Registration number: 03689771

IGE Sterling Treasury Services Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activity and business review

The company ceased trading in November 2015.

On 18 February 2016, the company reduced its fully paid up share capital from £858,003 (comprising 858,003 ordinary shares of £1 each) to £1 (comprising 1 ordinary share of £1) by cancelling and extinguishing 858,002 issued ordinary shares of £1 each, giving rise to distributable reserves of £858,002.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £713,000 (2015: £7,873,000).

On 18 February 2016, the company paid an interim dividend of £104,283,150 to International General Electric (U.S.A.), its immediate parent undertaking (2015: £nil).

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2015: £nil).

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of the directors' report were as follows:

Z J Citron (resigned 21 April 2017)

G M Wheeler

A E Brennan (resigned 23 May 2017)

ATP Budge

S J Dwyer (resigned 3 May 2017)

A P Mathur

Directors' liabilities

One or more of the directors have benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Directors' Report (continued)

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors KPMG LLP are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 29 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

ATP Budge

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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 financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of IGE Sterling Treasury Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements of IGE Sterling Treasury Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 6 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 3), 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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on the 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 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 is consistent with the financial statements.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Directors' Report:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in those reports; and
- in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of IGE Sterling Treasury Services 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

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- · 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 the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Anna Barrell (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

One Snowhill Birmingham B4 6GH

Date: 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Administrative expenses		(63)	(27)
Operating loss		(63)	(27)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	776	19,129
Interest payable and similar expenses	8		(11,229)
Profit before taxation .		713	7,873
Tax on profit	9		-
Profit for the financial year		713	7,873
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		713	7,873

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

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Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	22,114	125,677
Cash and short-term deposits		<u> </u>	7
		22,114	125,684
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11 _	(1)	(1)
Net current assets	_	22,113	125,683
Net assets		. 22,113	125,683
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		-	858
Profit and loss account	_	22,113	124,825
Shareholders' funds	<u> </u>	22,113	125,683

Approved by the Board on 29 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

ATP Budge

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2016	858	124,825	125,683
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	713	713
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income Dividends	-	713 (104,283)	713 (104,283)
Share capital cancelled during the year/distributable reserves created on cancellation of share capital	(858)	858	
At 31 December 2016		22,113	22,113
	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2015	858	116,952	117,810
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	<u> </u>	7,873 	7,873
Total comprehensive income		7,873	7,873
At 31 December 2015	858	124,825	125,683

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: 3rd Floor

1 Ashley Road Altrincham Cheshire WA14 2DT

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these 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 under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006. The amendments to FRS 101 (2014/15 Cycle) issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company which are available from 41 Farnsworth Street, Boston, MA 02210, USA or at www.ge.com.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
- paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors:
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;

Going concern

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and resources, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks. Therefore the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Tax

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Full provision is made for deferred tax liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Non derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restricting of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the company.

The company considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and advances found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances with similar risk characteristics. Collective allowances are established using statistical methods based on historic loss rate experience. The estimate of loss arrived at on the basis of historical information is then reviewed to ensure that it appropriately reflects the economic conditions and actual loss experience at the reporting date.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate. In estimating these cash flows, the company makes judgements about a debtor's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral. Losses are recognised in the profit and loss account and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through the profit and loss account.

The company writes off loans and advances when they are determined to be uncollectable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider there are no critical accounting estimates or judgments identified in preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 101.

4 Staff costs

The company had no employees during the year (2015: nil).

5 Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration in respect of services to the company during the current or preceding financial year.

All of the directors are/were also directors of a group undertaking and do not specifically receive any remuneration in respect of the company. It was not possible to determine an appropriate proportion of their services on behalf of the company.

6 Auditor's remuneration

Remuneration of £5,000 (2015: £6,000) paid to the auditor for their services to the company was borne by a fellow group undertaking.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Interest on tax recoverable	648	-
Interest receivable from group companies	128	19,129
	776	19,129
8 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2016	2015
	£ 000	£ 000
On loans from group undertakings		11,229

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Taxation

Tax charged in the profit and loss account

	2016 £ 000	
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	·	

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2015 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 20% (2015 - 20.25%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Profit before tax	713	7,873
Corporation tax at standard rate Group relief for £nil consideration	143 (143)	1,594 (1,594)
Total tax charge		-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK corporation tax rate will reduce from 20% to 19% on 1 April 2017. A further reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce any current tax charges in future periods accordingly.

There are no other factors that may significantly affect future tax charges.

There were no amounts of provided or unprovided deferred taxation as at 31 December 2016 or 31 December 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Debtors				
			2016	2015
Trade debtors			£ 000	£ 000 1
Amounts owed by group undertakings			22,114	104,240
Tax recoverable		_		21,436
		_	22,114	125,677
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11 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one	year		2016	2015
			£ 000	£ 000
Amounts owed to group undertakings			1	-
Other creditors			- -	1
		_	1	1
12 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	· No.	2016 £	No.	2015 £
	NO.	L	140.	<u>r</u>
Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	858,003	858,003
On 18 February 2016, the company reduced it ordinary shares of £1 each) to £1 (comprising issued ordinary shares of £1 each, giving rise to	1 ordinary share o	of £1) by cand	elling and extingu	
13 Dividends				
			2016 £ 000	2015 € 000
Dividend paid of £104,283,150.00 (2015 - £Nil) p	per ordinary share		104,283	<u> </u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Dividends (continued)

On 18 February 2016, the company paid an interim dividend of £104,283,150 to International General Electric (U.S.A.), its immediate parent undertaking (2015: £nil).

14 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent is International General Electric (U.S.A), a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, General Electric Company, a company registered at 41 Farnsworth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, USA. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the registered address or at www.ge.com.