board and set out its primary responsibilities, along with its governance arrangements, control of affairs, standing agenda items, specific monitoring and its overall composition.

The Chairman of the board is appointed to run the board in a manner which supports and challenges the CEO whereas the CEO is appointed to run the business and deliver the agreed strategy. This separation of function is codified in the terms of reference, which state that the Chairman shall not be a member of the executive management team and shall not be the CEO, in accordance with CRD IV Art 88(1)(e).

Against the backdrop of delivering on the bank's strategic objectives, the board oversees the CEO's establishment of a robust organisation in terms of management experience, product expertise, operational system knowledge and human resource capabilities.

The board continuously reviews its composition to ensure that there is the right balance of competency to allow effective governance of the bank and is also responsible for all the appointments to the board committees.

In support of this governance approach, the board has elected to appoint independent non-executive directors to fulfil the key functions of the chair of the Audit Committee and the chair of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee (RNC). The additional non-executive directors bring significant experience and expertise from trade finance and commodities.

Board committees

BOARD COMMITTEES

There are two main committees which operate directly under the delegated authority of the board, the Audit Committee and the Remuneration and Nominations Committee.

The board undertakes risk management oversight within its own primary responsibilities at its regular meetings as defined within the RMF and the RAS. The board considers the regularity of its scheduled board meetings is appropriate to address risk management and governance controls matters.

On a day-to-day basis, the board delegates its risk management responsibilities to the CEO and through him to the the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

The chair of each board committee is charged with reporting back to the board on updates, findings and recommendations.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The minimum composition is three members drawn from the independent non-executive directors.

Responsibilities of the audit committee are as per the recommendation of the UK Combined Code and Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. These extend to:

A) informing the board of the outcome of the statutory audit and explain how the statutory audit contributed to the integrity of financial reporting.

B) reviewing and monitoring the independence of the statutory auditors in accordance with the regulations and professional standards with a particular focus on the appropriateness of the the provision of non-audit services to the audited entity.

C) selecting the statutory auditor and recommending to the directors of the bank the statutory auditor to be appointed.

D) monitoring the financial reporting process and submitting recommendations or proposals to ensure its integrity.

E) monitoring the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, risk management systems and internal audit, without breaching its independence.

REMUNERATION AND NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE (RNC)

The minimum composition is three members drawn from the independent non-executive directors, who form the majority, and the non-executive directors.

Responsibilities of RNC extend to:

A) appointments of directors and senior managers.

B) composition, skills and experience of the board.

C) remuneration policy and compensation packages.

D) recommendations on rewards and remuneration.

E) oversight of the senior management performance appraisal process.

F) advice on succession planning.

Management committees

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The board appoints the CEO to manage the execution and delivery of the board's strategy, along with day-to-day management of the bank. The CEO maintains an Executive Committee (EXCOM) to allocate responsibilities, liaise with and co-ordinate the leadership team, projects and delivery of the business strategy.

The frequency of meetings, membership and quorum are at the discretion of the CEO according to the business needs. In practice though, the committees meet at least monthly.

With the exception of the EXCOM, all Management Committees are chaired by the CRO.

In addition to receiving all recommendations from the respective Asset & Liability Committee, the Operational Risk Committee and the Credit Committee, the EXCOM is also responsible for the final review and recommendation to the board of any updates to the bank's business plan and the annual update of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).

ASSET & LIABILITY COMMITTEE

The Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for the appropriate oversight and input into the risk measurement, monitoring and management of financial risks impacting assets, capital and liquidity.

Market risk and liquidity risk are continually monitored by the ALCO. The Committee makes regular assessments of the UK macroeconomic environment and the potential impacts of such risks.

The ALCO is also responsible for all the treasury-related policies inclusive of the Investment Policy and the Liquidity Contingency Plan.

OPERATIONAL RISK COMMITTEE

The Operational Risk Committee is responsible for the review and control of operational risks arising from activities impacting on the business systems, process, operations and people.

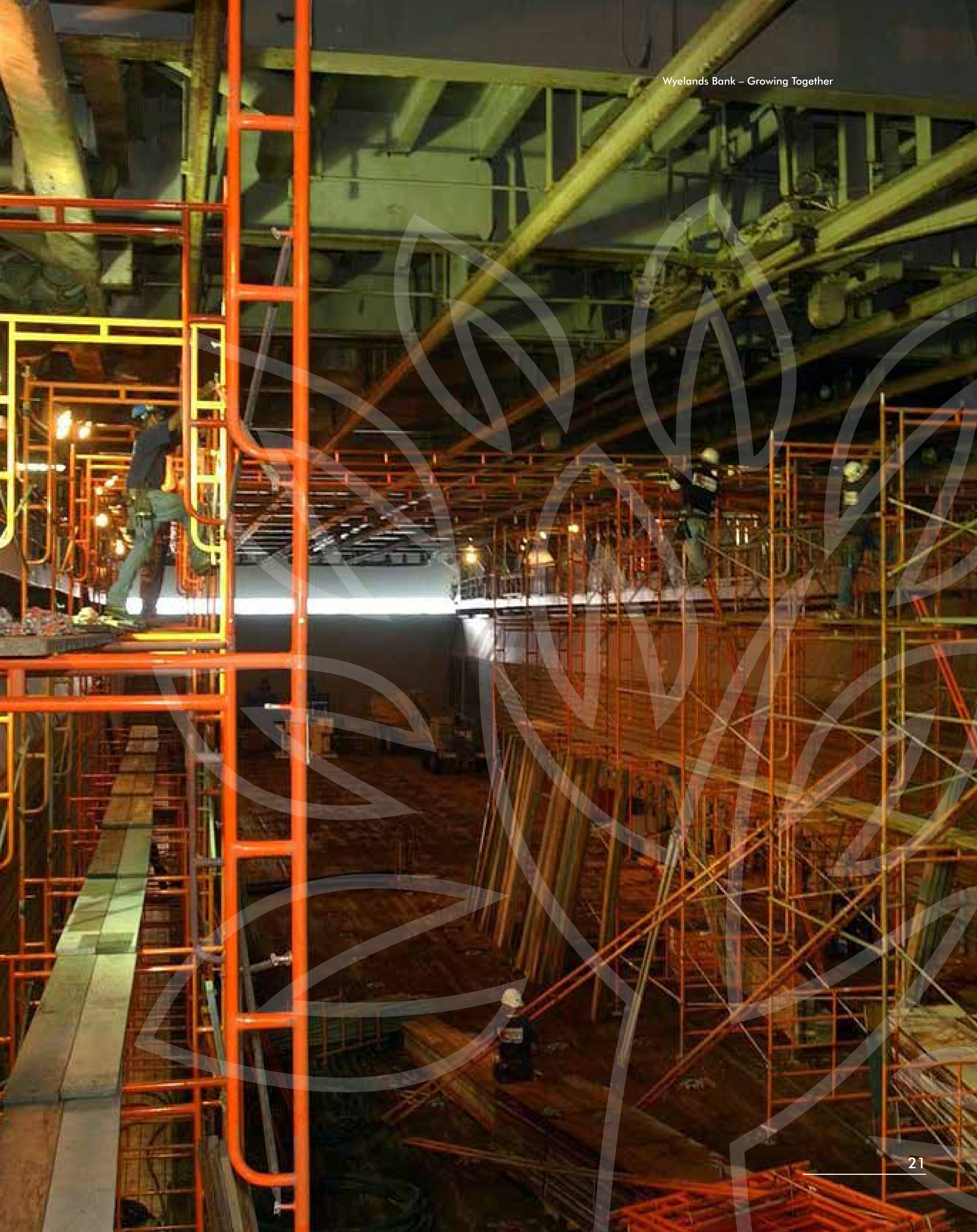
This includes assessments and policies related to regulatory risk, conduct, cyber risk, financial crime, project and legal risks and the potential impact on the business delivery, customer experience, business performance and operational loss exposure to the bank's capital.

