Company Number: 02579308

NEG (TPL) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

31 DECEMBER 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. A strategic report has not been prepared as the company is entitled to the small companies exemption under section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

1. Introduction

The principal activity of the company is to undertake investment business.

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 ('Federal Reserve Board'). 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 British pound environment. Accordingly, the company's functional currency is British pound 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 2017. Comparative information has been presented for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The results for the year are shown in the income statement on page 6. Loss before taxation for the year was £12,328 (year ended 31 December 2016: loss of £12,237,155).

The company had total assets of £3,181,156 (31 December 2016: £335,312).

3. Future outlook and going concern

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.

4. Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year (year ended 31 December 2016: £nil).

5. Financial risk management

The company's financial risk management objectives and policies, as well as its risk exposures, are described in note 19 of the financial statements.

6. 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 / she ought to have taken as a director to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

7. 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.

8. Directors

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

Name	Appointed	Resigned
M. Holmes		19 July 2017
J. A. Wiltshire		
J. Sriram	19 July 2017	

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

9. Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare 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.

The directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the accounts 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 are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

10. Date of authorisation of issue

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 JULY 2018

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

JIM WILTSHIRE

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, NEG (TPL) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; 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 Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017; the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

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.

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

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

Directors' Report
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

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

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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

Ian Ross (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
11 July 2018

INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Year Ended 31 December 2017 £	Year Ended 31 December 2016 £
Finance Income	5	584	1,478
Administrative expenses	6	(12,912)	(12,238,633)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(12,328)	(12,237,155)
Tax on loss	9	-	-
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(12,328)	(12,237,155)

The loss of the company is derived from continuing operations in the current and prior years.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Year Ended 31 December 2017	Year Ended 31 December 2016
	£	£
Loss for the financial year	(12,328)	(12,237,155)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(12,328)	(12,237,155)

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2017

	Note	31 December 2017 £	31 December 2016 £
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments	10	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	11	3,181,156	335,312
TOTAL ASSETS		3,181,156	335,312
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	-	256,215
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for liabilities	13	3,087,310	3,087,310
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,087,310	3,343,525
EQUITY			
Called up share capital	14	100,000	9,233,384
Other reserves	15	12,247,771	-
Accumulated losses		(12,253,925)	(12,241,597)
TOTAL EQUITY		93,846	(3,008,213)
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,181,156	335,312

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 JULY 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

JIM WILTSHIRE

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

Company number: 02579308

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Called up share capital £	Other Reserves £	Accumulated losses £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2016		9,233,384	-	(4,442)	9,228,942
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive loss		-	-	(12,237,155)	(12,237,155)
Balance at 31 December 2016		9,233,384	-	(12,241,597)	(3,008,213)
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive loss		-	-	(12,328)	(12,328)
Transactions with parent undertaking					
Share capital issued	14	3,114,387	-	-	3,114,387
Share capital reduction	14	(12,247,771)	12,247,771	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017		100,000	12,247,771	(12,253,925)	93,846

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Year Ended 31 December 2017 £	Year Ended 31 December 2016 £
Net cash outflow from operating activities	16	(3,114,971)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share capital issued		3,114,387	-
Interest on short term loan with group undertaking		584	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		3,114,971	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		-	-

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The company's immediate parent undertaking is ELQ Investors, Ltd., a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

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

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU), IFRS IC Interpretations and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the EU, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. In preparation of these financial statements there are areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant to the financial statements (see note 4).

The principal accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently throughout the year.

b. Foreign currencies

The company's financial information is presented in British pounds, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into British pound at rates of exchange ruling on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into British pound at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in administrative expenses.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and derecognition

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

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or if the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of that financial asset. A financial liability is derecognised only when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, is cancelled or expires).

(ii) Classification and measurement

Financial assets comprise all of the company's current assets and financial liabilities (with the exception of tax liabilities).

The company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into the below categories. The classification, which is determined at initial recognition, depends on the purpose for which they were acquired or originated.

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Equity investments held by the company are designated at fair value through profit and loss. These investments are designated at fair value as they are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value with the transaction costs expenses in profit and loss. They are measured in the balance sheet at fair value and all subsequent gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

- Loans and receivables and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Loans and receivables and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently remeasured at amortised cost, with finance income and expense recognised on an accruals basis. All finance income and expense is recognised in the income statement.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement.

