

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

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RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for Rente Plus Company Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30th April 2012.

INCORPORATION

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

ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of 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 The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V., London Branch ("RBS" or the "Swap Counterparty"). At any time, RBS 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 RBS. The risk factors relevant to the Noteholders have been disclosed in the Offering Circular, which describes how the amount payable to the Noteholders 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 € 1,852 (2011: € 992).

The Directors did not recommend a dividend for the year (2011: € Nil).

DIRECTORS

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

G.P. Essex-Cater

H.C. Grant

S.M. Vardon

C. Ruark (resigned 27th July 2012)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Deloitte & Touche, resigned on 14th January 2013 and Deloitte LLP were appointed in their stead. Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

SECRETARY

The Secretary of the Company is State Street Secretaries (Jersey) Limited.

REGISTERED OFFICE

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

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The Directors are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. As permitted by 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 to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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 'Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting'. 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 also responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain its transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies (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 Regulation 2004/109/EC of the European Union (the "EU Transparency Directive"), the Directors of the Company whose names appear on page 2 confirm to the best of their knowledge that the Financial Statements for the year ended 30th April 2012 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 by:


Director

Date: 31/01/2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Rente Plus Company Limited for the year ended 30th April 2012 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cashflows, and the related notes 1 to 16. 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 Articles 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 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

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30th April 2012 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
RENTE PLUS COMPANY 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 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.



Andrew Isham
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP,
Chartered Accountants and Recognized Auditor
St. Helier, Jersey
31st January 2013

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

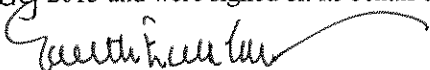
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30TH APRIL 2012

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
		€	€
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2	195,000,000	265,000,000
Derivative assets	3	22,949,189	16,357,442
		<u>217,949,189</u>	<u>281,357,442</u>
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2	70,000,000	-
Derivative assets	3	2,399,935	-
Trade and other receivables	4	3,441,979	3,471,001
Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,986	4,566
		<u>75,846,900</u>	<u>3,475,567</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>293,796,089</u></u>	<u><u>284,833,009</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	6	3	3
Retained earnings		8,664	6,812
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		<u>8,667</u>	<u>6,815</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	137,699,628	209,313,109
Derivative liabilities	3	80,249,561	72,044,333
		<u>217,949,189</u>	<u>281,357,442</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	64,876,084	-
Derivative liabilities	3	7,523,851	-
Trade and other payables	8	3,438,298	3,468,752
		<u>75,838,233</u>	<u>3,468,752</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>293,796,089</u></u>	<u><u>284,833,009</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the 21st day of January 2013 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director:



(The notes on pages 10 to 26 form part of these financial statements)

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012**

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
INCOME		
Investment income	3,683,319	2,359,638
Derivative income	11,247,139	11,122,861
Deposit interest income	3	3
Transaction fee income	1,192	1,137
Gain on exchange	657	-
	<hr/> 14,932,310	<hr/> 13,483,639
EXPENDITURE		
Note interest expense	11,247,139	11,122,861
Derivative expense	3,683,319	2,359,638
Loss on exchange	-	148
	<hr/> 14,930,458	<hr/> 13,482,647
OPERATING PROFIT	<hr/> 1,852	<hr/> 992
UNREALISED GAIN/(LOSS) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		
Financial liabilities	6,737,397	8,710,639
Derivative instruments		
- Credit default swap	(15,729,079)	2,976,232
- Collateral swap	8,991,682	(11,686,871)
	<hr/> 1,852	<hr/> 992
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<hr/> 1,852	<hr/> 992
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<hr/> -	<hr/> -
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<hr/> <hr/> 1,852	<hr/> <hr/> 992

(The notes on pages 10 to 26 form part of these financial statements)

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012**

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	€	€	€
Balance at 1st May 2010	3	5,820	5,823
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	992	992
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30th April 2011	3	6,812	6,815
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 1st May 2011	3	6,812	6,815
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,852	1,852
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30th April 2012	3	8,664	8,667
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(The notes on pages 10 to 26 form part of these financial statements)