CREDIT COMMITTEE

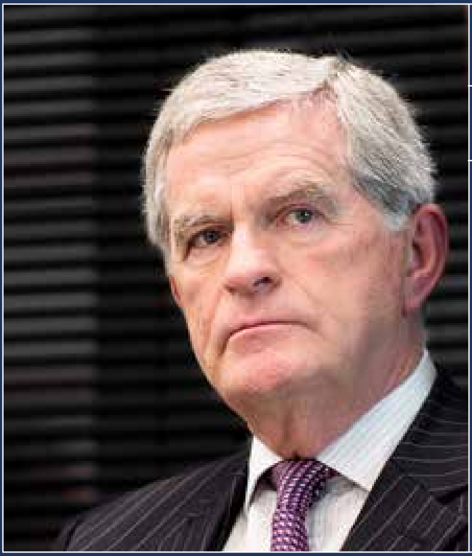
The Credit Committee is responsible for the oversight and management of the board-approved credit risk appetite, whereas individual decisions are taken by the CRO or CEO under the delegated authority of the board.

This remit extends to the performance and credit quality of the portfolio and the associated arrears management and recommendations for provisioning.

Management reports also highlight the early warning indicators, which allow the committee to address potential credit issues before they develop into significant risk areas.



Board of directors



Independent Non-Executive Director, Chairman

JOHN HOWLAND JACKSON

John is a veteran senior banker with over 40 years' experience at some of the world's largest financial institutions, including the ING Group, NatWest Markets, Nomura Securities and J.P.Morgan. He has worked extensively throughout Europe, the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region and has substantial management experience covering strategic and business development as well as regulatory and risk control.

John is currently also Chairman of Nikko Asset Management Europe and is by background a qualified barrister.

Chief Executive Officer

IAIN HUNTER

Iain joined the bank as Chief Executive Officer in September 2015 having previously held several senior management roles within CIT Bank Limited including the roles of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Risk Officer.

He is an experienced, energetic and driven business leader who has successfully delivered business plans supporting a multitude of asset classes and liability strategies often within a significant change management environment.

Chief Financial Officer

MATT COWAN

Matt joined the bank as Chief Financial Officer in September 2015. Prior to this Matt's experience has covered a wide range organisations, having previously been the Interim Chief Financial Officer for the London Metal Exchange and having also worked for Deutsche Bank, HSBC, RBS and KPMG.

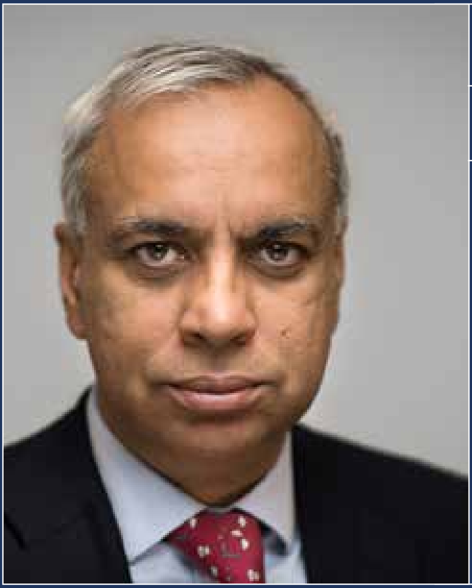
Matt holds an LL.B. in law, is a Chartered Management Accountant and is also a member of the Association of Corporate Treasurers.

Independent Non-Executive Director, Chairman of Audit Committee

IAN GOMES

Ian Gomes has spent his professional career with KPMG with 23 years at Partner level with wide ranging depth and breadth of client facing and senior roles in the UK, Middle East and India. He has substantial financial services experience as auditor and advisor besides leading forensic investigations for regulatory authorities. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Board of Directors



Non-Executive Director

SURESH ADVANI

Suresh has worked for many years in banking, fund management and private sector insurance with a specialisation in trade finance.

Suresh is a Director of Wyelands Capital Limited where he is responsible for financial services investments on behalf of the GFG Alliance. He is also a Non-Executive Director of Exporters Credit Corporation Incorporated, Insurecap Limited and Eastern and Southern African Trade Advisors Limited. He is a member of GML Capital LLP where he was formerly lead portfolio manager of the Federated Project and Trade Finance Fund. He is also Chair of "Institutional Investors in Trade Finance", a working group established by the International Chamber of Commerce Banking Commission.

Independent Non-Executive Director, Chairman of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee

STEVE REID

Steve has spent his entire career in the financial services industry. During this time he has held executive roles with the Woolwich Building Society, Barclays Bank, National Australia Group Europe and as CEO of Allied Irish Bank (UK). Steve is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers in Scotland. In particular, he has extensive retail banking experience with a strong focus on managing credit, operational and conduct risk complimented by a keen commercial acumen. He also has a deep understanding of how to deliver customer-friendly processes and propositions and in embedding customer-centric values across organisations.

Non-Executive Director

JAY HAMBRO

Jay is presently the Chief Investment Officer of the GFG Alliance and Chief Executive Officer of Mining and Energy of SIMEC. He was formerly the Executive Chairman of IRC limited, the Hong Kong listed Sino-Russian industrial commodities producer.

