Signum Finance 1 Public Limited Company

Directors' report and audited financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

Registered number 349325

Signum Finance 1 Public Limited Company

Contents

Directors' and other information

Directors	Niall Vaughan (Appointed as director on 16 May 2016) Derek Lawlor (Appointed as director on 12 October 2015) Lynda Ellis (Resigned as director on 16 May 2016) Conor Blake (Resigned as director on 12 October 2015)
Registered Office	Pinnacle 2 Eastpoint Business Park Dublin 3 Ireland
Administrator & Company Secretary	Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited Pinnacle 2 Eastpoint Business Park Dublin 3 Ireland
Arranger, Swap Counterparty, Purchasing & Selling Agent	Goldman Sachs International Peterborough Court 133 Fleet Street London EC4A 2BB United Kingdom
Trustee	BNY Corporate Trustee Services Limited One Canada Square London E14 5 AL United Kingdom
Custodian, Banker & Principal Paying Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon One Canada Square London E14 5 AL United Kingdom
Independent Auditor	Deloitte Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Deloitte & Touche House Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2 Ireland
Solicitor	A&L Goodbody International Financial Services Centre 25 - 28 North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland
Banker	Bank of Ireland Corporate Banking Block A 2nd Floor Operations Centre Cabinteely Dublin 18 Ireland

Directors' report

The directors present the annual report and audited financial statements of Signum Finance 1 Public Limited Company (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities and business review

The Company is a limited Company incorporated in Ireland on 24 October 2001, registered number 349325. The Company has been established as a special purpose vehicle ("SPV"). The principal activities of the Company involve issuing debt securities that are backed by a segregated pool of collaterals and entering into various swap agreements with the Swap Counterparty, Goldman Sachs International.

The Company has been established to enter into structured finance transactions whereby it would establish a Programme for the issuance of Notes (the "Notes") arranged by Goldman Sachs International and approved by the Company's directors. The Company's activities are as set out in the relevant legal documents, as approved by the Company's directors. Under the terms of the Note issuance programme, the Company's directors have the authority to determine which transactions it enters into, from those proposed for their review. The control of the Company remains with the Board who makes all of the decisions. All the parties forming part of the Programme are listed on page 1 and agreements have been entered into with each of them.

The Company has established a USD 10,000,000,000 Multi-Issuance Programme (the "Programme") to issue Notes and/or other secured limited recourse indebtedness. Notes issued under the Programme are issued in Series (each a "Series") and the terms and conditions of the Notes of each Series will be set out in a Supplemental Information Memorandum for such Series (each a "Supplemental Information Memorandum"). The terms and conditions of Alternative Investments will be set out in a manner appropriate for that type of debt instrument.

Each Series of Notes will be secured as set out in the terms and conditions of the Notes including by a first fixed charge over certain collateral (the "Alternative Investment") as set out in the relevant offering circular supplement (the "Offering Circular Supplement"). Each Series may also be secured by an assignment of the Company's rights under a swap agreement and/or option agreement and/or repurchase agreement and/or credit support document (each as defined in the terms and conditions of the Notes) and any additional security as may be described in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement (together the "Mortgaged Property"). Alternative Investments will be secured in the manner set out above in relation to the Notes or in such other manner as may be set out in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement.

The net proceeds of each Series will be used by the Company to purchase the Collateral and to pay for or enter into any Swap Agreement or any Credit Enhancement Agreement. The swap agreements entered into include a Total Return Swap with Goldman Sachs International, being the Swap Counterparty. The net proceeds of each Series are also used in meeting certain expenses and fees payable in connection with the operations of the Company and the issue of the Notes as set out in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement relating to such Series.

Details of the Notes issued for each Series under the Programme are outlined in note 15 to the financial statements including the key terms. The related financial assets held under each Series are described in note 11 while description of the swaps entered into has been detailed under note 12 to the financial statements. A summary of the key risks including market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk regarding these financial instruments is outlined in note 21.

Series 2006-07 is listed on the main securities market of the Irish Stock Exchange while Series 2006-03 is listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange. Series 2009-01 is not listed.

At the reporting date, the Company's financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss were concentrated in Secured Notes and Principal protected Notes. Refer to note 15 for more details.

Key performance indicators

The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle and its principal activity is to issue Notes, make investments and enter into derivative contracts. The best benchmark is prior financial year figures.

The directors confirm that the key performance indicators as disclosed below in the financial statements are those that are used to assess the performance of the Company.

Directors' report (continued)

Key performance indicators (continued)

During the financial year:

- the Company's net loss on financial liabilities amounted to EUR 2,255,662 (2014: EUR 9,922,723);
- the Company's net gain on financial assets amounted to EUR 2,351,519 (2014: EUR 9,474,922);
- the Company's net loss on derivative financial instruments amounted to EUR 95,857 (2014: net gain of EUR 447,801); and
- the structure performed in accordance with the parameters set out in the multi-issuance programme;
- the following Series of Notes was redeemed:

Series	Description	Type of Notes	Maturity date	CCY	Nominal
2013-01	EUR 350,000,000 Secured Pass-through Notes	Pass-through*	18-Sep-23	EUR	350,000,000

***Pass-through Series**

The Company had issued a pass-through Series 2013-01, which did not meet the recognition criteria of IAS 39 since inception and the directors concluded that the Series fully met the requirements of a pass-through transaction and accordingly derecognised the investment and Notes issued for that particular Series. On 13 November 2015, Series 2013-01 was fully terminated.

As per the conditions specified in the Offering Circular Supplement, the Company has an option to redeem its Series of Notes early.

As at 31 December 2015:

- the Company's total Notes issued had a carrying value of EUR 202,993,110 (2014: EUR 200,737,448);
- the net assets of the Company were EUR 53,879 (2014: EUR 53,879);
- the Company had the following Series of Notes in issue:

Series	Description	Type of Notes	Maturity date	CCY	Nominal
2006-03	Secured Notes	Secured	28-Apr-21	EUR	100,000,000
2006-07	Secured Notes	Secured	31-May-16	CZK	5,000,000
2009-01	Principal Protected Euro Medium Term Notes	Principal protected	06-Nov-18	EUR	87,400,000

- the investments that the Company has in respect of each Series are included in note 11.

Credit events

There were no credit events noted during the financial year (2014: Nil).

Future developments

The directors expect that the present level of activity will be sustained for the foreseeable future. The Board will continue to seek new opportunities for the Company and will continue to ensure proper management of the current portfolio of Series of the Company. It is anticipated that while the Series will redeem or mature, it is also expected that new issuances will be made.

Going concern

The Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 have been prepared on a going concern basis. Each asset and derivative transaction is referenced with a specific Note, and any loss derived from the asset or derivative will be ultimately borne by the Noteholders. The directors anticipate that the financial assets will continue to generate enough cash flow on an ongoing basis to meet the Company's liabilities as they fall due. The Notes in issue as at 31 December 2015 have maturities ranging between the years 2016 to 2021. For these reasons, the directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate.

Business risks and principal uncertainties

The Company is subject to various risks. The key risks facing the Company are set out in note 21 to the financial statements.

