

Company Registered Number: 1C

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2014

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

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ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:

Adrian John Gill (Chairman)
Stephen John Camm
Lynn Ann Cleary
Paul David Morris
William Catto Shimmins
Paul Thomas Smith

SECRETARY:

Kenneth Ian Maddrell

REGISTERED OFFICE:

2 Athol Street
Douglas
Isle of Man
IM99 1AN

AUDITOR:

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants
Douglas
Isle of Man

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors of Isle of Man Bank Limited ("the Company") present their report, together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

Principal activities

The main activity of the Company is the provision of an extensive range of banking and other financial services.

The directors do not anticipate any material change in either the type or level of activities of the Company.

The Company is a subsidiary of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc ("RBS") which provides support and advice in all key areas such as finance, risk, human resources and environment. The annual report of RBS review these matters on a group basis. Copies can be obtained from Corporate Governance and Secretariat, RBS Gogarburn, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ, the Registrar of Companies or through the RBS website.

Business review

The Company's financial performance is presented in the Income Statement on page 6.

The operating profit before tax for the year was £11,289k (2013: £19,381k).

Other matters

The Company's principal business activities are banking services including the taking of deposits and lending in the Isle of Man. Deposits not used to provide third party lending are placed with fellow subsidiaries of RBS. The financial position of these, and hence ultimate recoverability of these placements, is a key exposure of the Company.

Accounting policies

The reported results of the Company are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. Details of the Company's critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty are included within the Accounting policies.

Risk management

The prevailing market and economic conditions pose risks for the Company. These include the level of defaults from customers on outstanding advances as well as the degree of uncertainty in the valuation of other financial assets and liabilities. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position, and borrowing facilities are set out in the financial statements. In addition notes 7 and 17 to the financial statements include the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities and its exposures to credit and liquidity risks.

The Board has delegated its authority for day to day risk management to the executive management sitting on committees as detailed in note 17. The Board approves any changes in inter-bank lending lines and in limits governing currency and interest rate exposures. The Board policy is not to enter into derivative transactions for trading purposes, but to undertake such contracts to hedge or reduce the volatility in interest income and foreign exchange. The Company's actual derivative transactions are outlined in note 12 to these financial statements. Further details of the Company's risk management policies are highlighted in note 17 to the financial statements.

Outlook

The directors are satisfied with the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries and believe that they are appropriately placed to manage their business risks successfully.

The purpose of this report is to provide information to the members of the Company and it is addressed to them as such. Forward looking statements by their nature involve inherent risks and uncertainties since future events, circumstances and other factors can cause results and developments to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations and intentions expressed in such statements.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

GOING CONCERN

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, including potential risks and uncertainties, are set out in the Business Review above. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are set out in the financial statements. In addition, notes 7 and 17 to the financial statements include the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

An interim dividend of £17,500k was approved on 31 July 2014. A further dividend of £15,000k was approved on 19 November 2014, both of which were subsequently paid (2013: £20,000k).

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The present directors and secretary, who have served throughout the year, are listed on page 1. From 1 January 2014 to date there have been no changes to the directors and secretary of the Company.

STAFF

The directors wish to thank all the management and staff for the contribution made by them towards achieving these results.

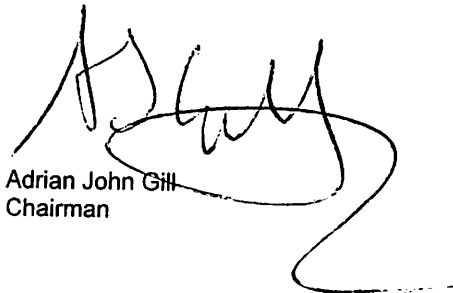
POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events between the year end and the date of approval of the financial statements which would require a change or additional disclosure in the financial statements.

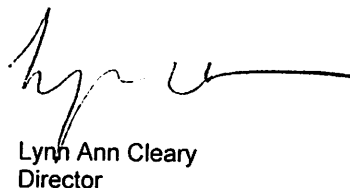
AUDITOR

In accordance with Section 12(2) of the Isle of Man Companies Act 1982, the auditor, Deloitte LLP, offer themselves for reappointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board:



Adrian John Gill
Chairman



Lynn Ann Cleary
Director

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Isle of Man company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- 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 IFRS are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper 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 1931 to 2004. They are also responsible for the system of internal control, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

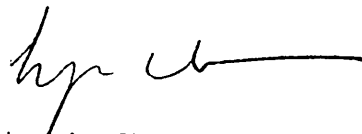
The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the Isle of Man governing the preparation and dissemination of financial information differs from legislation in other jurisdictions.

By order of the Board:

Adrian John Gill
Chairman



Lynn Ann Cleary
Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Isle of Man Bank Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement, the accounting policies and the related notes 1 to 23. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 15 of the Companies Act 1982. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1931 to 2004.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 1931 to 2004 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper books of account have not been kept by the Company and that proper 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 books of account and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purpose of our audit; or
- certain disclosures of directors' loans and remuneration specified by law have not been complied with.

Deloitte LLP

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants
Douglas
Isle of Man

2nd March 2015

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

		2014	2013
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Continuing operations			
Interest receivable		33,922	34,986
Interest payable		(11,368)	(10,130)
Net interest income	1	22,554	24,856
Fees and commission receivable		4,644	9,570
Fees and commission payable		(11)	-
Other operating income	2	148	470
Non-interest income		4,781	10,040
Total income		27,335	34,896
Operating expenses	3	(15,940)	(15,423)
Operating profit before impairment losses		11,395	19,473
Impairment losses	8	(106)	(92)
Operating profit before tax		11,289	19,381
Tax charge	5	(1,053)	(1,779)
Profit for the year		10,236	17,602

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

	Notes	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Profit for the year		10,236	17,602
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Actuarial (losses)/gains on defined pension schemes	4	(3,384)	5,492
Deferred taxation on actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension schemes	14	338	(547)
Other comprehensive (losses)/gains for the year after tax		(3,046)	4,945
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,190	22,547

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

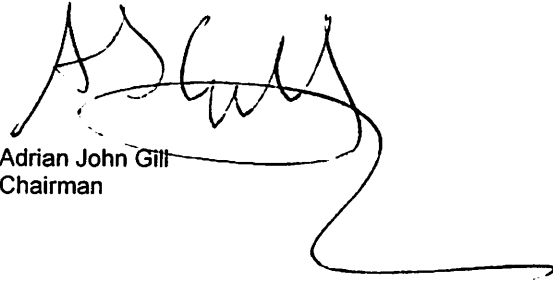
ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

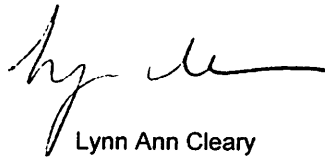
BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	7	17,282	16,192
Assets held for sale	7,9	48	-
Loans and advances to banks	7	828,697	725,126
Loans and advances to customers	7	651,418	682,456
Derivatives	7,12	9,320	7,013
Investment in subsidiary	10	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	7,11	3,612	3,739
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	7	343	175
Retirement benefit assets	4,7	11,906	11,782
Total assets		1,522,626	1,446,483
Liabilities			
Deposits by banks	7	53,238	43,315
Customer accounts	7	1,334,196	1,262,305
Derivatives	7,12	14,513	7,773
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	7,13	23,706	10,061
Current tax liabilities	7	719	1,477
Deferred tax liabilities	7,14	1,192	1,180
Total liabilities		1,427,564	1,326,111
Equity			
Shareholders' equity:			
Called up share capital	15	7,501	7,501
Reserves		87,561	112,871
Total equity	7	95,062	120,372
Total liabilities and equity		1,522,626	1,446,483

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2015 and signed on its behalf by:


Adrian John Gill
Chairman


Lynn Ann Cleary
Director

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

		2014	2013
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Called up share capital			
At 1 January and 31 December		7,501	7,501
Retained earnings			
At 1 January		112,871	110,324
Actuarial (losses)/gains recognised in defined benefit schemes	4	(3,384)	5,492
Deferred taxation on actuarial (losses)/gains recognised in defined benefit schemes	14	338	(547)
Dividends paid	6	(32,500)	(20,000)
Profit for the year		10,236	17,602
At 31 December		87,561	112,871
Shareholders' equity at 31 December		95,062	120,372

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Operating activities			
Operating profit for the year before tax	19	11,289	19,381
Adjustments for:			
Pension charge for defined benefit schemes	4	50	489
Cash contribution to defined benefit pension schemes	4	(3,558)	(3,588)
Loss/(gain) on sale of assets		2	(301)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11	73	80
Loan impairment provisions net of recoveries		(154)	92
Other non-cash items		(1)	216
Net cash inflows from trading activities		7,701	16,369
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	19	28,617	4,475
Net cash flows from operating activities before tax		36,318	20,844
Tax paid	19	(1,461)	(1,391)
Net cash flows from operating activities		34,857	19,453
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	6	(32,500)	(20,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(32,500)	(20,000)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		6	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,363	(547)
Cash and cash equivalents 1 January		16,192	16,739
Cash and cash equivalents 31 December	20	18,555	16,192

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Preparation and presentation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB (together IFRS).

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments. Recognised financial assets and financial liabilities in fair value hedges are adjusted for changes in fair value in respect of the risk that is hedged.