He is a Fellow of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining and an Independent Non-Executive Director of IRC Limited and Cellmark AB. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Business Management and is a liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths.

Directors' report

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Wyelands Bank was previously known as Tungsten Bank. It was acquired by Sanjeev Gupta through an irrevocable family trust on 21 December 2016. In consultation with our regulators, this trust has set up a governance structure to allow the bank to run independently.

While Wyelands Bank is operationally independent of Mr. Gupta, it is part of the informal family of businesses that comprise the GFG Alliance (www.gfgalliance.com).

Founded by the British Gupta family, the GFG Alliance is an international grouping of businesses. It combines leading industrial and natural resources businesses that work together toward the delivery of a common industrial strategy.

SHARE CAPITAL AND RIGHTS ATTACHING TO SHARES

The bank had 30,970,000 ordinary shares of £1 each in issue as at 30 April 2017. Further details relating to share capital can be found in the statement of changes in equity on page 37.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 34. As the bank is in its infancy and working towards profitability, no recommendation of a dividend is to be made by the directors (2016 no dividend paid).

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The directors did not hold any beneficial interest in the ordinary shares of the bank at any time during the year.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have undertaken a going concern assessment in accordance with "Going Concern and Liquidity Risk Guidance for UK Directors of UK Companies 2014", published by the Financial Reporting Council in September 2014.

As a result of this assessment, the directors are satisfied that the bank has adequate resources to continue to operate as a going concern for a period in excess of 12 months and have prepared the financial statements on that basis.

In assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate, the directors have considered the information contained in the financial statements, the latest business plan, profit forecasts and the latest working capital forecasts.

Key information in respect of the bank's strategic risk management framework, objectives and processes for mitigating risks including liquidity risk are set out in detail on page 15.

CHARITABLE AND POLITICAL DONATIONS

No charitable or political donations were made during the year ended 30 April 2017 (2016 £nil).

IAN GOMES
Chairman of Audit Committee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Following the Change in Control, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was reappointed as auditor on 28 April 2017.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time the report is approved confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the bank's auditor is unaware, and,
- he has taken all the 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 bank's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS INDEMNITY

The bank provides that in certain circumstances the directors are entitled to be indemnified out of assets of the bank against claims from third parties in respect of certain liabilities arising in connection with the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. Indemnity provisions have been in force during the financial year and also at the date of approval of the annual report and accounts. These indemnity provisions have not been utilised by the directors.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

The bank is committed to applying its equality and diversity policy at all stages of recruitment and selection. Shortlisting, interviewing and selection will always be carried out without regard to gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, marital or civil partnership status, colour, race, nationality, ethnic or national origins, religion or belief, age, pregnancy or maternity leave or trade union membership. Any candidate with a disability will not be excluded unless it is clear that the candidate is unable to perform a duty that is intrinsic to the role, having taken into account reasonable adjustments.

Reasonable adjustments to the recruitment process will be made to ensure that no applicant is disadvantaged because of his/her disability. Line managers conducting recruitment interviews will ensure that the questions that they ask job applicants are not in any way discriminatory or unnecessarily intrusive. This commitment also applies to existing employees.

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

Employees are kept informed of developments within the business and in respect of their employment through a variety of means, such as staff meetings, briefings and the intranet. Employee involvement is encouraged and views and suggestions are taken into account when planning new products and projects.

CREDITORS POLICY

The bank's target settlement terms are thirty days, although these terms may vary subject to agreement.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Subsequent to 30 April 2017, the bank received additional capital injections of £19.5m split across three tranches. This increased the share capital to £50.47m as at 26 June 2017.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. The accounts made up for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first time the accounts have been prepared under IFRS.

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 bank and of the profit or loss of the bank 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 bank will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the bank's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the bank 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 bank and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by

JOHN HOWLAND JACKSON
Chairman
17 July 2017

JOHN HOWLAND JACKSON
Chairman

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Howland Jackson	Non-Executive Director & Chairman (appointed 21st December 2016)
Ian Gomes	Non-Executive Director & Chair of Audit Committee (appointed 21st December 2016)
Suresh Advani	Non-Executive Director (appointed 21st December 2016)
Jay Hambro	Non-Executive Director (appointed 21st December 2016)
Iain Hunter	Director & Chief Executive Officer (appointed 28th September 2015)
Matthew Cowan	Director & Chief Financial Officer (appointed 30th September 2015)
Stephen Reid	Non-Executive Director (appointed 23rd May 2017)

Ex Officio

Robert Eddowes	Non-Executive Director (resigned 30th June 2017)
Nicholas Parker	Non-Executive Director (resigned 21st December 2016)
Richard Olliver	Non-Executive Director (resigned 21st December 2016)
Timothy Hall	Non-Executive Director (resigned 21st December 2016)

COMPANY SECRETARY:

Daniel Gardener	Appointed 29th May 2017
Graeme Honeyborne	Resigned 29th May 2017
Patrick Clark	Resigned 21st December 2016

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT:

Iain Hunter	Chief Executive Officer
Matthew Cowan	Chief Financial Officer

REGULATORS:

Prudential Regulation Authority
Financial Conduct Authority

REGULATORY FIRM IDENTIFIER:

139209

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

MAIN CLEARING BANKERS:

Bank of New York Mellon
RBS NatWest

REGISTERED OFFICE:

7 Hertford Street, London, W1J 7RH

SWIFT ADDRESS:

TUNGGB 2L

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER:

1536428

4.Financial Statements

Independent auditors' report to the members of Wyelands Bank Plc (the "company")

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, Wyelands Bank Plc's financial statements (the "financial statements"):
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2017 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:
- the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 April 2017
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended
- the Statement of Cashflows for the year then ended
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and applicable law.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

OTHER MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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, 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

Our responsibilities and those of the directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 28, 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) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members 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.

