Company Registered No: 04114969

STAR 1 SPECIAL PARTNER LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2013

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COMPANIES HOUSE

RBS Secretariat
The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc
PO Box 1000
Gogarburn
Edinburgh
EH12 1HQ

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

CONTENTS **Page**

STAR 1 SPECIAL PARTNER LIMITED 04114969

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:	A S Devine N M Jordan
SECRETARY:	RBS Secretarial Services Limited
REGISTERED OFFICE:	135 Bishopsgate London EC2M 3UR
AUDITOR:	Deloitte LLP Hill House 1 Little New Street London EC4A 3TR

Registered in England and Wales

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of Star 1 Special Partner Limited ("the Company") present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company continues to be that of an investment company. The Company holds a carried interest investment. The directors do not anticipate any material change in the type or level of activities of the Company.

The Company is a subsidiary of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc ("the Group") which provides the Company with direction and access to all central resources it needs and determines policies in all key areas such as finance, risk, human resources or environment. For this reason, the directors believe that performance indicators specific to the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The annual reports of the Group review these matters on a group basis. Copies can be obtained from RBS Secretariat, RBS Gogarburn, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ, the Registrar of Companies or through the Group's website at www.rbs.com.

Business review

The directors are satisfied with the Company's performance in the year.

Financial performance

The Company's financial performance is presented in the Profit and Loss Account on page 7. The profit before tax for the year was £810,098 (2012: loss of £5,687). The retained profit for the year was £621,144 (2012: loss of £4,294).

At the end of the year total assets were £1,752,609 (2012: £1,053,163).

Dividends

The directors declared and paid a dividend of £nil (2012: £nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend for 2013 (2012: £nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company seeks to minimise its exposure to financial risks other than equity and credit risk.

Management focuses on both the overall balance sheet structure and the control, within prudent limits, of risk arising from mismatches, including currency, maturity, interest rate and liquidity. It is undertaken within limits and other policy parameters set by the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (GALCO).

The principal risks associated with the Company are as follows:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises where assets and liabilities have different repricing maturities.

The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring the consistency in the interest rate profile of its assets and liabilities, and limiting any re-pricing mismatches.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk as its investments in available-for-sale investments are in Euro.

The Company's policy is normally to match foreign currency investments with borrowings in the same currency. Any open position would be as a result of fair value adjustments to the financial assets. This exposure would not be hedged as it is not structural in nature.

Credit risk

The objective of credit risk management is to enable the Company to achieve appropriate risk versus reward performance whilst maintaining credit risk exposure in line with approved appetite for the risk that customers will be unable to meet their obligations to the Company.

The key principles of the Group's Credit Risk Management Framework are set out below:

- approval of all credit exposure is granted prior to any advance or extension of credit;
- an appropriate credit risk assessment of the customer and credit facilities is undertaken prior to approval of credit exposure. This includes a review of, amongst other things, the purpose of credit and sources of repayment, compliance with affordability tests, repayment history, capacity to repay, sensitivity to economic and market developments and risk-adjusted return;
- credit risk authority is delegated by the Board and specifically granted in writing to all individuals involved in the granting of credit approval. In exercising credit authority, the individuals act independently of any related business revenue origination; and
- all credit exposures, once approved, are effectively monitored and managed and reviewed periodically against approved limits. Lower quality exposures are subject to a greater frequency of analysis and assessment.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is not considered to be significant as the credit exposures are with Group companies. At 31 December 2013 there were no outstanding or impaired loans due to the Company (2012: £nil).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where assets and liabilities have different contractual maturities.

The Company is not exposed to liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the potential for loss as a result of adverse changes in risk factors including interest rates and equity prices together with related parameters such as market volatilities.

Going concern

The directors, having a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The present directors and secretary, who have served throughout the year, are listed on page 1.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare a directors' report and financial statements for each financial year and the directors have elected to prepare them in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework, and must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at the end of the year and the profit or loss for the financial year of the Company. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether Financial Reporting Standard 101 has been followed, and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the directors' report and financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. 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.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- in so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf:

A S Devine
Director
Date: 14 August 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STAR 1 SPECIAL PARTNER LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Star 1 Special Partner Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the 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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STAR 1 SPECIAL PARTNER LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report or in preparing a Director's Report .

