RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30th April 2010.

INCORPORATION

The Company was incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands on 17th January 2005 under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of Rente Plus Company Limited (the "Company") is the issue of Rente Plus Notes in series under the terms of the Rente Plus Company Limited Recourse Secured Debt Issuance programme. The proceeds from the issue of the Notes have initially been placed on deposit with ABN Amro Bank N.V., London Branch ("ABN Amro London" or the "Swap Counterparty"). At any time, ABN Amro London may deliver collateral assets to the Company in place of the deposit and may substitute such collateral assets with other collateral assets. In addition, the Company has entered into Collateral Swaps and Portfolio Credit Default Swaps with ABN Amro London. The risk factors relevant to the Note holders have been disclosed in the Offering Circular, which describes how the amount payable to the Note holders upon maturity may be less than the original principal amount subscribed on the issue date, or may even be zero. The Notes issued are listed on the Euronext Amsterdam N.V. stock exchange.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year amounted to € 1,130 (2009: € 769).

The Directors did not recommend a dividend for the year (2009: € Nil).

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the year and subsequently were:-

G.P. Essex-Cater	
H.C. Grant	
D.J. Le Blancq	(resigned 29th October 2009)
S.M. Vardon	
C. Ruark	(appointed 29th October 2009)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

REGISTERED OFFICE

22 Grenville Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, JE4 8PX

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

H C Grant

Authorised Signatory
State Street Secretaries (Jersey) Limited
(formerly Mourant & Co. Secretaries Limited)
Secretary
Date: 26th September 2011

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements are required by law to be properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRSs. However, Directors are also 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 IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and

* make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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 (Jersey) Law 1991. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE WITHIN THE ISSUER

With regard to Regulation 2004/109/EC of the European Union (the "EU Transparency Directive"), the Directors of the Company whose names appear on page 1 confirm to the best of their knowledge that the Financial Statements for the year ended 30th April 2010 give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Report of the Directors gives a fair review of the development of the Company's business, financial position and the important events that have occurred during the financial year and their impact on the Financial Statements. The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in Note 13 of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Rente Plus Company Limited for the year ended 30 April 2010 which comprise the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial reporting Standards (IFRS's) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Article 113A of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. 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 auditors' 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 auditors

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 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 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. 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 30 April 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended;
• have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; and
• have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

• proper accounting records have not been kept, or 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 accounting records and returns; or
• we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Martin Reilly (Individual responsible for the Audit)
for and on behalf of Deloitte & Touche,
Chartered Accountants
Dublin, Ireland
Date:

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30TH APRIL 2010

	Notes	2010	2009
		€	€
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2	265,000,000	269,247,274
Derivative assets	3	28,044,313	3,418,321
		293,044,313	272,665,595
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	3,366,199	4,088,356
Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,672	4,375
		3,370,871	4,092,731
TOTAL ASSETS		296,415,184	276,758,326
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	7	3	3
Retained earnings		5,820	4,690
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		5,823	4,693
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8	218,023,747	103,674,122
Derivative liabilities	3	75,020,566	168,991,473
		293,044,313	272,665,595
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	3,365,048	4,088,038
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		296,415,184	276,758,326

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the 26th day of September 2011 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director: ____________________

(The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

	Notes	2010	2009
		€	€
INCOME			
Investment income receivable		2,625,586	11,031,692
Derivative income receivable		10,846,082	11,611,767
Deposit interest receivable		1	136
Transaction fees receivable	1	1,144	1,154
		13,472,813	22,644,749
EXPENDITURE			
Note interest payable		10,846,082	11,611,767
Derivative expense payable		2,625,586	11,031,692
Bank charges		120	45
(Gain)/loss on exchange		(105)	476
		13,471,683	22,643,980
OPERATING PROFIT		1,130	769
UNREALISED GAIN/(LOSS) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
Financial assets		(4,247,273)	3,291,127
Financial liabilities		(114,349,625)	97,570,018
Derivative instruments			
- Credit default swap		93,066,104	(98,711,319)
- Collateral swap		25,530,794	(2,149,826)
PROFIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,130	769

Continuing operations

All items dealt with in arriving at the profit for the year ended 30th April 2010 relate to continuing operations.