What an audit of financial statements involves
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

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 performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

JONATHAN HINCHLIFFE
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, London, 17 July 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income for year ended 30 April 2017

	Note	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Interest receivable	2	583	180
Interest payable	3	(46)	-
NET INTEREST INCOME		537	180
Fees and commissions payable	4	(2)	-
Other operating income and expense	5	(146)	-
OPERATING INCOME		389	180
Administrative expenses	6	(4,557)	(2,733)
Depreciation and amortisation	9	(239)	(33)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(4,796)	(2,766)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(4,407)	(2,586)
Tax on ordinary activities	10	-	-
LOSS AFTER TAXATION		(4,407)	(2,586)
Other comprehensive income - net change in fair value of available for sale financial assets, net of tax		(8)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(4,415)	(2,586)

All results derive from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 38-61 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 April 2017

ASSETS	Note	30 April 2017 £'000	30 April 2016 £'000	30 April 2015 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	11	11,172	16,756	18,566
Loans and advances to customers	12	27,129	7,329	5,899
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	13	65,047	-	-
Financial assets available for sale	14	24,420	999	999
Derivative financial assets	15	829	14	-
Property, plant and equipment	16	55	-	-
Intangible assets	17	1,345	170	-
Other assets	18	521	287	-
Prepayments and accrued income	19	277	87	277
TOTAL ASSETS		130,795	25,642	25,741
LIABILITIES				
Customer deposits	20, 21	107,349	54	54
Derivative financial liabilities		-	-	-
Accruals		1,113	469	282
Other liabilities	22	479	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		108,941	523	336
EQUITY				
Share capital	25, 26	30,970	29,820	27,520
Retained earnings		(9,108)	(4,701)	(2,115)
Available for sale reserve		(8)	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		21,854	25,119	25,405
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		130,795	25,642	25,741

As this is the first time of preparation under IFRS, three statements of comparative have been provided in accordance with IAS1 and IFRS 1.

The financial statements on pages 34-37 were approved by the board of directors on 17 July 2017

The notes on pages 38-61 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the board

John Howland-Jackson, Chairman
17 July 2017

Statement of Cashflows for the year ended 30 April 2017

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	30 April 2017 £'000	30 April 2016 £'000
Loss	(4,407)	(2,586)
ADJUSTMENTS FOR NON-CASH ITEMS		
Depreciation and amortisation	239	33
CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Increase in debtors	(1,244)	(111)
Increase in creditors	656	187
Increase in loans to customers	(19,800)	(1,430)
Increase in deposits	107,295	-
CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	82,739	(3,907)
Income taxes paid	-	-
NET CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	82,739	(3,907)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(67)	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(935)	(203)
Purchase of available for sale securities	(46,222)	(9,991)
Purchase of assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	(65,049)	-
Disposal of available for sale securities	22,800	9,991
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(89,473)	(203)
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of ordinary share capital	1,150	2,300
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,150	2,300
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(5,584)	(1,810)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16,756	18,566
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	11,172	16,756

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 April 2017

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	AFS reserve £'000	Total equity shareholder's funds £'000
Balance as at 1 May 2016	29,820	(4,701)	-	25,119
Loss for the financial year	-	(4,407)	-	(4,407)
Ordinary shares issued	1,150	-	-	1,150
Available for sale investments	-	-	(8)	(8)
BALANCE AS AT 30 APRIL 2017	30,970	(9,108)	(8)	21,854
Balance as at 1 May 2015	27,520	(2,115)	-	25,405
Loss for the financial year	-	(2,586)	-	(2,586)
Ordinary shares issued	2,300	-	-	2,300
Available for sale investments	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AS AT 30 APRIL 2016	29,820	(4,701)	-	25,119

The notes on pages 38-61 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to financial statements of Wyelands Bank Plc (the bank).

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU); and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

The bank has adopted IFRS with the transition date of 1 May 2015, the beginning of the first comparative period. The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified by the inclusion of financial instruments at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using IFRS.

The effect of the adoption of IFRS on the bank has not affected the reported financial position, financial performance or cashflows of the bank. Specific changes that have been required by the implementation of IFRS are set out below.

- Fair value levelling – allocation of the fair values by Levels 1, 2 or 3 subject to the observability of the pricing inputs used in deriving the fair value
- Cashflow statement
- Disclosures relating to new standards
- Key management compensation disclosures
- Related party disclosures

The bank's parent undertaking is Wyelands Holdings Limited. The parent undertaking is aware of the bank's adoption of IFRS and has not objected to this adoption.

(b) The going concern assumption

The board undertakes regular assessments of whether the bank is a going concern in the light of current economic conditions and all available information about future risks and uncertainties.

Projections for Wyelands Bank Plc have been prepared, covering its future performance, capital and liquidity, for a period in excess of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements including stress scenarios. These projections show that the bank has sufficient capital and liquidity to continue to meet its regulatory requirements as set out by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA).

The board has therefore concluded that the bank has sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months and beyond.

(c) Accounting estimates

Certain accounting policies underlying the preparation of these financial statements require management to make estimates and judgements. These estimates and judgements may affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. The most significant of these involve the basis for amortisation of intangible assets, as set out in note 1(d) below and note 17.

(d) Intangible assets
During the course of the year, the bank capitalised and amortised long-life software assets over periods of three, five and ten years

Ten years	core banking software and associated licenses.
Five years	software developed in support of the banks' core operating systems.
Three years	general software developments reflecting the shorter useful life of these assets.

The bank initially recognises its intangible assets at their cost. As the bank's intangible assets have finite useful lives, it subsequently measures intangible assets at cost less accumulated amortisation. The bank uses a straight-line method of amortisation as the bank expects to realise the benefits from assets equally over their lives.

(e) Tangible assets
During the course of the year, the bank capitalised and amortised tangible assets over a period of three years.

(f) Fair value
Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. It also uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. In determining fair value, the bank maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs.

Where the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair value is established using a valuation technique. These valuation techniques involve a degree of estimation, the extent of which depends on the instrument's complexity and the availability of market-based data.

(g) Financial instruments
The bank classifies its financial assets into the following categories on initial recognition: loans and advances to customers; balances at credit institutions; and, derivatives.

The bank classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories on initial recognition: financial liabilities at amortised cost.

More information regarding these classifications is included below.
The bank initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the trade date. All other financial instruments are accounted for on trade date which is when the bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The bank classifies its financial instruments in accordance with IAS 39 and IAS 32 into the following categories:

(i) Loans and advances to customers: comprise loans and receivables advances to customers with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the bank does not intend to sell in the near term. They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less impairment losses.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: include derivatives with positive fair values. Financial assets in this category are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. Transaction costs are excluded from the initial fair value measurement of the financial instrument. These costs are recognised directly in income as and when incurred. All changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Included within this category at the bank's foreign exchange derivative contracts and its investments in undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities (UCITS), which for the bank were solely money market funds (MMF).