The Company adopted a number of new and revised IFRS effective 1 January 2014:

'Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32)' adds application guidance to IAS 32 to address inconsistencies identified in the application of the standard's criteria for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.

IAS 36 'Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36)' aligns the recoverable amount disclosure requirements in IAS 36 with the IASB's original intentions.

IAS 39 'Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (Amendments to IAS 39)' provides relief from discontinuing hedge accounting on novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument.

The implementation of these requirements has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

2. Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. Under the provisions of section 4 of the Companies Act 1982 the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements as in the directors' opinion it would be of no real value to the members of the Company due to the insignificant amounts involved. Furthermore the Company is exempt under IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as the Company and its subsidiaries are included by full consolidation in the IFRS consolidated financial statements of its ultimate holding company, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, a company registered in Scotland.

3. Revenue recognition

Interest income on financial assets that are classified as loans and receivables and interest expense on financial liabilities other than those at fair value through profit or loss is determined using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability (or group of financial assets or liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows to the instrument's initial carrying amount. Calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account fees payable or receivable, that are an integral part of the instrument's yield, premiums or discounts on acquisition or issue, early redemption fees and transaction costs. All contractual terms of a financial instrument are considered when estimating future cash flows.

Financial assets and financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement.

Commitment and utilisation fees are determined as a percentage of the facility. These fees are deferred and included in the effective interest rate on the advance.

Fees in respect of services are recognised as the right to consideration accrues through the provision of the service to the customer. The arrangements are generally contractual and the cost of providing the service is incurred as the service is rendered. The price is usually fixed and always determinable. The application of this policy to significant fee types is outlined below.

Payment services: this comprises income received for payment services including cheques cashed, direct debits, Clearing House Automated Payments (the UK electronic settlement system) and BACS payments (the automated clearing house that processes direct debits and direct credits). These are generally charged on a per transaction basis. The income is earned when the payment or transaction occurs. Charges for payment services are usually debited to the customer's account, monthly or quarterly in arrears. Income is accrued at period end for services provided but not charged.

4. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits

The Company provides post-retirement benefits in the form of pensions to eligible employees.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)

Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised in the income statement when payable.

For defined benefit schemes, the defined benefit obligation is measured on an actuarial basis using the projected credit unit method and discounted at a rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds of equivalent term and currency to the scheme liabilities. Scheme assets are measured at their fair value. The difference between scheme assets and scheme liabilities – the net defined benefit asset or liability – is recognised in the balance sheet. A defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available to the Company in the form of refunds from the plan or reduced contributions to it.

The charge to profit or loss for pension costs (recorded in operating expenses) comprises:

- the current service cost
- interest, computed at the rate used to discount scheme liabilities, on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- past service cost resulting from a scheme amendment or curtailment
- gains or losses on settlement

A curtailment occurs when the Company significantly reduces the number of employees covered by a plan. A plan amendment occurs when the Company introduces, or withdraws, a defined benefit plan or changes the benefits payable under an existing defined benefit plan. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the net defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when benefits are withdrawn or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). A settlement is a transaction that eliminates all further obligations for part or all of the benefits.

Actuarial gains and losses (i.e. gains or losses on re-measuring of the net defined benefit asset or liability) are recognised in full in the period in which they arise in other comprehensive income.

5. Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for separately.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis so as to write off the depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment (including assets owned and let on operating leases) over their estimated useful lives.

The depreciable amount is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Freehold buildings	50 years
Property adaptation costs	10 years
Computer equipment	up to 5 years
Other equipment	5 to 15 years

The residual value and useful life of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date and updated for any changes to previous estimates.

6. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that its property, plant and equipment is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset and the impairment loss if any.

If an asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from those of other assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit discounted at a rate that reflects market interest rates adjusted for risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit that have not been taken into account in estimating future cash flows. If the recoverable amount of an intangible or tangible asset is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss and the carrying value of the asset reduced by the amount of the loss. A reversal of an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment is recognised as it arises provided the increased carrying value is not greater than it would have been had no impairment loss been recognised.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

7. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement except for differences arising on financial liabilities hedging net investments in foreign operations. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into Sterling at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the values were determined. Translation differences arising on non-monetary items measured at fair value are recognised in the income statement except for differences arising on available-for-sale non-monetary financial assets, for example equity shares, which are included in other comprehensive income unless the asset is the hedged item in a fair value hedge.

8. Leases

As lessor

Contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the customer; all other contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease receivables are included in the balance sheet, within Loans and advances to customers, at the amount of the net investment in the lease being the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to give a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment and included in Interest receivable. Unguaranteed residual values are subject to regular review; if there is a reduction in their value, income allocation is revised and any reduction in respect of amounts accrued is recognised immediately.

As lessee

Operating lease rental expense is included in Administration costs and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

9. Provisions

The Company recognises a provision for a present obligation resulting from a past event when it is more likely than not that it will be required to transfer economic benefits to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, it recognises the present obligation under the contract as a provision. An onerous contract is one where the unavoidable costs of meeting the Company's contractual obligations exceed the expected economic benefits. When the Company vacates a leasehold property, a provision is recognised for the costs under the lease less any expected economic benefits (such as rental income).

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events, or present obligations arising from past events that are not recognised because either an outflow of economic benefits is not probable or the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but information about them is disclosed unless the possibility of any outflow of economic benefits in settlement is remote.

10. Tax

Income tax expense or income, comprising current tax and deferred tax, is recorded in the income statement except income tax on items recognised outside profit or loss which is credited or charged to other comprehensive income or to equity as appropriate.

Current tax is income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year arising in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, taking into account relief for overseas tax where appropriate.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for accounting purposes and its carrying amount for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

11. Financial assets

On initial recognition financial assets are classified into designated at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables.

Designated as at fair value through profit or loss – financial assets may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss only if such designation: (a) eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or (b) applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, that the Company manages and evaluates on a fair value basis; or (c) relates to an instrument that contains an embedded derivative which is not evidently closely related to the host contract.

Financial assets and liabilities that the Company designates on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being recognised in the income statement and are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses on financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as they arise.

Loans and receivables - non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable repayments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables, except those that are classified as available-for-sale or designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus directly related transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see accounting policy 3) less any impairment losses.

Fair value – fair value for a net open position in a financial asset that is quoted in an active market is the current bid price multiplied by the number of units of the instrument held. Fair values for financial assets not quoted in an active market are determined using appropriate valuation techniques including discounting future cash flows, option pricing models and other methods that are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial assets.

12. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as loans and receivables is impaired. A financial asset or portfolio of financial assets is impaired and an impairment loss incurred if there is objective evidence that an event or events since initial recognition of the asset have adversely affected the amount or timing of future cash flows from the asset.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost – if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as loans and receivables has been incurred, the Company measures the amount of the loss as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets and the present value of estimated future cash flows from the asset or group of assets discounted at the effective interest rate of the instrument at initial recognition.

Impairment losses are assessed individually for financial assets that are individually significant. Future cash flows from these financial assets are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows and historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted, on the basis of observable data, to reflect current conditions not affecting the period of historical experience. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement and the carrying amount of the financial asset or group of financial assets reduced by establishing an allowance for impairment losses. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss reduces and the reduction can be ascribed to an event after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance. Once an impairment loss has been recognised on a financial asset or group of financial assets, interest income is recognised on the carrying amount using the rate of interest at which estimated future cash flows were discounted in measuring impairment.

Impaired loans and receivables are written-off, i.e. the impairment provision is applied in writing down the loan's carrying value partially or in full, when the Company concludes that there is no longer any realistic prospect of recovery of part or all of the loan. For loans that are individually assessed for impairment, the timing of write off is determined on a case-by-case basis. Such loans are reviewed regularly and write offs will be prompted by bankruptcy, insolvency, renegotiation and similar events.

Amounts recovered after a loan has been written off are credited to the loan impairment charge for the period in which they are received.

Financial assets carried at fair value – when a decline in the fair value of a financial asset classified as available-for-sale has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that it is impaired, the cumulative loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. The loss is measured as the difference between the amortised cost of the financial asset and its current fair value. Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement, but those on available-for-sale debt instruments are reversed, if there is an increase in fair value that is objectively related to a subsequent event.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

12. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For certain categories of financial assets, such as credit facilities, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of credit facilities could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

13. Financial liabilities

On initial recognition financial liabilities are classified into designated as at fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost. Issues of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are recognised on settlement date; all other regular way transactions in financial liabilities are recognised on trade date.

Designated as at fair value through profit or loss - financial liabilities may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss only if such designation (a) eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or (b) applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both that the Company manages and evaluates on a fair value basis; or (c) relates to an instrument that contains an embedded derivative which is not evidently closely related to the host contract.

Financial liabilities that the Company designates on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being recognised in the income statement and are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses on financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as they arise.

Amortised cost - all other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see accounting policy 3).

Fair value - fair value for a net open position in a financial liability that is quoted in an active market is the current offer price multiplied by the number of units of the instrument held or issued. Fair values for financial liabilities not quoted in an active market are determined using appropriate valuation techniques including discounting future cash flows, option pricing models and other methods that are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial liabilities.

14. Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. A transfer requires that the Company either (a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the asset's cash flows; or (b) retains the right to the asset's cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party. After a transfer, the Company assesses the extent to which it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset. The asset remains on the balance sheet if substantially all the risks and rewards have been retained. It is derecognised if substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred, the Company assesses whether or not it has retained control of the asset. If the Company has retained control of the asset, it continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement; if the Company has not retained control of the asset, it is derecognised.

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or cancelled, or expires.

15. Netting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company is party to a number of arrangements, including master netting agreements, that give it the right to offset financial assets and financial liabilities but where it does not intend to settle the amounts net or simultaneously and therefore the assets and liabilities concerned are presented gross.

16. Derivatives and hedging

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised, and subsequently measured, at fair value. Derivative fair values are determined from quoted prices in active markets where available. Where there is no active market for an instrument, fair value is derived from prices for the derivative's components using appropriate pricing or valuation models.

A derivative embedded in a contract is accounted for as a stand-alone derivative if its economic characteristics are not closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract; unless the entire contract is measured at fair value through the income statement.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

16. Derivatives and hedging (continued)

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not the hedging instrument in a qualifying hedge are recognised as they arise in the income statement.

The Company has entered into fair value hedge relationships which account for changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or firm commitment.

Hedge relationships are formally documented at inception. The documentation includes identification of the hedged item and the hedging instrument, details the risk that is being hedged and the way in which effectiveness will be assessed at inception and during the period of the hedge. If the hedge is not highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values attributable to the hedged risk, consistent with the documented risk management strategy, hedge accounting is discontinued. Hedge accounting is also discontinued if the Company revokes the designation of a hedge relationship.

Fair value hedge – in a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the income statement. The gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in the income statement and, where the hedged item is measured at amortised cost, adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item. Hedge accounting is discontinued if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting; or if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; or if hedge designation is revoked. If the hedged item is one for which the effective interest rate method is used, any cumulative adjustment is amortised to the income statement over the life of the hedged item using a recalculated effective interest rate.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and demand deposits with banks together with short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

18. Investment in subsidiary

The Company's investment in its subsidiary is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The reported results of the Company are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. IFRS require the directors, in preparing the Company's financial statements, to select suitable accounting policies, apply them consistently and make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent. In the absence of an applicable standard of interpretation, IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' requires management to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in relevant and reliable information in the light of the requirements and guidance in IFRS dealing with similar and related issues and the IASB's 'Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting'.

The judgements and assumptions involved in the Company's accounting policies that are considered by the Board of Directors to be the most important to the portrayal of its financial condition are discussed below. The use of estimates, assumptions or models that differ from those adopted by the Company would affect its reported results.

Loan impairment provisions

The Company provides for losses existing in its lending book so as to state its loan portfolio at its expected ultimate net recoverable value.

Provisions against large exposures are established individually whilst those for smaller balances are established collectively.

Individual assessment of loans and advances comprises a review of the financial condition of the borrower and any guarantor and takes into account the customer's debt capacity and financial flexibility; the level and quality of earnings; the amount and sources of cash flows; the industry in which the customer operates; and the realisable value of any security held. The most significant estimates that affect the quantum of any specific provision are the amounts and timing of receipts from the borrower or recoveries from any security held.

All provisions are quantified on an effective interest rate basis so that the loan will yield a consistent return over its expected remaining life. The discounting required in the calculation of a provision is included in the initial charge; the discount unwinds through interest receivable in accordance with IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'.

Latent loss provisions are held against estimated impairment losses in the performing portfolio that have yet to be identified as at the balance sheet date. To assess the latent loss within its portfolios, the Company has developed methodologies to estimate the time that an asset can remain impaired within the performing portfolio before it is identified and reported as such, past loss experience, credit scores and defaults based on portfolio trends. The most significant factors in establishing these provisions are the expected loss rates and the related average life.

At 31 December 2014, gross impaired loans and advances to customers totalled £2,462k (2013: £2,139k) and customer loan impairment provisions amounted to £638k (2013: £696k). The fair value of security held against the loans and advances to customers above amounted to £1,516k (2013: £1,367k).

Evaluating estimates of provisions involves significant judgement, as receipts will depend on the future performance of the borrower and the value of security, both of which will be affected by future economic conditions. Additionally, the security may not be readily marketable.

The future credit quality of the Company's lending book is subject to uncertainties that could cause actual credit losses to differ materially from reported loan loss provisions. These uncertainties include the economic environment, notably interest rates and their effect on customer spending, the unemployment level, payment behaviour and bankruptcy trends and changes in the Company's portfolios.

Pensions

The Company operates two pension schemes: The Isle of Man Pension Fund and The Isle of Man Bank Widows' and Orphans' Fund. The assets of the defined benefit schemes are measured at their fair value at the balance sheet date. Scheme liabilities are measured using the projected unit credit method, which takes account of projected earnings increases, using actuarial assumptions that give the best estimate of the future cash flows that will arise under the scheme liabilities. These cash flows are discounted at the interest rate applicable to high-quality corporate bonds of the same currency and term as the liabilities. Any surplus or deficit of scheme assets over liabilities is recognised on the balance sheet as an asset (surplus) or liability (deficit).

In determining the value of scheme liabilities, financial and demographic assumptions are made including price inflation, pension increase, earnings growth and the longevity of scheme members. A range of assumptions could be adopted in valuing the schemes' liabilities. Different assumptions could significantly alter the amount of the surplus or deficit recognised on the balance sheet and the pension cost charged to the income statement. The assumptions adopted for the Company's pension schemes are set out in note 4 to the financial statements, together with sensitivities of the balance sheet and income statement to changes in those assumptions.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Pensions (continued)

A pension asset of £11,906k was recognised on the balance sheet at 31 December 2014 (2013: £11,782k).

Provisions for liabilities

As set out in Note 13, at 31 December 2014 the Company recognised provisions for liabilities totalling £1,077k (2013: £122k). Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, and are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, the outflow of economic benefit is probable and the outflow can be estimated reliably. Judgement is involved in determining whether an obligation exists, and in estimating the probability, timing and amount of any outflows. Where the Company can look to another party such as an insurer to pay some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision, any reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that it will be received.

Fair value

Fair value is 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. Fair values are determined by reference to observable market prices where available and reliable. Where representative market prices for an instrument are not available or are unreliable because of poor liquidity, the fair value is derived from prices for its components using appropriate pricing or valuation models that are based on independently sourced market parameters, including interest rate yield curves, option volatilities and currency rates.

Financial assets carried at fair value include advances to banks, asset backed and corporate debt obligations, corporate equity shares and derivatives. Financial liabilities carried at fair value include deposits and derivatives. Fair value for a substantial proportion of these instruments is based on observable market prices or derived from observable market parameters. Where observable prices are not available, fair value is based on appropriate valuation techniques or management estimates.

The Company's derivative products include swaps, forwards, futures and options. Exchange traded instruments are valued using quoted prices. The fair value of over-the-counter instruments is derived from pricing models, which take account of contract terms, including maturity, as well as quoted market parameters such as interest rates and volatilities. Most of the Company's pricing models do not entail material subjectivity because the methodologies utilised do not incorporate significant judgement and the parameters included in the models can be calibrated to actively quoted market prices. Values established from pricing models are adjusted for credit risk, liquidity risk and future operational costs.

Accounting developments

A number of IFRS and amendments to IFRS were in issue at 31 December 2014 that had effective dates of 1 January 2015 or later.

IAS 19 'Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions' was issued in November 2013. This amendment distinguishes the accounting for employee contributions that are related to service from that for those that are independent of service.

Annual Improvements to IFRS 2010 - 2012 and 2011 - 2013 cycles were issued in December 2013 making a number of minor amendments to IFRS. Implementation of these changes is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2014, IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' was finalised. The classification and measurement of liabilities do not differ significantly from those in IAS 39 except for the treatment of changes in the fair value of financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss attributable to own credit; these must be presented in other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9's requirements for classification and measurement of unimpaired assets are similar to those in IAS 39; however, loans not held to realise their inherent cash flows and more complex loans will be carried at fair value rather than amortised cost. Financial asset impairments are measured having regard to expected losses instead of IAS 39's incurred loss approach. IFRS 9 relaxes some of the hedging conditions in IAS 39 although the ability to discontinue hedging at will has been removed. The effective date for IFRS 9 is 1 January 2018.

The Company continues to assess the effect of the major changes IFRS 9 will introduce to the framework for financial instrument accounting.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' was issued in May 2014. It will replace IAS 11 'Construction Contracts', IAS 18 'Revenue' and several interpretations. Contracts are bundled or unbundled into distinct performance obligations with revenue recognised as the obligations are met. It is effective from 1 January 2017.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting developments (continued)

'Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation' issued in May 2014 amends IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible Assets' requiring amortisation to be based on the consumption of an asset, introducing a rebuttable presumption that this is not achieved by an amortisation profile aligned to revenue.

The effective date is 1 January 2016. Annual Improvements to IFRS 2012 - 2014 cycle was issued in September 2014 making a number of minor amendments to IFRS. Its effective date is 1 January 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' were issued in December 2014 to clarify the application of the investment entity consolidation exception. Their effective date is 1 January 2016.

An amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' was issued in December 2014 to clarify the application of materiality to financial statements. Its effective date is 1 January 2016.