Results and dividends for the financial year

The results for the financial year are set out on page 9. The directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend for the financial year (2014: nil).

Change in directors, secretary and registered office during the financial year

On 12 October 2015, Conor Blake resigned as director of the Company and on the same date, Derek Lawlor was appointed as director of the Company. On 16 May 2016, Lynda Ellis resigned as director of the Company and on the same date, Niall Vaughan was appointed as director of the Company. There were no other changes in directors, secretary and registered office during the financial year.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors, secretary and their interests

Apart from Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited, acting as secretary during the financial year, none of the directors who held office on 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015 or at any time during the financial year, held any shares in the Company at that date. Conor Blake, as director of the Company, up to his date of resignation (12 October 2015), had an interest in the Administration agreement in his capacity as director of Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited. Except for the Administration agreement entered into by the Company with Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited, there were no contracts of any significance in relation to the business of the Company in which the directors had any interest, as defined in Section 309 of the Companies Act 2014, at any time during the financial year.

Shares and shareholders

The authorised share capital of the Company is EUR 40,000 which has been fully issued and partly paid. The issued shares are held in trust by Rhys Owens, Adrian Bailie, Eimir McGrath, Michael Carroll, David McGuiness and Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited each holding one share and Deutsche International Finance (Ireland) Limited holding 39,994 shares (the 'Share Trustees') under the terms of declaration of trusts (the "Declaration of Trust") dated 21 February 2002, under which the Share Trustee holds the benefit of the shares on trust for charitable purposes. The Share Trustee has no beneficial interest in and derives no benefit from its holding of the shares. There are no other rights that pertain to the shares and the shareholders.

Corporate Governance Statement

Introduction

The Company is subject to and complies with Irish Statute comprising the Companies Act 2014 and the Listing rules of the Irish Stock Exchange which are applicable to the debt listed companies. The Company does not apply additional requirements in addition to those required by the above. Each of the service providers engaged by the Company is subject to their own corporate governance requirements.

Financial Reporting Process

The Board of directors (the "Board") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control and risk management systems of the Company in relation to the financial reporting process. Such systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the Company's financial reporting objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Board has established processes regarding internal control and risk management systems to ensure its effective oversight of the financial reporting process. These include appointing the Administrator, Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited, to maintain the accounting records of the Company independently of Goldman Sachs International (the "Arranger"), The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Custodian") and BNY Corporate Trustee Services Limited (the "Trustee"). The Administrator is contractually obliged to maintain proper books and records as required by the Corporate Administration agreement. To that end the Administrator performs reconciliations of its records to those of the Arranger and the Custodian. The Administrator is also contractually obliged to prepare for review and approval by the Board the annual report including financial statements intended to give a true and fair view.

The Board evaluates and discusses significant accounting and reporting issues as the need arises. From time to time, the Board also examines and evaluates the Administrator's financial accounting and reporting routines and monitors and evaluates the external auditor's performance, qualifications and independence. The Administrator has operating responsibility for internal control in relation to the financial reporting process and the Administrator's report to the Board.

The fair values of financial assets and derivative financial instruments are obtained independently from Goldman Sachs International. Goldman Sachs International have their own internal controls and risk management processes in place. A reasonableness check is carried out on the fair values provided and any significant variances from prior financial years are queried.

Risk Assessment

The Board is responsible for assessing the risk of irregularities whether caused by fraud or error in financial reporting and ensuring the processes are in place for the timely identification of internal and external matters with a potential effect on financial reporting. The Board has also put in place processes to identify changes in accounting rules and recommendations and to ensure that these changes are accurately reflected in the Company's financial statements. More specifically:

- The Administrator has a review procedure in place to ensure errors and omissions in the financial statements are identified and corrected.
- Regular training on accounting rules and recommendations is provided to the accountants employed by the Administrator.
- Accounting bulletins, issued by Deutsche Bank AG, London, an entity related to Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited, are distributed monthly to all accountants employed by the Administrator.

Control Activities

The Administrator is contractually obliged to design and maintain control structures to manage the risks which the Board judges to be significant for internal control over financial reporting. These control structures include appropriate division of responsibilities and specific control activities aimed at detecting or preventing the risk of significant deficiencies in financial reporting for every significant account in the financial statements and the related Notes in the Company's annual report.

Directors' report (continued)

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Monitoring

The Board has an annual process to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to consider and address the shortcomings identified and measures recommended by the independent auditor.

Given the contractual obligations on the Administrator, the Board has concluded that there is currently no need for the Company to have a separate internal audit function in order for the Board to perform effective monitoring and oversight of the internal control and risk management systems of the Company in relation to the financial reporting process.

Capital Structure

The principal shareholder in the Company is Deutsche International Finance (Ireland) Limited holding 39,994 shares. Other than that, no person has a significant direct or indirect holding of securities in the Company. No person has any special rights of control over the Company's share capital.

The directors confirm that share trustees have entered into a share trust agreement whereby they have agreed not to exercise their voting rights.

With regard to the appointment and replacement of directors, the Company is governed by its Articles of Association, Irish Statute comprising the Companies Act 2014 and the Listing Rules of the Irish Stock Exchange. The Articles of Association themselves may be amended by special resolution of the shareholders.

Powers of directors

The Board is responsible for managing the business affairs of the Company in accordance with the Articles of Association. The directors may delegate certain functions to the Administrator and other parties, subject to the supervision and direction by the directors. The directors have delegated the day to day administration of the Company to the Administrator.

Audit committee

Statutory audits in Ireland are regulated by the European Communities Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 220 of 2011). According to the regulations, if the sole business of the Company relates to the issuing of asset backed securities, the Company is exempt from the requirement to establish an audit committee (under Regulation 91(9) (d) of the Regulations). In this respect, the Company is not required to establish an audit committee.

Political donations

The Electoral Act, 1997 (as amended by the Electoral Amendment Political Funding Act, 2012) requires companies to disclose all political donations over €200 in aggregate made during a financial year. The directors, on enquiry, have satisfied themselves that no such donations in excess of this amount have been made by the Company during the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

Accounting records

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are to outsource this function to a specialised provider of such services and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at Pinnacle 2, Eastpoint Business Park, Dublin 3, Ireland.

Subsequent events

Subsequent events have been disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements.

Independent auditor

Deloitte, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit firm, have signified their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

Niall Vaughan

Niall Vaughan
Director

Derek Lawlor
Director

Date:

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors' are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and the applicable regulations.

Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union relevant financial reporting framework. Under Company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the Company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; 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 ensuring that the Company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

Deloitte.

Deloitte
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SIGNUM FINANCE I PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

We have audited the financial statements of Signum Finance I Public Limited Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 25. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union ("relevant financial reporting framework").