(iii) Available-for-sale financial (AFS) assets: comprise securities held for liquidity purposes (UK treasury bills and supranational bonds in the nature of investment securities). These assets are non-derivatives that are designated as AFS. These are held at fair value with movements being taken to other comprehensive income and accumulate in the AFS reserve within equity, except for impairment losses which are taken to profit or loss. When the instrument is sold, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss. During the year the bank reclassified £999k of UK Government T-Bills which were previously disclosed under cash and cash equivalents to available for sale financial assets.

For debt instruments, fair value changes on available for sale assets are recognised in equity, whereas impairment losses and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in income. The cumulative gain or loss that was recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss when an available-for-sale financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Financial liabilities: comprise deposits from retail customers and some limited wholesale deposits from related parties. These financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less direct transaction costs, and subsequently held at amortised cost using the EIR method.

The bank has no financial liabilities held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives with negative fair values. These financial liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value, with changes taken to profit or loss.

(v) Classification as liability or equity: financial instruments that include no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset on potentially unfavourable conditions are classified as equity. Equity financial instruments solely comprise ordinary shares.

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities: financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows have expired and where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

(h)Impairment and provisions for bad and doubtful debts

The bank regularly assesses its financial assets valued at amortised cost for impairment. During the reporting period, the main category within the scope was loans and advances to customers.

The bank individually assesses for impairment loans which are more than 30 days past due and will provide for impairment when over three months in arrears.

A provision is raised against an exposure when, in the opinion of the directors, after taking into account all of the circumstances of the exposure, a loss is likely to arise as a result of an incurred loss event. The amount of the provision is calculated by reference to the realisable amount of the exposure after taking into account a valuation of any security held.

In addition, a collective provision is maintained to cover losses which are inherent in the portfolio of advances, although not specifically identified.

(i) Taxation

Income tax on profit and loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, taxation authorities, using the rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all taxable temporary differences that have occurred at the balance sheet date for transactions or events that are expected to result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or are expected to confer a right on the bank to pay less tax in the future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise the asset. The recognition of deferred tax is mainly dependent on the projections of future taxable profits and future reversals of temporary differences. The current board's projections of future taxable income assume that the bank will utilise its deferred tax asset within the foreseeable future.

(j) Pensions

The bank does not operate a defined benefit pension scheme.

(k) Foreign currencies

The bank's functional currency is Pound Sterling. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Pound Sterling at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in currencies other than Pound Sterling are recorded at the rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All translation differences are taken through the profit and loss account.

Transactions in currencies other than Pound Sterling are financed where possible using available cash balances in those currencies. To the extent that there are no available foreign currency cash balances with which to fund such transactions, the bank will enter into foreign exchange transactions to provide such funds on a matched basis.

(l) Revenue recognition

Interest income and interest expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments measured at amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR is the rate which exactly discounts the expected future cash flows, over the expected life of the financial instrument, to the net carrying value of the financial asset or liability.

When calculating the EIR, the bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation of the EIR includes all transaction costs and fees paid or received that are an integral part of the interest rate, together with the discounts or premiums arising on the acquisition of loan portfolios. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

The bank monitors the actual cash flows for each acquired book and where they diverge significantly from expectation, the future cash flows are reset. In assessing whether to adjust future cash flows on an acquired portfolio, the bank considers the cash variance on an absolute and percentage basis. The bank also considers the total variance across all acquired portfolios. Where cash flows for an acquired portfolio are reset, they are discounted at the EIR to derive a new carrying value, with changes taken to profit or loss as interest income.

The EIR rate is adjusted for where there is a change to the reference interest rate (LIBOR or Base Rate) affecting portfolios with a variable interest rate which will impact future cash flows. The revised EIR is the rate which exactly discounts the revised cash flows to the net carrying value of the loan portfolio.

Interest income on AFS investments is included in interest receivable and similar income. Interest on derivatives is included in interest receivable and similar income or interest expense and similar charges following the underlying instrument it is hedging.

Commissions and fees are recognised in the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

(m) Segmental reporting

The directors have made the determination that the bank only operates in the single market segment of trade finance and that under the provisions of IFRS 8 does not therefore need to make any further segmental reporting disclosures or analysis.

(n) Adoption of new standards

The bank continuously monitors new standards and amendments, with no changes within the reporting period. Included below are standards and amendments which are being considered for future reporting periods which have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. IFRS 16 is yet to be endorsed by the EU. It is also confirmed that no Standard or Interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective has been early adopted by the entity.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, effective from 1 May 2018, replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement that includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The bank expects the implementation of the new standard to have a limited non-material impact on its current approach to the classification and measurement of its assets and liabilities.

IFRS 9 introduces a different classification of financial assets and liabilities based on the bank’s business model and the cash flow characteristics of the instruments. These factors determine whether financial assets are measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

IFRS 9 will replace the existing incurred loss impairment approach with an expected credit loss (ECL) approach. Under this approach at initial recognition of a loan, an allowance is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months. In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, an allowance is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed for each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument, rather than by considering an increase in ECL. The assessment of credit risk and the estimation of ECL must be unbiased and probability weighted and should incorporate all available information which is relevant to the assessment including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of economic conditions at the reporting date.

For the coming financial year and ahead of the 1 May 2018 effective date the bank will work towards developing a series of IFRS 9 models to address the different requirements of its loan portfolios that include both organic and acquired loan books. The models developed consider for each loan the probability of a default (PD), its exposure at default (EAD) and the possible loss given default (LGD) that could arise. The assessment and development of the key variables have been through an extensive book by book review process based on available information and externally sourced data as required.

Prior to finalisation of the proposed day 1 ECL, all models will undergo an external independent review process.

The adoption of IFRS 9 may increase the bank's loan loss provision balance and expense, although any financial impact will be spread over the year of adoption and restated opening reserves. At this stage, it is not possible to assess the impact that the introduction of IFRS 9 will have on regulatory capital until a final determination is made on the transitional arrangements from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. However, based on information available to date, the bank does not expect there will be a significant impact.

While hedge accounting will become more closely aligned with risk management practices under IFRS 9, the bank does not currently utilise such hedging approaches, so again any potential impact on effective date will be limited.

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, effective from 1 May 2018, replaces IAS 11 Construction contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and several related interpretations. It introduces a single framework for revenue recognition based on new concepts and principles. The new standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

2. INTEREST RECEIVABLE	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Interest on loans and advances to customers	571	160
Interest on UK Government Treasury Bills	12	17
Other interest	-	3
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIVABLE	583	180

3. INTEREST PAYABLE		
Interest paid to depositors	(28)	-
Fees payable similar in nature to interest	(18)	-
TOTAL INTEREST PAYABLE	(46)	-

4. FEES AND COMMISSIONS PAYABLE	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Financial Services Compensation Scheme fee	(2)	-
TOTAL FEES AND COMMISSIONS PAYABLE	(2)	-

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Loss on securities at fair value through	(2)	-
Mark-to-market on derivatives	(144)	-
TOTAL OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE	(146)	-

As part of the bank's risk management approach, the bank sought to materially hedge out the foreign exchange risk generated through normal operating by the execution of foreign exchange swap deals. It is the mark-to-market generated on these derivative contracts that are detailed above.