The Company is assessing the effects of these new standards.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

1. Net interest income

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Interest receivable from Group undertakings	10,095	11,166
Interest receivable on loans and advances to customers	23,827	23,820
Interest receivable	33,922	34,986
Interest payable on customer accounts	(5,833)	(8,361)
Interest payable to Group undertakings	(5,535)	(1,769)
Interest payable	(11,368)	(10,130)
Net interest income	22,554	24,856

2. Other operating income

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
(Loss)/gain on the sale of Property, plant and equipment	(2)	301
Other income	150	169
Other operating income	148	470

3. Operating expenses

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Staff costs		
Wages, salaries and other staff costs	4,531	4,759
Pension costs:		
- defined benefit schemes (see note 4)	50	495
- defined contributions schemes (see note 4)	41	44
- contributions to RBS operated pension schemes	56	(50)
	4,678	5,248
Other expenses		
Premises and equipment	116	-
Administration ⁽¹⁾	11,073	10,095
	11,189	10,095
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment depreciation (see note 11)	73	80
Operating expenses	15,940	15,423

⁽¹⁾ Administrative costs include provisions for possible product redress.

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit work	54	54
Regulatory audit work	26	25
	80	79

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, excluding temporary staff was 139 (2013: 145)

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2014

4. Pension costs

The Company made contributions of £41k to its own defined contribution schemes in 2014 (2013: £44k).

Eligible employees of the Company can participate in membership of RBS operated pension schemes. The principal defined benefit scheme was The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Pension Fund (the "Main scheme"). The Main scheme was closed to new entrants in October 2006 and since then employees have been offered membership of The Royal Bank of Scotland Retirement Savings Plan, a defined contribution pension scheme. Detailed disclosure of the RBS pension schemes is available in the RBS Annual Report and Accounts 2014.

The Company operates two defined benefit pension scheme, The Isle of Man Bank Pension Fund ("IOMPF") and The Isle of Man Bank Widows' and Orphans' Fund ("IOMWO"), the assets of which are independent of the Company's finances.

The schemes operate under Isle of Man trust law and are managed and administered on behalf of their members in accordance with the terms of the trust deed, the scheme rules and Isle of Man legislation. There is no pension scheme funding legislation in the Isle of Man. However, statutory debt rules do apply such that a debt may be due on an employer if it becomes insolvent; the scheme winds up; or, in the case of a multi-employer scheme, stops participating in the scheme while the scheme continues.

The trustees of the schemes collectively own the scheme assets which are held separately from the assets of the Company. The Trustee body comprises three trustees nominated by the Company, one representative of the pensioners; one representative of the recognised union in the Isle of Man and one independent trustee. The trustees are responsible for operating the schemes in line with its formal rules and pensions law. It has a duty to act in the best interests of all scheme members, including pensioners and those who are no longer employed by the Company but who still have benefits in the schemes.

The schemes were closed to new entrants in 2007.

Interim valuations of the Company's scheme were prepared to 31 December 2014 by independent actuaries, using the following assumptions:

Principal actuarial assumptions at 31 December	2014	2013
Discount rate	3.70%	4.65%
Rate of increase in salaries	1.75%	1.75%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.10%	2.30%
Inflation assumption	2.95%	3.30%

Discount rate

The Sterling yield curve is constructed by reference to yields on 'AA' corporate bonds from which a single discount rate is derived based on a cash flow profile similar in structure and duration to the pension obligations. Significant judgement is required when setting the criteria for bonds to be included in the population from which the yield curve is derived. The criteria include issuance size, quality of pricing and the exclusion of outliers. Judgement is also required in determining the shape of the yield curve at long durations: for the Sterling curve, a constant credit spread relative to gilts is assumed at long durations.

Major classes of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets	2014	2013
Quoted assets		
Equities	30%	34%
Index-linked bonds	5%	5%
Government fixed interest bonds	44%	43%
Corporate and other bonds	18%	18%
Cash	3%	-
	100%	100%

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2014

4. Pension costs (continued)

Post-retirement mortality assumptions	2014	2013
Longevity at age 60 for current pensioners (years)		
Males	28.7	28.4
Females	31.4	30.9
Longevity at age 60 for future pensioners currently aged 40 (years)		
Males	30.6	29.9
Females	33.4	32.6

These post-retirement mortality assumptions are derived from standard mortality tables used by the scheme actuary to value the liabilities for the schemes.

Changes in value of net pension asset	Fair value of plan assets £'000	Present value of defined benefit obligations £'000	Net pension asset £'000
At 1 January 2014	98,932	(87,150)	11,782
<i>Income statement:</i>			
Expected return	4,551	-	4,551
Interest cost	-	(3,981)	(3,981)
Current service cost	-	(620)	(620)
	4,551	(4,601)	(50)
<i>Statement of comprehensive income:</i>			
Actuarial gains due to experience gains	12,571	-	12,571
Actuarial losses due to changes in financial assumptions		(14,890)	(14,890)
Actuarial losses due to changes in demographic assumptions		(1,065)	(1,065)
	12,571	(15,955)	(3,384)
Contributions by employer	3,558	-	3,558
Benefits paid	(3,091)	3,091	-
At 31 December 2014	116,521	(104,615)	11,906

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2014

4. Pension costs (continued)

	Fair value of plan assets £'000	Present value of defined benefit obligations £'000	Net pension asset £'000
Changes in value of net pension asset			
At 1 January 2013	94,893	(91,696)	3,197
<i>Income statement:</i>			
Expected return	4,219	-	4,219
Interest cost	-	(4,051)	(4,051)
Current service cost	-	(663)	(663)
	4,219	(4,714)	(495)
<i>Statement of comprehensive income:</i>			
Actuarial gains and losses due to experience gains	(442)	7,337	6,895
Actuarial gains due to changes in financial assumptions	-	1,894	1,894
Actuarial losses due to changes in demographic assumptions	-	(3,297)	(3,297)
	(442)	5,934	5,492
Contributions by employer	3,588	-	3,588
Benefits paid	(3,326)	3,326	-
At 31 December 2013	98,932	(87,150)	11,782

Of the expense for the year, £50k (2013: £495k) has been included in the income statement within staff costs (see note 3).

The Company expects to contribute £493k to its defined benefit pension schemes in 2015.

The weighted average duration of the Group's defined benefit obligation is 24 years.

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000	2012 £'000	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
History of defined benefit scheme					
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(104,615)	(87,150)	(91,696)	(85,703)	(75,819)
Fair value of plan assets	116,521	98,932	94,893	86,730	76,641
Net deficit	11,906	11,782	3,197	1,027	822
Experience gains/(losses) on plan liabilities	-	7,337	-	-	(3,359)
Experience gains/(losses) on plan assets	12,571	(442)	2,913	5,757	2,904
Actual return on pension scheme assets	17,122	3,777	7,090	9,971	7,003

The table below sets out the sensitivities of the pension cost for the year and the present value of defined benefit obligations at the balance sheet dates to a change in the principal actuarial assumptions:

	(Decrease)/increase in pension cost for the year		(Decrease)/increase in obligation at 31 December	
	2014 £'000	2013 £'000	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
0.25% increase in the discount rate	(278)	(270)	(5,355)	(4,186)
0.25% increase in inflation	206	185	5,101	3,963
0.25% additional rate of increase in pensions in payment	160	153	3,871	2,979
0.25% additional rate of increase in deferred pensions	45	38	1,186	951
0.25% additional rate of increase in salaries	52	58	710	547
Longevity increase of one year	103	119	2,476	1,927

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

5. Tax

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Current tax:		
Charge for the year	719	1,477
Over provision in respect of prior periods	(16)	(8)
Total current tax	703	1,469
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	350	310
Tax charge for the year	1,053	1,779

The actual tax charge differs from the expected tax charge computed by applying the standard rate of income tax of 10% (2013: 10%) as follows:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Operating profit before tax	11,289	19,381
Expected tax charge	1,129	1,938
<i>Factors affecting the charge for the year:</i>		
Disallowable expenses	10	-
Profits taxed at 0%	(71)	(128)
Other	(15)	(31)
Actual tax charge for the year	1,053	1,779

6. Ordinary dividends

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Interim dividend of 433.3p (2013: 266.6p) per share	32,500	20,000

An interim dividend of £17,500k was approved on 31 July 2014. A further dividend of £15,000k was approved on 19 November 2014, both of which were subsequently paid (2013: £20,000k).

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

7. Financial instruments

The following tables analyse the financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with the categories of financial instruments in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. Assets and liabilities outside the scope of IAS 39 are shown separately.

	Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale	Loans and receivables	Other (amortised cost)	Non financial assets/ liabilities	Total
2014	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	17,282	-	-	17,282
Assets held for sale	-	48	-	-	-	48
Loans and advances to banks	865	-	827,832	-	-	828,697
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	651,418	-	-	651,418
Derivatives	9,320	-	-	-	-	9,320
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	3,612	3,612
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	-	-	-	-	343	343
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	11,906	11,906
	10,185	48	1,496,532	-	15,861	1,522,626
Liabilities						
Deposits by banks	-	-	-	53,238	-	53,238
Customer accounts	865	-	-	1,333,331	-	1,334,196
Derivatives	14,513	-	-	-	-	14,513
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	23,706	23,706
Current taxation	-	-	-	-	719	719
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	1,192	1,192
	15,378	-	-	1,386,569	25,617	1,427,564
Equity						95,062
						1,522,626

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2014

7. Financial Instruments (continued)

2013	Designated as at fair value through profit or loss £'000	Loans and receivables £'000	Other (amortised cost) £'000	Non financial assets/ liabilities £'000	Total £'000
Assets					
Cash and balances at central banks	-	16,192	-	-	16,192
Loans and advances to banks (1)	2,333	722,793	-	-	725,126
Loans and advances to customers	-	682,456	-	-	682,456
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	3,739	3,739
Derivatives	7,013	-	-	-	7,013
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	-	-	-	175	175
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	11,782	11,782
	<u>9,346</u>	<u>1,421,441</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,696</u>	<u>1,446,483</u>
Liabilities					
Deposits by banks	-	-	43,315	-	43,315
Customer accounts	2,333	-	1,259,972	-	1,262,305
Derivatives	7,773	-	-	-	7,773
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	-	-	-	10,061	10,061
Current taxation	-	-	-	1,477	1,477
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	1,180	1,180
	<u>10,106</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,303,287</u>	<u>12,718</u>	<u>1,326,111</u>
Equity					<u>120,372</u>
					<u>1,446,483</u>

(1) The 2013 designated as at fair value through profit or loss figure has been amended to better reflect the classification and measurement of the financial instruments.

The following tables show the financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method:

	2014				2013			
	Level 1 (1) £'000	Level 2 (2) £'000	Level 3 (3) £'000	Total £'000	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Assets								
Loans and advances to banks	-	865	-	865	-	2,333	-	2,333
Derivatives	7,257	2,063	-	9,320	5,956	1,057	-	7,013
Total	7,257	2,928	-	10,185	5,956	3,390	-	9,346
Liabilities								
Customer accounts	-	865	-	865	-	2,333	-	2,333
Derivatives	8,337	6,176	-	14,513	5,739	2,034	-	7,773
Total	8,337	7,041	-	15,378	5,739	4,367	-	10,106

(1) Valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments.

(2) Valued using techniques based significantly on observable market data. Instruments in this category are valued using:

- quoted prices for similar instruments or identical instruments in markets which are not considered to be active; or
- valuation techniques where all the inputs that have a significant effect on the valuation are directly or indirectly based on observable market data.

(3) Instruments in this category have been valued using a valuation technique where at least one input (which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation) is not based on observable market data. Where inputs can be observed from market data without undue cost and effort, the observed input is used. Otherwise, the Company determines a reasonable level for the input.

7. Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table shows the carrying values and the fair values of financial instruments on the balance sheet carried at amortised cost: all assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost on the balance sheet fall within level 3 of the valuation methodologies, as set out on page 26.

	2014 Carrying value £'000	2014 Fair value £'000	2013 Carrying value £'000	2013 Fair value £'000
Financial assets				
Cash and balances at central banks	17,282	17,282	16,192	16,192
Loans and advances to banks				
Loans and receivables	827,832	827,832	722,793	722,793
Loans and advances to customers				
Loans and receivables	651,418	657,228	682,456	643,320
Financial liabilities				
Deposits by banks	53,238	53,238	43,315	43,315
Customer accounts	1,333,331	1,333,331	1,259,972	1,259,972

Differences between the carrying value and the fair value of loans and receivables above relate specifically to certain advances that are at fixed interest rates and fixed maturity dates. There is no intention to break any of these advances prior to maturity and the difference between carrying value and fair value is never expected to be realised.

The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Quoted market values are used where available; otherwise, fair values have been estimated based on discounted expected future cash flows and other valuation techniques. These techniques involve uncertainties and require assumptions and judgements covering prepayments, credit risk and discount rates.

Changes in these assumptions would significantly affect estimated fair values. The fair values reported would not necessarily be realised in an immediate sale or settlement. As a wide range of valuation techniques are available, it may be inappropriate to compare the Company's fair value information to independent markets or other financial institutions' fair values.

The assumptions and methodologies underlying the calculation of fair values of financial instruments at the balance sheet date are set out below:

The fair value of financial instruments that are of short maturity (3 months or less) approximate their carrying value. This applies mainly to cash and balances at central banks, items in the course of collection from other banks, settlement balances, items in the course of transmission to other banks and demand deposits.

The Company uses a number of methodologies to determine the fair values of financial instruments for which observable prices in active markets for identical instruments are not available. These techniques include: relative value methodologies based on observable prices for similar instruments; present value approaches where future cash flows from the asset or liability are estimated and then discounted using a risk-adjusted interest rate; option pricing models (such as Black-Scholes or binomial option pricing models) and simulation models such as Monte-Carlo.

The principal inputs to these valuation techniques are listed below. Values between and beyond available data points are obtained by interpolation and extrapolation. When utilising valuation techniques, the fair value can be significantly affected by the choice of valuation model and by underlying assumptions concerning factors such as the amounts and timing of cash flows, discount rates and credit risk.

- Bond prices - quoted prices are generally available for government bonds, certain corporate securities and some mortgage-related products.
- Credit spreads - where available, these are derived from prices of credit default swaps or other credit based instruments, such as debt securities. For others, credit spreads are obtained from pricing services.
- Interest rates - these are principally benchmark interest rates such as the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and quoted interest rates in the swap, bond and futures markets.
- Foreign currency exchange rates - there are observable markets both for spot and forward contracts and futures in the world's major currencies.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

7. Financial Instruments (continued)

Loans and advances to banks and customers

Fair value is estimated by grouping loans into homogeneous portfolios and applying a discount rate to the cash flows. The discount rate is based on the market rate applicable at the balance sheet date for a similar portfolio with similar maturity and credit risk characteristics.

Deposits by banks and customer accounts

The fair values of deposits are estimated using discounted cash flow valuation techniques.

Remaining maturity

	Less than 12 months £'000	More than 12 months £'000	Total £'000
2014			
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	17,282	-	17,282
Loans and advances to banks	744,324	84,373	828,697
Loans and advances to customers	85,163	566,255	651,418
Derivatives	216	9,104	9,320
Liabilities			
Deposits by banks	53,238	-	53,238
Customer accounts	1,310,708	23,488	1,334,196
Derivatives	206	14,307	14,513
	Less than 12 months £'000	More than 12 months £'000	Total £'000
2013			
Assets			
Cash and balances at central bank	16,192	-	16,192
Loans and advances to banks	583,137	141,989	725,126
Loans and advances to customers	43,301	639,155	682,456
Derivatives	88	6,925	7,013
Liabilities			
Deposits by banks	43,315	-	43,315
Customer accounts	1,238,062	24,243	1,262,305
Derivatives	76	7,697	7,773

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

8. Financial assets - impairments

The following table shows analysis of impaired financial assets:

Group	2014			2013		
	Cost £'000	Provision £'000	Net book value £'000	Cost £'000	Provision £'000	Net book value £'000
Impaired financial assets						
Loans and advances to customers	2,462	(638)	1,824	2,139	(696)	1,443

The above provision is with respect to the impaired book and excludes the latent provision.

The fair value of security held against these loans and advances to customers amounted to £1,516k (2013: £1,367k).

The following tables show the movement in the provision for impairment losses for loans and advances:

	Latent £'000	Specific £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2014	213	696	909
Amounts written off	-	(260)	(260)
Charge to the income statement	-	106	106
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	96	96
At 31 December 2014	213	638	851
	Latent £'000	Specific £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2013	212	756	968
Amounts written off	-	(239)	(239)
Charge to the income statement	1	91	92
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	91	91
Unwind of discount	-	(3)	(3)
At 31 December 2013	213	696	909

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

8. Financial assets - impairments (continued)

The following tables show an analysis of past due but not impaired:

	Past due 1–29 days £'000	Past due 30–59 days £'000	Past due 60–89 days £'000	Past due more than 90 days £'000	Total £'000
2014					
Loans and advances to customers	1,822	1,048	54	3,686	6,610
2013					
Loans and advances to customers	2,639	1,279	512	1,707	6,137

9. Assets held for sale

As at 31 December 2014 a property with a net book value of £48k was held for sale. The property is expected to be sold by the end of February 2015.

10. Investment in subsidiary

	2014 £	2013 £
At 1 January and 31 December	100	100

The Company owns 100% of the share capital of Isle of Man Nominees Limited, a nominee company incorporated and registered in the Isle of Man.

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Premises £'000	Computers and other equipment £'000	Total £'000
2014			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2014	6,389	179	6,568
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	(3)	-	(3)
Held for sale	(60)	-	(60)
Currency translations and other adjustments	1	-	1
At 31 December 2014	6,327	179	6,506
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation:			
At 1 January 2014	2,666	163	2,829
Disposals	(1)	-	(1)
Depreciation charge for the year	64	9	73
Held for sale	(12)	-	(12)
Currency translations and other adjustments	5	-	5
At 31 December 2014	2,722	172	2,894
Net book value at 31 December 2014	3,605	7	3,612

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

2013	Freehold Premises £'000	Computers and other equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2013	6,389	179	6,568
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2013	6,389	179	6,568
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation:			
At 1 January 2013	2,601	148	2,749
Depreciation charge for the year	65	15	80
At 31 December 2013	2,666	163	2,829
Net book value at 31 December 2013	3,723	16	3,739

12. Derivatives

Companies in the Group enter into various derivatives to manage year end foreign exchange and interest rate risks. Derivatives include swaps, forwards and options. They may be traded over-the-counter (OTC).