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2015 and of the results for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SIGNUM FINANCE I PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements and, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the description in the Corporate Governance Statement of the main features of the internal control and risk management systems in relation to the financial reporting process is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with section 1373 Companies Act 2014. Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in this information.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

B O'Callaghan

Brian O'Callaghan
For and on behalf of Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

Date: 26/9/16

Signum Finance 1 Public Limited Company

Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Interest expense		(889,654)	(1,101,480)
Net derivative income		889,654	1,101,480
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	5	2,351,519	9,474,922
Net loss on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6	(2,255,662)	(9,922,723)
Net (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments	7	(95,857)	447,801
Net operating result		-	-
Other income	8	31	-
Other expenses	9	(31)	-
Result on ordinary activities before taxation		-	-
Taxation	10	-	-
Net result for the financial year		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-

The notes on pages 13 to 34 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Signum Finance 1 Public Limited Company

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	11	114,317,109	111,965,590
Derivative financial instruments	12	88,676,001	88,771,858
Other receivables	13	154,314	174,744
Cash and cash equivalents	14	69,460	34,296
Total assets		203,216,884	200,946,488
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	15	202,993,110	200,737,448
Other payables	16	169,895	155,161
Total liabilities		203,163,005	200,892,609
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity	17	40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		13,879	13,879
Total equity		53,879	53,879
Total liabilities and equity		203,216,884	200,946,488

On behalf of the board

Niall Vaughan

Niall Vaughan
Director

Derek Lawlor
Director

Date: 26/09/2016

The notes on pages 13 to 34 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Signum Finance 1 Public Limited Company

Statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total equity EUR
Balance as at 1 January 2014	40,000	13,879	53,879
Total comprehensive income for the financial year			
Result for the financial year	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	40,000	13,879	53,879
Balance as at 1 January 2015	40,000	13,879	53,879
Total comprehensive income for the financial year			
Result for the financial year	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	40,000	13,879	53,879

Signum Finance 1 Public Limited Company

Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Result on ordinary activities before taxation		-	-
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense		889,654	1,101,480
Net derivative income		(889,654)	(1,101,480)
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	5	(2,351,519)	(9,474,922)
Net loss on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6	2,255,662	9,922,723
Net loss/(gain) on derivative financial instruments	7	95,857	(447,801)
Movements in working capital			
Increase in other payables		35,164	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		35,164	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Derivative income received		910,084	1,120,575
Net cash generated from investing activities		910,084	1,120,575
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(910,084)	(1,120,575)
Net cash used in financing activities		(910,084)	(1,120,575)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		35,164	-
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the financial year		34,296	34,296
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	14	69,460	34,296

1 General information

The Company is a limited Company incorporated in Ireland on 24 October 2001, registered number 349325. The Company has been established as a special purpose vehicle ("SPV"). The principal activities of the Company involve issuing debt securities that are backed by a segregated pool of collaterals and entering into various swap agreements with the Swap Counterparty, Goldman Sachs International.

The Company has been established to enter into structured finance transactions whereby it would establish a Programme for the issuance of Notes (the "Notes") arranged by Goldman Sachs International and approved by the Company's directors. The Company's activities are as set out in the relevant legal documents, as approved by the Company's directors. Under the terms of the Note issuance programme, the Company's directors have the authority to determine which transactions it enters into, from those proposed for their review. The control of the Company remains with the Board who makes all of the decisions. All the parties forming part of the Programme are listed on page 1 and agreements have been entered into with each of them.

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Each Series of Notes will be secured as set out in the terms and conditions of the Notes including by a first fixed charge over certain collateral (the "Alternative Investment") as set out in the relevant offering circular supplement (the "Offering Circular Supplement"). Each Series may also be secured by an assignment of the Company's rights under a swap agreement and/or option agreement and/or repurchase agreement and/or credit support document (each as defined in the terms and conditions of the Notes) and any additional security as may be described in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement (together the "Mortgaged Property"). Alternative Investments will be secured in the manner set out above in relation to the Notes or in such other manner as may be set out in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement.

The net proceeds of each Series will be used by the Company to purchase the Collateral and to pay for or enter into any Swap Agreement or any Credit Enhancement Agreement. The swap agreements entered into include a Total Return Swap with Goldman Sachs International, being the Swap Counterparty. The net proceeds of each Series are also used in meeting certain expenses and fees payable in connection with the operations of the Company and the issue of the Notes as set out in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement relating to such Series.

Details of the Notes issued for each Series under the Programme are outlined in note 15 to the financial statements including the key terms. The related financial assets held under each Series are described in note 11 while description of the swaps entered into has been detailed under note 12 to the financial statements. A summary of the key risks including market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk regarding these financial instruments is outlined in note 21.

Series 2006-07 is listed on the main securities market of the Irish Stock Exchange while Series 2006-03 is listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange. Series 2009-01 is not listed.

At the reporting date, the Company's financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss were concentrated in Secured Notes and Principal protected Notes. Refer to note 15 for more details.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and its interpretations as adopted by the EU and as applied in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the comparative information presented in these financial statements is for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as defined in the directors' report.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value; and
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in note 4.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Euro (EUR) which is the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The issued share capital of the Company is denominated in EUR and the financial liabilities are also primarily denominated in EUR. The directors of the Company believe that EUR most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions of the Company.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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. Details of material judgements and estimates have been further described in accounting policy 3(i) "Financial instruments" and notes 4 and 21 to the financial statements.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

- **Designating investments purchased and Notes issued at fair value through profit or loss**

  Note 3(i) to the financial statements describes that the directors have designated the investments purchased and Notes issued at fair value through profit or loss. In making their judgement, the directors have considered the requirements of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Directors consider that such designating will significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

- **Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments**

  The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and valuation techniques. This judgement is based on the type of financial instruments held, associated risks and cost of fair valuing such instruments.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

- **Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments**

  The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. In applying the variety of the valuation, the Company makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period, some of which are unobservable as outlined in note 21 to the financial statements.

  The fair value of the financial assets is obtained from the Arranger, which uses different inputs to value these investments. The investment exposure in this Series is made up of a zero coupon bond issued and guaranteed by Goldman Sachs, a cash component, shares in Ashmore Global Special Situations Fund and a FX forward contract.

  The fair value of derivative financial instruments is obtained from the Swap counterparty which uses its proprietary valuation model that takes into accounts the notional amount, maturity date and any early redemption clause.

  Any future change in the fair value of the financial assets and derivatives will have an equal but opposite impact on the financial liabilities.

  Because of the limited recourse nature of the Notes issued, the fair value of Notes issued by the Company (financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) is determined by reference to the fair value of associated financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and the fair value of derivative financial instruments. Any future change in the fair value of financial assets and derivatives will have an equal but opposite impact on the fair value of financial liabilities.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

(e) New standards, amendments or interpretations

There were no new accounting standards adopted during the financial year that had an impact on the Company's accounting policies.

Effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015

The Directors have set out below both the upcoming EU endorsed and un-endorsed accounting standards, amendments or interpretations.

Standards and interpretation		Effective date
IFRS 11	Amended by Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 27	Equity method in separate financial statements. The amendments reinstate the equity method as an accounting option for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
IFRS 10 & IAS 28	Amended by Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
IFRS 9	Financial instruments on the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact on the Company's financial statements.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 24	Related Party Disclosure	Annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015

The Directors have considered the new standards, amendments and interpretations as detailed in the above table and does not plan to adopt these standards early. The application of all of these standards, amendments or interpretations will be considered in detail in advance of a confirmed effective date by the Company. The Directors have concluded that the following may be relevant and are still reviewing the impact of the upcoming standards to determine their impact.