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 in the future or a right to pay less in the future with the following exceptions.

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

- 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 the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

e. 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.

f. Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the financial statements when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a present (legal or constructive) obligation, which has arisen as a result of past events, and for which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Legal obligations that may arise as a result of proposed new laws are recognised as obligations only when the legislation is virtually certain to be enacted as drafted.

g. Standards issued but not yet effective

The following IFRS standards and amendments to existing standards became effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1st January 2017 and have been applied in preparing the financial statements:

- Disclosure initiative (Amendment to IAS 7)

- Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (Amendments to IAS 12)

- Revenue from contracts with customers (Amendements to IRFS 15)

These had no signficant impact on the measurements of the Company's assets and liabilities.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

g. **Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)**

Effective for 2018 - other standards

In July 2014, the IASB amended IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' to incorporate requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, general hedge accounting and derecognition. The amendment is effective from 1 January 2018.

There is not expected to be a material effect on the financial statements of the company and these have not been early adopted.

3. **SEGMENTAL REPORTING**

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

4. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in these financial statements. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. In the opinion of management, significant judgement was applied in the assessment of the recoverability of the other receivable and potential interest payable to HMRC (see note 18).

5. **FINANCE INCOME**

	Year Ended 31 December 2017	Year Ended 31 December 2016
	£	£
Interest on short term loans to group undertakings	584	1,478

6. **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	Year Ended 31 December 2017	Year Ended 31 December 2016
	£	£
Provisions (see note 18)	-	12,320,593
Professional expenses	-	(126,638)
Reimbursement of expenses from fellow group undertakings	-	67,806
Other expenses	6,386	-
Net foreign exchange losses/ (gains)	6,526	(23,128)
	12,912	12,238,633

The auditors' remuneration for the current and prior years of £8,000 has been borne by the company's immediate parent undertaking.

7. **STAFF COSTS**

The company has no employees (year ended 31 December 2016: nil). All persons involved in the company's operations are employed by a group undertaking and no charge is borne by the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2017

8. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

	Year Ended 31 December 2017 £	Year Ended 31 December 2016 £
Directors:		
Aggregate emoluments	811	665
Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	27	19
	838	**684**

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, directors' emoluments above represent the proportion of total emoluments paid or payable in respect of qualifying services only. This total only includes the value of cash and benefits in kind, and does not include the value of equity awards in accordance with the provisions of schedule 5 of Statutory Instrument 2008/410. Directors also receive emoluments for non-qualifying services which are not required to be disclosed. The directors emoluments were borne by group undertakings in the current and prior year.

All directors are members of a defined contribution pension plan. No director is a member of defined benefit pension plan. All directors have been granted Group Inc. shares in respect of long-term incentive schemes during the year. No directors have exercised options during the year.

9. TAX ON LOSS

	Year Ended 31 December 2017	Year Ended 31 December 2016
	£	£
U.K. corporation tax	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
	-	-

The table below presents a reconciliation between tax on profit/(loss) and the amount calculated by applying the weighted average rate of U.K. corporation tax applicable to the company for the year of 19.25% (2016: 20%) to the loss before taxation.

	Year Ended 31 December 2017	Year Ended 31 December 2016
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(12,328)	(12,237,155)
Loss mutiplied by the weighted average rate in the U.K. 19.25% (2016: 20%)	(2,373)	(2,447,431)
Permanent differences	1,229	2,464,119
Tax losses surrendered to / (from) group undertakings for nil consideration	1,144	(16,688)
Total tax on loss	-	-

10. INVESTMENTS

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	£	£
Equity investments	-	-

Equity investments represents an investment in Teesside Power Investments Limited which has been written down to nil in prior years.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	£	£
Other receivables	-	-
Loan and interest receivable from group undertaking	-	95,855
Amounts due from related parties	3,181,156	222,744
Group relief receivable	-	16,713
	3,181,156	**335,312**

Other receivables represents an accelerated payment of £9,233,283 to HMRC, which has been fully provided for in the prior year (see note 18).