6. ADMINSTRATIVE EXPENSES	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Administrative expenses include the following staff costs		
Wages and salaries	2,389	1,435
Social security	184	148
Pension	127	130
Other costs	124	-
TOTAL STAFF COSTS	2,824	1,713
Property rental and rates	39	-
Fee payable to the bank's auditor for the statutory and regulatory audit of the bank	131	113
Taxation advisory fees paid to the bank's auditors	20	29
Fees payable on other non-audit services paid to the bank's auditors	-	116
Other administration expenses	1,543	762
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	4,557	2,733

7. EMPLOYEES	Year ended 30 April 2017	Year ended 30 April 2016
TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (INC DIRECTORS)	21	16

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

8. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Salaries	1,015	875
Pensions	47	31
Other	4	5
TOTAL DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS	1,066	911

The highest paid director received:		
Salaries	391	207
Pensions	9	-
Other	2	-
Aggregate emoluments	402	207

The directors' emoluments for the year are based on the full amount of remuneration over the year. For the current financial year this includes two annual cycles of variable compensation due to a change in the timing of when this was paid linked to the bank's change in control.

9. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	(12)	-
Write off of intangible assets	(170)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	(57)	(33)
TOTAL DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	(239)	(33)

During the year, the decision was taken to replace the bank's core operating system so as to position the bank's underlying platform in readiness for execution against the new strategic plan. This resulted in the remaining carrying value of the legacy system being immediately depreciated to zero.

10. TAX ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Total current tax	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	-	-

A reconciliation of the tax charge is as follows:		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(4,407)	(2,586)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.92% (weighted average)	(878)	(515)
Effects of:		
Current year loss not utilised	878	515
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	-	-

The bank also has carried forward losses relating to current and prior periods from which is derived an unrecognised deferred tax assets.

	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Carried forward loss 01 May	(4,581)	(1,995)
Loss in period to 30 April	(4,407)	(2,586)
TOTAL CARRY FORWARD LOSS	(8,988)	(4,581)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	11,172	16,756
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	11,172	16,756

12. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Trade finance receivables	27,129	-
Other invoice receivables	-	7,329
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	27,129	7,329

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Money market funds (MMF)		
less than 1 year to maturity	65,047	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	65,047	-

14. FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Supranational bonds		
Less than 1 year to maturity	10,093	-
Greater than 1 year to maturity	4,329	-
UK Government T-Bills		
Less than 1 year to maturity	9,998	999
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE	24,420	999

15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS	Notional amount 30 April 2017 £'000	Fair value 30 April 2017 £'000
Foreign exchange derivative assets	29,105	829
TOTAL DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS	29,105	829

	Notional amount 30 April 2016 £'000	Fair value 30 April 2016 £'000
Foreign Exchange derivative assets	982	14
TOTAL DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS	982	14

16. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	IT hardware £'000	Total £'000
Cost		
1 May 2016	-	-
Additions	67	67
30 APRIL 2017	67	67
Depreciation		
1 May 2016	-	-
Charge for the year	(12)	(12)
30 APRIL 2017	(12)	(12)
NET BOOK VALUE	55	55

Additions in the financial year were all associated with upgrades to and expansion of the technology equipment of the bank.

There was no property, plant or equipment recognised in the balance sheet for the financial year ended 30 April 2016.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Computer software and licenses £'000	Other licenses £'000	Websites £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
1 May 2016	203	-	-	203
Additions	1,229	150	24	1,403
30 APRIL 2017	1,432	150	24	1,606
Amortisation				
1 May 2016	(33)	-	-	(33)
Write off of intangible assets	(170)	-	-	(170)
Charge for the year	(56)	-	(2)	(58)
30 APRIL 2017	(259)	-	(2)	(261)
NET BOOK VALUE	1,173	150	22	1,345

	Computer software and licenses £'000	Other licenses £'000	Websites £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
1 May 2015	-	-	-	-
Additions	203	-	-	203
30 APRIL 2016	203	-	-	203
Amortisation				
1 May 2015	-	-	-	-
Write off of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	(33)	-	-	(33)
30 APRIL 2016	(33)	-	-	(33)
NET BOOK VALUE	170	-	-	170

Additions to computer software and licenses totalled £1,229k (2016: £203k). Of this amount, £1,096k related to the acquisition of the bank's core banking software used for recording banking transactions (2016: £nil). The bank paid an initial cash sum with the remaining purchase price being deferred over a period of five years.

18. OTHER ASSETS	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	458	192
Amounts owed by third parties	-	95
Amounts owed by employees	63	-
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	521	287

19. PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	Year ended 30 Apr 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 Apr 2016 £'000
Prepayments		
Less than 1 year to maturity	253	87
Greater than 1 year to maturity	24	-
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	277	87

The non-current portion of prepayments of £24k (2016: £nil) relates to long-term directors' and officers' liability insurance.

20. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
On demand	10,400	54
Term deposits and notice accounts	96,949	-
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	107,349	54

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

21. FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPENSATION SCHEME

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) provides protection of deposits for the customers of authorised financial services firms, should a firm collapse. FSCS protects retail deposits of up to £85k (2016: £75k) for single account holders and £170k (2016: £150k) for joint holders.

The compensation paid out to consumers is initially funded through loans from the Bank of England and HM Treasury. In order to repay the loans and cover its costs, the FSCS charges levies on firms regulated by the PRA and the Financial Conduct Authority. The bank is among those firms and pays the FSCS a levy based on its share of total German deposits.

The FSCS levy is the main regulatory provision of the bank. FSCS charges, as based on the quantum of FSCS protected deposits as at 30 April 2017, totaled £2k for the current financial year (2016: nil)

	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Total deposits		
FSCS eligible	56,973	54
Non-FSCS eligible	50,376	-
	107,349	54

22. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Year ended 30 April 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 April 2016 £'000
Current	79	-
Non-current	400	-
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	479	-

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The bank's objectives and policies in managing the risks that arise in connection with the use of financial instruments are set out in the "Principal risk and risk management" section which can be found in the Chief Executive Officer's report on pages 14-15 of these financial statements.

