Company Number: 10449771

PROSTA ACQUISITIONS LTD

ANNUAL REPORT

31 DECEMBER 2018

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the 52 week period ended 31 December 2018. A strategic report has not been prepared as the company is entitled to the small companies exemption under section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

1. Principal activities

The principal activity of Prosta Acquisitions Ltd ('the company') is to hold investment in subsidiary undertakings which hold investment in real estate assets.

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

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

2. Financial overview

The financial statements have been drawn up for the 52 week period ended 31 December 2018. Comparative information has been presented for the 62 week period ended 31 December 2017.

The results for the period are shown in the profit and loss account on page 6. Loss before taxation for the 52 week period ended 31 December 2018 was €3.2 million (62 week period ended 31 December 2017: loss of €0.7 million).

The company had net assets of €81.9 million as at 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: €85.1 million).

During the period, company's immediate parent undertaking ELQ VIII Ltd sold 369,133 of its shares in the company to Cromwell Capital Ventures UK Ltd, a third party.

Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the period end, in March 2019, the company entered into a loan agreement with its subsidiary Prosta Investments SP. Z.O.O to provide an interest bearing loan of €1.3 million.

3. Future outlook

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

4. Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the most important component of the company's financial risk are market risk and credit risk. The company, as part of a global group, adheres to global risk management policies and procedures. The company's risk management objectives and policies are described in note 12 to the financial statements.

5. Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the 52 week period ended 31 December 2018 (62 week period ended 31 December 2017: €nil).

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

6. Exchange rate

The British pound / Euro exchange rate at the balance sheet date was £ / € 1.1129 (31 December 2017: £ / € 1.1249. The average rate for the period was £ / € 1.1303 (2017: £ / € 1.1275)

7. Disclosure of information to auditors

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

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

8. Independent auditors

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

9. Directors

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

Name

F. Grena

J.A. Wiltshire

R.M. Thomas

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

10. Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

11. Date of authorisation of issue

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 July 2019.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director
R.M. Thomas

Independent auditors' report to the members of PROSTA ACQUISITIONS LTD

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
In our opinion, Prosta Acquisitions Ltd's financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the 52 week period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018; the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the 52 week period then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting on other information
The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.
With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.
Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

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

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

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

Nick Morrison

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

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the 52 week period ended 31 December 2018

	Note	52 week period ended 31 December 2018 EUR	62 week period ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Impairment of investment in subsidiary undertakings	8	(2,863,666)	-
Administrative expenses	4	(334,949)	(673,609)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		**(3,198,615)**	**(673,609)**
Tax on loss	7	-	-
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		**(3,198,615)**	**(673,609)**

The losses before taxation of the company are derived from continuing operations in the current and prior periods.

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

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

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2018

	Note	31 December 2018 EUR	31 December 2017 EUR
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	8	78,513,357	81,377,023
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	9	3,356,420	3,691,369
NET CURRENT ASSETS		3,356,420	3,691,369
NET ASSETS		81,869,777	85,068,392
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	10	85,742,001	85,742,001
Profit and loss account		(3,872,224)	(673,609)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		81,869,777	85,068,392

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31 July 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Director
R.M. Thomas

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the 52 week period ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Called up share capital EUR	Profit and loss account EUR	Total shareholders' funds EUR
Balance at 27 October 2016		-	-	-
Share capital issued	10	85,742,001	-	85,742,001
Loss for the financial period		-	(673,609)	(673,609)
Balance at 31 December 2017		85,742,001	(673,609)	85,068,392
Loss for the financial period		-	(3,198,615)	(3,198,615)
Balance at 31 December 2018		85,742,001	(3,872,224)	81,869,777

No dividends were paid for the period ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

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 immediate parent undertaking is ELQ Investors VIII Ltd, a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The parent company of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited, 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 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

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 company has additionally early adopted all amendments to FRS 101 as a result of the 'Triennial Review 2017 amendments' issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) in December 2017.

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) IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures';

(iii) IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' paragraphs 91-99;

(iv) 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)

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

(vi) IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';

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

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

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

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes in accounting policies

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

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

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

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

Classification and measurement

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

There were no changes to the carrying amount of financial assets as a result of the adoption of IFRS 9. At 1 January 2018, the company had €3.69 million of financial assets classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39. These financial assets were reclassified as measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9.