Included in loan and interest receivable from group undertaking in the prior year is a fully funded multicurrency loan of £nil (31 December 2016: £55,814) which approximates fair value. The loan counterparty has a Standard and Poor's A-2 short term credit rating. The interest accrued during the year is within a range of 3.03% to 3.45% in accordance with the policy of the group on intercompany loans. During the year, the loan was fully repaid.

Amounts due from related parties includes £3,181,156 (31 December 2016: £59,688) in cash balances held on account by a fellow group undertaking.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties	-	236,490
Corporation tax payable	-	19,725
	-	**256,215**

The directors consider that the carrying amount of the trade and other payables approximates their fair value.

13. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	£
As at 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	3,087,310

The provision of £3,087,310 represents potential interest payable to HMRC (see note 18).

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 called up share capital comprised:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	Number	£	Number	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	9,233,384	9,233,384
		100,000		**9,233,384**

On 12 May 2017, the company issued 3,114,387 ordinary shares to its immediate parent undertaking, ELQ Investors, Ltd. Further, on 12 May 2017, the company cancelled 12,247,771 ordinary shares of £1 each, creating distributable reserves .

15. OTHER RESERVES

On 12 May 2017, the company cancelled 12,247,771 ordinary shares of £1 each, to create distributable reserves of £12,247,771.

16. RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Year Ended 31 December 2017	Year Ended 31 December 2016
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(12,328)	(12,237,155)
Interest on short term loan with group undertaking	(584)	(1,478)
	(12,912)	**(12,238,633)**
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(2,845,844)	9,288,733
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	(256,215)	2,949,900
Cash outflow from operations	**(3,114,971)**	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2017

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	Year ended 31 December 2017	Year ended 31 December 2016
	£	£
Amounts charged (from)/to South Wales TPL Investments Limited	-	(33,903)
Amounts charged (from)/to Western Power Investments Limited	-	(33,903)
Interest on short term loan due to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	584	1,478
Amounts charged to/(from) ELQ Investors, Ltd.	-	133,812

The following balances with related parties were outstanding at the end of the year:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	£	£
Loan and Interest receivable from The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	-	95,855
Amounts receivable from Goldman Sachs International	3,181,156	59,688
Amounts due from South Wales TPL Investments Limited	-	84,006
Amounts due from Western Power Investments Limited	-	81,527
Amounts due from ELQ Investors IV Ltd	-	14,236
	3,181,156	**335,312**
Amounts due to ELQ Investors, Ltd.	-	236,490

Key management personnel are the directors of the company and are employees of a group undertaking. The only transactions with the key management personnel was the compensation for services to the company during the year as shown on note 8.

18. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The company, its immediate parent company, ELQ Investors, Ltd., and certain other group companies (together the 'group parties') provided an indemnity to the purchaser of Teesside Power Limited (TPL) as part of the sale of TPL by the group parties in a prior year. The group parties are jointly and severally liable under the indemnity. The purchaser is indemnified, amongst other things, against losses incurred in respect of potential tax obligations of TPL relating to periods prior to the sale. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and the group parties are in the process of legal proceedings in respect of certain prior year tax returns of TPL, and any settlement required in respect of such proceedings would necessitate payment under the indemnity.

An accelerated payment of £9,233,283 was made to HMRC during prior years under this indemnity and disclosed within debtors. As of the prior year end, this receivable (see note 11) and the potential interest on late payment (see note 13) had been fully provided for. Subsequent to year end the case was heard in the Court of Appeal. No decision has been released by the Court as at the date of the approval of these financial statements. As the outcome of the litigation remains uncertain as at the balance sheet date, management is of the view that no changes are required to the provisions made in the prior years.

19. FINANCIAL RISK 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 subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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

a. Credit risk

Credit risk represents the potential for loss due to the default or deterioration in 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 financial assets are secured.

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to the carrying value of its trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016. Within trade and other receivables, apart from the other receivable paid to HMRC which has been fully provided for, the remaining trade and other receivables are neither past due nor impaired.

b. 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.

20. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The company's investment is a financial asset held at fair value of £nil (31 December 2016: £nil). All other financial assets and financial liabilities are not measured at fair value.

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

The company has £3,181,156 (31 December 2016: £335,312) of financial assets and £nil (31 December 2016: £236,490) of 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.

b. Maturity of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are due within 12 months of balance sheet date.