IFRS 9 will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, it is effective from 1 January 2018. The final version of the standard was published on 24 July 2014. The Company is currently considering the implications of the new standard and it is impracticable for the Company to quantify the impact of IFRS 9 at this stage.

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosure: This improvement relates to the identification of an entity providing key management personnel (KPM) services to the reporting entity being a related party of the reporting entity.

Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative: These amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements address some of the concerns expressed about existing presentation and disclosure requirements and ensure that the entities are able to use judgement where applying IAS 1. The amendments relate to the following; materiality, order of the notes, subtotals, accounting policies and disaggregation.

3 Significant accounting policies

(a) Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss relates to investments and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences. Any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the Statement of comprehensive income. Details of recognition and measurement of financial assets are disclosed in the accounting policy of financial instruments (note 3(i)).

Realised gains and losses are recognised on disposal of financial assets when the disposal price is not equal to the carrying value of the asset.

(b) Net loss on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Net loss on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences. Any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the Statement of comprehensive income. Details of recognition and measurement of financial liabilities are disclosed in the accounting policy of financial instruments (note 3(i)).

Realised gains and losses are recognised on redemption of the financial liabilities when the redemption price is not equal to the carrying value of the financial liabilities.

(c) Net (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments

Net (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments relates to the fair value movements on swaps held by the Company and includes realised and unrealised fair value movements and foreign exchange differences. Any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the derivative financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income. Details of recognition and measurement of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in the accounting policy of financial instruments (note 3(i)).

Realised gains and losses are recognised on termination of swap when the termination price is not equal to the carrying value of the financial liabilities.

(d) Interest expense

Interest expense relates to coupon payments on financial liabilities. Interest expense is accounted for on an accruals basis at the effective interest rate and recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(e) Net derivative income

Net derivative income includes swap income and is accounted for on an accruals basis and is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Other income and expenses

All other income and expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

(g) Income tax expense

The Company meets the criteria for a "Section 110 vehicle" under the Tax Consolidation Act, 1997 and is therefore subject to a special tax regime which potentially allows the Company to be tax neutral. The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period as calculated in accordance with Irish Tax Laws. Taxable profit may differ from profit before tax as reported in the Statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are not taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash held at banks, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short term commitments.

There are no restrictions on cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the Statement of financial position.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Financial instruments

The financial instruments held by the Company include the following:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Derivative financial instruments.

Designation at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition

The Company has designated financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when either:

- The assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;
- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise; or
- The asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

These include financial assets and financial liabilities that are not held for trading, such as collaterals purchased and the Notes issued. These financial instruments are designated on the basis that their fair value can be reliably measured and their performance has been evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the risk management and/or investment strategy as set out in the Company's offering document.

Categorisation

A financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is a financial asset or liability that is classified as held-for-trading or is designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition (investment securities, debt securities issued and derivative financial instruments).

The Company has designated its investment securities and debt securities issued at fair value through profit or loss. Derivative financial instruments that are not designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified as held for trading.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets held by the Company are designated at fair value through profit and loss upon initial recognition when they eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise in relation to financial liabilities as explained below.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments include derivative assets that are used to economically hedge or create an appropriate risk exposure. Derivatives are not formally designated into a qualifying hedge relationship and therefore all changes in their fair value are recognised immediately in the Statement of comprehensive income. Along with hedging, the Company is also exposed to some risks by entering into certain derivative instruments such as the risk of defaults in Total return swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income immediately. A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a derivative financial asset; a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a derivative financial liability.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

The financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are designated as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when they either eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch or contain an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Initial recognition

The Company initially recognises all financial assets and liabilities on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments at fair value. Any transaction costs are accounted for in the Statement of comprehensive income. From the trade date, any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the Statement of comprehensive income.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Company measures financial instruments which are classified at fair value through profit or loss at their fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised directly in the Statement of comprehensive income. The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices on a recognised exchange or sourced from a reputable broker/counterparty, in the case of non-exchange traded instruments, at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the Statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

(j) Share capital

Share capital is issued in Euro (EUR). Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by the Board.

(k) Other receivables

Other receivables do not carry any interest and are short-term in nature and have been reviewed for any evidence of impairment. Other receivables are accounted for at amortised cost.

(l) Other payables

Other payables are accounted for at amortised cost.

(m) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity). The Company's business involves the repackaging of bonds and other debt instruments on behalf of investors, which are bought in the market and subsequently securitised to avail of potential market opportunities and risk return asymmetries. The Company has only one business unit and all administrating and operating functions are carried out and reviewed by the Administrator and Company Secretary, Deutsche International Company Services (Ireland) Limited.

The Company's principal activity is to invest in financial instruments which are the revenue generating segment of the Company. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company is the Board. The Company is a special purpose vehicle whose principal activities are the issuance of Notes and investment in securities. The CODM does not consider each underlying Series of Notes as a separate segment, rather they look at the structure as a whole. Based on that fact, the directors confirm that there is only one segment.

(n) Foreign currency transaction

The results and financial position of the entity are expressed in EUR which is the reporting currency of the Company. Transactions in currencies other than EUR are recorded at the actual rate. At each reporting date, monetary items and non-monetary assets and liabilities that are fair valued and are dominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing on the reporting date. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in net profit or loss for the period where investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

4 Determination of fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

For more complex instruments, the Company relies on proprietary models of the arranging investment bank, which usually are developed from recognised valuation models. Some or all of the inputs into these models may not be market observable, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Company's accounting policies in relation to valuation of financial instruments is further described in note 2(d) and 21(e).

Fair value measurement principles

The following methodologies have been applied in determining the fair values of each class of Notes:

Secured Notes for Series 2006-03 and 2006-07

Investments - The methodology applied to fair value the investments is to use the values provided by Goldman Sachs International (the "Arranger"). Goldman Sachs International use different inputs to value these investments. The investment exposure in this Series is made up of a zero coupon bond issued and guaranteed by Goldman Sachs, a cash component, shares in Ashmore Global Special Situations Fund and a FX forward contract.

Notes - The methodology applied to valuing the Notes is the balancing amount of the investments. It is the residual amount that is owed to the Noteholder. The key assumption used is the limited recourse nature of the Series which implies that what is left over is owed to the Noteholders.

Details of Secured Notes in issue as at 31 December 2015 are included in note 15.

Principal Protected Notes for Series 2009-01

Total return swaps - The methodology applied to fair value the swap is by discounting the projected cash flows using a discount factor interpolated off a zero coupon yield curve of the respective currency. Significant inputs into these models are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Notes - The methodology applied to valuing the Notes is the balancing amount of the total return swaps. It is the residual amount that is owed to the Noteholder. The key assumption used is the limited recourse nature of the Series which implies that what is left over is owed to the Noteholders.

Details of the Principal Protected Notes in issue at 31 December 2015 are included in note 15.