The maturity profile of the bank's balance sheet is assessed against contractual maturity, where such a maturity exists and is shown against "non-dated" for those financial assets and liabilities which do not have a contractual maturity date.

MATURITY RISK PROFILE

MATURITY RISK PROFILE 2017	<3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Undated	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	11,172	-	-	-	-	11,172
Loans and advances to customers	17,191	9,938	-	-	-	27,129
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	65,047	-	-	-	-	65,047
Financial assets available for sale	-	9,998	10,093	4,329	-	24,420
Derivative financial assets intangible assets	829	-	-	-	-	829
Other assets	-	-	63	458	-	521
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	94,239	19,936	10,156	4,787	-	129,118
LIABILITIES						
Customer deposits	40,459	13,939	42,936	10,015	-	107,349
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accruals	1,113	-	-	-	-	1,113
Other liabilities	-	51	28	400	-	479
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	41,572	13,990	42,964	10,415	-	108,941

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

MATURITY RISK PROFILE 2016	<3 months £'000	3-6 months £'000	6-12 months £'000	1-5 years £'000	Undated £'000	Total £'000
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	16,756	-	-	-	-	16,756
Loans and advances to customers	7,329	-	-	-	-	7,329
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets available for sale	999	-	-	-	-	999
Derivative financial assets intangible assets	14	-	-	-	-	14
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	25,098	-	-	-	-	25,098
LIABILITIES						
Customer deposits	54	-	-	-	-	54
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accruals	469	-	-	-	-	469
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	523	-	-	-	-	523

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

The bank estimates that a 5% movement in exchange rates would have no greater impact on the 30 April 2017 results than and increase or decrease of £125k.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The bank considers a parallel 200 basis points (bps) movement to be appropriate for evaluating its sensitivity to interest rate risk. The bank estimates that a +/- 200 bps movement in interest rates would have impacted the economic value of equity as follows:
+200 bps – £480k positive (2015: £60k negative)
-200 bps – £502k negative (2015: £62k positive)

In preparing the sensitivity analysis, the bank has made certain assumptions consistent with expected and contractual re-pricing behaviour as well as behavioural repayment profiles of the underlying balance sheet items.

Underlying the sensitivity analysis is the interest rate risk profile which can be categorised as below.

INTEREST RATE RISK PROFILE 2017	Fixed £'000	Floating £'000	Non interest bearing £'000	Total £'000
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11,172	11,172
Loans and advances to customers	27,129	-	-	27,129
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	65,047	65,047
Financial assets available for sale	24,420	-	-	24,420
Derivative financial assets intangible assets	-	-	829	829
Other assets	521	-		521
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	52,070	-	77,048	129,118
LIABILITIES				
Customer deposits	107,349	-	-	107,349
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Accruals	-	-	1,113	1,113
Other liabilities	479	-	-	479
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	107,828	-	1,113	108,941

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

INTEREST RATE RISK PROFILE 2016	Fixed £'000	Floating £'000	Non interest bearing £'000	Total £'000
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	16,756	16,756
Loans and advances to customers	7,329	-	-	7,329
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Financial assets available for sale	999	-	-	999
Derivative financial assets	-	-	14	14
Accruals	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	8,328	-	16,770	25,098
LIABILITIES				
Customer deposits	-	-	54	54
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Accruals	-	-	469	469
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	-	-	523	523

CREDIT RISK

The credit risk profile is based on recognised rating agency ratings where they are available in the contractual maturity of the underlying asset.

CREDIT RISK PROFILE 2017	AAAA to AA £'000	A+ to A- £'000	BBB+ to BBB- £'000	Unrated £'000	Total £'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,702	-	6,470	-	11,172
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	27,129	27,129
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	65,047	-	-	-	65,047
Financial assets available for sale	24,420	-	-	-	24,420
Derivative financial assets intangible assets	101	-	-	728	829
Other assets	-	-	-	521	521
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	94,270	-	6,470	28,378	129,118

CREDIT RISK PROFILE 2016	AAAA to AA £'000	A+ to A- £'000	BBB+ to BBB- £'000	Unrated £'000	Total £'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	12,839	6	3,904	7	16,756
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	7,329	7,329
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets available for sale	999	-	-	-	999
Derivative financial assets	14	-	-	-	14
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	13,852	6	3,904	7,336	25,098

FAIR VALUE / PRICING RISK PROFILE

Fair values are determined using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance and observability of the inputs used in calculating the assets or liabilities carrying value:

Level 1

These are valuation techniques that are based entirely on quoted market prices (unadjusted) in an actively traded market for identical assets and liabilities that the Group has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 instruments. Since valuations are based on readily available observable market prices, this makes them most reliable, reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values.

Level 2

These are valuation techniques based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are taken from directly or indirectly observable market data. These include valuation models used to calculate the present value of expected future cash flows and may be employed either when no active market exists or when there are quoted prices available for similar instruments in active markets.

The bank uses mid prices taken from quoted market levels to value the forward legs of the foreign exchange (FX) swaps it transacts to hedge its FX exposure. The fair value of loans and advances to credit institutions, is estimated to be their carrying value. The fair value of amounts owed to retail depositors, credit institutions and other customers, is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates that are offered for deposits of similar maturities and terms. The fair value of deposits payable on demand approximates to the carrying value as at 30 April 2017.

Level 3

These are valuation techniques for which any one or more significant input is not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's fair value. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in determining the fair value. As disclosed in the tables below, the Bank currently has no exposures to Level 3 financial instruments.

For all assets not measured at fair value, the carrying value has been assessed by management to be the fair value.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE 2017	Carrying value £'000	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	65,047		-	-	65,047
Financial assets available for sale	24,420		-	-	24,420
Derivative financial assets	829	-	829	-	829
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	90,296		829	-	90,296
ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE 2016					
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets available for sale	999	999	-	-	999
Derivative financial assets	14	-	14	-	14

ASSETS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE 2017	Carrying value £'000	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and balances at credit institutions	11,172	-	11,172	-	11,172
Loans and advances to customers	27,129	-	27,129	-	27,129
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	38,301	-	38,301	-	38,301
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Customer deposits	107,349	-	107,349	-	107,349
Accruals	1,113	-	1,113	-	1,113
Other liabilities	479	-	479	-	479
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	108,941	-	108,941	-	108,941
ASSETS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE 2016					
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and balances at credit institutions	16,756	-	16,756	-	16,756
Loans and advances to customers	7,329	-	7,329	-	7,329
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	24,085	-	24,085	-	24,085
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Customer deposits	54	-	54	-	54
Accruals	469	-	469	-	469
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	523	-	523	-	523

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

GEOGRAPHIC 2017	UK £'000	European (West) Area £'000	East Asia and Pacific £'000	Middle East & North Africa £'000	South America & Caribbean £'000	North America £'000	Total £'000
ASSETS							
Cash and balances at credit institutions	11,106	66	-	-	-	-	11,172
Loans and advances to customers	4,950	-	5,237	16,942	-	-	27,129
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	65,047	-	-	-	-	65,047
Financial assets available for sale	9,997	14,423	-	-	-	-	24,420
Derivative financial assets	829	-	-	-	-	-	829
Other assets	63	-	458	-	-	-	521
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	26,945	79,536	5,695	16,942	-	-	129,118

Geographic location has been defined against the domicile of the obligor.

