

**BAWAG Capital Finance
(Jersey) II Limited**

Report and financial statements

31 December 2013

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BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Directors, officers and other information

<i>Directors:</i>	Helen Grant Gareth Essex-Cater Edward Frank Grech Christopher Ruark
<i>Secretary:</i>	Sanne Secretaries Limited
<i>Registered office:</i>	13 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands,
<i>Country of incorporation:</i>	Jersey
<i>Company registration number:</i>	83188
<i>Auditor:</i>	Deloitte LLP, P.O. Box 403, Lord Coutanche House, 66-68 Esplanade, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
<i>Bankers:</i>	Bank Für Arbeit Und Wirtschaft und Österreichische Postsparkasse AG, Georg-Coch Platz, A-1018 Vienna, Austria. BAWAG Malta Bank Limited, Floor 6, Strand Towers, 36 The Stand, Sliema, SLM 1022, Malta. The Royal Bank of Scotland International, Royal Bank House, 71 Bath Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
<i>Legal advisers:</i>	Mourant Ozannes, P.O. Box 87, 22, Grenville Street, St. Helier, JE4 8PX, Jersey, Channel Islands.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Directors' report

Year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activity

The principal activity of BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited (the 'company') is the provision of financing to fellow subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company Bank Für Arbeit Und Wirtschaft und Österreichische Postsparkasse AG.

Performance review

The profit for the year decreased by *EUR455,681* from *EUR446,516* in 2012 to a loss of *EUR9,165* in 2013. At 31 December 2013, total assets of the company stood at *EUR84,651,615* (2012 - *EUR84,598,246*). The increase in total assets is attributable to an increase in the cash and cash equivalents balance.

Results and dividends

The result for the year ended 31 December 2013 is shown in the profit and loss account on page 5. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of ordinary shares (2012 – *EUR Nil*). Details of dividends in respect of the preference shares are set out in note 12 of the financial statements.

Going concern

The company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments; and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk are detailed in note 17 to the financial statements. The directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the company's receivables are due from its parent company, the ultimate parent company of which is a credit institution regulated by the Austrian Authorities and therefore subject to the capital requirements of Basel III. Accordingly, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Helen Grant

Gareth Essex-Cater

Edward Frank Grech

Christopher Ruark (appointed on 1 June 2013)

Francois Chesnay (resigned on 31 May 2013)

In accordance with the company's articles of association, the directors are to remain in office.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Directors' report

Year ended 31 December 2013

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte LLP, as auditor to the company will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

By order of the Board:



Authorised Signatory
Sanne Secretaries Limited
Secretary

30 April 2014

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping 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.

With regard to SI 277/2007 Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulation 2007 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 31 December 2013 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 directors' report 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 17 of these financial statements.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Profit and loss account

Year ended 31 December 2013

	<i>Notes</i>	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Interest income	4	6,032,816	7,203,025
Interest expense	5	(6,003,252)	(6,688,204)
Net interest income		29,564	514,821
Administrative expenses		(38,729)	(68,305)
(Loss)/profit for the year	6	(9,165)	446,516

All the items dealt with in arriving at the operating (loss)/profit for the current and preceding years relate to continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the (loss)/profit for the year therefore no separate statement of recognised gains and losses was presented.

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Balance sheet

31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Investments			
Loans and receivables	9	83,379,000	83,379,000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	58,504	58,867
Cash and cash equivalents		1,214,111	1,160,379
		1,272,615	1,219,246
Total assets		84,651,615	84,598,246
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	758,012	695,478
Amounts due to related parties		3,600	3,600
		761,612	699,078
Liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	12	83,378,500	83,378,500
Total liabilities		84,140,112	84,077,578
Net assets		511,503	520,668
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	100	100
Retained earnings		511,403	520,568
Total equity		511,503	520,668

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2014 and signed on its behalf by:





) DIRECTORS

Helen Grant
Director

Gareth Essex-Cater
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Statement of movement in shareholder's funds

Year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total EUR
Balance at 1 January 2012	100	74,052	74,152
Profit for the year	-	446,516	446,516
Balance at 1 January 2013	100	520,568	520,668
Loss for the year	-	(9,165)	(9,165)
Balance at 31 December 2013	100	511,403	511,503

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and United Kingdom accounting standards. The significant accounting policies adopted in these financial statements are set out below.

These financial statements are presented in Euros because it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Financial assets and liabilities are accounted for in accordance with FRS 26 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* on the bases more fully set out below under 'Financial Instruments'.

2. Significant accounting policies

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. They are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs.