5 Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Net gain on investment securities	2,351,519	9,474,922

6 Net loss on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Net loss on debt securities issued	(2,255,662)	(9,922,723)

7 Net (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments

	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Net (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments	(95,857)	447,801

8 Other income

	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Other income	31	-
	31	-

9 Other expenses

	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Bank charges	(31)	-
	(31)	-

Auditor's remuneration in respect of the year (excluding VAT):

	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Audit of individual Company accounts	12,000	12,000
Other assurance services	-	-
Tax advisory services	4,000	4,000
Other non-audit services	-	-
	16,000	16,000

The Company is administered by Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited and accordingly has no employees (2014: Nil). The costs associated with the Company are paid by the Arranger, Goldman Sachs International, including the audit fee of EUR 12,000 excluding VAT (2014: EUR 12,000) and tax advisory fees of EUR 4,000 excluding VAT (2014: EUR 4,000). No fees are paid to the directors (2014: Nil).

10 Taxation

	Financial year ended 31-Dec-15 EUR	Financial year ended 31-Dec-14 EUR
Profit before tax	-	-
Current tax at standard rate of 25%	-	-
Current tax charge	-	-

The Company will continue to be taxed at 25% (2014: 25%) in accordance with Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997.

11 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Financial assets	114,317,109	111,965,590

Investment securities have upon initial recognition been designated at fair value through profit or loss when the Company holds related derivatives at fair value through profit or loss, and designation therefore eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Maturity analysis of financial assets	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Within 1 year	187,109	-
More than 1 year and less than 5 years	-	185,590
More than 5 years	114,130,000	111,780,000
	114,317,109	111,965,590

Movement in financial assets	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
At beginning of the financial year	111,965,590	102,490,668
Net changes in fair value during the financial year	2,351,519	9,474,922
At end of the financial year	114,317,109	111,965,590

The carrying value of the assets of the Company represents their maximum exposure to credit risk. Credit risk is ultimately transferred to the Swap Counterparty or the Noteholders through the individual terms of each Series in issue.

The financial assets are held as collateral for each Series of debt securities issued by the Company as per note 15.

Refer to note 21 for a description of the credit risk.

Details of the nominal values and terms of each Series as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are disclosed below:

Series	Description	Interest rate basis	Maturity Date	CCY	31-Dec-15 Nominal Source CCY	31-Dec-14 Nominal Source CCY
Secured Notes						
2006-03	VPPP 2006-08 Fund Linked Secured Notes issued by Signum Rated Limited	Variable	28-Apr-21	EUR	100,000,000	100,000,000
2006-07	Series VPPP 2006-12 Fund-Linked Secured Notes issued by Signum Rated Limited	Zero coupon	31-May-16	CZK	5,000,000	5,000,000

11 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Details of the nominal values and terms of each Series is disclosed below (continued):

Series	Description	Interest rate basis	Maturity Date	CCY	31-Dec-15 Nominal Source CCY	31-Dec-14 Nominal Source CCY
Pass-through Notes						
2013-01*	Secured Pass-through Notes	Variable	18-Sep-23	EUR	-	350,000,000

***Pass-through Series**

The Company had issued a pass-through Series 2013-01, which did not meet the recognition criteria of IAS 39 since inception and the directors concluded that the Series fully met the requirements of a pass-through transaction and accordingly derecognised the investment and Notes issued for that particular Series. As at 31 December 2015, Series 2013-01 was fully terminated.

12 Derivative financial instruments

Movement in derivative financial instruments	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
At beginning of the financial year	88,771,858	88,324,057
Net changes in fair value during the financial year	(95,857)	447,801
At end of the financial year	88,676,001	88,771,858

	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Derivative financial assets	88,676,001	88,771,858
	88,676,001	88,771,858

	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Total return swaps	88,676,001	88,771,858
	88,676,001	88,771,858

The Company entered into a derivative contract for Series 2009-01 in order to create a risk profile appropriate for the investor and to mitigate its exposure to market risk (interest rate risk and currency risk) within the Company.

Swap transactions

The derivatives entered into by the Company can be grouped into two categories, those that create a risk profile appropriate to the investor and those that mitigate exposure to market risk.

The following derivatives have been entered into by the Company and may, in certain cases, create exposure to risk as opposed to mitigating risk.

Total return swaps

The Total return swaps ("TRS") are bilateral financial transactions where the counterparty swaps the total return of a single asset or basket of assets in exchange for periodic cash flows and a security from any capital losses. A TRS is similar to a plain vanilla swap except the deal is structured such that the total return (cash flows plus capital appreciation and/ or depreciation) is exchanged, rather than just the cash flows. A key feature of a TRS is that the parties do not transfer actual ownership of the assets. The Company is exposed to the credit risk of the swap counterparty, Goldman Sachs International, in relation to the Total return swap in place.

Series 2009-01 has a Total return swap in place.

Series	CCY	Swap counterparty	Notional	Maturity date
2009-01	EUR	Goldman Sachs International	87,400,000	06-Nov-18

13 Other receivables

	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Net swap income receivable	124,314	144,744
Unpaid share capital receivable	30,000	30,000
	154,314	174,744

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Cash at bank	69,460	34,296
	69,460	34,296

The Company's cash at bank is held with The Bank of New York Mellon (6%) and Bank of Ireland Corporate Banking (94%).

Refer to note 21(b) for credit risk disclosure relating to cash and cash equivalents.

15 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Financial liabilities	202,993,110	200,737,448

Debt securities issued for a particular Series are designated at fair value through profit or loss when the related investment securities and derivatives are fair valued or when they contain embedded derivatives that significantly modify cash flows that otherwise would be required to be separated.

The Company's obligations under the debt securities issued and related derivative financial instruments are secured by the investment securities as per note 11 and Total Return swap for Series 2009-01, as per note 12. The investors' recourse per Series is limited to the assets of that particular Series. They have an option for early redemption.

In the event that accumulated losses prove not to be recoverable during the life of the Company, then this will reduce the obligation to the holders of the debt securities by an equivalent amount.

Movement in financial liabilities	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
At beginning of the financial year	200,737,448	190,814,725
Net changes in fair value during the financial year	2,255,662	9,922,723
At end of the financial year	202,993,110	200,737,448

Maturity analysis	31-Dec-15 EUR	31-Dec-14 EUR
Within 1 year	187,109	-
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	-	185,590
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	88,676,001	88,771,858
More than 5 years	114,130,000	111,780,000
	202,993,110	200,737,448

Series 2006-07 is listed on the main securities market of the Irish Stock Exchange while Series 2006-03 is listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange. Series 2009-01 is not listed.

The financial liabilities in issue at 31 December 2015 are as follows:

Series	Type of Notes	Interest rate basis	Maturity Date	CCY	31-Dec-15 Nominal Source CCY	31-Dec-14 Nominal Source CCY
2006-03	Secured Notes	Variable	28-Apr-21	EUR	100,000,000	100,000,000
2006-07	Secured Notes	Zero-coupon	31-May-16	CZK	5,000,000	5,000,000
2009-01	Principal protected Notes	3M Euribor+1%	06-Nov-18	EUR	87,400,000	87,400,000
2013-01*	Pass-through Notes	Variable	18-Sep-23	EUR	-	350,000,000

***Pass-through Series**
The Company had issued a pass-through Series 2013-01, which did not meet the recognition criteria of IAS 39 since inception and the directors concluded that the Series fully met the requirements of a pass-through transaction and accordingly derecognised the investment and Notes issued for that particular Series. As at 31 December 2015, Series 2013-01 was fully terminated.

