Company Number: 05014280

PMF-1, LTD

ANNUAL REPORT

31 DECEMBER 2018

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. A strategic report has not been prepared as the company is entitled to the small companies exemption under section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

1. Principal activities

PMF-1, Ltd ('the company') held a portfolio of non-performing loan receivables which were collateralised against investment properties. Upon foreclosure the properties are included in the balance sheet of the company. In the current year, the company sold its last remaining investment property and the directors of the company are reviewing new opportunities for the future.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ('Group Inc.'). Group Inc. is a bank holding company and a financial holding company regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In relation to the company, 'group undertaking' means Group Inc. or any of its subsidiaries. Group Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, form 'GS Group'. GS Group is a leading global investment banking, securities and investment management firm that provides a wide range of financial services to a substantial and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals.

The company primarily operates in a Euro environment. Accordingly, the company's functional currency is the Euro and these financial statements have been prepared in that currency.

2. Financial overview

The financial statements have been drawn up for the year ended 31 December 2018. Comparative information has been presented for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 6. Profit before taxation for the year ended 31 December 2018 was €1,932,430 (31 December 2017: €32,983,827).

The company has net assets of €2.2 million as at 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: €0.3 million).

3. Future outlook

The directors consider that the year end financial position of the company was satisfactory and continue to review new opportunities for the future.

4. Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the most important component of the company's financial risk are market risk and credit risk. The company, as part of a global group, adheres to global risk management policies and procedures. The company's risk management objectives and policies are described in note 18 of the financial statements.

5. Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year (2017: €nil).

6. Exchange rate

The British pound / Euro exchange rate at the balance sheet date was £ / € 1.11 (31 December 2017: £ / € 1.12). The average rate for the year was £ / € 1.13 (31 December 2017: £ / € 1.13).

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

7. Disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report was approved:

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

8. Independent auditors

Prior to 1 October 2007, the company passed an elective resolution under section 386 of the Companies Act 1985 to dispense with the annual reappointment of auditors. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will, accordingly, continue in office as auditors of the company pursuant to section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 and paragraph 44 of schedule 3 to the Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 3 Consequential Amendment, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007.

9. Directors

The directors of the company who served throughout the year and to the date of this report, except where noted, were:

Name	Appointed	Resigned
J. A. Wiltshire		2 November 2018
O. J. Bingham	2 November 2018	
W. T. Gasson	2 November 2018	
V. Chima		

No director had, at the year end, any interest requiring note herein.

10. Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those 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 applicable accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

11. Date of authorisation of issue

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 June 2019.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

Vikram Chima

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, PMF-1, Ltd's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018; the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements
As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report
This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Nick Morrison (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
25 June 2019

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Year Ended 31 December 2018 EUR	Year Ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Impairments on financial assets	5	1,752,906	-
Administrative income	6	178,713	32,983,827
Interest receivable and similar income	7	811	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,932,430	32,983,827
Tax on profit	11	(17,055)	(4,507)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,915,375	32,979,320

The profits of the company are derived from continuing operations in the current and prior years.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the profit and loss account for the years shown above, and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2018

	Note	31 December 2018 EUR	31 December 2017 EUR
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	8	1	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Assets held for sale	12	-	-
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	-	319,686
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	2,252,116	-
		2,252,117	319,686
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	15	(17,056)	-
NET ASSETS		2,235,061	319,686
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	16	1	1
Profit and loss account		2,235,060	319,685
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		2,235,061	319,686

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Vikram Chima

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

Company number: 5014280

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total Shareholder's funds
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Balance at 1 January 2017	1	(32,659,635)	(32,659,634)
Profit for the financial year	-	32,979,320	32,979,320
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	319,685	319,686
Profit for the financial year	-	1,915,375	1,915,375
Balance at 31 December 2018	1	2,235,060	2,235,061

No dividends were paid in 2018 and 2017.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a limited liability company and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Peterborough Court, 133 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2BB, United Kingdom.

On 11 December 2018, the immediate parent undertaking changed from ELQ Investors, LTD to Poseidon Acquisitions LTD, a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, given Poseidon Acquisitions LTD acquired all the ordinary shares of the company.

The ultimate parent undertaking and the parent company of the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of its consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Investor Relations, 200 West Street, New York, NY 10282, United States of America, or at www.goldmansachs.com/shareholders/.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006.

The following exemptions from disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the E.U. have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with FRS 101:

(i) IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment' paragraph 45(b) and 46 to 52. These disclosures are provided in the consolidated financial statements of Group Inc.

(ii) IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' paragraph 38 to present comparative information in respect of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' paragraph 79(a)(iv);

(iii) IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' paragraphs 10(f), 16 and 40A-D;

(iv) IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'

(v) IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' paragraphs 30 and 31;

(vi) IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' paragraph 17; and

(vii) IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' requirements to disclose transactions with companies also wholly owned within GS Group.