Swaps include currency swaps, interest rate swaps and equity and index swaps. A swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows in the future in accordance with a pre-arranged formula. Interest rate swap contracts generally involve exchange of fixed and floating interest payment obligations without the exchange of the underlying principal amounts.

Forwards include forward foreign exchange contracts and forward rate agreements. A forward contract is a contract to buy or sell a specified amount of a physical or financial commodity, at an agreed price, on an agreed future date. Forward foreign exchange contracts are contracts for the delayed delivery of currency on a specified future date. Forward rate agreements are contracts under which two counterparties agree on the interest to be paid on a notional deposit of a specified maturity at a specific future date; there is no exchange of principal.

Options include OTC currency options, interest rate caps and floors and swap options. They are contracts that give the holder the right but not the obligation to buy or sell a specified amount of the underlying physical or financial commodity at an agreed price on an agreed date or over an agreed period.

The Company enters into fair value hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Fair value hedges principally involve interest rate swaps hedging the interest rate risk in recognised financial assets and financial liabilities. The Company hedges its net investment in foreign operations with currency borrowings.

Included in the table below are derivatives entered into during the normal course of business with customers and other RBS companies:

	2014			2013		
	Notional amounts £'000	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Notional amounts £'000	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000
Exchange rate contracts						
Spots and forwards - RBS entities	68,177	201	-	38,371	29	-
Spots and forwards - third party	937	15	23	962	59	-
Interest rate swaps						
RBS	117,970	9,104	14,490	121,231	6,925	7,773
	187,084	9,320	14,513	160,564	7,013	7,773

Included in the above are fair value hedge accounting derivatives as follows:

Interest rate swaps	13,626	-	2,978	43,426	-	6,711
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ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

12. Derivatives (continued)

Gains and losses that have gone through the income statement in relation to interest rate swaps and fair value hedged items are as follows:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Gains recognised on the hedge accounting interest rate swap	4,282	3,517
Losses recognised on the item being hedged	(4,270)	(3,093)

13. Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Accruals and deferred income	22,377	9,673
Other liabilities	1,329	388
	23,706	10,061

Provisions of £1,077k (2013: £122k) are included in other liabilities.

The following amounts are included within provisions:

	Customer redress (1) £'000
At 1 January 2014	122
Charged to the income statement	1,602
Utilised in year	(647)
At 31 December 2014	1,077

(1) Customer redress provision

The Company has provided for customer redress in relation to payment protection insurance, interest rate hedging products and other retail products.

14. Deferred taxation

	Pension £'000	Accelerated capital allowances £'000	Provisions £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2013	(320)	(1)	-	(321)
Charge to income statement	(311)	(1)	-	(312)
Charge to other comprehensive income	(547)	-	-	(547)
At 1 January 2014	(1,178)	(2)	-	(1,180)
Credit/(charge) to income statement	338	(350)	-	(12)
At 31 December 2014	(840)	(352)	-	(1,192)

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2014

15. Called up share capital

	Allotted, called up and fully paid		Authorised	
	31 December 2014 £'000	31-Dec 2013 £'000	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
<i>Equity shares:</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1	7,501	7,501	15,000	15,000
Preference shares of £1	-	-	5	5
Total share capital	7,501	7,501	15,005	15,005

	Allotted, called up and fully paid		Authorised	
	31 December 2014 Thousands	31 December 2013 Thousands	2014 Thousands	2013 Thousands
<i>Equity shares:</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1	7,501	7,501	15,000	15,000
Preference shares of £1	-	-	5	5
Total	7,501	7,501	15,005	15,005

16. Leases

Amounts receivable under non-cancellable leases:

Year in which receipt will occur:	2014			2013		
	Gross amounts £'000	Present value adjustments £'000	Present value £'000	Gross amounts £'000	Present value adjustments £'000	Present value £'000
Within 1 year	3,404	(341)	3,063	3,404	(179)	3,225
After 1 year but within 5 years	13,614	(3,038)	10,576	13,614	(2,318)	11,296
After 5 years	34,035	(16,420)	17,616	37,439	(16,438)	21,001
	51,053	(19,799)	31,255	54,457	(18,935)	35,522

Minimum amounts payable under non-cancellable leases:

Year in which payment will occur:	2014				2013			
	Within 1 year £'000	After 1 year but within 5 years £'000	After 5 years £'000	Total £'000	Within 1 year £'000	After 1 year but within 5 years £'000	After 5 years £'000	Total £'000
<i>Operating lease obligations:</i>								
Premises	1,799	4,716	7,735	14,250	1,712	5,156	8,132	15,000

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Amounts recognised as income and expense		
Operating lease payables – minimum payments	1,799	1,712

Residual value exposures

There are no unguaranteed residual values included in the carrying value of finance lease receivables.

17. Risk management

The major risks associated with The Royal Bank of Scotland International (Holdings) Limited and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") are market, liquidity, credit, regulatory and operational risk. The Group has established a comprehensive framework for managing these risks which is continually evolving as the Group's business activities change in response to market, credit, product and other developments.

As discussed in the Report of the Directors, the authority for day-to-day risk management has been delegated to the Investment Risk Committee ("IRC"), the Offshore Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"), the Executive Committee Offshore ("ExCo") and the Offshore Audit Committee ("OAC").

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, prices, volatilities and correlations may have an adverse financial impact on the Company's financial condition or results.

The Company's management of its exposure to market risk recognises a fundamental distinction between the core (retail) lending and deposits and the Company's foreign exchange and money market (wholesale) activities.

Market risk includes:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises as a result of timing differences on the re-pricing of assets and liabilities, unexpected changes in the slope and shape of the yield curves and changes in the correlation of interest rates between different financial instruments. In addition to interest rate risk positions managed within controlled risk limits by the Treasury unit, structural interest rate risk arises in the consolidated balance sheet as a result of fixed rate, variable rate and non-interest bearing assets and liabilities. Exposure to interest rate movements arises when there is a mis-match between interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities. The Company closely monitors interest rate movements, the interest rate and re-pricing maturity structure of its interest bearing assets and liabilities and the level of non-interest bearing assets and liabilities. In order to reduce the effect of fluctuating interest rates on net interest income, the composition of non-trading interest rate risk is assessed and funding positions or other derivative transactions are hedged with RBS.

Currency risk

All transactional (or non-structural) currency exposure risk is managed by the Treasury unit and there remains a small immaterial open position which is measured on a daily basis within set limits. The principal non-sterling currencies in which the Group has transactional currency exposure are US Dollar and the Euro. These exposures are analysed in the table 'Balance Sheet by Currency'.

17. Risk management (continued)**Value-at-Risk ("VaR")**

The Company manages market risk through VaR limits as well as stress testing, position and sensitivity limits. VaR is a technique that produces estimates of the potential negative change in the market value of a portfolio over a specified time horizon at a given confidence level. The table below sets out the VaR for the Company, which assumes a 99% confidence level and a one-day time horizon.

	31 December 2014 £'000	Maximum £'000	Minimum £'000	Average £'000
Value-at-Risk	5	18	4	7
	31 December 2013 £'000	Maximum £'000	Minimum £'000	Average £'000
Value-at-Risk	6	76	6	25

Historical data may not provide the best estimate of the joint distribution of risk factor changes in the future and may fail to capture the risk of possible extreme adverse market movements which have not occurred in the historical window used in the calculations. These limitations are listed below:

- VaR using a one-day time horizon does not fully capture the market risk of positions that cannot be liquidated or hedged within one day.
- VaR using a 99% confidence level does not reflect the extent of potential losses beyond that percentile.
- The Company largely computes the VaR of the trading portfolios at the close of business and positions may change substantially during the course of the trading day. Controls are in place to limit the Company's intra-day exposure such as the calculation of VaR for selected portfolios.

These limitations and the nature of the VaR measure mean that the Company cannot guarantee that losses will not exceed the VaR amounts indicated or that losses in excess of the VaR amounts will not occur more frequently than once in 20 business days.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2014

17. Risk management (continued)

Balance sheet by currency

	Sterling £'000	US Dollars £'000	Euro £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
2014					
Assets					
Cash and balances at banks	17,252	13	16	1	17,282
Assets held for sale	48	-	-	-	48
Loans and advances to banks	718,315	70,978	23,805	15,599	828,697
Loans and advances to customers	651,395	-	-	23	651,418
Property, plant and equipment	3,612	-	-	-	3,612
Derivatives	9,320	-	-	-	9,320
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	343	-	-	-	343
Retirement benefit asset	11,906	-	-	-	11,906
Total assets	1,412,191	70,991	23,821	15,623	1,522,626
Liabilities and equity					
Deposits by banks	52,124	531	583	-	53,238
Customer accounts	1,224,724	70,552	23,221	15,699	1,334,196
Derivatives	14,513	-	-	-	14,513
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	23,706	-	-	-	23,706
Current taxation	719	-	-	-	719
Deferred taxation	1,192	-	-	-	1,192
Shareholders' equity	95,062	-	-	-	95,062
Total liabilities and equity	1,412,040	71,083	23,804	15,699	1,522,626
2013					
Assets					
Cash and balances at banks	16,165	12	14	1	16,192
Loans and advances to banks	619,310	53,314	29,925	22,577	725,126
Loans and advances to customers	682,456	-	-	-	682,456
Property, plant and equipment	3,739	-	-	-	3,739
Derivatives	7,012	1	-	-	7,013
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	175	-	-	-	175
Retirement benefit asset	11,782	-	-	-	11,782
Total assets	1,340,639	53,327	29,939	22,578	1,446,483
Liabilities and equity					
Deposits by banks	42,625	150	171	369	43,315
Customer accounts	1,157,185	53,140	29,773	22,207	1,262,305
Derivatives	7,698	74	-	1	7,773
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	10,061	-	-	-	10,061
Current taxation	1,477	-	-	-	1,477
Deferred taxation	1,180	-	-	-	1,180
Shareholders' equity	120,372	-	-	-	120,372
Total liabilities and equity	1,340,598	53,364	29,944	22,577	1,446,483

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its commitments when they fall due, or can secure them only at excessive cost. The Company performs daily liquidity monitoring to ensure compliance with limits set by the regulators in the jurisdiction within which it operates. Quarterly reports are made to ALCO and the Board covering Sterling and currency liquidity.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

17. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The ultimate parent company, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, is required by the Financial Conduct Authority to meet its Sterling obligations without recourse to the wholesale money market for a period of at least five business days. RBS manages its capital and liquidity, including drawing on support provided by the UK government and central banks in response to market conditions, in a responsible manner that continues to provide sufficient capital resources and liquidity for the Group to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The Company maintains daily liquidity reporting of positions to RBS.