(The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1st May 2008	3	3,921	3,924
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	769	769
Balance at 30th April 2009	3	4,690	4,693
Balance at 1st May 2009	3	4,690	4,693
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,130	1,130
Balance at 30th April 2010	3	5,820	5,823

(The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

	2010	2009
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating profit for the year	1,130	769
Adjustments for (gain)/loss on revaluation on financial instruments:		
Financial assets	4,247,273	(3,291,127)
Finacial liabilities	114,349,625	(97,570,018)
Derivative instruments		
- Credit default swap	(93,066,104)	98,711,319
- Collateral swap	(25,530,794)	2,149,826
Investment income receivable	(2,625,586)	(11,031,692)
Note interest payable	10,846,082	11,611,767
Derivative income receivable	(10,846,082)	(11,611,767)
Derivative expense payable	2,625,586	11,031,692
Decrease in trade and other receivables	722,157	494,025
Decrease in trade and other payables	(722,990)	(495,297)
Cash flow from operating activities	297	(503)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment income receivable	2,921,808	11,952,803
Derivative income receivable	11,272,850	11,184,996
Derivative expense payable	(2,921,808)	(11,952,803)
Net cash flow from investing activities	11,272,850	11,184,996
Cash flow from financing activities		
Note interest payable	(11,272,850)	(11,184,996)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(11,272,850)	(11,184,996)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	297	(503)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,375	4,878
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,672	4,375

(The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee. The more significant accounting policies used are set out below.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets, financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

New accounting standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations that are effective for the current period

The following new accounting standards, amendments to existing accounting standards and/or interpretations of existing accounting standards are mandatory for the current period and have been adopted by the Company. All other new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations that are mandatory for the current period have no bearing on the operating activities and disclosures of the Company and consequently have not been listed. The Company has not adopted any new standards or interpretations that are not mandatory. The Directors anticipate that the adoption of these standards and interpretations in future periods will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IAS 1 (revised), 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. The revised standard prohibits the presentation of items of income and expenses (i.e. 'non-owner changes in equity') in the statement of changes in equity. It requires non-owner changes in equity to be presented separately from owner changes in equity. All non-owner changes in equity are required to be shown in a performance statement, but entities can choose whether to present one performance statement (the statement of comprehensive income) or two statements (the income statement and statement of comprehensive income). The revised standard also requires entities which restate or reclassify comparative information to present a restated statement of financial position as at the beginning comparative period, in addition to the current requirement to present statements of financial position at the end of the current period and comparative period. The Company has applied IAS 1 (revised) from 1st May 2009, and has elected to present solely a statement of comprehensive income.

Adoption of this revised standard has not resulted in any significant changes to the presentation of the Company's performance statement, as the Company has no elements of other comprehensive income.

IFRS 8, "Operating Segments" The IASB issued this new accounting standard in November 2006, with adoption being mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2009. The standard requires segment disclosure based on the components of the entity that management monitors in making decisions about operating matters. This "management approach" differs from IAS 14, which currently requires the disclosure of two sets of segments, business and geographical segments, based on a disaggregation of information contained in the financial statements. Under IFRS 8 operating segments become reportable based on threshold tests related to revenues, results and assets.

In the opinion of the Directors the Company has only one reportable operating segment. Consequentially, adoption of this new standard has had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

New accounting standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations that are effective for the current period - (continued)

IFRS 7 (amendment) 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'. The amendment requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurement and liquidity risk. In particular, the amendment requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of a fair value measurement hierarchy. The adoption of the amendment results in additional disclosures, but has no impact on the Company's reported financial position or performance.