15 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

At the reporting date, the Company's financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss were concentrated in the following types:

	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
Types of financial liabilities	%	%
Secured Notes	56	56
Principal protected Notes	44	44
	100	100

A description of the principal types of financial liabilities in issue is as follows:

Secured Notes
The Company issued secured Notes in respect of Series 2006-03 and 2006-07. Under these Series, the Noteholders have secured their investments with the corresponding collaterals that have been entered into.

Principal Protected Notes
The Company issued principal protected Notes in respect of Series 2009-01. Under such Notes, the Noteholders have entered into a total return swap agreement with the Goldman Sachs International. Therefore the value of the Notes will highly depend on the value of the swap on the termination date.

Pass-through Notes
The Company also issued pass-through notes under Series 2013-01 which did not meet the recognition criteria of IAS 39 since inception. The directors therefore concluded that the Series fully met the requirements of a pass-through transaction and accordingly derecognised the investment and Notes issued for that particular Series. As at 31 December 2015, Series 2013-01 was fully terminated.

16 Other payables

	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
	EUR	EUR
Accrued interest payable	124,314	144,744
Deferred income	45,581	10,417
	169,895	155,161

17 Called up share capital presented as equity

	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
Authorised:	EUR	EUR
40,000 ordinary shares of EUR1 each	40,000	40,000
	EUR	EUR
Issued and partly paid		
40,000 ordinary share of EUR 1 each (EUR 0.25 paid each)	40,000	40,000
	40,000	40,000

18 Ownership of the Company

The principal shareholder of the Company is Deutsche International Finance (Ireland) Limited who hold 39,994 shares of the Company. Rhys Owens, Eimir McGrath, David McGuiness, Adrian Bailie, Michael Carroll and Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited hold one share each in the Company. All shares are held in trust for charity under the terms of declarations of trust.

The share Trustees have appointed a Board of directors to run the day to day activities of the Company. The Board of directors have considered the issue as to who is the ultimate Controlling Party. It has been determined that the control of the day to day activities of the Company rests with the Board. The Board consists of two independent directors.

19 Transactions with related parties

Transactions with administrator

During the financial year, USD 16,000 (2014: USD 16,000) relating to administration services were paid to Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited. The directors are employees of Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited, which is the administrator of the Company. Conor Blake, as director of the Company up to 12 October 2015, had an interest in this fee in his capacity as director of Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited. As at 31 December 2015, no amount is due to the administrator of the Company.

Transactions with arranger

Goldman Sachs International is the Arranger and Swap Counterparty of the Company. Goldman Sachs International as Arranger for each Series, paid the Company EUR 500 for each new Series issued. All payments to and from the Swap Counterparty have been disclosed in the Statement of comprehensive income and the notes to the financial statements. In addition, all costs associated with the Company are paid by the Arranger. During the financial year, a fee of USD 16,000 (2014: USD 16,000) relating to administration services, EUR 12,000 (2014: EUR 12,000) relating to audit fees and EUR 4,000 (2014: EUR 4,000) relating to tax advisory fees were incurred by the Company and payable by the arranger.

The Company has also entered into a swap agreement with Goldman Sachs International, as Swap Counterparty. Details of the swap is disclosed in note 12 to the financial statements.

Net swap income recognised by the Company during the financial year amounted to EUR 889,654 (2014: EUR 1,101,480).

The Company had swap income receivable amounting to EUR 124,314 (2014: EUR 144,744).

There were no other transactions with the administrator, arranger or other related parties that require disclosure in the financial statements.

20 Charges

The Notes issued by the Series are secured by way of a charge over the collateral purchased by the respective Series and by an assignment of a fixed first charge of the Company's rights, title and interest under respective swap agreements for the Series. All of the financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss on the Statement of financial position are held as collateral under each Series. The Charged Assets comprise of investments in funds (including Fund-Linked Secured Notes), indices, other assets or contractual or other rights, carbon credits, insurance policies, partnership interests, swap rights or credit derivative products all as more particularly specified in the relevant Supplemental Information Memorandum.

The Charged Assets comprise those financial assets and derivatives detailed in notes 11 and 12 respectively. Further details on the profile of both are included in note 21.

21 Financial risk management

Introduction and overview

The Company has Principal Protected Notes and Secured Notes issued to investors and has entered into a Swap Agreement with the Swap Counterparty. The proceeds from the issue of the Notes have been used to purchase various collaterals as disclosed in note 11.

The net proceeds of each Series are used by the Company to purchase the Collateral, pay for or enter into any Swap Agreement and in meeting certain expenses and fees payable in connection with the operations of the Company and the issue of the Notes as set out in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement relating to each Series.

The Company was set up as a segregated multi issuance SPV which ensures that if one Series defaults, the holders of that Series do not have the ability to reach other assets of the Company, resulting in the Company's bankruptcy and the default of the other Series of Notes. The segregation criteria include the following:

- The Company issues separate Series of debt obligations;
- Assets relating to any particular Series of debt securities are held separate and apart from the assets relating to any other Series;
- Any swap transaction entered into by the Company for a Series is separate from any other swap transaction for any other Series;
- For each Series of debt securities, only the trustee is entitled to exercise remedies on behalf of the debt security holders; and
- Each Series of issued debt securities is reviewed by a rating agency prior to issuance regardless of whether it is to be rated or not.

The Company is not engaged in any other activities.

21 Financial risk management (continued)

Introduction and overview (continued)

Risk management framework

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and control, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The risk profile of the Company is such that market, credit, liquidity and other risks of the investment securities and derivatives held for risk management purposes are borne fully by the holders of debt securities issued.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
(a) Market risk;
(b) Credit risk;
(c) Liquidity risk; and
(d) Operational risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Company's management of capital.

The Company operates in an autopilot mode with the risk management framework agreed at the time of issuance of the Notes and included in the prospectus of each Series of Notes. The prospectus provides detailed information to the Noteholders regarding their exposure to different risks as well as how such risks will be managed going forward until the maturity of Notes. The Board of Directors has responsibility to ensure compliance with the prospectus and execute different legal documents as the need arises.

The Company has entered into a number of Series in the Programme. Each Series is governed by a separate Prospectus and consists of an investment in collateral from the proceeds of the issuance of debt securities.

The Company has entered into a Swap Agreement with Goldman Sachs International. Refer to note 12 for a description of the different types of swaps entered into by the Company.

(a) Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company does not receive enough interest from the underlying investments to secure interest payments on the Notes. There may be a timing mismatch between payments of interest on the Notes and payments of interest on the financial assets and, in the case of floating rate financial assets, the rates at which they bear interest may adjust more or less frequently, and on different dates and based on different indices than the interest rate of the debt securities.

For Series 2009-01, the Company has entered into a swap arrangement to match the interest expense on financial liabilities against the interest received on the derivative financial assets. Therefore, the Company does not bear interest rate risk. In other cases, the required interest payment to the noteholder directly references the return on the underlying collateral.