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012**

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,852	992
Adjustments for (gain)/loss on revaluation on financial instruments:		
Financial liabilities	(6,737,397)	(8,710,639)
Derivative instruments		
- Credit default swap	15,729,079	(2,976,232)
- Collateral swap	(8,991,682)	11,686,871
Investment income	(3,683,319)	(2,359,638)
Note interest expense	11,247,139	11,122,861
Derivative income	(11,247,139)	(11,122,861)
Derivative expense	3,683,319	2,359,638
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,432)	(1,098)
Cash flow from operating activities	<u>420</u>	<u>(106)</u>
 Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment income received	3,775,912	2,193,795
Derivative income received	11,185,000	11,185,000
Derivative expense paid	(3,775,912)	(2,193,795)
Net cash flow from investing activities	<u>11,185,000</u>	<u>11,185,000</u>
 Cash flow from financing activities		
Note interest paid	(11,185,000)	(11,185,000)
Net cash flow from financing activities	<u>(11,185,000)</u>	<u>(11,185,000)</u>
 Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	420	(106)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>4,566</u>	<u>4,672</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u><u>4,986</u></u>	<u><u>4,566</u></u>

(The notes on pages 10 to 26 form part of these financial statements)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable 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 the profit or loss.

Going concern

The Company's debt funding has been provided by the Noteholders, whose recourse to the assets of the Company are limited to those aggregate net assets designated as the Collateral (defined below) for the particular series of Notes held and who have no right to petition for insolvency proceedings against the Company in the event that the aggregate proceeds from the realisation of these assets and are insufficient to repay the principal amount of the Notes. From a Noteholder point of view, defaults on any one particular series cannot impact any other series.

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

New Accounting Standards, amendments to existing Accounting Standards and/or interpretations of existing Accounting Standards (separately or together, "New Accounting Requirements") adopted during the current year

The Directors have assessed the impact, or potential impact, of all New Accounting Requirements. In the opinion of the Directors, there are no mandatory New Accounting Requirements applicable in the current period that had any material effect on the reported performance, financial position, or disclosures of the Company. Consequently, no mandatory New Accounting Requirements are listed. The Company has not adopted any New Accounting Requirements that are not mandatory.

Non-mandatory New Accounting Requirements not yet adopted

The following applicable New Accounting Requirements have been issued. However, these New Accounting Requirements are not yet mandatory and have not yet been adopted by the Company. All other non-mandatory New Accounting Requirements are either not yet permitted to be adopted, or would have no material effect on the reported performance, financial position, or disclosures of the Company and consequently have neither been adopted, nor listed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Non-mandatory New Accounting Requirements not yet adopted - (continued)

IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" (amendments)

The main change resulting from these amendments that is relevant to the Company is a requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income ("OCI") on the basis of whether they may potentially be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). The amendments do not address which items are presented in OCI.

The revised standard is effective for accounting periods commencing on or after 1st July 2012, but early adoption is permitted at any time prior to this date.

IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (Replacement of IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement")

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010 and addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: (i) those measured at fair value; and, (ii) those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The standard also results in one impairment method replacing the numerous impairment methods in IAS 39 that arise from the different classification categories.

The standard is mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after 1st January 2015, but early adoption is permitted at any time prior to this date.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

IFRS 13 was issued in May 2011 and aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting, but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs.

The standard is mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after 1st January 2013, but early adoption is permitted at any time prior to this date. IFRS 13 also 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 all of the standards listed above. In the Directors' opinion, early adoption of any of these standards would have no material effect on the reported performance, financial position, or disclosures of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS 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 to the fair values calculation of the Company's financial instruments as outlined in note 13.

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

In accordance with IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", a financial instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is either held for trading, or designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and fair value changes there on are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Under IAS 39, all derivative transactions, except designated as effective hedging instruments, are required to be classified as held for trading. The Company's derivative transactions have not been designated as hedging instruments in accordance with IAS 39. Consequently, these transactions are classified as held for trading, with all gains and losses on such transactions being recognised in profit or loss. The Company has designated its investments held and its Notes issued as at fair value through profit or loss as permitted by IAS 39, as this results in more relevant financial information because it eliminates, or significantly reduces, the measurement and recognition inconsistencies that would result from measuring its derivative financial instruments at fair value, with the gains, or losses, on such financial instruments being recognised in profit or loss, whilst measuring its investments held and its Notes issued at amortised cost.

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, and are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are also recognised on the trade date and are derecognised when contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value which is equivalent to cost on the date of purchase/issue and subsequently remeasured at their estimated fair value. Transaction costs for all financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the Company's financial instruments or on disposal of such instruments are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Fair values are derived by valuation techniques since the derivatives are not actively traded. All derivatives are carried as current assets when fair value is positive, and as current liabilities when fair value is negative. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Fair value estimation

IFRS 7 "Financial Instrument: Disclosures" ("IFRS 7") establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 7 are as follows:

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 reporting date. The quoted market price used for the investments held by the Company is the current bid price.