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished. This occurs when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held to maturity' investments (HTM), 'available for sale' financial assets (AFS) and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

The company's investments are all classified as loans and receivables. Upon initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at fair value. After initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised or impaired and through the amortisation process.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The company recognises income from financial assets on an effective interest basis except for financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

(i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are classified with current assets and are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material, in which case trade receivables are measured at amortised cost using the straight line method.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate method

(iii) Trade payables

Trade payables are classified with current liabilities and are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material, in which case trade payables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Shares issued by the company

Ordinary shares issued by the company are classified as equity instruments.

Preference shares issued by the company are classified as financial liabilities. Preference shares are measured at amortised cost using the straight line method.

Redemptions or refinancings of equity instruments are recognised as changes in equity whereas gains or losses associated with redemptions or refinancings of financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

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

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the differences between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment (continued)

With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the profit and loss account to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and these can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised by reference to the principal outstanding and is amortised to the profit and loss account on an effective interest yield basis over the life of the loan which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount.

Currency translation

The financial statements of the company are presented in its functional currency, the Euro, being the primary currency in which the company operates. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates ruling on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at year-end. Exchange differences arising on the settlement and on the re-translation of monetary items are dealt with in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency that are measured at fair value are re-translated using the exchange rate ruling on the date the fair value was determined.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 "Cash Flow Statements (Revised)", the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is wholly owned by BAWAG Finance Malta Limited, which in turn is wholly owned by Bank Für Arbeit Und Wirtschaft und Österreichische Postsparkasse AG Group and whose consolidated financial statements, which include the company's results, are publicly available. The consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company can be found at its registered office at Georg-Coch Platz, A-1018, Vienna, Austria.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash at bank

Cash at bank comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and deposits with a maturity term of three months or less.

Dividends

Dividends to holders of equity instruments are recognised as liabilities in the period in which they are declared.

Dividends to holders of equity instruments are debited directly to equity. Dividends relating to a financial liability, or to a component that is a financial liability, are recognised as an expense in profit or loss and are presented in the profit and loss account with finance charges.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The judgements made by management in the process of applying the company's accounting policies are discussed in detail below:

In determining whether an impairment loss on the loan to the parent undertaking should be recorded in profit or loss, the company makes judgements as to whether there is any evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, as well as changes in operational and financing cash flows.

Management is confident that the carrying amount of the loan to parent undertaking will be recovered in full. This situation will be closely monitored and impairment adjustments made in future periods if deemed necessary.

Management has made no other judgements which can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements and, at the balance sheet date, there were no key assumptions concerning the future, or any other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

4. Interest income

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Bank interest income	345	5,714
Interest income on subordinated deposits	6,032,471	7,197,311
	<u>6,032,816</u>	<u>7,203,025</u>

5. Interest expense

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Finance costs – interest expense on preference shares	<u>6,003,252</u>	<u>6,688,204</u>

6. Profit before tax

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
This is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

7. Taxation

The company is subject to Jersey Income Tax at the rate of 0% (2012 – 0%).

8. Dividends

No dividends on ordinary shares were paid during the year (2012 - EUR Nil).

9. Loans and receivables

	Loan to parent EUR
At Amortised cost	
At 1 January 2012	150,000,000
Redemption	<u>(66,621,000)</u>
At 1 January 2013	83,379,000
Redemption	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2013	<u>83,379,000</u>

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

9. Loans and receivables (continued)

The loan advanced to BAWAG Finance Malta Limited, a related company, falls due after more than one year. The loan advanced represents subordinated extendible cumulative fixed rate notes due in 2030, of a principal amount of EUR150 million. The notes had an original maturity date of 27 June 2010, but on 30 December 2009 this was extended to 28 June 2030. The loan notes are in registered form and in denominations of EUR1,000. Initially notes bore interest from and including 27 June 2002 to but excluding 27 June 2030 at the rate of 7.235% per annum payable annually in arrears. During 2005 the company approved a novation agreement under which BAWAG Finance Malta Limited assumed, with effect from 27 June 2005, all of the rights and obligations of BAWAG International Finance Limited under the terms of the subordinated extendible cumulative fixed rate notes. The notes may be redeemed by BAWAG Finance Malta Limited in whole or in part at any time at a price equal to (i) 98% of their principal amount plus (ii) 0.4% of their principal amount in respect of each calendar year from 27 June 2002 up to a maximum redemption amount of 100% of their principal amount. In terms of the conditions of the notes issued by BAWAG Finance Malta Limited, the issuer has the right to redeem at any time subject that BAWAG Finance Malta Limited gives not less than 5 days' notice.

On 6 March 2012, an amount of EUR 66,621,000 was redeemed from the notes as consideration for the buy-back transaction as disclosed in note 12. Following the conclusion of the buy-back transaction, the remaining nominal amount of the notes was reduced to EUR 83,379,000. There were no changes in the terms and conditions of the remaining notes.