IAS 39 (amendment) "Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement". The definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss which relate to items that are held for trading was amended. This now clarifies that a financial asset or liability that is part of a portfolio of financial instruments managed together with evidence of an actual recent pattern of short-term profit taking is included in such a portfolio on initial recognition. Adoption of this revised standard has had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 9 (Replacement of IAS 39), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement": IFRS 9 is mandatory for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2013. However, IFRS 9 may be early adopted at any time from 12 November 2009 onwards. The main changes resulting from the replacement of IAS 39 by IFRS 9 are changes to the permitted classifications and subsequent measurement of financial instruments. However, in the opinion of the Directors, adoption of IFRS 9 would result in no material changes to the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement". IFRS 13 was issued in May 2011 and is mandatory for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2013, but early adoption is permitted at any time prior to this date. IFRS 13 requires certain additional disclosures for financial instruments categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Directors have made an assessment of the potential impact of early adoption of IFRS 13. As stated above, in the Director's opinion, early adoption of IFRS 13 would have no material effect on the reported performance, financial position, or disclosures of the Company.

Other standards issued by the IASB but not yet effective are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements in future years.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements are in relation the fair value calculation of the Company's financial instruments as outlined below and in Note 13.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities are designated by management at fair value through profit or loss at inception. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs for all financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

Derivative financial instruments

The derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. Realised and unrealised gains and losses on Collateral Swaps and Portfolio Credit Default Swaps are recognised within the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Derivative financial instruments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from them have expired or the Company has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Fair value estimation

The Company adopted the amendment to IFRS 7, effective 1st May 2009. This requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement by the Company. The Company considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for the investments held by the Company is the current bid price.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Fair value estimation - (continued)

The Company may invest in financial instruments that are not traded in an active market. The fair value of such instruments is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. The fair value of the deposits with ABN Amro London are valued using discounted cash flow techniques.

Derivatives, such as the Collateral Swap and Portfolio Credit Default Swap, are recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive, and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The Collateral Swap is valued using discounted cash flow techniques. The Portfolio Credit Default Swap is valued using a standardised market credit default swap model in combination with a Guassian Copula valuation model.

As explained in note 7, financial liabilities consist of limited recourse notes in separate series, and each such series is separately secured by a charge on assets acquired and other agreements entered into such as the Portfolio Credit Default Swap and Collateral Swap agreements (together the "Collateral"), to fund the Company's payment obligations on each series. The fair value for each separate series of Notes is equal to the net fair value of the Collateral.

Trade and settlement date accounting

All purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised on 'trade date', i.e. the date that the company commits to the purchase or sale of the financial instrument, and are within the timeframe generally established by convention.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency translation

a) Currency of domicile, functional currency and presentation currency

The currency of domicile is GBP (pounds sterling). Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, the Company's "Functional Currency". The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is deemed to be the Company's Functional and Presentational Currency.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency translation - (continued)

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Euro using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Transaction fees receivable

The Company under the terms of the fees and expenses letter is entitled to receive an annual transaction fee of £1,000 receivable quarterly in arrears.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Revenue recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are marked to fair value. As a result, both realised and unrealised gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. These fair values do not include accruals for interest. Therefore, interest income and expense disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis to include this element.

Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Administration expenses

Administration expenses incurred are paid by ABN Amro Bank N.V. on behalf of the Company and are therefore not recognised within these financial statements.

Segmental reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The Directors perform regular review of the operating results of the Company and make decisions using financial information at the entity level. Accordingly, the Directors believe that the Company has only one operating segment.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company carries out business activities in line with the transaction documents. They may delegate some or all of the day to day management of the business including the decisions to purchase and sell securities to other parties both internal and external to the Company. The decisions of such parties are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the policies and legal responsibilities of the Directors. The Directors retain full responsibility as to the major allocation decisions of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

2. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2010	2009
	€	€
Non-current assets		
Deposit with ABN Amro N.V. re. Rente Plus Notes 2	70,000,000	70,886,889
Deposit with ABN Amro N.V. re. Rente Plus Notes 3	135,000,000	137,321,607
Deposit with ABN Amro N.V. re. Rente Plus Notes 4	60,000,000	61,038,778
	265,000,000	269,247,274

The deposits bear interest at the 3 month Euribor rate.

