Black Diamond Capital Management Limited

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Directors
S Deckoff
M Ward

Secretary
S Goldfarb

Auditor
Ernst & Young LLP
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Registered No. 03883749

Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report of Black Diamond Capital Management Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

The company, a private limited company incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom, is wholly owned by GSC Acquisition Holdings LLC ("GSCAH"). The company provides investment advisory services to GSCAH, which is the company's sole client. GSCAH is controlled by Black Diamond Capital Management, LLC (the "LLC"), a Delaware limited liability company. The LLC provides investment management services to a range of alternative investment vehicles. The company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The directors consider that the activities of the company will remain unchanged for the foreseeable future.

Review of business

Pursuant to a consultancy agreement, the company provides investment advisory services to GSCAH, which is the company's sole client. GSCAH is the manager of GSC European Mezzanine Fund, L.P. and its affiliated investment partnerships, and GSC European Mezzanine Fund II L.P. and its affiliated limited partnerships (collectively the "Mezzanine Funds"). GSCAH is also the manager of GSC European CDO V PLC and provides investment management services to the manager of GSC European CDO I-R S.A. and GSC European CDO II S.A. (collectively the "Euro CLO Funds"). The Mezzanine Funds and the Euro CLO Funds (collectively, the "Euro Funds") represent GSCAH's full complement of European based investment product offerings. The principal investment activity of the Euro Funds is the acquisition and disposition of loan securities of European companies.

Overview of performance

Given the relatively straight forward nature of the company's business activities (as described above), the directors consider revenue and profitability to be the company's only relevant key performance indicators. As the company receives income based on a fixed mark-up relative to the company's administrative expenses, the performance and profitability of the company are driven by changes to the cost base. The only significant change to the company's cost base from the prior year has been in relation to compensation and benefits. Additional personnel and increase in discretionary remuneration payable to existing employees have resulted in an increase in overall remuneration costs. Aside from this, there have been no other major changes in relation to the company's expenses, which have remained relatively stable compared to the prior year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As a result of the nature of the company's agreement with GSCAH, the company's revenue and profit are stable and predictable. Therefore, the company's principal risks are associated with the fact that GSCAH is the company's sole client. Given that the company's revenue is entirely derived from the GSCAH relationship, the company's principal risks relate to the credit default and liquidity risks associated with receipt of income on a timely basis from this counterparty. These risks are managed through regular dialogue with GSCAH and the LLC to ensure that the company maintains sufficient working capital to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Another of the company's risks is in the retention of its professional staff. From an operational perspective, the key risk relates to the potential for non-compliance with the regulations issued by the Financial Conduct Authority that could lead to the company being subject to a fine or a ban on trading activities. This is managed through regular review of the company's compliance framework by Senior Management.

The Directors of the company continue to monitor actively the process for the United Kingdom's proposed withdrawal from the European Union ("Brexit") and continue to consider the potential implications of Brexit on the operations of the company. In this regard, the members note the decision of the European Union to extend the deadline for Brexit until 31 October 2019 with the proposed terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal remaining uncertain. Given the operations of the company and the nature of the LLP's agreement with the Parent, the members do not consider that Brexit will have a significant direct financial impact on the company. However, depending on the terms of the Brexit withdrawal agreement, the Directors note that Brexit may have implications on both the scope of the company's regulated permissions (by potentially limiting the activities that the company is able to perform on behalf of the Parent) as well as to the personal circumstances of the company's directors and employees (by restricting or adversely impacting the ability of non-UK Nationals to live and work in the United Kingdom post Brexit). The Directors of the company will continue to monitor these circumstances and take action as appropriate.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

M Ward
Director

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the financial statements of Black Diamond Capital Management Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results and dividends

The profit of the company for the year after taxation amounted to £339,920 (2017 – £255,645). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2017 – £nil) and did not make a dividend payment during the year.

Going concern

While the company remains dependent on a single source of revenue from GSCAH, the directors are not aware of any reason that this agreement will be terminated in the foreseeable future. The nature of the agreement with GSCAH provides a high degree of certainty that the company will continue to be profitable and, historically, the company has received income in a timely manner in order to manage its obligations (which are relatively predictable in nature).