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 reporting 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 RBS 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.

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.

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position 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 include 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 reporting 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 in which the Notes are issued (the Company's "Functional Currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euros (€) which is deemed to be the Company's Functional and Presentational Currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Euros 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.

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

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 a 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.

2. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
Deposits with The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.		
- Rente Plus Notes 2	70,000,000	70,000,000
- Rente Plus Notes 3	135,000,000	135,000,000
- Rente Plus Notes 4	60,000,000	60,000,000
	<u>265,000,000</u>	<u>265,000,000</u>
Current	70,000,000	-
Non-current	195,000,000	265,000,000
	<u>265,000,000</u>	<u>265,000,000</u>

The Deposits bear interest at the 3 month Euribor rate.

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012**

3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
Derivative assets		
Collateral Swap Transaction re. Rente Plus Notes 2	2,399,935	2,661,795
Collateral Swap Transaction re. Rente Plus Notes 3	15,535,253	9,306,824
Collateral Swap Transaction re. Rente Plus Notes 4	7,413,936	4,388,823
	<u>25,349,124</u>	<u>16,357,442</u>
Current	2,399,935	-
Non-current	22,949,189	16,357,442
	<u>25,349,124</u>	<u>16,357,442</u>
Derivative liabilities		
Portfolio Credit Default Swap re. Rente Plus Notes 2 due 2013	7,523,851	9,153,455
Portfolio Credit Default Swap re. Rente Plus Notes 3 due 2015	61,790,843	47,986,443
Portfolio Credit Default Swap re. Rente Plus Notes 4 due 2015	18,458,718	14,904,435
	<u>87,773,412</u>	<u>72,044,333</u>
Current	7,523,851	-
Non-current	80,249,561	72,044,333
	<u>87,773,412</u>	<u>72,044,333</u>

Collateral Swaps

Under the terms of the Collateral Swap Agreement relating to the Rente Plus Notes 2, The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (the "Swap Counterparty") is obliged to make the following annual payments: 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.

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Collateral Swaps - (continued)

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 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 The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V., London Branch (the "Portfolio Credit Default Swap Counterparty"). Under the terms of the Portfolio Credit Default Swaps ("CDS"), 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 amounts 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 amounts 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.

As at the reporting date there had been 9 credit events in respect of the Rente Plus Notes 2, 8 credit events in respect of Rente Plus Notes 3 and 9 credit events in respect of Rente Plus Notes 4. The credit events in respect of the Rente Plus Notes 2 relate to Delphi Corporation, Quebecor World Inc., Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, Washington Mutual Inc., Ambac Assurance Corporation, The PMI Group Inc, CIT Group Inc. and General Motors. The credit events in respect of the Rente Plus Notes 3 relate to Delphi Corporation, Quebecor World Inc., Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, Washington Mutual Inc., Ambac Assurance Corporation, General Motors Corporation and Takefujii 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., Ambac Assurance Corporation, General Motors Corporation, Eastman Kodak Company and Takefujii Corporation.

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Credit Default Swaps - (continued)

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.

On 6th February 2010, ABN AMRO Bank N.V. changed its name to The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.

The Collateral was posted to and is held by the Bank of New York Mellon. The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) and Standard & 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- (2011: CCC-) for Rente Plus Notes 2, CC (2011: CCC-) for Rente Plus Notes 3 and CCC+ (2011: CCC+) for Rente Plus Notes 4.

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
Investment income receivable	260,520	353,113
Derivative income receivable	3,177,778	3,115,639
Transaction fees receivable	3,681	2,249
	<u>3,441,979</u>	<u>3,471,001</u>

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
RBS Sterling Deposit account £4,062 (2011: £4,059)	4,984	4,564
State Street (Jersey) client account £2 (2011: £2)	2	2
	<u>4,986</u>	<u>4,566</u>

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012****6. SHARE CAPITAL**

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
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.

7. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
Non-current liabilities		
EUR 70,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 2 due 2013	64,876,084	63,508,340
EUR 135,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 3 due 2015	88,744,410	96,320,381
EUR 60,000,000 Rente Plus Notes 4 due 2015	48,955,218	49,484,388
	<u>202,575,712</u>	<u>209,313,109</u>
Current	64,876,084	-
Non-current	137,699,628	209,313,109
	<u>202,575,712</u>	<u>209,313,109</u>

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.

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

7. 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, 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.

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 reporting date, there had been 9 credit events in respect of the Reference Portfolio of the Rente Plus Notes 2, 8 credit events in respect of Rente Plus Notes 3 and 9 credit events in respect of Rente Plus Notes 4.