3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

	2010	2009
	€	€
Derivative assets		
Collateral Swap Transaction re. Rente Plus Notes 2	5,375,902	672,302
Collateral Swap Transaction re. Rente Plus Notes 3	15,673,877	2,746,019
Collateral Swap Transaction re. Rente Plus Notes 4	6,994,534	-
	28,044,313	3,418,321
Derivative liabilities		
Portfolio Credit Default Swap re. Rente Plus Notes 2 due 2013	12,480,855	35,770,733
Portfolio Credit Default Swap re. Rente Plus Notes 3 due 2015	42,858,952	91,348,735
Portfolio Credit Default Swap re. Rente Plus Notes 4 due 2015	19,680,759	40,967,202
Collateral Swap Transaction re. Rente Plus Notes 4	-	904,803
	75,020,566	168,991,473

Collateral Swaps

Under the terms of the Collateral Swap Agreement relating to the Rente Plus Notes 2, ABN Amro Bank N.V. (the "Swap Counterparty") is obliged to make the following annual payments: for the calculation period from and including the issue date of the Notes to, but excluding, 20th March 2008, amounts calculated at a fixed rate of 4% per annum, payable each 20th March commencing on 20th March 2006 up to and including 20th March 2008; for the calculation period from and including 20th March 2008 to, but excluding, 20th March 2013, amounts calculated on a floating rate payable each 20th March, commencing on 20th March 2009 and ending on 20th March 2013. The floating rate is calculated based on the 5 year interpolated Dutch State Loan yield, subject to a minimum and maximum cap of 4% and 8% respectively. Under the terms of the Collateral Swap the Company is obliged to make payments to the Swap Counterparty equal to any amount receivable by or on behalf of the Company from time to time in the nature of interest, principal or any like payment in respect of the Collateral.

3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Collateral Swaps - (continued)

Under the terms of the Collateral Swap Agreement relating to the Rente Plus Notes 3, the Swap Counterparty is obliged to make the following annual payments: for the calculation period from and including the issue date of the Notes to, but excluding, 20th March 2008, amounts calculated at a fixed rate of 4.3% per annum, payable each 20th March commencing on 20th March 2006 up to and including 20th March 2008; for the calculation period from and including 20th March 2008 to, but excluding, 20th March 2015, amounts calculated on a floating rate payable each 20th March, commencing on 20th March 2009 and ending on 20th March 2015. The floating rate is calculated based on the 5 year interpolated Dutch State Loan yield, subject to a minimum and maximum cap of 4.3% and 8% respectively. Under the terms of the Collateral Swap the Company is obliged to make payments to the Swap Counterparty equal to any amount receivable by or on behalf of the Company from time to time in the nature of interest, principal or any like payment in respect of the Collateral.

Under the terms of the Collateral Swap Agreement relating to the Rente Plus Notes 4, the Swap Counterparty is obliged to make the following annual payments: for the calculation period from and including the issue date of the Notes to, but excluding, 20th June 2008, amounts calculated at a fixed rate of 4.3% per annum, payable each 20th June commencing on 20th June 2006 up to and including 20th June 2008; for the calculation period from and including 20th June 2008 to, but excluding, 20th June 2015, amounts calculated on a floating rate payable each 20th June, commencing on 20th June 2009 and ending on 20th June 2015. The floating rate is calculated based on the 5 year Euribor Swap Rate, subject to a minimum and maximum cap of 4.3% and 8% respectively. Under the terms of the Collateral Swap the Company is obliged to make payments to the Swap Counterparty equal to any amount receivable by or on behalf of the Company from time to time in the nature of interest, principal or any like payment in respect of the Collateral.

Credit Default Swaps

The Company has entered into three Portfolio Credit Default Swaps with ABN Amro Bank N.V., London Branch (the "Portfolio Credit Default Swap Counterparty"). Under the terms of the Portfolio Credit Default Swaps, the Company will be exposed to credit risk on the companies in the underlying reference portfolio relating to each agreement. The Company receives nil premium under the terms of the Portfolio Credit Default Swaps. However, this nil premium was taken into account when pricing the Collateral Swap Agreements, which were entered into on the same date and with the same Swap Counterparty.

The amounts payable by the Company on the maturity of the Notes to the Noteholders will be significantly reduced and may even be zero if: thirteen or more credit related events occur in relation to the Reference Portfolio in respect of the Rente Plus Notes 2. In respect of the first twelve credit events the cash settlement amount shall be zero. In respect of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth credit events the cash settlement amount shall be EUR 23,333,800, EUR 23,333,100, and EUR 23,333,100 respectively.