As a result, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors continue to prepare the financial statements of the company on a going concern basis.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

S Deckoff
M Ward

Disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as the company's auditor will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

M Ward
Director

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 year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards including FRS 102 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 proper 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Black Diamond Capital Management Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Black Diamond Capital Management Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of cash flows and the related notes 1 to 19, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view 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; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements in the UK that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

Ernst + Young LLP

Neil Parker (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

London

25 April 2019

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	3,262,287	2,418,310
Administrative expenses		(2,836,771)	(2,102,878)
Operating profit	4	425,516	315,432
Interest receivable and similar income	5	10	477
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		425,526	315,909
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	9	(85,606)	(60,264)
Profit for the financial year		339,920	255,645
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		339,920	255,645

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The accompanying notes on pages 13-20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2018

	Notes	*2018* £	*2017* £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	4,904	6,081
Current assets			
Debtors	11	3,866,246	2,324,452
Cash at bank and in hand		88,968	465,110
		3,955,214	2,789,562
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,624,718)	(1,039,514)
Net current assets		2,330,496	1,750,048
Total assets less current liabilities		2,335,400	1,756,129
Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year	13	(506,121)	(266,770)
Net assets		1,829,279	1,489,359
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account		1,729,279	1,389,359
Total equity		1,829,279	1,489,359

The financial statements were approved by the board on 24 April 2019 and authorised for issue on its behalf by:

Martin Ward

Director

Registered No. 03883749

The accompanying notes on pages 13-20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital	*Profit and loss account*	*Total equity*
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	100,000	1,389,359	1,489,359
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	339,920	339,920
At 31 December 2018	100,000	1,729,279	1,829,279

	Called up share capital	*Profit and loss account*	*Total equity*
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	100,000	1,133,714	1,233,714
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	255,645	255,645
At 31 December 2017	100,000	1,389,359	1,489,359

The accompanying notes on pages 13-20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Net cash used in operating activities	16	(373,776)	(157,959)
Investing activities			
Interest received		10	477
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(2,376)	(1,062)
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(2,366)	(585)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(376,142)	(158,544)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		465,110	623,654
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		88,968	465,110

The accompanying notes on pages 13-20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Great British Pounds.

Turnover

Turnover, which is net of any value added tax, represents fees receivable for investment advisory services arising from continuing activities in the United Kingdom. Advisory fees are recognised on an accruals basis when the company obtains the right for consideration in exchange for its performance of services.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of tangible assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis during the period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method over the following depreciable periods:

Office equipment - 5-7 years on a reducing balance basis

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Any impairment is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Taxation

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of the previous years.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less, tax in the future.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash at hand and in bank

Cash at bank and in hand comprise of cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Administrative expenses

Expenses incurred have been recognised on an accruals basis.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price which equates to the amount expected to be received by the company on settlement, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, which is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income when it arises.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price which equates to the amount expected to be paid by the company to settle the obligation. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis as incurred. The value of any rent free periods is amortised over the lease term.

Holiday pay

Employees are not permitted to carry over holiday entitlements from one year to the next, nor will payments in lieu be made in respect to holiday not taken in the relevant holiday year. Therefore, the company has not accrued holiday pay.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Employee deferred compensation

A portion of certain employees' annual bonus compensation is deferred at the discretion of the company. The amounts payable to employees are adjusted by the return generated from certain designated share classes (without regard to management and incentive fees) of investment vehicles managed by an affiliate of the company. This element of employee remuneration is recorded as a component of the wages and salaries expense. The annual deferred bonus amounts vest rateably over three years. The value of the deferred bonus award is recognised evenly on an accrual basis over the three year vesting period in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions which affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the year-end date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. However, the nature of the estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

The directors are not aware of any significant areas of accounting judgements or estimation uncertainty that have been required in the preparation of the company's financial statements.

3. Turnover

Turnover is attributable to one continuing activity, that of investment advisory services in the UK.