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Group Inc., a company incorporated within the United States of America, whose consolidated financial statements include the company and are publicly available. As a result the company has elected not to prepare consolidated financial statements as permitted by section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes in accounting policies

From 1 January 2018 the company adopted IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' as issued by the IASB in July 2014.

As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the company elected not to restate comparative figures. The consequential amendments to IFRS 7 disclosures have only been applied in the current year.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in changes in the company's accounting policies for, classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities – refer to notes 2f for further details.

Set out below are disclosures relating to the impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the company.

(i) Classification and measurement

The company performed a detailed analysis of its business models for managing financial assets and, where required, subsequent analysis of cash flow characteristics on individual financial assets.

There were no changes to the carrying amount of financial assets as a result of the adoption of IFRS 9. At 1 January 2018, the company had €319,686 of financial assets classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39. These financial assets were reclassified as measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9.

There were no changes to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

(ii) Impairment

The company has developed and tested an impairment model that complies with the key requirements of IFRS 9. The results calculated by the model were not material and therefore the company has not recorded any credit losses as a result of adopting IFRS 9.

c. Dividends

Final equity dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholder. Interim equity dividends are recognised and deducted from equity when paid.

d. Foreign currencies

The company's financial statements are presented in Euro, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at rates of exchange ruling on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

e. Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale represent investment properties. The investment properties are classified as held for sale if they are available for immediate sale in their present condition, the sale is highly probable and management is committed to the sale within one year from the date of classification.

The investment properties are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are not subject to depreciation or amortisation while classified as held for sale.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

(i) Recognition and Derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or if the company transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecogniton. A transferred financial asset qualifies for derecognition if the company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or does not retain control. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires).

(ii) Classification and Measurement

Financial assets comprise all of the company's current assets and financial liabilities comprise all of the company's creditors.

From 1 January 2018 the company has adopted IFRS 9 and classifies financial assets into Financial assets measured at amortised cost on the basis of both the company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The company's business model is to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. If these conditions were not met, the financial assets would be mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

- **Financial assets measured at amortised cost**

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial asset but does not consider future credit losses. All finance income is recognised in the profit and loss account.

- **Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see above). Finance costs, including discounts allowed on issue, are recorded in interest payable and similar expenses.

(iii) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet where there is:

- currently a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- intent to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Where these conditions are not met, other financial assets and financial liabilities are presented on a gross basis on the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Current and deferred tax

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences that have originated, but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events have occurred by that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in the future with the following exceptions:

(i) Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

(ii) Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in these financial statements. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. In the opinion of management, there were no judgements made that had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The directors manage the company's activities as a single business in the same geographic region and accordingly no segmental analysis has been provided.

Other income represents a gain as a result of full and final settlement under the arrangements with a fellow group undertaking (see note 14)

5. IMPAIRMENTS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Year Ended 31 December 2018 EUR	Year Ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Reversal of Impairment	1,752,906	-

Reversal of impairment represents a gain as a result of the reversal of impairment of the receivable from previous years given full and final settlement by a fellow group undertaking (see note 13).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

6. ADMINISTRATIVE INCOME

	Year Ended 31 December 2018 EUR	Year Ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Other income	178,713	32,983,744
Foreign exchange gains	-	83
	178,713	32,983,827

The auditors' remuneration for the current year of €5,565 (31 December 2017: €5,565) has been borne by a group undertaking.

7. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	Year Ended 31 December 2018 EUR	Year Ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Interest on loans to group undertakings (see note 14)	811	-

8. SHARES IN SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKING

	Year Ended 31 December 2018 EUR	Year Ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	1	-

The subsidiaries, over which the company exercises control via ordinary shares held directly by the company at the year end, are:

Name of company	Nature of business	Proportion of nominal value held	Class of shares held
PMF-2 LTD	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares

Registered office address at Peterborough Court, 133 Fleet Street, London, EC4A 2BB, United Kingdom

On 11 December 2018, PMF-1 LTD acquired all the ordinary shares of PMF-2 LTD from its immediate parent undertaking ELQ Investors Ltd for a total consideration of US$1.

9. STAFF COSTS

As in the prior year, the company has no employees. All persons involved in the company's operations are employed by group undertakings and no costs are borne by the company.

10. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the company in the current or prior years and no contributions were made by the company under defined benefit or defined contribution pension schemes. The directors are employed by other group undertakings and their remuneration is borne by those companies and not re-charged. The directors do not consider that more than a trivial amount of their remuneration relates to the qualifying services provided to the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

11. TAX ON PROFIT

Analysis of tax charge for the year:

	Year Ended 31 December 2018 EUR	Year Ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2017: 19.25%)	17,055	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	4,507
Total tax	**17,055**	**4,507**

The table below presents a reconciliation between tax on profit and the amount calculated by applying the weighted average rate of U.K. corporation tax applicable to the company for the year of 19% (31 December 2017: 19.25%) to the profit before taxation:

	Year Ended 31 December 2018 EUR	Year Ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Profit before taxation	1,932,430	32,983,827
Profit before taxation multiplied by the weighted average rate in the U.K. of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	367,162	6,349,387
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(333,052)	(6,349,387)
Utilisation of brought forward tax losses	(17,055)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	4,507
Total tax expense for the year	**17,055**	**4,507**

A potential deferred tax asset of €3,544,378 (31 December 2017: €4,453,450) has not been recognised in the financial statements as there is uncertainty whether the company will generate suitable taxable profits in the future against which the deferred tax asset can be recovered.

12. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	31 December 2018 EUR	31 December 2017 EUR
Investment properties	-	-

As at 31 December 2018, the company sold its last remaining investment property which had been fully impaired to €nil in prior years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	EUR	EUR
Receivable from a group undertaking	-	-
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	319,686
	-	**319,686**

The receivable from a group undertaking had been fully impaired in the previous year. The impairment was reversed during the year given full and final settlement by the group undertaking.

Amounts due from group undertakings includes €nil (31 December 2017: €319,686) in cash balances held on account by a fellow group undertaking.

14. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	EUR	EUR
Amounts due from group undertaking	2,252,116	-
	2,252,116	**-**

Amounts due from group undertaking in the current period includes a long-term loan of €2,251,305 (31 December 2017: €nil) advanced by the company to a fellow group undertaking and interest on the long-term loan of €811 ((31 December 2017: €nil), under the terms of a new loan agreement dated 16 July 2018, with a final maturity on January 2038 that allows for early repayment as agreed between the parties. Interest rate is defined in accordance with the policy of the group on intercompany loans and was accrued during the year within a range of 0.18% to 1.23%.

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	EUR	EUR
Corporation tax payable	17,055	-
Other creditors	1	-
	17,056	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

At 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 share capital comprised:

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Number	EUR	Number	EUR
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of US$1 each	1	1	1	1

Share capital issued is translated at the historic rates prevailing on the date of issuance.

The immediate parent undertaking changed from ELQ Investors, LTD to Poseidon Acquisitions LTD, a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales during the year, given Poseidon Acquisitions LTD acquired all the ordinary shares of the company.

17. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The company has no financial commitments and contingencies outstanding at year end (31 December 2017: €nil).

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company monitors its capital on an ongoing basis. The company's objective is to be prudently capitalised in terms of the amount and composition of its equity base (see note 16) compared to the company's risk exposures. The appropriate level and composition of equity capital is determined by considering multiple factors including the business environment, conditions in the financial markets and assessments of potential future losses due to adverse changes in market environments.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The directors consider that the most important component of the company's financial risk is credit risk. The company, as part of a global group, adheres to global risk management policies and procedures.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in value of investments, as well as certain other financial assets and financial liabilities, due to changes in market conditions. Risks are monitored and controlled through strong firmwide oversight and independent control and support functions across the company's business. A relevant market risk for the company is interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk results from exposures to changes in level, slope and curvature of yield curves, volatilities of interest rates and credit spreads.

If interest rates had been 0.5 percent higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's profit before taxation for the year ended 31 December 2018 would have been €370 higher/lower (2017: €nil). This has been determined by assuming that the company's exposure to interest rate risk at balance sheet date was consistent for the whole year.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the potential for loss due to the default or deterioration in the credit quality of a counterparty. Credit risk is managed by reviewing the credit quality of the counterparties and reviewing, if applicable, the underlying collateral against which the financial assets are secured. The company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to the carrying value of its financial assets as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017. The company's credit exposure is described further below:

Debtors. The company is exposed to credit risk from its amounts due from group undertakings, for which the credit risk is considered minimal. As at 31 December 2018, the company had no debtors past due or impaired (31 December 2017: €nil).

19. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

a. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

The company has €nil (31 December 2017: €319,686) of current financial assets and €nil (31 December 2017: €nil) of current financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value. Given the short-term nature of these instruments, their carrying amounts in the balance sheet are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The company has €2,252,116 (2017: €nil) of financial assets due after more than one year that are not measured at fair value and predominantly relate to a long-term loan due from a fellow group undertaking. The interest rate associated with such borrowings is variable in nature and approximates prevailing market interest rates for instruments with similar terms and characteristics. As such, the carrying amount in the balance sheet is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

b. Maturity of financial liabilities

The company has no financial liabilities due within 12 months of the balance sheet date.