ABBEY NATIONAL (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Registered in England and Wales No. 2062401

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

WEDNESDAY



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08/05/2013

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

This Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under Sections 415(A)(1) & (2) of the Companies Act 2006

Principal activity and review of the year

The principal activity of Abbey National (Holdings) Limited (the "Company") is to act as an investment company

The Directors do not expect any significant change in the level of business in the foreseeable future

Results and dividends

There was no profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2012 (2011 fnil) and therefore the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2011 fnil)

Directors

The Directors who served throughout the year and to the date of this report were as follows

Shaun P Coles David M Green Mark C Jackson

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors

- properly select and apply accounting policies,
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information,
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to
 understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial
 performance, and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

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

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Statement of Going Concern

The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are set out in the financial statements. In addition, notes 8 and 3 to the financial statements include the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives and its exposures to liquidity risk.

The Company is part of the Santander UK Group. The Company has net current liabilities and is reliant on other companies in the Santander UK Group for a significant proportion of its funding. The Company is reliant on group funding as it does not generate positive cash flow on its own. The Company participates in the group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Board of Santander UK plc has confirmed that it is a going concern, and that it will provide funding to the Company for the foreseeable future

The Directors, having assessed the responses of the directors of the Company's parent Santander UK plc to their enquiries have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Santander UK plc to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the directors of Santander UK plc, the Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Third party indemnities

Enhanced indemnities are provided to the Directors of the Company by Santander UK plc against liabilities and associated costs which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company All of the indemnities remain in force as at the date of this Report and Accounts A copy of each of the indemnities is kept at the registered office address of Santander UK plc

Auditors

Each of the Directors as at the date of approval of this report has confirmed that

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the Director has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006

In accordance with Sections 485 and 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP are deemed to have been re-appointed as auditors of the Company

By Order of the Board

For and on behalf of

Santander Secretariat Services Limited, Secretary

15 March 2013

Registered Office Address 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place London, NW1 3AN

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABBEY NATIONAL (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Abbey National (Holdings) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 10. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union

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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for 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. 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 2012 and of its results for the year then
 ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Separate opinion in relation to IFRSs as issued by the IASB

As explained in Note 1 to the financial statements, the company in addition to applying IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, has also applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

In our opinion the financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the IASB

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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 in preparing the Report of Directors

Tom Millar (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom March 2013

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2012

Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2012

There were no transactions during the current or preceding financial year and hence no profit or loss for the year (2011 £nil)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2012

The Company has no comprehensive income or expenses other than the result for the current and prior year as set out in the Income Statement

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2011	15,925,532	2,909,656	18,835,188
Comprehensive income – profit for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2011	15,925,532	2,909,656	18,835,188
Balance at 1 January 2012	15,925,532	2,909,656	18,835 188
Comprehensive income – profit for the year	-	•	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	15,925,532	2,909,656	18,835,188

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2012

There were no cash flows during the current or prior year

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2012

Balance Sheet

At 31 December 2012

		2012	2011
	Notes	£	£
Non-current assets			
Investment at cost	4	61,808,511	61,808,511
Total assets		61,808,511	61,808,511
Current liabilities			
Payables	5	(42,973,323)	(42,973,323)
Total fiabilities		(42,973,323)	(42,973 323)
Net assets		18,835,188	18,835,188
Equity			
Share capital	6	15,925,532	15,925,532
Retained earnings		2,909 656	2,909,656
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		18,835,188	18,835,188

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 15 March 2013 They were signed on its behalf by D Creen

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2012

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted for use in the European Union that are effective or available for early adoption at the Company's reporting date. The Company in addition to complying with its legal obligation to comply with IFRS as adopted for use in the European Union, has also complied with the IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on the going concern basis as disclosed in the Directors' statement of going concern set out in the Report of the Directors.