S. Charles Hardy

Simon Hardy, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
14 August 2014

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the year ended 31 December 2013

Income from continuing operations	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
Interest receivable	3	**5,720**	5,814
Other income	4	**807,716**	-
Operating expenses	5	-	(11,501)
Operating profit/(loss) before impairment losses		**813,436**	(5,687)
Impairment losses		**(3,338)**	-
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax		**810,098**	(5,687)
Tax (charge)/credit	6	**(188,954)**	1,393
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**621,144**	(4,294)

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013 £	2012 £
Profit/(loss) for the year	**621,144**	(4,294)
Other comprehensive income/(loss):		
Decrease in fair value of available-for-sale investments	**(110,652)**	(156,650)
Other comprehensive loss before tax	**(110,652)**	(156,650)
Tax credit	**25,325**	42,182
Other comprehensive loss after tax	**(85,327)**	(114,468)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**535,817**	(118,762)

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

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
Fixed assets			
Available-for-sale investments	7	-	113,377
Current assets			
Current tax assets		-	1,393
Prepayments, accrued income and other receivables	8	**15,777**	10,057
Cash at bank	9	**1,736,832**	928,336
Total assets		**1,752,609**	1,053,163
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Current tax liability		**188,954**	-
Deferred tax liability	10	-	25,325
Total liabilities		**188,954**	25,325
Equity: capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	**1**	1
Available-for-sale reserve		-	85,327
Profit and loss account		**1,563,654**	942,510
Total shareholders' funds		**1,563,655**	1,027,838
Total liabilities and shareholders' funds		**1,752,609**	1,053,163

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 14 August 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

A S Devine
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital £	Available-for-sale reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2012	1	199,795	946,804	1,146,600
Loss for the year	-	-	(4,294)	(4,294)
Decrease in the fair value of available-for-sale investments	-	(156,650)	-	(156,650)
Deferred tax on decrease in fair value	-	42,182	-	42,182
At 31 December 2012	1	85,327	942,510	1,027,838
Profit for the year	-	-	**621,144**	**621,144**
Decrease in the fair value of available-for-sale investments	-	**(110,652)**	-	**(110,652)**
Tax credit on movement in AFS investments	-	**25,325**	-	**25,325**
At 31 December 2013	1	-	**1,563,654**	**1,563,655**

Total comprehensive profit for the year of £535,817 (2012: loss of £118,762) was wholly attributable to the owners of the Company.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies

a) Preparation and presentation of financial statements
These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the IASB and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB as adopted by the EU (together IFRS) and under Financial Reporting Standard 101 (Reduced Disclosure Framework). The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation presentation of a Cash Flow Statement, standards not yet effective, and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, these accounts are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 13.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for available-for-sale financial assets that are stated at their fair value.

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

The Company is incorporated in the UK. The Company's financial statements are presented in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

There are a number of changes to IFRS that were effective from 1 January 2013. They have had no material effect on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

b) Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are reported in profit or loss.

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

Dividend income is recognised when the paying company is obliged to make the payment.

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

Current tax is income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year arising in income or in equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for accounting purposes and its carrying amount for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction (other than a business combination) that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified into loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

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

Available-for-sale

Financial assets that are not classified as held-to-maturity; held-for-trading; designated as at fair value through profit or loss; or loans and receivables, are classified as available-for-sale. Financial assets can be designated as available-for-sale on initial recognition. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly related transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value.

Impairment losses and exchange differences resulting from retranslating the amortised cost of foreign currency monetary available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in profit or loss together with interest calculated using the effective interest method (see accounting policy c). Other changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are reported in other comprehensive income until disposal, when the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

f) Impairment of financial assets

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

2. Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The reported results of the Company are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. UK company law and IFRS require the directors, in preparing the Company's financial statements, to select suitable accounting policies, apply them consistently and make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent. In the absence of an applicable standard or interpretation, IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', requires management to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in relevant and reliable information in the light of the requirements and guidance in IFRS dealing with similar and related issues and the IASB's Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. The judgements and assumptions involved in the Company's accounting policies that are considered by the directors to be the most important to the portrayal of its financial condition are discussed below. The use of estimates, assumptions or models that differ from those adopted by the Company would affect its reported results.

Fair value - financial instruments

Financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are recognised in the financial statements at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised directly in equity unless an impairment loss is recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. Interest receivable

	2013	2012
	£	£
Interest receivable on cash balance	**5,720**	5,814

4. Other income

	2013	2012
	£	£
Other income	**807,716**	-

5. Operating expenses

	2013	2012
	£	£
Management charges	**-**	11,501

All staff and directors were employed by RBSG companies and RBSG, the accounts for which contain full disclosure of employee benefit expenses incurred in the period including share-based payments and pensions. The Company had no employees during the year (2012: none). The directors of the Company do not receive remuneration for specific services provided to the Company.

The auditor's remuneration of £8,000 (2012: £5,000) for statutory audit work for the Company was borne by The Royal Bank of Scotland plc.

6. Taxation

	2013	2012
	£	£
Current taxation:		
UK corporation tax charge/(credit) for the year	**188,954**	(1,393)

The actual tax charge/(credit) differs from the expected tax charge/(credit) computed by applying the blended UK corporation tax rate of 23.25% (2012 - blended tax rate 24.5%) as follows:

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit/(loss) before tax:	**810,098**	(5,687)
Expected tax charge/(credit)	**188,320**	(1,393)
Non deductible items	**776**	-
Non taxable items	**(142)**	-
Actual tax charge/(credit) for the year	**188,954**	(1,393)

In recent years the UK Government has steadily reduced the rate of UK corporation tax, with the latest rates substantively enacted in July 2013 now standing at 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. The closing deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated at 20% in accordance with the rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

7. Available-for-sale investments

	2013 £	2012 £
Carried interest investment	-	113,377

Movements during the year were as follows:

	2013 £	2012 £
As at 1 January	**113,377**	270,027
Impairment	**(3,338)**	-
Decrease in fair value	**(110,652)**	(149,781)
Foreign exchange adjustment	**613**	(6,869)
As at 31 December	**-**	113,377

The investments have been fully written down in the year and carried at £nil value. These funds are currently in the process of being liquidated.