The Series 3 Notes may be reduced from time to time during the term of the Notes following the occurrence of a number of credit related events specified in the relevant portfolio credit default swap transaction. In respect of the first thirteen credit events the cash settlement amount shall be zero. In respect of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth credit events the cash settlement amount shall be EUR 45,000,900, EUR 44,999,550, and EUR 44,999,550 respectively.

The Series 4 Notes may also be reduced from time to time during the term of the Notes following the occurrence of a number of credit related events specified in the relevant portfolio credit default swap transaction as further described in Note 7.

3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Credit Default Swaps - (continued)

As at the balance sheet date there had been 6 credit events in each Reference Portfolio. The credit events in respect of the Rente Plus Notes 2 and Rente Plus Notes 3 relate to Delphi Corporation, Quebecor World Inc., Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, Washington Mutual Inc. and Ambac Assurance Corporation. The credit events in respect of the Rente Plus Notes 4 relate to Dana Corporation, Quebecor World Inc., Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, Washington Mutual Inc. and Ambac Assurance Corporation.

On the 19th December 2008 Standard & Poor's lowered its long and short-term counterparty credit ratings on ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (the **"Downgrade"**)

On the 19th January 2009 the Company entered into a Credit Support Annex, supplemental to the ISDA Master Agreement, with ABN AMRO Bank N.V. whereby pursuant to the Terms and Conditions, as a result of the Downgrade, ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (as swap counterparty) were required to post Collateral in support of its obligations as Swap Counterparty in relation to the Notes.

The Collateral was posted to and is held by the Bank of New York Mellon. The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) and Standrad & Poor's (as Rating Agency) confirmed that the amount of the Collateral posted by the Swap Counterparty was sufficient in their respective views to comply with the downgrade provisions of the Terms and Conditions.

Standard & Poor's (as Rating Agency) has confirmed that as a result of the posting of Collateral by the Swap Counterparty, each Standard & Poor's rating of the Notes will be maintained at CCC- for Rente Plus Notes 2, CCC- for Rente Plus Notes 3 and CCC+ for Rente Plus Notes 4.

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2010	2009
	€	€
Investment income receivable	187,270	483,492
Derivative income receivable	3,177,778	3,604,546
Transaction fees receivable	1,151	318
	3,366,199	4,088,356

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2010	2009
	€	€
RBS Sterling Deposit account	4,670	4,373
Client account	2	2
	4,672	4,375

6. AUDITORS REMUNERATION

The auditors remuneration is paid by a third party and is therefore not recognised within these financial statements.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

	2010	2009
AUTHORISED:	£	£
10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID:	€	€
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	3	3

Holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive notice of, and vote at, general meetings of the Company and to receive dividends as may be declared by the Directors from time to time.

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2010	2009
	€	€
Non-current liabilities		
EUR 70,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 2 due 2013	62,895,047	35,788,458
EUR 135,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 3 due 2015	107,814,925	48,718,891
EUR 60,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 4 due 2015	47,313,775	19,166,773
	218,023,747	103,674,122

Under the terms of the Rente Plus Company Limited recourse Secured Debt Issuance Programme the Company has issued EUR 70,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 2 due 2013 (the "Series 2 Notes"). The Series 2 Notes are in bearer form and in the denomination of EUR 1,000 per Note. The Notes are credit linked Notes and the principal amount of the Notes may be reduced from time to time during the term of the Notes following the occurrence of a number of credit related events specified in the relevant portfolio credit default swap transaction. In respect of the first twelve credit events the cash settlement amount shall be zero. In respect of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth credit events the cash settlement amount shall be EUR 23,333,800, EUR 23,333,100, and EUR 23,333,100 respectively.

The Company has issued EUR 135,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 3 due 2015 (the "Series 3 Notes"). The Series 3 Notes are in bearer form and in the denomination of EUR 1,000 per Note. The Series 3 Notes are credit linked Notes and the principal amount of the Notes may be reduced from time to time during the term of the Notes following the occurrence of a number of credit related events specified in the relevant portfolio credit default swap transaction. In respect of the first thirteen credit events the cash settlement amount shall be zero. In respect of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth credit events the cash settlement amount shall be EUR 45,000,900, EUR 44,999,550, and EUR 44,999,550 respectively.