Recent accounting developments

There are a number of other changes to IFRS that were effective from 1 January 2011 Those changes did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements

Future accounting developments

The Company has not yet adopted the following significant new or revised standards and interpretations, and amendments thereto, which have been issued but which are not yet effective for the Company

(a) IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' – In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 that retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to IAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories (i) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, and (ii) items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis. The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

The Company anticipates that IAS 1 (2011) will be adopted in the Company's financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2013 and that the application of the new Standard will modify the presentation of items of other comprehensive income accordingly. Retrospective application is required. The Company does not anticipate that these amendments to IAS 1 will have a significant impact on the Company's disclosures.

(b) IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' - In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13, which establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurement. IFRS 13 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except in specified circumstances. In general, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in the current accounting standards. IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with early adoption permitted, and applies prospectively from the beginning of the annual period in which it is adopted.

The Company anticipates that IFRS 13 will be adopted in the Company's financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2013. The Company does not anticipate that the application of the new standards will have a significant impact on its profit or loss, financial position or disclosures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2012

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Future accounting developments (continued)

(c) IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' – In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments ('IFRS 9') which introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. In October 2010, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 9 incorporating requirements for financial liabilities. Together, these changes represent the first phase in the IASB's planned replacement of IAS 39 'Financial Instruments. Recognition and Measurement' ('IAS 39') with a less complex and improved standard for financial instruments.

Following the IASB's decision in December 2011 to defer the effective date, the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 with early adoption permitted. IFRS 9 is required to be applied retrospectively but prior periods need not be restated.

The second and third phases in the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 will address impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and hedge accounting

The IASB re-opened the requirements for classification and measurement in IFRS 9 in 2012 to address practice and other issues, with an exposure draft of revised proposals issued in November 2012

The Company anticipates that IFRS 9 will be adopted in the Company's financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2015 and that the application of the new Standard may have a significant impact on amounts reported in respect of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed.

- (d) In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7 'Disclosures Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities' which requires the disclosures about the effect or potential effects of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities and related arrangements on an entity's financial position. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. The amendments are required to be applied retrospectively.
- (e) In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 32 'Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities' which clarified the requirements for offsetting financial instruments and addressed inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in IAS 32 'Financial Instruments Presentation'. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 with early adoption permitted and are required to be applied retrospectively.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these clarifications but it is not practicable to quantify the effect as at the date of the publication of these financial statements

(f) There are a number of other standards which have been issued or amended that are expected to be effective in future periods. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of their effects on the Company's financial statements until a detailed review has been completed.

Investment

The Company recognises investment at cost less impairment

Impairment of investment

The impairment of the investment is assessed by management annually and is based on the assessment of the recoverable amount of the investment. The recoverable amount of the investment would normally be based on the present value of the entity's estimated cash flows.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss and the carrying amount of the investment is reduced by establishing an allowance for impairment losses. If in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss reduces and the reduction can be ascribed to an event after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2012

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities, including intercompany financial liabilities, as deposits and payables which are held at amortised cost unless designated as held at fair value through profit and loss. The carrying value of financial liabilities is a fair approximation of their fair values.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are deducted from equity net of any related income taxes

Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared and approved

2 Profit from operations

No Directors were remunerated for their services to the Company Directors' emoluments are borne by the ultimate UK parent company, Santander UK plc No emoluments were paid by the Company to the Directors during the year (2011 Enil)

The Company had no employees in the current or previous financial year

The statutory audit fee for the current and prior year has been paid on the Company's behalf by the ultimate UK parent company, Santander UK plc, in accordance with company policy, for which no recharge has been made. The statutory audit fee for the current year is £5,100 (2011 £5,100)

3 Financial risk management

As a result of its normal business activities, the Company is exposed to a variety of risks, the most significant of which is liquidity risk. The Company manages its risk in line with the central risk management function of the Santander UK Group Santander UK Group's Risk Framework ensures that risk is managed and controlled on behalf of shareholders, customers, depositors, employees and the Santander UK Group's regulators. Effective and efficient risk governance and oversight provide management with assurance that the Santander UK Group's business activities will not be adversely impacted by risks that could have been reasonably foreseen. This in turn reduces the uncertainty of achieving the Santander UK Group's strategic objectives.