	0–3 months £'000	3–12 months £'000	1–3 years £'000	3–5 years £'000	5–2 year £'00
2014					
Assets by contractual maturity					
Cash and balances	17,282	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	667,444	74,771	28,000	21,000	35,373
Finance leases	-	-	3,027	5,271	22,956
Total maturing assets	684,726	74,771	31,027	26,271	58,329
Loans and advances to customers	23,529	24,533	17,318	39,606	509,331
Total assets	708,255	99,304	48,345	65,877	567,660
Liabilities by contractual maturity					
Deposits by banks	53,238	-	-	-	-
Total maturing liabilities	53,238	-	-	-	-
Customer accounts	1,330,842	17,970	22,858	630	-
Derivatives held for hedging	89	331	658	473	1,598
Total liabilities	1,384,169	18,301	23,516	1,103	1,598
Maturity gap	(675,914)	81,003	24,829	64,774	566,062
Cumulative maturity gap	(675,914)	(594,911)	(570,082)	(505,308)	60,754

17. Risk management (continued)

2013	0-3 months £'000	3-12 months £'000	1-3 years £'000	3-5 years £'000	5-20 years £'000
Assets by contractual maturity					
Cash and balances	16,192	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	407,982	175,155	123,674	15,229	608
Finance leases	-	-	3,027	5,271	27,224
Total maturing assets	424,174	175,155	126,701	20,500	27,832
Loans and advances to customers	93,157	6,017	21,560	61,268	469,416
Total assets	517,331	181,172	148,261	81,768	497,248
Liabilities by contractual maturity					
Deposits by banks	43,315	-	-	-	-
Total maturing liabilities	43,315	-	-	-	-
Customer accounts	1,205,615	102,275	20,719	1,295	4,292
Derivatives held for hedging	1,154	1,427	3,770	1,613	1,055
Total liabilities	1,250,084	103,702	24,489	2,908	5,347
Maturity gap	(732,753)	77,470	123,772	78,860	491,901
Cumulative maturity gap	(732,753)	(655,283)	(531,511)	(452,651)	39,250

Financial assets have been reflected in the time band of the latest date on which they could be repaid unless earlier repayment can be demanded by the reporting entity; financial liabilities are included at the earliest date on which the counterparty can require repayment regardless of whether or not such early repayment results in a penalty.

If the repayment of a financial asset or liability is triggered by, or is subject to, specific criteria such as market price hurdles being reached, the asset is included in the latest date on which it can repay regardless of early repayment whereas the liability is included at the earliest possible date that the conditions could be fulfilled without considering the probability of the conditions being met. For example, if a structured note is automatically prepaid when an equity index exceeds a certain level, the cash outflow will be included in the less than three months period whatever the level of the index at the year end. As the repayment of assets and liabilities are linked, the repayment of assets in securitisations are shown on the earliest date that the asset can be prepaid as this is the basis used for liabilities.

The principal amounts of financial assets and liabilities that are repayable after 20 years or where the counterparty has no right to repayment of the principal are excluded from the table as are interest payments after 20 years.

Credit risk (including counterparty risk)

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur losses owing to the failure of customers to meet their financial obligations to the Group. The most important step in managing this risk is the initial decision whether or not to extend credit. The Group's strong credit culture extends to the management of resultant exposures via individual counterparty and concentration limits and the monitoring of counterparty credit worthiness as described below.

The Group has exposure to RBS entities by making placements and advances to those counterparties. The Board of Directors reviews the placement of deposits to RBS. RBS is majority owned by the UK Government and draws on support provided by central banks where required in order to meet its commitments including those to the Group.

The day-to-day management of credit risk is devolved to a specialist credit function, which perform regular appraisals of counterparty credit quality through the analysis of qualitative and quantitative information. Credit authority is based on defined limits. If the Company requires collateral, this may be cash, or more commonly, security over a customer's assets.

Under IAS39, provisions are assessed by the Company under the following two categories:

Individually assessed provisions

Individually assessed provisions are the provisions required for individually significant impaired assets which are assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the financial condition of the counterparty and any guarantor. This incorporates an estimate of the discounted value of any recoveries and realisation of security or collateral. The asset continues to be assessed on an individual basis until it is repaid in full or written off.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2014

17. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (including counterparty risk)

Latent loss provisions

Latent loss provisions are the provisions held against the estimated impairment in the performing portfolio, which has yet to be identified and reported as at the year end date. To assess the latent loss within the portfolio, the Company has developed methodologies to estimate the time that an asset can remain impaired within a performing portfolio before it is identified and reported as such.

A management review has shown that the majority of the Company's lending book is covered in excess of 100% of the carrying value by the fair value of security. The fair values of security are based on the most recent open market valuation of each item of security and an ongoing review process is in place to ensure that all security remains valid. Unsecured Personal Lending totalled £12,122k as at 31 December 2014 (2013: £14,329k) – all unsecured lending is made subsequent to checking customer credit ratings and banking histories.

Impaired financial assets relating to credit risk are analysed in note 8. There are no other net significant exposures to credit risk.

Maximum credit risk exposure and significant concentrations of credit risk are illustrated in the table below:

	Gross loans and advances to banks and customers £'000	Derivatives £'000	Total £'000
2014			
UK and Crown Dependencies			
Central and local government	170,018	-	170,018
Manufacturing	2,629	-	2,629
Construction	5,539	-	5,539
Finance	828,943	9,320	838,263
Service industries and business	4,039	-	4,039
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,216	-	5,216
Property	83,832	-	83,832
Individuals	42,891	-	42,891
Home mortgages	290,885	-	290,885
Finance leases and instalment credit	31,254	-	31,254
Other	15,720	-	15,720
Total UK and Crown Dependencies	1,480,966	9,320	1,490,286

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2014

17. Risk management (continued)

2013	Gross loans and advances to banks and customers £'000	Derivatives £'000	Total £'000
UK and Crown Dependencies			
Central and local government	208,549		208,549
Manufacturing	2,622	-	2,622
Construction	5,848	-	5,848
Finance	725,292	7,013	732,305
Service industries and business	3,150	-	3,150
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,174	-	5,174
Property	97,791	-	97,791
Individuals	15,512	-	15,512
Home mortgages	301,403	-	301,403
Finance leases and instalment credit	32,119	-	32,119
Other	11,031	-	11,031
Total UK and Crown Dependencies	1,408,491	7,013	1,415,504

The balances included above have been offset with liabilities of £58,050k (2013: £56,050k) in accordance with the offsetting rules of IAS 32.

In accordance with IAS 32, balances with a counterparty are not offset unless there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle net, or to realise the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

Credit risk asset quality

Internal reporting and oversight of risk assets is principally differentiated by credit ratings. Customers are assigned credit grades based on various credit grades based on various credit grading models that reflect the key drivers of default for each customer type. All credit grades across the Group map to both a Group level asset quality scale, used for external financial reporting, and a master grading scale used for wholesale exposures, used for internal management reporting across portfolios. Accordingly, measures of risk exposure may be readily aggregated and reported at increasing levels of granularity depending on stakeholder or business need.