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - (CONTINUED)

The Company has issued EUR 60,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 4 due 2015 (the "Series 4 Notes"). The Series 4 Notes are in bearer form and in the denomination of EUR 1,000 per Note. The Notes are credit linked Notes and the principal amount of the Notes may be reduced from time to time during the term of the Notes following the occurrence of a number of credit related events specified in the relevant portfolio credit default swap transaction. Each Notional Cash Settlement Amount is calculated as: the greater of (a) zero and (b) the product of (i) the relevant reference entity notional amount and (ii) the result of (A) the reference price minus (B) the weighted average final price. Cash Settlement Amounts will occur should the aggregate Notional Cash Settlement Amounts exceed the Threshold Amount of EUR 274,285,714.29, the Cash Settlement Amount being calculated as the excess of the aggregate Notional Cash Settlement Amounts over the Threshold Amount. The maximum aggregate Cash Settlement Amount is EUR 60,000,000.00.

As at the balance sheet date, there had been 6 credit events in each Reference Portfolio.

The Series 2 Notes are debt securities with a term of 8 years, bearing a fixed coupon of 4% p.a. for the first three years and a floating rate coupon thereafter. The floating rate coupon will be determined by reference to the 5 year interpolated Dutch State Loan yield, subject to a minimum rate of 4% and a maximum rate of 8%. The floating rate coupon will be set at the beginning of each coupon period and paid in arrears.

The Series 3 Notes are debt securities with a term of 10 years, bearing a fixed coupon of 4.3% p.a. for the first three years and a floating rate coupon thereafter. The floating rate coupon will be determined by reference to the 5 year interpolated Dutch State Loan yield, subject to a minimum rate of 4.3% and a maximum rate of 8%. The floating rate coupon will be set at the beginning of each coupon period and paid in arrears.

The Series 4 Notes are debt securities with a term of 10 years, bearing a fixed coupon of 4.3% p.a. for the first three years and a floating rate coupon thereafter. The floating rate coupon will be determined by reference to the 5 year Euribor Swap Rate, subject to a minimum rate of 4.3% and a maximum rate of 8%. The floating rate coupon will be set at the beginning of each coupon period and paid in arrears.

As at the balance sheet date there had been 6 credit events in respect of each series of Notes.

On the scheduled final maturity dates, the final maturity amounts shall be determined as follows:

(i) if a withheld amount has not been determined under the conditions of the Notes, an amount equal to the principal amount outstanding of the Notes on the final exchange date, subject to any reduction thereto on such date: or

(ii) if a withheld amount has been determined under the conditions of the Notes, an amount equal to the principal amount outstanding of the Notes on the final exchange date minus an amount equal to the withheld amount.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2010	2009
	€	€
Note interest payable	3,177,778	3,604,546
Derivative expense payable	187,270	483,492
	3,365,048	4,088,038

10. TAXATION

With effect from the 2009 year of assessment Jersey abolished the exempt company regime for existing companies. Profits arising in the company for the 2009 year of assessment and future periods will be subject to tax at the rate of 0%.

11. COMPANY EXPENSES

All of the Company's administration expenses, including audit fees are met by a third party and are therefore not reflected within these financial statements.

12. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is owned by Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited as Trustee of the Rente Plus Company Trust, which is a charitable trust constituted under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands. Control may be exercised by several parties, including the Trustee of the Rente Plus Company Trust and the Noteholders. In addition, the Notes have been issued in bearer form. Therefore in the opinion of the Directors, there is no identifiable single ultimate controlling party.

13. RELATED PARTIES

Up to and including 31st March 2010, G.P. Essex-Cater was a shareholder of Mourant Limited (the ultimate parent Company of Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited). Each of H.C. Grant, D.J. Le Blancq, G.P. Essex-Cater, S.M. Vardon and C. Ruark was an employee of a subsidiary of Mourant Limited. Affiliates of Mourant Limited provided administrative services to the Company at commercial rates.