Authority flows from the Santander UK plc Board to the Chief Executive Officer and from her to specific individuals. Formal standing committees are maintained for effective management of oversight. Their authority is derived from the person they are intended to assist. Further information can be found in the Santander UK plc Annual Report which does not form part of this Report.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential that, although remaining solvent, the Company does not have sufficient liquid financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can secure them only at excessive cost

Maturities of financial liabilities can be found in note 5 to the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2012

4 Investment at cost

Cost			 			 	 *****	
Balance at 1 January 2012			 	_	_	 		61,808,51
Additions		-						· · ·
Disposals								
Balance at 31 December 2	012	-	 -	-				61,808,51

The following is a list of the subsidiary undertaking of the Company

Name of undertaking	Place of incorporation ownership (or registration) and operation	Proportion of ownership interest %	Proportion of voting power held %	Method used to account for investment
Abbey National Treasury Services Overseas				Cost less provision for
Holdings	England and Wales	9 045%	9 045%	ımpaırment

Investment is shown at cost less provision for impairment

5 Payables

	2012 £	2011 <u>£</u>
Amounts due to group companies	42,973,323	42,973,323

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of payables approximates to their fair value. The amounts are non -interest bearing and repayable on demand

6 Share capital

	2012	2011
	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
15,925,532 ordinary shares of £1 each	15,925,532	15 925,532

7 Related party transactions

Trading transactions

There were no trading transactions with related parties during the year (2011 none)

Related party transactions at balance date are as follows

	Incom	Income		Expenditure		wed by arties	Amounts owed to related parties		
	2012 £	2011 £	2012 £	2011 £	2012 £	2011 £	2012 £	2011 £	
Immediate UK parent	-	-		-	-	-	(42,973,323)	(42,973 323)	

No Director or management personnel received any remuneration (2011 Enil)

There were no related party transactions during the year, or existing at the balance sheet date, with the Company's or parent company's key management personnel

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2012

8 Capital management and resources

The Company's ultimate UK parent, Santander UK plc, adopts a centralised capital management approach, based on an assessment of both regulatory requirements and the economic capital impacts of businesses in the Santander UK Group. The Company has no non-centralised process for managing its own capital. Disclosures relating to the Santander UK Group's capital management can be found in the Santander UK Annual Report and Accounts.

Capital held by the Company and managed centrally as part of the Santander UK Group, comprises share capital and reserves which can be found in the Balance Sheet on page 5

9 Parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Abbey National Treasury Services plc, a company registered in England and Wales

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Banco Santander S A, a company registered in Spain Banco Santander S A is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. Abbey National Treasury Services plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings for which the group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member.

Copies of all sets of group accounts, which include the results of the Company are available from Secretariat, Santander UK plc, 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN

10. Contingent liabilities

The Company, along with certain other subsidiaries of Santander UK plc, is a party to a capital support deed dated 14 December 2012 with Santander UK plc, Abbey National Treasury Services plc and Cater Allen Limited (each a "regulated entity"). The Capital Support Deed supports a core UK group for the purposes of section 10 of the Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms ("BIPRU") of the FSA Handbook. Under section 10 8 of BIPRU, exposures of each regulated entity to other members of the core UK group, including the Company, are exempt from large exposure limits that would otherwise apply. The purpose of the Capital Support Deed is to facilitate the prompt transfer of available capital resources or repayment of liabilities to a regulated entity to ensure that a regulated entity continues to comply with requirements relating to capital resources and risk concentrations. The amount of any transfer is limited to the sum of the Company's capital resources which would not cause the value of its liabilities to exceed the value of its assets, taking into account all of its contingent and prospective liabilities. The Capital Support Deed also provides that, in certain circumstances, funding received by the Company from other parties to the Capital Support Deed becomes repayable on demand, such repayment being limited to the Company's available resources.