4. Operating profit

The operating profit of the company is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration (see note 7)	52,685	51,685
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,553	3,286
Foreign exchange gains	(528)	(1,757)
Operating lease rentals	213,046	200,620

5. Interest receivable and similar income

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank interest receivable	10	477
	10	477

6. Directors' remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Total remuneration	705,403	693,929

Amounts payable to the company's highest paid director are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration (including benefits in kind)	705,403	638,346

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fees payable in respect of statutory audit of the financial statements	30,750	30,750
Other fees payable to the auditor:		
Taxation services	21,935	20,935
	52,685	51,685

8. Staff costs

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,091,724	1,470,154
Social security costs	248,512	200,311
Pensions	5,228	3,971
	2,345,464	1,674,436

The average monthly number of employees of the company during the year was made up as follows:

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Administration	2	2
Fund management	4	3
	6	5

9. Tax

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	125,734	54,858
Adjustment in respect of prior years	31	6
Total current tax	125,765	54,864
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(44,884)	5,955
Effects of changes in tax rate	4,725	(555)
	(40,159)	5,400
Total tax charge	85,606	60,264

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 – 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	425,526	315,909
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 – 19.25%)	80,850	60,813
Effects of:		
Rate change adjustments	4,725	(555)
Current tax prior year adjustment	31	6
Tax charge for the year	85,606	60,264

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improve-ments	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost:			
At 1 January 2018	559,984	418,197	978,181
Additions	-	2,376	2,376
At 31 December 2018	559,984	420,573	980,557
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2018	559,984	412,116	972,100
Depreciation	-	3,553	3,553
At 31 December 2018	559,984	415,669	975,653
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2018	-	4,904	4,904
At 1 January 2018	-	6,081	6,081

11. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts due from parent undertaking (see note 18)	3,631,743	2,186,956
VAT receivable	16,266	13,295
Deferred tax asset	89,917	49,758
Other debtors	97,745	59,674
Prepayments and accrued income	30,575	14,769
	3,866,246	2,324,452

Other debtors include a £60,000 rent deposit (2017: £60,000) in relation to the company's office premises.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade payables	13,364	14,263
UK corporation tax payable	89,423	24,702
Payroll taxes and social security payable	638,840	654,133
Accruals	883,091	346,416
	1,624,718	1,039,514

13. Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Employee deferred compensation	506,121	266,770
	506,121	266,770

14. Deferred tax asset

	2018 £	2017 £
At 1 January	49,758	55,158
Effect of deferred employee bonuses	45,477	(5,403)
Net reversal of decelerated capital allowances	(593)	(552)
Rate change adjustments	(4,725)	555
At 31 December	89,917	49,758

Made up of:		
Unpaid employee bonuses	86,123	45,434
Decelerated capital allowances	3,794	4,324
	89,917	49,758

The UK Government announced as part of the Finance (No 2) Act 2016, which received Royal Assent on 18 November 2016, that the main rate of corporation tax rate would be reduced from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and further to 18% from 1 April 2020. This will affect the rate at which future UK tax will be payable and the rate at which deferred tax assets are expected to reverse. In the 2016 Finance Bill, the UK Government announced a further reduction to the Corporation Tax main rate for the year starting 1 April 2020 setting the rate at 17%. The 17% rate will replace the previous 18% rate from 1 April 2020 when it becomes substantively enacted.

15. Issued share capital

		2018		2017
Allotted, called up and fully paid	*No.*	*£*	*No.*	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

16. Net cash flow from operating activities

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating profit	425,516	315,432
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,553	3,286
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(1,501,634)	(253,391)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	759,834	(184,799)
Tax paid	(61,045)	(38,487)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(373,776)	(157,959)

17. Financial commitments

At 31 December 2018 the company had minimum future commitments under non-cancellable operating leases falling due for payment as set out below:

	Land and buildings	
	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Not later than 1 year	109,799	115,728
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	234,576	330,740
Total commitments	344,375	446,468

18. Related party transactions

During the year the company provided investment advisory services in the ordinary course of business to GSC Acquisition Holdings, LLC ("GSCAH"), its parent undertaking. The total amount of the fees receivable by the company for the year in respect of these services is £3,262,287 (2017 – £2,418,310), as at the year end a receivable of £3,631,743 (2017 – £2,186,956) was due from GSCAH.

19. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The directors regard GSCAH, a company incorporated in the United States of America, as the immediate parent undertaking of the company and Black Diamond Capital Management LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America, registered in the state of Delaware on 21 September 2006, as the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the company.