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

c. Dividends

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

d. Foreign currencies

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

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at rates of exchange ruling on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary assets and liabilities, and non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value, denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

e. Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments comprises investments in subsidiary undertakings and is stated at cost less provision for any impairment. Dividends receivable are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and derecognition

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

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

(ii) Classification and measurement

Financial assets comprise all of the company's current assets. The company has no financial liabilities.

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see above). 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 into the following categories under IAS 39:

Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost

Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently remeasured at amortised cost, with finance income and expense recognised on an accrual basis. All finance income and expense is recognised in the profit and loss account.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Current and deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

4. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	52 week period ended 31 December 2018 EUR	62 week period ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Insurance expenses	334,949	477,072
Other expenses	-	196,537
	334,949	**673,609**

The auditors' remuneration for the current period of £12,000 (€13,355) (62 week period ended 31 December 2017: £15,000 (€16,874)) has been borne by a group undertaking.

Insurance expenses in current and prior periods relate to the underlying investments held by the company's subsidiary undertakings.

5. STAFF COSTS

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

6. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

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

7. TAX ON LOSS

	52 week period ended 31 December 2018 EUR	62 week period ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Current tax:		
U.K. corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax	-	-

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

	52 week period ended 31 December 2018 EUR	62 week period ended 31 December 2017 EUR
Loss before taxation	(3,198,615)	(673,609)
Loss before taxation multiplied by the weighted average rate in the U.K. of 19 % (2017: 19.25%)	607,737	129,670
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(544,097)	(37,506)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	(63,640)	(92,164)
Total tax on loss	-	-

As at 31 December 2018, the company has carry forward losses of €813,719 for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised due to uncertainty as to whether the company will generate suitable profits in the future against which the deferred tax asset can be recovered.

8. INVESTMENTS

Fixed asset investments, which are unlisted and stated at cost less provision for any impairment, comprise investments in subsidiary undertakings:

	Cost EUR	Provisions for impairment EUR	Net book value EUR
At 27 October 2016	-	-	-
Additions during the period	81,377,023	-	81,377,023
At 31 December 2017	81,377,023	-	81,377,023
Impairment	-	(2,863,666)	(2,863,666)
At 31 December 2018	**81,377,023**	**(2,863,666)**	**78,513,357**

The provision for impairment of €2,863,666 has been taken on the investment in subsidiary undertaking, Trinity II Investments SP. Z.O.O. based on its net asset value and performance.

8. INVESTMENTS (continued)

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

Name of company	Nature of business	Holding and proportion of voting rights	Class of shares held
Prosta Investments SP. Z.O.O	Real estate investment Company	100%	Ordinary shares
Trinity II Investments SP. Z.O.O	Real estate investment Company	100%	Ordinary shares

The registered office for both the subsidiaries is Zlota 59, Warsaw, Poland.

9. DEBTORS

	31 December 2018 EUR	31 December 2017 EUR
Amounts due from group undertakings	1,652,123	1,652,123
Prepaid insurance expenses	1,704,297	2,039,246
	3,356,420	**3,691,369**

Amounts due from group undertakings includes €1,652,123 (31 December 2017: €1,652,123) in cash balances held on account by a fellow group undertaking.

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

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

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	No.	EUR	No.	EUR
<u>Allotted, called up and fully paid</u>				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	85,742,001	85,742,001	85,742,001	85,742,001
		85,742,001		**85,742,001**

On 6 July, 2018, company's immediate parent undertaking ELQ VIII Ltd sold 369,133 of its shares in the company to Cromwell Capital Ventures UK Ltd, a third party.

11. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The company had no financial commitments or contingencies outstanding at period end (31 December 2017: €nil).

12. 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 (see note 10) 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 market risk and credit 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 investments, as well as certain other financial assets and financial liabilities, due to changes in market conditions. Risks are monitored and controlled through strong firmwide oversight and independent control and support functions across the company's business. There is immaterial risk in the entity.

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.

13. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Subsequent to the period end, on 12 March 2019, the company has entered into a loan agreement with its subsidiary Prosta Investments SP. Z.O.O to provide an interest bearing loan of €1.3 million.