Details of investments in which the Company holds greater than 10% of share capital are as follows:

Name of partnership	Country of incorporation	Type of investment	Total equity percentage
Star 1 UK Limited Partnership No.1	United Kingdom	Carried interest partnership	50%
Star 1 UK Limited Partnership No.2	United Kingdom	Carried interest partnership	50%

8. Prepayments, accrued income and other receivables

	2013 £	2012 £
Interest receivable	**15,777**	10,057

9. Cash at bank

	2013 £	2012 £
Cash at bank – Group	**1,736,832**	928,336

10. Deferred taxation

The following are the major tax liabilities recognised by the Company, and the movements thereon.

	Available-for-sale £
At 1 January 2012	67,507
Credit to other comprehensive income	(42,182)
At 31 December 2012	25,325
Credit to other comprehensive income	**(25,325)**
At 31 December 2013	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11. Financial instruments

The following tables analyse the Company's financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the categories of financial instruments in IAS 39 "Financial Instruments, Recognition and Measurement". Assets and liabilities outside the scope of IAS 39 are shown separately.

2013	**Loans and receivables £**	**Non financial assets/ liabilities £**	**Total £**
Assets			
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	**15,777**	**-**	**15,777**
Cash at bank	**1,736,832**	**-**	**1,736,832**
	1,752,609	**-**	**1,752,609**
Liabilities			
Current tax liability	**-**	**188,954**	**188,954**
	-	**188,954**	**188,954**
Equity			**1,563,655**
			1,752,609

2012	Available-for-sale £	Loans and receivables £	Non financial assets/ liabilities £	Total £
Assets				
Available-for-sale investments	113,377	-	-	113,377
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	-	10,057	-	10,057
Current tax assets	-	-	1,393	1,393
Cash at bank	-	928,336	-	928,336
	113,377	938,393	1,393	1,053,163
Liabilities				
Deferred tax liability	-	-	25,325	25,325
	-	-	25,325	25,325
Equity				1,027,838
				1,053,163

There are no material differences between the carrying value and fair value of the financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11. Financial instruments (continued)

Valuation hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities have been classified above according to a valuation hierarchy that reflects the valuation techniques used to determine fair value:

Level 1: valued by reference to unadjusted quoted process in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
Level 2: valued by reference to observable market data, other than quoted market prices.
Level 3: valuation is based on inputs other than observable market data.

The following tables show the financial instruments carried at fair value by hierarchy – level 1, level 2 and level 3:

2013	**Level 1 £**	**Level 2 £**	**Level 3 £**
Assets			
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	-

2012	Level 1 £	Level 2 £	Level 3 £
Assets			
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	113,377

Level 3 portfolio movement tables

	Available for sale assets	
	2013 £	2012 £
At 1 January	**113,377**	270,027
Movement in fair value recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	**(113,377)**	(156,650)
At 31 December	**-**	113,377

12. Share capital

	2013 £	2012 £
Authorised:		
1,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	**1,000**	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1 Ordinary Share of £1	**1**	1

The Company has one class of Ordinary Shares which carry no right to fixed income.

13. Related parties

UK Government

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

The Company enters into transactions with these bodies on an arm's length basis. Transactions between the Company, the UK Government and UK Government controlled bodies, consisted solely of corporation tax which is shown in note 6.

Group undertakings

The Company's immediate parent company is The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, a company incorporated in the UK. As at 31 December 2013 The Royal Bank of Scotland plc heads the smallest group in which the Company is consolidated. Copies of the consolidated accounts may be obtained from RBS Secretariat, Gogarburn, PO Box 1000, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ.

The Company's ultimate holding company, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc which is incorporated in the UK, heads the largest group in which the Company is consolidated. Copies of the consolidated accounts may be obtained from RBS Secretariat, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, Gogarburn, PO Box 1000, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ.

Capital support deed

The Company, together with other members of the RBSG Group, is party to a capital support deed (CSD). Under the terms of the CSD, the Company may be required, if compatible with its legal obligations, to make distributions on, or repurchase or redeem, its ordinary shares. The amount of this obligation is limited to the Company's immediately accessible funds or assets, rights, facilities or other resources that, using best efforts, are reasonably capable of being converted to cleared, immediate funds (the Company's available resources). The CSD also provides that, in certain circumstances, funding received by the Company from other parties to the CSD becomes immediately repayable, such repayment being limited to the Company's available resources.

14. Post balance sheet events

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