Company Number: 3769030

GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP HOLDINGS (U.K.) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

31 DECEMBER 2018





COMPANIES HOUSE

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

1. Introduction

Goldman Sachs Group Holdings (U.K.) Limited (the company) is a holding company that predominantly holds investment companies.

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 U.S. dollar environment as part of GS Group. Accordingly, the company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar 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 7. Loss before taxation for the year ended 31 December 2018 was US\$50.3 million (2017: profit of US\$885.6 million).

The company had total assets of US\$1,411.6 million as at 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: US\$1,344.3 million). As disclosed in note 2(i), the company has net current liabilities of US\$549.0 million as at 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: net current liabilities of US\$429.0 million). The principal current liability of the company represents amounts payable to fellow group undertakings. In addition to undrawn facilities able to provide sufficient liquidity to the company when required, the immediate parent company has committed to ensuring the provision of sufficient funds to enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. As a result, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

3. Exchange rate

The British pound / U.S. dollar exchange rate at the balance sheet date was £ / US\$1.2743 (31 December 2017: £ / US\$1.3524). The average rate for the year was £ / US\$1.3297 (year ended 31 December 2017: £ / US\$1.3020).

4. Future outlook

The directors consider that the year end financial position of the company was satisfactory and do not anticipate any significant changes in its activities in the forthcoming year.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

5. Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the most important components of the company's financial risk are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. As a holding company, the company is also exposed to risk of decline in value of its non-financial assets, primarily fixed asset investments in subsidiary undertakings. 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.

6. Date of authorisation of issue

The strategic report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 8 August 2019.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

R. M. Thomas Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

1. Introduction

In accordance with section 414A of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have prepared a strategic report, which contains a review of the company's business and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company. The directors have chosen to make reference to the company's risk management objectives and policies, as well as exposures to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk in the strategic report, in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006, that would otherwise have been reported in the directors' report.

2. Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year (year ended 31 December 2017: US\$1,144.5 million).

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Directors

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

Name

P. N. O. Curle

G. P. Shaw

R. M. Thomas

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

6. Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial period 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 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; 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 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.

7. Date of authorisation of issue

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 8 August 2019.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

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R. M. Thomas Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP HOLDINGS (U.K.) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Goldman Sachs Group Holdings (U.K.) Limited'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 loss the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comrpising 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 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 Strategic Report and 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP HOLDINGS (U.K.) LIMITED

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and 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 Strategic Report and 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 4, 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.

Nick Morrison (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

Q August 2019

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

		Year ended	Year ended
		31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	Note	US\$'000	US\$'000
Income from shares in group undertakings		15	946,903
Gain on sale of subsidiary undertaking	10	15	-
Write down of shares in group undertakings	10	(33,301)	(17,036)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	5,232	832
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(19,494)	(31,764)
Administrative expenses	6	(2,724)	(13,375)
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		(50,257)	885,560
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	551	2,740
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(49,706)	888,300

The (loss)/profit before taxation of the company is 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 other 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 US\$'000	31 December 2017 US\$'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	10	1,165,748	1,129,440
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	8,134	31,900
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	12	219,538	153,688
Cash at bank and in hand	_	18,211	29,223
		245,883	214,811
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	13 -	(794,917)	(643,806)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	(549,034)	(428,995)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN		616,714	700,445
ONE YEAR	14 _	(15,246)	(49,271)
NET ASSETS		601,468	651,174
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	15	3,174	3,174
Share premium account		416,133	416,133
Other reserves	16	183,284	183,284
Profit and loss account	_	(1,123)	48,583
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		601,468	651,174

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 August 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

R. M. Thomas

Director

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

Company number: 3769030

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital US\$'000	Capital contribution US\$'000	Share premium account US\$'000	Other reserves US\$'000	Merger reserve US\$'000	Profit and s loss account US\$'000	Total hareholder's funds US\$'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	3,174	78,410	416,133	183,284	277,130	(50,739)	907,392
Profit for the financial year	•	-	-	-	•	888,300	888,300
Transfer of merger reserve	-	-	-	-	(277,130)	277,130	-
Dividend distributions	-	(78,410)	·	-	-	(1,066,108)	(1,144,518)
Balance at 31 December 2017	3,174	-	416,133	183,284	-	48,583	651,174
Loss for the financial year		-		<u> </u>		(49,706)	(49,706)
Balance at 31 December 2018	3,174	-	416,133	183,284		(1,123)	601,468

No dividends were paid in 2018.

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 private limited 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.

The company's immediate parent undertaking and the parent company of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited (GSG UK), a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. Copies of its consolidated financial statements are available on request from the Company Secretary, GSG UK, Peterborough Court, 133 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2BB, United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent undertaking and the parent company of the 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 preparation

These 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) IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Consumers' second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129;
- (vii) IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' paragraph 17; and
- (viii) IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' requirements to disclose transactions with companies also wholly owned within GS Group.