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.

8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
Note interest payable	3,177,778	3,115,639
Derivative expense payable	260,520	353,113
	<u>3,438,298</u>	<u>3,468,752</u>

RENTE PLUS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

9. TAXATION

Profits arising in the Company are subject to Jersey Income Tax, currently at a rate of 0%.

10. COMPANY EXPENSES

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

11. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is owned by Pavilion Trustees Limited (formerly Maurant & 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.

12. RELATED PARTIES

Each of G.P. Essex-Cater, H.C. Grant, S.M. Vardon and C. Ruark is, or was, an employee of a subsidiary of State Street Corporation, affiliates of which provide administrative services to the Company at commercial rates.

13. 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 RBS. 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 and expense.

The collateral assets serve as collateral under the swap transactions that the Company has entered into with RBS, 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 matched 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 credit, liquidity and market risks, as applicable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

The most significant credit risk lies in the underlying obligations and the Company relies on their performance and on the Swap Counterparty, under the CDS, to enable the Company to meet its obligations under the Notes. The Notes are rated by a rating agency and 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.

Despite the downgrade, RBS 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. 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:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	€	€
Deposit with The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	265,000,000	265,000,000
Derivative assets	25,349,124	16,357,442
Trade and other receivables	3,441,979	3,471,001
Cash and cash equivalents	4,986	4,566
	<u>293,796,089</u>	<u>284,833,009</u>

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.

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

Financial assets	Interest charging basis	Effective interest rate %	<u>2012</u>	Effective interest rate %	<u>2011</u>
			Amount €		Amount €
Collateral assets	Fixed and Floating	see below	265,000,000	see below	265,000,000
Derivative instruments	Non-interest bearing	see below	25,349,124	see below	16,357,442
			<u>290,349,124</u>		<u>281,357,442</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk - (continued)

Financial liabilities	Interest charging basis	<u>2012</u>		<u>2011</u>	
		Effective interest rate %	Amount €	Effective interest rate %	Amount €
Notes	Fixed and Floating	4.24%	202,575,712	4.20%	209,313,109
Derivative instruments	Non-interest bearing	see below	87,773,412	see below	72,044,333
			<u>290,349,124</u>		<u>281,357,442</u>

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, as they are not interest bearing.

Currency risk

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

Fair values

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

Primary financial instruments	<u>2012</u>		<u>2011</u>	
	Book value €	Fair Value €	Book value €	Fair Value €
Collateral	<u>265,000,000</u>	<u>265,000,000</u>	<u>265,000,000</u>	<u>265,000,000</u>
Collateral Swap	<u>-</u>	<u>25,349,124</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,357,442</u>
Credit Default Swap	<u>-</u>	<u>(87,773,412)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(72,044,333)</u>
Notes	<u>(265,000,000)</u>	<u>(202,575,712)</u>	<u>(265,000,000)</u>	<u>(209,313,109)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Fair values - (continued)

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 RBS 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.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30th April 2012	€	€	€	€
Collateral	265,000,000	-	-	265,000,000
Collateral Swap	-	25,349,124	-	25,349,124
Credit Default Swap	-	-	(87,773,412)	(87,773,412)
Notes	-	-	(202,575,712)	(202,575,712)
30th April 2011	€	€	€	€
Collateral	265,000,000	-	-	265,000,000
Collateral Swap	-	16,357,442	-	16,357,442
Credit Default Swap	-	-	(72,044,333)	(72,044,333)
Notes	-	-	(209,313,109)	(209,313,109)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy - (continued)

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

	Financial liabilities	Derivative liabilities
	€	€
30th April 2012		
Opening balance	(209,313,109)	(72,044,333)
Fair value movement recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	6,737,397	(15,729,079)
Closing balance	<u>(202,575,712)</u>	<u>(87,773,412)</u>

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 Financial Instruments 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 Financial Instruments 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.

Maturity of financial assets and liabilities

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

	<u>2012</u>		<u>2011</u>	
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
	€	€	€	€
In less than one year	75,846,900	(75,838,233)	3,475,567	(3,468,752)
In more than one year but less than two years	-	-	72,661,795	(72,661,795)
In more than two years but less than five years	217,949,189	(217,949,189)	208,695,647	(208,695,647)
	<u>293,796,089</u>	<u>(293,787,422)</u>	<u>284,833,009</u>	<u>(284,826,194)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

14. 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 are derived from one entity.

15. 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 the Company. Accordingly, no emoluments in respect of the Directors applicable to the Company have been disclosed.

16. 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 Euro 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.