The table below shows credit risk assets by asset quality (AQ) band:

Asset Quality Grade	Minimum %	Maximum %
AQ1	0.000	0.034
AQ2	0.034	0.048
AQ3	0.048	0.095
AQ4	0.095	0.381
AQ5	0.381	1.076
AQ6	1.076	2.153
AQ7	2.153	6.089
AQ8	6.089	17.222
AQ9	17.222	100.000
AQ10	100.000	100.000

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

17. Risk management (continued)

The following table provides an analysis of the credit quality of third party financial assets by probability of default:

2014	Cash and balances at central banks £'000	Loans and advances to banks £'000	Loans and advances to customers £'000	Derivatives £'000	Commitments £'000
1	17,282	828,697	208,497	9,320	45,099
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	16,561	-	2,643
5	-	-	22,934	-	6,009
6	-	-	373,010	-	39,101
7	-	-	10,611	-	2,029
8	-	-	7,855	-	748
9	-	-	1,836	-	196
10	-	-	1,893	-	2
Accruing past due	-	-	6,610	-	-
Impaired loans	-	-	2,462	-	-
Less impairment provision	-	-	(851)	-	-
Total	17,282	828,697	651,418	9,320	95,827

2013	Cash and balances at central banks £'000	Loans and advances to banks £'000	Loans and advances to customers £'000	Derivatives £'000	Commitments £'000
1	16,192	725,126	244,806	7,013	52,928
2	-	-	7	-	-
3	-	-	28	-	-
4	-	-	8,486	-	1,476
5	-	-	364,459	-	63,400
6	-	-	18,018	-	3,134
7	-	-	9,534	-	1,658
8	-	-	1,622	-	282
9	-	-	2,900	-	504
10	-	-	2,300	-	-
Accruing past due	-	-	29,066	-	-
Impaired loans	-	-	2,139	-	-
Less impairment provision	-	-	(909)	-	-
Total	16,192	725,126	682,456	7,013	123,382

Regulatory risk

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The Company has capital adequacy requirements imposed by the Isle of Man Supervision Commission. The Company is required to report a risk asset ratio to the regulator on a periodic basis. The ratio is calculated as being the percentage of capital to assets, based on the regulators' definitions of capital and assets. This risk asset ratio is required at all times to be above a benchmark percentage provided by the regulator. The Company has been in compliance with capital adequacy requirements in respect of the years ending 31 December 2014 and 2013.

17. Risk management (continued)

Regulatory risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2014 there were 10 (2013: 7) credit exposures (including guarantees) with a total value of £331,100k (2013: £254,974k) which individually exceed 10% of the adjusted capital base. The total value of credit exposures is £405,654k (2013: £321,936k).

ALCO reviews the capital structure of the Company on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital, along with considering compliance of regulatory requirements. Based on recommendations of the committee, the Company will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues and share buy-backs as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2013.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes, people, systems or from external events. The Company's business units manage this risk through appropriate risk controls and loss mitigation actions. These actions include a balance of policies, procedures, internal controls and business continuity arrangements.

Pension risk

Pension risk is the risk to the Company arising from its contractual or other liabilities to, or with respect to, its pension schemes, whether established for its employees, for those of a related company or otherwise.

The Company is exposed to risk from its defined benefit pension schemes to the extent that the assets of the schemes do not fully match the timing and amount of the schemes' liabilities. Pension scheme liabilities vary with changes to long-term interest rates, inflation, pensionable salaries and the longevity of scheme members as well as changes in legislation. Ultimate responsibility for the Company's pension schemes is separate from the Company's management. The Company is exposed to the risk that the market value of the schemes' assets, together with future returns and any additional future contributions could be considered insufficient to meet the liabilities as they fall due. In such circumstances, the Company could be obliged, or may choose, to make additional contributions to the schemes or be required to hold additional capital to mitigate such risk.

Risk appetite and investment policy are agreed by the trustees with quantitative and qualitative input from the scheme actuaries and investment advisers. The trustees also consult with the Company to obtain its view on the appropriate level of risk within the pension funds. The Company independently monitors risk within its pension funds as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process.

The trustee boards are solely responsible for the investment of the schemes' assets which are held separately from the assets of the Company. The Company and the trustee boards discuss and agree on the investment principles and the funding plan. The schemes are invested in diversified portfolios of equity, government and corporate fixed-interest and index-linked bonds.

Risk has been mitigated in the schemes in a number of ways as follows:

- In 2007, the schemes were closed to new employees.
- In April 2010, the Company confirmed that it was making changes to the schemes by limiting the amount by which pensionable salary increases (the "pensionable salary cap") to 2% per annum (or CPI inflation, if lower).
- In October 2012, the Company confirmed that it was offering employees in the schemes the choice between an increase of 5% of salaries to the charge made for scheme membership and an increase in Normal Pension Age from 60 to 65 in respect of service from October 2012 with no additional charge.

A funding valuation of the IOMBWOF with an effective date of 31 December 2012 was finalised during 2014 (with no deficit contributions payable). A funding valuation of the IOMBPF at 31 December 2012 is ongoing and is expected to be finalised in early 2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014***18. Contingent liabilities and commitments**

The amounts shown in the table below are intended only to provide an indication of the volume of business outstanding at 31 December 2014. Although the Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance of the obligations undertaken by customers, the amounts shown do not, and are not intended to, provide any indication of the Company's expectation of future losses.

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Contingent liabilities:		
Guarantees	1,282	1,642
Other contingent liabilities	112	951
Total contingent liabilities	1,394	2,593
Commitments:		
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend	95,827	123,382

Banking commitments and contingent obligations, which have been entered into on behalf of customers and for which there are corresponding obligations from customers, are not included in assets and liabilities. The Company's maximum exposure to credit loss, in the event of non-performance by the other party and where all counterclaims, collateral or security proves valueless, is represented by the contractual nominal amount of these instruments included in the table. These commitments and contingent obligations are subject to the Company's normal credit approval processes and any potential loss is taken into account in assessing provisions for bad and doubtful debts in accordance with the Company's provisioning policy.

Contingent liabilities

These include standby letters of credit, supporting customer debt issues, contingent liabilities relating to customer trading activities such as those arising from performance and customs bonds, warranties and indemnities and obligations to the Royal Bank of Scotland plc.

Additional contingent liabilities arise in the normal course of the Company's business. It is not anticipated that any material loss will arise from these transactions.

Commitments

Commitments to lend – under a loan commitment the Company agrees to make funds available to a customer in the future. Loan commitments, which are usually for a specified term may be unconditionally cancellable or may persist, provided all conditions in the loan facility are satisfied or waived. Commitments to lend include commercial standby facilities and credit lines, liquidity facilities to commercial paper conduits and unutilised overdraft facilities.

Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are detailed in note 16.

Litigation

The Company is involved in litigation involving claims by and against it which arise in the ordinary course of business. The directors of the Company, after reviewing the claims pending and threatened against the Company, and taking into account the advice of the relevant legal advisers, are satisfied that the outcome of these claims are unlikely to have a material adverse effect on the net assets of the Company.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

19. Net cash inflow from operating activities

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Operating profit	11,289	19,381
Pension charge for defined benefit schemes	50	489
Cash contribution to defined benefit schemes	(3,558)	(3,588)
Loss/(gain) on sale of assets	2	(301)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	73	80
Loan impairment provision net of recoveries	(154)	92
Foreign exchange	(1)	216
Net cash inflows from trading activities	7,701	16,369
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances to banks and customers	(71,107)	69,282
(Increase)/decrease in derivatives	(2,307)	3,572
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments, accrued income and other assets	(168)	787
Changes in operating assets	(73,582)	73,641
Increase/(decrease) in deposits by banks and customers	81,814	(62,542)
Increase/(decrease) in derivatives	6,740	(6,906)
Increase in accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	13,645	282
Changes in operating liabilities	102,199	(69,166)
Taxes paid	(1,461)	(1,391)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	34,857	19,453

20. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
At 1 January		
Cash and balances at central banks	16,192	16,739
Net cash flow	2,357	(547)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6	-
At 31 December	18,555	16,192
Comprising:		
Cash and balances at central banks	17,282	16,192
Loans and advances to banks	1,273	-
	18,555	16,192

21. Interest received and paid

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Interest received	34,160	37,362
Interest paid	19,409	11,260
	14,751	26,102

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

22. Related parties

The Company's immediate parent company is The Royal Bank of Scotland International (Holdings) Limited.

The Company's ultimate holding company, and the parent of the largest group into which the Company is consolidated into is The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc.

UK Government

The UK Government through HM Treasury is the ultimate controlling party of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc. Its shareholding is managed by UK Financial Investments Limited, a company it wholly-owns and as a result, the UK Government and UK Government controlled bodies are related parties of the Company.

(a) Directors and key managers

For the purposes of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosure', key management comprise the directors of the Company. The following amounts are attributable, in aggregate, to key management:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Customers accounts	3	-

Key management have banking relationships with Group entities which are entered into in the normal course of business and on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and security, as for comparable transactions with other persons of a similar standing or, where applicable, with other employees. These transactions did not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavourable features.

(b) Related party transactions

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Assets		
Loans and advances to banks:		
RBS entities	825,496	706,304
RBS International entities	726	15,905
	826,222	722,209
Liabilities		
Deposits by banks:		
RBS entities	53,238	43,315
Income		
Interest received:		
RBS entities	10,095	11,166
Total income	10,095	11,166
Expenses		
Interest paid:		
RBS entities	5,535	1,768
Management recharge from RBS International Limited	8,347	7,985
Total expenses	13,882	9,753

(c) Compensation of key management

The aggregate remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Short term benefits	131	97
Post employment benefits	14	12
Long term benefits	34	45
	179	154

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 31 December 2014*

23. Depositors' Compensation Scheme

The Company is required to participate in the Isle of Man Depositors' Compensation Scheme ("the Scheme") as set out in the Compensation of Depositors Regulations 2008 (as amended) and subsequently, the Depositors' Compensation Scheme Regulations 2011.

To the best of the directors' knowledge from publicly available information, the directors believe that there is no further liability to the Scheme at this time.

During 2014, the Company received an interim distribution from the Scheme of £163k (2013: £155k).