GEOGRAPHIC 2016	UK £'000	European (West) Area £'000	East Asia and Pacific £'000	Middle East & North Africa £'000	South America & Caribbean £'000	North America £'000	Total £'000
ASSETS							
Cash and balances at credit institutions	16,748	8	-	-	-	-	16,756
Loans and advances to customers	7,318	-	-	-	-	11	7,329
Financial assets available for sale	999	-	-	-	-	-	999
Derivative financial assets	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	25,079	8	-	-	-	11	25,098

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017

24. RELATED PARTIES

Related Party determinations

In determining the scope of what is deemed a related party under IAS 24 and the Company's Act 2006 the bank has looked to whether the bank's ultimate beneficial owner has a significant influence in a company whether that be through a majority shareholding, a majority of voting rights, a position on the board or proxy appointee.

The bank's commitment to applying best practice in the field of know your customer (KYC), all transactions are reviewed for potential related party implications and only if the bank is satisfied that either there are no related party implications or where there are, the associated arm's length transaction is fully reviewed would the bank proceed with the transaction.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017	Immediate parent £'000s	Intermediate parent £'000s	Previous parent £'000s	Other related entities £'000s	Other related persons £'000s	Total £'000s
TRANSACTION						
Interest payable	-	-	-	1		1
Other expenses	-	-	-	12		12
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 APRIL						
Intercompany debtors	-	458	-	-	-	458
Other assets	-	-	-	261	50	311
Customer deposits	-	-	-	50,377	-	50,377
Called up share capital	30,970	-	-	-	-	30,970

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016						
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 APRIL						
Intercompany debtors	-	192	95	-	-	287
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Called up share capital	-	-	29,820	-	-	29,820

During the year there were no related party transactions between the key management personnel and the bank other than as described above.

The board considers the key management personnel to comprise executive and non-executive directors. Directors' remuneration is disclosed in note 8.

Loans to other related persons totalled £50k to the period ended 30 April 2017 (2016: £nil).

25. EQUITY 2017	Ordinary share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Available for sale reserve £'000	Total £'000
Ordinary shares of £1 each 01 May 2016	29,820	(4,701)	-	25,119
Issue of ordinary shares	1,150	-	-	1,150
Loss for the financial year	-	(4,407)	-	(4,407)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(8)	(8)
30 April 2017	30,970	(9,108)	(8)	21,854

2016				
Ordinary shares of £1 each 01 May 2015	27,520	(2,115)	-	25,405
Issue or ordinary shares	2,300	-	-	2,300
Loss for the financial year	-	(2,586)	-	(2,586)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
30 April 2016	29,820	(4,701)	-	25,119

26. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET

Subsequent to 30 April 2017, the bank received additional capital injections of £19.5m split across three tranches; £4.5m on 25 May 2017, £5m on 07 June 2017 and a further £10m on 26 June 2017. This increased the share capital to £50.47m as at 26 June 2017.

27. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

Wyelands Bank Plc's issued shares are 100% owned by Wyelands Holdings Limited, a UK company registered under company number 9913535. The composition of the Board of Directors of the Bank and Wyelands Holdings Limited is the same.

Wyelands Holdings Limited is 100% owned by SKG Financial Holdings PTE Limited, a Singapore incorporated firm.

SKG Financial Holdings PTE Limited is 100% owned by Hawksford Trustees Jersey Limited as trustee of the Wyelands Trust, a Channel Islands Trust. The Wyelands Trust was established through an irrevocable settlement for the benefit of family members and dependants of MR S.K. Gupta.

Wyelands Bank Plc – country by country reporting

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Capital Requirements (Country by Country Reporting) (CBCR) Regulations 2013 (Regulations) came into effect on 1 January 2014 and have been transposed into UK law and impose certain reporting obligations on institutions within the UK within the scope of Article 89 of the EU Capital Requirements Directive IV. The directors are responsible for the preparation of CBCR in accordance with the Regulations.

COUNTRY BY COUNTRY REPORTING

Wyelands Bank Plc (the "bank") hereby sets out the required CBCR information for the bank for the year ended 30 April 2017. The bank also confirms that the following information relates only to the UK, as the bank operates solely within this jurisdiction.

- The name of the institution is Wyelands Bank Plc and the main activity for the year was invoice financing.
- Income for the year-ending 30 April 2017 was £583k.
- The average number of full-time employees during the year was 21.
- Net loss for the year was £4,407k.
- No corporation tax was paid for the year ended 30 April 2017.
- The bank did not receive any public subsidies.

Independent Auditors report – Country By Country Reporting (CBCR)

We have audited the accompanying schedule of Wyelands Bank Plc ('the company') for the year ended 30 April 2017 ("the schedule"). The schedule has been prepared by the directors based on the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SCHEDULE

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the schedule in accordance with the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013, for the appropriateness of the basis of preparation and the interpretation of the Regulations as they affect the preparation of the schedule, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the schedule that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the schedule based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the schedule is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the schedule. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the schedule, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the schedule in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the schedule. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

OPINION

In our opinion, the country-by-country information in the schedule as at 30 April 2017 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013.

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND RESTRICTION ON DISTRIBUTION

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to paragraph 1 in the schedule, which describes the basis of preparation. The schedule is prepared to assist the directors to meet the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013. As a result, the schedule may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the benefit of the directors of Wyelands Bank Plc. We do not accept or assume any responsibility or liability to any other party save where terms are agreed between us in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
London
17 July 2017

Wyelands Bank

Growing Together

CONTACT

www.wyelandsbank.co.uk

Wyelands Bank Plc
No 7 Hertford Street
London, W1J 7RH, UK