On the 1st April 2010, Mourant Limited sold its interest in Mourant International Finance Administration to State Street Corporation ("SSC"). Each of G.P. Essex-Cater, H.C. Grant, S.M. Vardon and C. Ruark is an employee of a subsidiary of SSC. Affiliates of SSC now provide ongoing administrative services to the Company at commercial rates.

On 1st June 2010, Mourant & Co. Limited changed its name to State Street (Jersey) Limited.

On 1st June 2010, Mourant & Co. Secretaries Limited changed its name to State Street Secretaries (Jersey) Limited.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Strategy in using financial instruments

As stated in the Report of the Directors, the principal activity of the Company is limited to the issue of Notes in series under the terms of the Rente Plus Company Limited Recourse Secured Debt Issuance programme. The proceeds from the issue of the Notes have been used to acquire collateral and to enter into collateral swap and portfolio credit default swap transactions with ABN Amro Bank N.V., London Branch. Therefore the role of financial assets and financial liabilities is central to the activities of the Company. The financial liabilities provided the funding to purchase the Company's financial assets. Financial assets and liabilities provide the majority of the assets and liabilities of the Company along with all of the income.

The collateral assets serve as collateral under the swap transactions that the Company has entered into with ABN Amro Bank N.V., and also generate the income required to fund the Note coupons payable. All income and principal amounts receivable on the collateral assets are payable to the Swap Counterparty under the terms of the collateral swaps.

The strategies used by the Company in achieving its objectives regarding the use of its financial assets and liabilities were set when the Company entered into the transactions. The Company has attempted to match the properties of its financial liabilities to its assets to avoid significant elements of risk generated by mismatches of investment performance against its obligations, together with any maturity or interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of default by the Swap Counterparty, ABN Amro London. It is also the risk that the Collateral will fail to perform to meet the Company's obligations to the Noteholders. The Notes are rated by a rating agency. The rating agencies procedures include a review of the collateral held by the Company on a regular basis, hence providing the Company with an effective means of monitoring credit risk via this assessment.

As mentioned in Note 3, despite the downgrade of ABN Amro London, ABN Amro London was able to post sufficient collateral according to the terms of the Swap Agreements to allow the credit ratings of the Notes to remain unchanged at CCC- for Rente Plus Notes 2, CCC- for Rente Plus Notes 3 and CCC+ for Rente Plus Notes 4. Due to the limited recourse nature of the Notes issued by the Company, it is the Noteholders that ultimately bear the credit risk that the Collateral will fail to perform.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:		2010
Deposit with ABN Amro N.V.		265,000,000
Derivative assets		28,044,313
	€	293,044,313

Interest rate risk

The Company primarily finances its operations through the issue of Notes upon which interest is payable. Under the collateral swaps amounts equal to the coupons received from the collateral are paid to the swap counterparty. In turn, the Swap Counterparty pays to the Company amounts equal to its obligations to pay interest due on the Notes. Accordingly, the Directors believe that there is no net interest rate risk to the Company.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk (continued)

The interest rate profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

		2010		2009	
	Interest charging basis	Effective interest rate %	Amount €	Effective interest rate %	Amount €
Financial assets					
Collateral assets	Fixed and Floating	see below	265,000,000	see below	269,247,274
Derivative instruments	Non-interest bearing	n/a	28,044,313	see below	3,418,321
			293,044,313		272,665,595
Financial liabilities					
Notes	Fixed and Floating	4.09%	218,023,747	4.38%	103,674,122
Derivative instruments	Non-interest bearing	see below	75,020,566	see below	168,991,473
			293,044,313		272,665,595

The effective interest rate disclosed above has been presented as the effective coupon rate payable on the Notes as at the balance sheet date. In the Directors' opinion, it is not feasible to present a relevant interest rate attributable to the derivative transactions as these transactions must be considered together with the collateral assets to form the collateral. Therefore the effective interest rate for the Collateral (being the aggregate of the deposit, Collateral Swap and Portfolio Credit Default Swap) is estimated to be equal to the effective coupon rate payable on the Notes as at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, in the Directors' opinion, it is not relevant to include other trade receivables and trade payables in the above disclosure.

Currency risk

All of the Company's significant assets and liabilities are denominated in Euro. Consequently, the Directors believe that there is no material currency risk to the Company.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Fair values

The Company's financial instruments are stated at their estimated fair values.