The fair value of the loans and receivables is not materially different from the fair value of the financial liabilities disclosed in note 16 since the ultimate risk bearer in both cases is Bank Für Arbeit Und Wirtschaft und Österreichische Postsparkasse AG.

10. Trade and other receivables

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Interest receivable on subordinated deposit	50,271	50,271
Prepayments	8,226	8,593
Interest receivable on bank deposits	7	3
	<u>58,504</u>	<u>58,867</u>

Interest receivable from parent undertaking on subordinated deposit is unsecured, interest free and expected to be realised within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

11. Trade and other payables

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Interest payable on preference shares	49,506	49,506
Dividends payable	703,506	640,972
Accrued expenses	5,000	5,000
	<u>758,012</u>	<u>695,478</u>

12. Other financial liabilities

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Amounts owed to related parties	3,600	3,600
Interest bearing borrowings	83,378,500	83,378,500
	<u>83,382,100</u>	<u>83,382,100</u>
Less: Amounts due for settlement within 12 months (shown under current liabilities)	(3,600)	(3,600)
	<u>83,378,500</u>	<u>83,378,500</u>

The preference shares are preferred, perpetual non-cumulative, non-voting fixed rate shares. The preference shares are subject to non-cumulative preferential cash dividends at a rate of 7.125% per annum from 27 June 2002. The dividends are payable quarterly in arrears on 27 September, 27 December, 27 March and 27 June in each year. The preference shares are redeemable at the option of the company, subject to the prior consent of Bank Für Arbeit Und Wirtschaft Und Österreichische Postsparkasse Aktiengesellschaft, in whole but not in part, at EUR25 per preference share plus accrued and unpaid dividends for the then current dividend period on the optional redemption date or any dividend date falling thereafter. The holders of the preference shares have the benefit of a support agreement entered into between the company and the ultimate parent company.

On 20 February 2012, the ultimate parent company BAWAG P.S.K, announced a public offer to tender for the purchase of the 6,000,000 outstanding preference shares issued by the company at a proposed liquidation price of EUR17.5 per EUR 25. The deadline for receipt of such offer was 2 March 2012. As at that date, an aggregate liquidation preference of EUR66,621,500 was received. On 6 March 2012, BAWAG P.S.K. purchased EUR66,621,500 of the 6,000,000 preference shares in issue. The outstanding value of preference shares following settlement amounts to EUR83,378,500.

Subsequent to this purchase, the ultimate parent company sold the acquired preference shares to the company in exchange for subordinated notes held by the company as disclosed in Note 9 of the financial statements.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

12. Other financial liabilities (continued)

The above buy-back transaction was approved by the Austrian Financial Market Authority. There have been no changes in the terms and conditions of the remaining preference shares in issue.

The preference shares are listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the Euronext Amsterdam Exchange.

13. Share capital

	Authorised share capital EUR	Issued share capital EUR
35,000,000 ordinary shares of EUR1 each (of which 100 have been issued and called up)	<u>35,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>

14. Cash at bank

Cash at bank comprise the following amount:

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Bank deposits	<u>1,214,111</u>	<u>1,160,379</u>

Cash at bank include a balance of *EUR1,201,968* (2012 – *EUR1,149,550*) held with related companies.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

15. Related party disclosures

The parent and ultimate parent companies of BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited are BAWAG Finance Malta Limited and BAWAG PSK respectively, which are resident in Malta and Austria respectively.

During the course of the year, the company entered into transactions with related parties as set out below.

	2013			2012		
	Related party activity EUR	Total activity EUR	%	Related party activity EUR	Total activity EUR	%
Interest income	<u>6,032,471</u>	<u>6,032,816</u>	<u>99.99</u>	<u>7,197,311</u>	<u>7,203,025</u>	<u>99.9</u>
Administrative expenses	<u>14,400</u>	<u>38,729</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>14,400</u>	<u>68,305</u>	<u>21</u>

Each of C. Ruark, H.C. Grant, G.P. Essex-Cater and F.X.A. Chesnay is/was an employee of a subsidiary of State Street Corporation ("SSC"). SSC was the company secretary up till 31st May 2013. As at this date, C. Ruark and G.P. Essex-Cater were also shareholders of an affiliate of SSC. Affiliates of SSC provided administrative services to the company at commercial rates. After 31st May 2013, the duties of the company secretary were taken over by Sanne Secretaries Limited. Affiliates of Sanne Secretaries Limited provide on-going administration services to the company at commercial rates. During the year ended 31 December 2013, the company was charged EUR12,431 by Sanne Secretaries Limited or an affiliate thereof. In the prior accounting period, the company was charged EUR40,153 by State Street (Jersey) Limited or an affiliate thereof.

Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

The amounts due from and owed to related parties are disclosed in notes 9,10, 11, 12 and 14 respectively.

16. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

At 31 December 2013, the fair value of non-current financial liabilities with a carrying amount of EUR83,378,500 (2012 – EUR83,378,500) amounted to EUR77,708,762 (2012 – EUR63,534,417). The fair value of these financial liabilities is based on quoted prices in active market since they are listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the Euronext Amsterdam Exchange. At 31 December 2013, the fair value of the non-current financial assets with a carrying amount of EUR83,379,000 (2012 – EUR83,379,000) is not materially different from the fair value of non-current financial liabilities.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

17. Financial risk management

The exposures to risk and the way risks arise, together with the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring these risks are disclosed in more detail below.

The objectives, policies and processes for managing financial risks and the methods used to measure such risks are subject to continual improvement and development.

Credit risk

Financial assets which potentially subject the company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of receivables, investments and cash at bank.

The company assesses the credit quality of its related parties by taking into account their financial standing, past experience and other factors.

Cash at bank is placed with reliable financial institutions.

Currency risk

Foreign currency transactions arise when the company avails or provides services whose price is denominated in a foreign currency, borrows or lends funds when the amounts payable or receivable are denominated in a foreign currency or acquires or disposes of assets, or incurs or settles liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency. The company is not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk, as both the financial asset and financial liability are denominated in Euros. There is no deemed exposure to currency risk as nearly all assets and liabilities are in the same currency therefore no sensitivity analysis has been performed as it is not required.

Interest rate risk

The terms of the notes and the preference shares are such that the income from the notes matches, or exceeds the dividends payable on the preference shares. The company is not therefore exposed to interest rate risk. Therefore no sensitivity analysis has been performed.

Liquidity risk

The company monitors and manages its risk to a shortage of funds by maintaining sufficient cash and by monitoring the availability of raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments and by maintaining adequate banking facilities. The notes had an original maturity date of 27 June 2010, but was extended on 30 December 2009 to 28 June 2030.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

17. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The following maturity analysis for financial liabilities shows the remaining contractual maturities using the contractual undiscounted cash flows on the basis of the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The analysis includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	Perpetual Non-cumulative Non-voting Fixed/Floating Rate Preference Shares	
	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Less than 1 month	500,271	500,271
1 - 3 months	1,000,542	1,000,542
3 months - 1 year	4,502,439	4,502,439
1 - 5 years	24,013,008	24,013,008
5+ years	152,415,898	158,419,150
Total	182,432,158	188,435,410

Sensitivity analysis

Under FRS 29 'Financial instruments: Disclosures' there is a requirement to perform sensitivity analysis. It is deemed that it is not relevant to perform sensitivity analysis as a change in interest rates, market returns or foreign exchange will have an equal and opposite effect on the assets and liabilities and income interest and expense. Therefore no sensitivity analysis has been performed.

Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximise the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The company's directors manage the company's capital structure and review it on an ongoing basis through the payments of dividends, redemptions and new share issues.

The capital structure of the company consists of preference shares disclosed in note 12 and loans to the parent undertaking as disclosed in note 9.

BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2013

17. Financial risk management (continued)

Financial assets

Currency	Fixed rate financial assets	
	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Euro	<u>83,379,000</u>	<u>83,379,000</u>

Currency	Fixed rate financial assets			
	Weighted average interest rate		Weighted average period for which rate is determined	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Euro	7.235%	7.235%	17 years	18 years

Financial assets

Further information relating to the interest rate and the maturity of the fixed rate financial assets can be found in note 9.

Financial liabilities

Currency	Fixed rate financial liabilities	
	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Euro	<u>83,378,500</u>	<u>83,378,500</u>

Currency	Fixed rate financial assets			
	Weighted average interest rate		Weighted average period for which rate is determined	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Euro	7.2%	7.2%	17 years	18 years

The fixed rate financial liabilities mature on 27 June 2030 and bear interest at a rate of 7.2% (2012 – 7.2%).

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BAWAG CAPITAL FINANCE (JERSEY) II LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of BAWAG Capital Finance (Jersey) II Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Movement in Shareholder's Funds and the related notes 1 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely for 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 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 Auditor.

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:

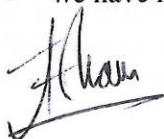
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BAWAG CAPITAL
FINANCE (JERSEY) II LIMITED (continued)**

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
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Andrew Isham BA, FCA
for and on behalf of

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Recognized Auditor
Jersey

30 April 2014