21 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

31-Dec-15	Floating rate EUR	Non-interest bearing EUR	Total EUR
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	114,130,000	187,109	114,317,109
Derivative financial instruments	88,676,001	-	88,676,001
Other receivables	-	154,314	154,314
Cash and cash equivalents	69,460	-	69,460
Total assets	202,875,461	341,423	203,216,884
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(202,806,001)	(187,109)	(202,993,110)
Other payables	-	(169,895)	(169,895)
Total liabilities	(202,806,001)	(357,004)	(203,163,005)
Net exposure	69,460	(15,581)	53,879

31-Dec-14	Floating rate EUR	Non-interest bearing EUR	Total EUR
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	111,780,000	185,590	111,965,590
Derivative financial instruments	88,771,858	-	88,771,858
Other receivables	-	174,744	174,744
Cash and cash equivalents	34,296	-	34,296
Total assets	200,586,154	360,334	200,946,488
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(200,551,858)	(185,590)	(200,737,448)
Other payables	-	(155,161)	(155,161)
Total liabilities	(200,551,858)	(340,751)	(200,892,609)
Net exposure	34,296	19,583	53,879

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for interest bearing assets and liabilities (included in the interest rate exposure tables above) at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting year in the case of instruments that have floating rates.

A 100 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonable possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, the interest expense on the financial liabilities would have increased by EUR 1,874,000 (2014: EUR 1,874,000).

Any such change in expense incurred from the financial liabilities will result in an equivalent net change in interest on derivatives.

21 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company also mitigates its exposure to currency mainly by matching the foreign currency assets with foreign currency liabilities and in cases of any net exposure, the Company has derivative financial instruments in place. The Company is exposed to movement in exchange rates between the EUR, its functional currency, and certain foreign currencies namely Czech Koruna (CZK).

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk before and after the impact of derivatives is as follows:

31-Dec-15	**CZK EUR**	**Total EUR**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	187,109	187,109
Total assets	187,109	187,109
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(187,109)	(187,109)
Total liabilities	(187,109)	(187,109)
Net exposure	-	-

31-Dec-14	**CZK EUR**	**Total EUR**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	185,590	185,590
Total assets	185,590	185,590
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(185,590)	(185,590)
Total liabilities	(185,590)	(185,590)
Net exposure	-	-

The following significant exchange rates have been applied at financial year end:

	Closing rate	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
CZK:EUR	0.0370	0.0361

Sensitivity analysis

The impact of any change in exchange rates is borne by the Noteholders.

At 31 December 2015, had the EUR strengthened against CZK by 1% with all other variables held constant, the fair value of the financial assets would have decreased by EUR 1,871 (2014: EUR 1,856).

This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

The impact of any change in the exchange rates on the investment securities relating to any Series is offset by the foreign exchange rate changes on the debt securities issued under the Series and will be borne by the Noteholders to the extent not borne by the Swap Counterparty.

21 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its Company or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Other price risks may include risks such as equity price risk, commodity price risk, prepayment risk (i.e. the risk that one party to a financial asset will incur a financial loss because the other party repays earlier or later than expected), and residual value risk.

The Company is exposed to price risk by investing in a portfolio of investments. However, any fluctuation in the value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss held by the Company will be borne by the Noteholders to the extent not borne by the Swap Counterparty.

The price risk is managed by monitoring the market prices of the financial instruments.

Investment securities	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Secured Notes		
Unlisted	100%	100%
	100%	100%

Sensitivity analysis

Any changes in the prices of the financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss would not have any effect on the equity or net profit or loss of the Company as any fair value fluctuations in prices are ultimately borne by the Noteholders. As at 31 December 2015, exposure to price risk relates directly to the value of financial assets amounting to EUR 114,317,109 (2014: EUR 111,965,590). Price risk is actively managed by investing in highly rated investments ensuring the Company has priority of payment.

An increase of 10% in the market prices of the financial assets and financial instruments at the reporting date would result in an equivalent increase in the fair values of the Notes of EUR 20,299,311 (2014: EUR 20,073,745). A decrease of 10% in the market prices of the financial assets and financial instruments at the reporting date would result in an equivalent decrease in the fair values of the Notes.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of the financial loss to the Company if a Counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's credit linked assets. The Company's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, derivative financial instruments and financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, which represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Noteholders under each of the Series are therefore exposed to the performance of the underlying financial instruments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at 31 December 2015 in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of financial position.

Financial assets	**31-Dec-15 EUR**	**31-Dec-14 EUR**
Secured Notes		
Investment in bonds and related assets	114,317,109	111,965,590
	114,317,109	111,965,590
Principal protected Notes		
Total Return swap	88,676,001	88,771,858

Refer to note 11 for detailed description of the investment securities for each Series.

21 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Counterparty risk

Derivative financial instruments

With respect to derivative financial instruments, credit risk arises from the potential failure of the counterparty to meet their obligations under the contract or arrangement. The Company's maximum credit risk exposure to derivative instruments as at 31 December 2015 is disclosed in note 12.

The debt securities issued in each Series have limited recourse to the assets in each particular Series and therefore the Noteholders are exposed to the credit risk of the Swap Counterparty and the issuers of the securities forming the portfolio of collateral of each Series where we have no swap in place.

The Company is exposed to the credit risk of the Swap Counterparty with respect to payments due under the Swaps. This risk is borne by the Noteholders who are subject to risk of defaults by the Swap Counterparty as well as to the risk of defaults by the collaterals. Goldman Sachs International is the counterparty on the swap transactions. The directors are satisfied with the current exposure and monitor ratings of Goldman Sachs International, as Swap Counterparty.

In respect of each relevant Series, the Swap Counterparty and the Company have agreed to enter into a Credit Support Agreement to enable the Swap Counterparty to post collateral with the Custodian in favour of the Company in the event it ceases to have the prescribed minimum ratings, in each case pursuant to, and in accordance with, the Minimum Rating Requirement Provision relevant to such relevant Series.

Goldman Sachs International is the swap counterparty for all Series containing swap agreement and has the following ratings:

	Long term 2015	**Short term 2015**	**Long term 2014**	**Short term 2014**
Standard & Poor's	A	A-1	A	A-1
Moody's	A1	P-1	A2	P-1
Fitch	A	F1	A	F1

Credit quality of financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of EUR 69,460 as at 31 December 2015 (2014: EUR 34,296), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The cash and cash equivalents are held with different banks and financial institutions.

Cash balances are held with Bank of Ireland Corporate Banking which has the following ratings:

	Long term 2015	**Short term 2015**	**Long term 2014**	**Short term 2014**
Standard & Poor's	BBB-	A-3	BB+	B
Moody's	Baa2	P-2	Ba1	N-P
Fitch	BBB-	F3	BBB	F2

Although Fitch's long term and short term credit ratings of Bank of Ireland Corporate Banking changed from BBB in 2014 to BBB- in 2015 and from F2 in 2014 to F3 in 2015, the directors believe that Bank of Ireland Corporate Banking is still highly rated.

Cash balances are held with The Bank of New York Mellon which has the following ratings:

	Long term 2015	**Short term 2015**	**Long term 2014**	**Short term 2014**
Standard & Poor's	AA-	A-1+	AA-	A-1+
Moody's	Aa1	P1	Aa2	P1
Fitch	AA+	F1+	AA	F1+

Financial assets

There were no credit events during the financial year.