	2010		2009	
Primary financial instruments	**Book value**	**Fair Value**	**Book value**	**Fair Value**
	€	€	€	€
Collateral	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000	269,247,274
Collateral Swap	-	28,044,313	-	2,513,518
Credit Default Swap	-	(75,020,566)	-	(168,086,670)
Notes	(265,000,000)	(218,023,747)	(265,000,000)	(103,674,122)

The fair value of the Notes in issue and the derivative financial instruments, are determined by RBS using specialist valuation software and models which are subject to model validation and various model inputs. The fair value of the deposits with ABN Amro London are valued using discounted cash flow techniques. The Collateral Swap is valued using discounted cash flow techniques. The Portfolio Credit Default Swap is valued using a standardised market credit default swap model in combination with a Guassian Copula valuation model.

As explained in note 7, financial liabilities consist of limited recourse notes in separate series, and each such series is separately secured by a charge on assets acquired and other agreements entered into such as the Portfolio Credit Default Swap and Collateral Swap agreements (together the "Collateral"), to fund the Company's payment obligations on each series. The fair value for each separate series of Notes is equal to the net fair value of the Collateral.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company's financial instruments by level of fair value measurements hierarchy are presented below.

30th April 2010	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	€	€	€	€
Collateral	-	-	265,000,000	265,000,000
Collateral Swap	-	-	28,044,313	28,044,313
Credit Default Swap	-	-	(75,020,566)	(75,020,566)
Notes	-	-	(218,023,747)	(218,023,747)

There were no movements in or out of level 3 during the year.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy - continued

A reconciliation of all movements during the year in the fair value of financial instruments categorised within level 3 is presented below.

	Financial liabilities	Derivative liabilities	Derivative assets	Financial assets
	€	€	€	€
Opening balance	(103,674,122)	(168,991,473)	3,418,321	269,247,274
Fair value movement recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(114,349,625)	93,970,907	24,625,992	(4,247,273)
Closing balance	(218,023,747)	(75,020,566)	28,044,313	265,000,000

Fair values - sensitivity analysis

As disclosed above, in the Director's opinion, there is no significant difference between the fair value of the Notes and the fair value of the collateral assets and derivative contracts. From the perspective of the Company, any change in the fair value of the Notes would be matched by an almost equal and opposite change in the fair value of the collateral assets and derivative contracts. Consequently the Company is not exposed to any significant net market price risk. Also as disclosed above, in the Director's opinion, there is no significant net interest rate risk to the Company, nor is there any significant currency rate risk to the Company.

IFRS 7 requires disclosure of "a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the reporting date, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date."

As stated, whilst the financial instruments held by the Company are separately exposed to interest rate risk and market price risk, the profit or loss and equity of the Company is not exposed to any significant net interest rate or market price risk. Therefore, in the Director's opinion, no sensitivity analysis is required to be disclosed.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Maturity of financial assets and liabilities

The maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, excluding trade receivables and trade payables and other receivables/payables is as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
	€	€	€	€
In less than five years	288,518,010	(288,518,010)	71,559,191	(71,559,191)
Greater than five years	-	-	201,106,404	(201,106,404)
	288,518,010	(288,518,010)	272,665,595	(272,665,595)

15. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Geographical information
All the Company's revenues are generated from external sources from the United Kingdom and Channel Islands.

Non-current assets
The Company does not have non-current assets other than the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Major investment company
All of the Company's operating revenues apart from deposit interest income, is derived from one entity.

16. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The key management personnel have been identified as being the Directors of the Company. The emoluments of the key management personnel are paid by the ultimate controlling party and other related parties who make no recharge to the Company.

It is therefore not possible to make a reasonable apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the companies. Accordingly, no emoluments in respect of the Directors applicable to the Company have been disclosed.

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's transactions are designed to enable the Company to pay its liabilities as they fall due, without realising a return on capital. The level of income and expense relating to the assets, liabilities and derivative instruments were established on incorporation of the Company in order that the Company realises a net result of € nil each year, with the exception of transaction fees receivable, deposit interest income and exchange gains and losses.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.