The company is a subsidiary of Group Inc., a company incorporated within the United Sates 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'

From 1 January 2018 the company adopted IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (IFRS 9) as issued by the IASB in July 2014. The company did not early adopt IFRS 9 in previous periods.

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 and impairment of financial assets – refer to note 2(g) for further detail.

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. As at 1 January 2018, the company had US\$214.8 million of financial assets classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' (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 U.S. dollars, which is also the company's functional currency.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments comprise investments in subsidiary undertakings. Investments in ordinary shares are stated at cost less provision for any impairment. Dividends receivable are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. Investments in redeemable ordinary shares are measured at amortised cost as per note 2(g) "Financial assets and liabilities".

f. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand represents highly liquid overnight deposits held in the ordinary course of business.

g. Financial assets and 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 derecognition. 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 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 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.

Prior to 1 January 2018, the company classified its financial assets as loans and receivables under IAS 39. Loans and receivables were non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets were initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Finance revenue was recorded in interest receivable and similar income.

The company classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. The classification, which is determined at initial recognition, depends on the purpose for which they were acquired or originated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

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 the profit and loss account.

(iii) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

- (i) Currently a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- (ii) Intent to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

h. Current and deferred tax

The tax expense comprises current 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 at 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 reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

i. Going concern

The company has net current liabilities of US\$549.0 million as at 31 December 2018 (2017: net current liabilities of US\$429.0 million). The principal current liability of the company represents amounts payable to fellow group undertakings. In addition to undrawn facilities able to provide sufficient liquidity to the company when required, the immediate parent company has committed to ensuring the provision of sufficient funds to enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. As a result, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

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. The following judgement has had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements

a. Write down of shares in group undertakings

During the year, the company recognised an impairment loss in relation to an investment in a subsidiary undertaking, Broad Street Principal Investments International, LTD. The directors consider the revised carrying amount to equate to that of the recoverable amount of the investment. The recoverable amount has been determined with reference to net asset value of the underlying subsidiary. See Note 10 for further information.

4. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME
Year ended	
31 December 2018	
US\$'000	
5,232	Interest on loans to group undertakings (see note 12)
	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES
Year ended	
31 December 2018	
US\$'000	
19,494	Interest on loans from group undertakings (see notes 13 and 14)
	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
Year ended	
31 December 2018	
US\$'000	
(23)	Foreign exchange gains
40	Auditors' remuneration - audit services
2,707	Other expenses
2,724	
	31 December 2018 US\$'000 5,232 Year ended 31 December 2018 US\$'000 19,494 Year ended 31 December 2018 US\$'000 (23) 40 2,707

Other expenses in the current and prior year comprise of management recharges to group undertakings.

7. 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 cost is borne by the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

8. 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. The directors do not consider that more than an incidental amount of their remuneration relates to the qualifying services provided to the company.

9. TAX ON (LOSS)/PROFIT

	Year ended	Year ended	
	31 December 2018	31 December 201	
	US\$'000	US\$'000	
U.K. corporation tax	50	(3,958)	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(601)	1,218	
Total tax on (loss)/profit	(551)	(2,740)	

The table below presents a reconciliation between tax on (loss)/profit and the amount calculated by applying the weighted average rate of U.K. corporation tax applicable to the company for the year of 19.0% (2017: 19.25%) to the (loss)/profit before taxation.

	Year ended	Year ended 31 December 2017	
	31 December 2018		
	US\$'000	US\$'000	
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(50,257)	885,560	
(Loss)/profit multiplied by the weighted average rate in the U.K. of 19.0% (2017: 19.25%)	(9,549)	170,470	
Permanent differences	6,422	(177,215)	
Tax losses surrendered to group undertakings for nil consideration	3,177	2,787	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(601)	1,218	
Total tax on (loss)/profit	(551)	(2,740)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Fixed asset investments comprise investments in subsidiary undertakings and consist of investments in unlisted ordinary shares, stated at cost less provision for any impairment:

	Cost US\$'000	Provisions for impairment US\$'000	Net book value US\$'000
At 1 January 2017	2,594,570	(228,988)	2,365,582
Additions	78,120	-	78,120
Foreign exchange	37,865	-	37,865
Distributions and impairments	(1,335,091)	(17,036)	(1,352,127)
At 31 December 2017	1,375,464	(246,024)	1,129,440
Additions (see note (i))	69,642	-	69,642
Impairments (see note (ii))	-	(33,301)	(33,301)
Disposals (see note (iii))	(33)	<u> </u>	(33)
At 31 December 2018	1,445,073	(279,325)	1,165,748

During the current year, the following movements in shares in subsidiary undertakings took place:

- (i) During 2018, the company injected US\$66.9 million and US\$2.7 million of capital into subsidiary undertakings, Goldman Sachs Group U.K. Finance Limited and Broad Street Principal Investments UK Ltd.
- (ii) At 31 December 2018, the company recognised as impairment in Broad Street Principal Investments International, LTD of US\$33.3 million.
- (iii) On 8 August 2018, Goldman Sachs Saudi Arabia was sold to a fellow group undertaking for US\$48,898..