The credit quality of the collaterals, which are not rated, were believed to be recoverable with respect to the following measurements:

- ability to pay interest
- enhanced fair values

21 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

For the Secured Notes, the Company invested in Fund-Linked Notes and for the Principal Protected Notes in Total Return Swap. The Noteholders will therefore be exposed to the performance of the Fund-Linked Notes and the Total Return Swap.

Concentration risk

At the reporting date, the Company's financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss were concentrated in the following asset types and geographical locations:

By industry	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Types of collaterals	**%**	**%**
Secured Notes		
Financial	100	100

By Geographical location	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Country of origin	**%**	**%**
Secured Notes		
Cayman Islands	100	100
	100	100

Other receivables

Other receivables include net swap income receivable from the swap counterparty and unpaid share capital receivable from the arranger at financial year end.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset and thus, the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Liquidity risk is managed, where possible, by having the same maturity profile of financial liabilities and related financial assets.

The Company's obligation to the Noteholders is limited to the net proceeds upon realisation of the collateral of the Series and should the net proceeds be insufficient to make all payments due in respect of a particular Series of Notes, the other assets of the Company are not contractually required to be made available to meet payment and the deficit is instead borne by the Noteholders and the Swap Counterparty according to the priority of payments mentioned in the agreements.

The timing and amounts from realising the collateral of each Series is subject to market conditions. There were no liquidity issues experienced by the Company or the Swap Counterparty in respect to meeting obligations to Noteholders or to the Swap Counterparty. The Company or the Swap Counterparty did not default on any of its contractual commitments during the financial year.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities including undiscounted interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

31-Dec-15	**Carrying amount**	**Gross contractual cash flows**	**Less than one year**	**Between one to five years**	**More than five years**
	EUR	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(202,993,110)	(205,346,042)	(1,000,803)	(90,215,239)	(114,130,000)
Other payables	(169,895)	(169,895)	(169,895)	-	-
Net amount	(203,163,005)	(205,515,937)	(1,170,698)	(90,215,239)	(114,130,000)

31-Dec-14	**Carrying amount**	**Gross contractual cash flows**	**Less than one year**	**Between one to five years**	**More than five years**
	EUR	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(200,737,448)	(204,437,634)	(947,416)	(91,710,218)	(111,780,000)
Other payables	(155,161)	(155,161)	(155,161)	-	-
Net amount	(200,892,609)	(204,592,795)	(1,102,577)	(91,710,218)	(111,780,000)

21 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

Operational risk arises from all of the Company's operations. The Company was incorporated with the purpose of engaging in those activities outlined in note 1. All management and administration functions are outsourced to Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited.

(e) Fair values

The fair value of a financial asset and financial liability is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The carrying amounts of all the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date approximated their fair values.

The Company's derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value on the Statement of financial position. The fair value of the financial instruments can be reliably determined within a reasonable range of estimates.

The Company's financial instruments carried at fair value are analysed below by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Refer to accounting policy in note 4 for more details on how the different classes of financial instruments are valued.

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of investment securities, derivative financial instruments and debt securities issued by the Company which fair values were determined directly, in full or in part, by reference to published price quotations and determined using valuation techniques are as follows:

	Fair value hierarchy as at 31-Dec-2015			
	Level 1 EUR	**Level 2 EUR**	**Level 3 EUR**	**Total EUR**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	114,317,109	-	114,317,109
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	(202,993,110)	-	(202,993,110)
Derivative financial assets	-	88,676,001	-	88,676,001
	-	-	-	-

	Fair value hierarchy as at 31-Dec-2014			
	Level 1 EUR	**Level 2 EUR**	**Level 3 EUR**	**Total EUR**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	111,965,590	-	111,965,590
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	(200,737,448)	-	(200,737,448)
Derivative financial assets	-	88,771,858	-	88,771,858
	-	-	-	-

21 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Fair values (continued)

Due to the limited recourse nature of the structure, the fair value of the financial liabilities is based on the fair values of the respective financial assets and derivative financial instruments for each individual Series and is sensitive to the changes to the underlying balances.

During the financial year, due to market conditions for investment securities, the significant inputs used in their fair value measurement was based on observable rather than unobservable inputs. The values attributable to these investments are derived from a number of valuation techniques. In turn, these valuation techniques incorporate a number of assumptions including discount rates, default rates and interest rate curves, all of which impact on fair value. As outlined in the section above, it has been determined not to include significant details of techniques and assumptions at an individual Series level due to the complexities included and the proprietary nature of the techniques used.

Although the directors believe that their estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value as fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgement e.g. interest rates, volatility, credit spreads, probability of defaults, estimates cashflows etc. and therefore, cannot be determined with precision.

(f) Profile of Series of debt securities issued by the Company

The following are the broad categories as at 31 December 2015:

Type of transaction	No of Series	%	Debt securities issued	%	Financial assets
			EUR		EUR
Secured Notes	2	56	114,317,109	100	114,317,109
Principal protected Notes	1	44	88,676,001	-	-
		100	202,993,110	100	114,317,109

The following are the broad categories as at 31 December 2014:

Type of transaction	No of Series	%	Debt securities issued	%	Financial assets
			EUR		EUR
Secured Notes	2	56	111,965,590	100	111,965,590
Principal protected Notes	1	44	88,771,858	-	-
		100	200,737,448	100	111,965,590

22 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value

The directors consider the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

	Carrying value EUR 31-Dec-15	Fair value EUR 31-Dec-15	Carrying value EUR 31-Dec-14	Fair value EUR 31-Dec-14
At amortised cost				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	69,460	69,460	34,296	34,296
Other receivables	154,314	154,314	174,744	174,744
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	(169,895)	(169,895)	(155,161)	(155,161)
	53,879	53,879	53,879	53,879

22 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not accounted for at fair value through profit and loss are short term financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate fair values. The different levels have been defined in note 21 to the financial statements.

	Fair value hierarchy as at 31-Dec-2015			
	Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR	Total EUR
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	69,460	-	69,460
Other receivables	-	154,314	-	154,314
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	-	(169,895)	-	(169,895)
	-	53,879	-	53,879

	Fair value hierarchy as at 31-Dec-2014			
	Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR	Total EUR
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	34,296	-	34,296
Other receivables	-	174,744	-	174,744
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	-	(155,161)	-	(155,161)
	-	53,879	-	53,879

23 Capital management

The directors view the Company's share capital as its capital. The Company is a special purpose vehicle set up to issue debt for the purpose of making investments as defined under the programme memorandum and in each of the Series memorandum agreements. Share capital of EUR 40,000 was issued in line with Irish Company Law and is not used for financing the investment activities of the Company. The Company is not subject to any other externally imposed capital requirements.

24 Subsequent events

The following Series matured after the financial year end:

Series	Description	Maturity date	Currency	Nominal
2006-07	Secured Notes	31-May-16	CZK	5,000,000

There were no other significant events after year end up to the date of signing this report that require disclosure and/or adjustment in the financial statements.

25 Approval of financial statements

The Board of directors approved these financial statements on 26th September 2016.