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS (continued)

The subsidiaries over which the company exercises control, and the effective percentage ownership interest in the ordinary shares held directly by the company at the year end, are:

N. C	N. C.	Proportion of nominal value	Class of shares
Name of company	Nature of business	held	held
ELQ Investors VIII Limited ¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Broad Street Principal Investments UK LTD ¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Broad Street Principal Investments International, LTD ²	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Goldman Sachs Group U.K. Finance Limited ¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Rothesay Life (Cayman) Limited ²	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Goldman Sachs TK Danismanlik Hizmetleri Anonim Sirketi ³	Service company	100%	Ordinary shares
Goldman Sachs Ireland Finance Limited ⁴	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
GS Liquid Trading Platform II Limited ⁵	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares

The subsidiaries over which the company exercises control via ordinary shares held by or on behalf of other subsidiaries and not directly held by the company, are listed below:

Name of company	Nature of business	Proportion of nominal value held	Class of shares held
GS Index Holdings Limited ¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
GS Index Funding Limited ¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
European Index Assets B.V.6	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
PIL Holding 2 Limited ¹⁶	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Titanium UK Holdco 1 Limited ¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Titanium Luxco 2 S.A.R.L. ⁸	Investment company	89.52%	Ordinary shares
PIL Acquisitions 2 Limited ⁹	Investment company	99.59%	Ordinary shares
PIL Uxbridge Limited ⁹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
PIL Newbury Limited ⁹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
PIL Clacton Limited ⁹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Parrot B.V. ¹⁰	Investment company	82.95%	Ordinary shares
Parrot Management B.V. ¹⁰	Investment company	82.95%	Ordinary shares

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS (continued)

		Proportion of nominal value	Class of shares
Name of company	Nature of business		held
Obsidian Irish Collective Asset-Management Vehicle ¹¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
OBSF (I) Limited ¹¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Prosta Acquisitions Ltd ¹	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Trinity II Investments SP. Z O.O. ¹²	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Sky Mundi S.A.R.L. ⁸	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Prosta Investments SP. Z O.O. ¹²	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
ELQ VIII Acquisition S.A.R.L.8	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Syrdall Properties S.A.R.L.8	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
ENOP 1 S.A.R.L. ¹⁷	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
ENOP 2 S.A.R.L. ¹⁷	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
ENOP 3 S.A.R.L. ¹⁷	Investment company	100%	Ordinary shares
Uberior Special Situations Limited ¹³	In liquidation	100%	Ordinary shares
The Place For Living Limited ¹⁴	In liquidation	89.52%	Ordinary shares
Titanium UK Asset Co Limited ¹⁴	In liquidation	89.52%	Ordinary shares

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS (continued)

Registered office address at:

- ¹ Peterborough Court, 133 Fleet Street, London, EC4A 2BB, United Kingdom
- ² P.O. Box 309, Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands
- ³ Buyukdere Caddesi Bina No:209, Tekfen Tower Kat: 8, No:21 ve 22, 4. Levent, Sisli, Instanbul, 34394, Turkey
- ⁴ 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin, 2, Ireland
- ⁵ 13 Castle Street, St. Helier, JE4 5UT, Jersey
- ⁶ Strawinskylaan 1161, Amsterdam, 1077 XX, Netherlands
- ⁷ 46A Avenue J. F. Kennedy, L-1885, Luxembourg
- 8 2, Rue due Fossé, L-1536, Luxembourg
- ⁹ 26 New Street, St Helier, JE2 3RA, Jersey
- ¹⁰ Strawinskylaan 3127, Atrium Building 8th Floor, Amsterdam, 1077 ZX, Netherlands
- 11 Earlsfort Centre, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, 2, Ireland
- 12 Zlota 59, Warsaw, 00-120, Poland
- ¹³ Saltire Court, 20 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2EG, United Kingdom
- ¹⁴ 15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL, United Kingdom
- ¹⁶ 101 Wigmore Street, London, England, W1U 1QU
- ¹⁷ 15 Rue Edward Steichen, L-2540, Luxembourg

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

11. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Amounts due from group undertakings	8,134	31,900

Amounts due from group undertakings in the current and prior year includes US\$8.1 million (2017: US\$31.9 million) in cash balances held on account by a fellow group undertaking.

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

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Long-term loans receivable from group undertakings	219,538	153,688

Loans due from group undertakings (due in more than one year) in the current and prior year consists of a loan of US\$219.5 million (2017: US\$153.7 million) advanced by the company to a fellow group undertaking. The loan is unsecured, carries interest at a variable rate and is repayable 367 days after the date of such demand by the company.

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	
	US\$'000	US\$'000	
Short-term loans payable to group undertakings	752,857	620,027	
Amounts due to group undertakings	40,315	21,926	
Other creditors and accruals	1,745	1,853	
	794,917	643,806	

Short-term loans payable to group undertakings in the current and prior years include amounts of US\$752.9 million (2017: US\$620.0 million) advanced to the company by fellow group undertakings. The loans are unsecured and carry interest at a variable rate.

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

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Long-term loans payable to group undertakings	15,246	49,271

Long-term loans payable to group undertakings in the current and prior year consists of a loan of US\$15.2 million (2017: US\$49.3 million) advanced to the company by a fellow group undertaking. The loan is unsecured, carries interest at a variable rate and is repayable 367 days after the date of such demand by the lender.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

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

	31 Dec	31 December 2018		31 December 2017		
	No	US\$'000	No.	US\$'000		
Allotted, called up and fully paid						
Ordinary shares of US\$0.01 each	317,379,000	3,174	317,379,000	3,174		
		3,174		3,174		

16. OTHER RESERVES

In 2016, as part of a group reorganisation, the company acquired the entire issued share capital of ELQ Investors VIII Limited for a total consideration of US\$207.6 million from Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited, the company's immediate parent undertaking. As consideration, the company issued 40,179,790 ordinary shares of US\$0.01 to Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited. Following application of section 611 of the Companies Act 2006, share premium of US\$156.6 million was recorded and the remaining difference of US\$50.6 million was credited to other reserves.

In 2015, as part of a group reorganisation, the company acquired the entire issued share capital of Broad Street Principal Investments International, LTD from Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited, the company's immediate parent undertaking. As consideration, the company issued 31,122,744 ordinary shares of US\$0.01 to Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited. Following application of section 611 of the Companies Act 2006, nil share premium was recorded and the remaining difference of US\$132.7 million was credited to other reserves.

Other reserves were non-distributable as at 31 December 2018.

17. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The company had no financial commitments or contingencies outstanding at year end (31 December 2017: US\$nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 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 exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The directors consider that the most important components of the company's financial risk are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company, as part of a global group, adheres to global risk management policies and procedures.

a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in value of 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. The 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 loss for the year would have been US\$2.7 million higher/lower (2017: US\$2.5 million). 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.

The company manages its interest rate risk as part of GS Group's risk management policy, as appropriate to the circumstances of the company.

b. 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, none of the company's financial assets are past due or impaired.

Credit exposures

Cash at bank and in hand. Cash at bank and in hand refers to interest-bearing deposits. To mitigate the risk of credit loss, the company places substantially all of its deposits with highly-rated banks.

Debtors. The company is exposed to credit risk from its amounts due from group undertakings.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company does not have sufficient cash or collateral to make payments to its counterparties or customers as they fall due. The company manages its liquidity risk in accordance with GS Group's comprehensive and conservative set of liquidity and funding policies to address both company specific and broader industry or market liquidity events.

The company has net current liabilities of US\$549.0 million as at 31 December 2018 (2017: net current liabilities of US\$429.0 million). The principal current liability of the company represents amounts payable to fellow group undertakings. In addition to undrawn facilities able to provide sufficient liquidity to the company when required, the immediate parent company has committed to ensuring the provision of sufficient funds to enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2018

19. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

a. Financial assets and liabilities by category

All financial assets are categorised as financial assets at amortised cost in the current year and loans and receivables in prior years. All liabilities are categorised as liabilities measured at amortised cost in the current and prior years.

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

The company has US\$245.9 million (2017: US\$214.8 million) of current financial assets and US\$794.9 million (2017: US\$643.8 million) 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 US\$15.2 million (2017: US\$49.3 million) of financial liabilities due after more than one year that are not measured at fair value and relate to long-term intercompany borrowings. 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.

c. Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below present the undiscounted cash flows of the company's financial liabilities by contractual maturity including interest that will accrue.

	31 December 2018					
	Less than 1 month US\$'000	1-3 months US\$'000	3 months to 1 year US\$'000	1-5 years US\$'000	5+ years US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Financial liabilities						
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	794,917	45	135	-	-	795,097
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<u> </u>	-	15,246	-	15,246
Total - on balance sheet	794,917	45	135	15,246	-	810,343
	31 December 2017					
	Less than 1 month US\$'000	1-3 months US\$'000	3 months to 1 year US\$'000	1-5 years US\$'000	5+ years US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Financial liabilities						
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	643,806	81	244	-	-	644,131
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>.</u>	-	49,271	-	49,271
Total - on balance sheet	643,806	81	244	49,271		693,402