Company Number: 94459

CLARIS IV LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the year and subsequently were:

C.D. Ruark	(resigned 28th July 2017)
J.D. Wiseman	
S.J. Hopkins	(resigned 15th February 2019)
G.P. Essex-Cater	(resigned 20th March 2018)
A. Orosco	(appointed 28th July 2017)
R. Go	(appointed 15th February 2019)

SECRETARY

The Company Secretary is Sanne Secretaries Limited.

REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office was 13 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, JE4 5UT until 3rd September 2018, on which date the registered address changed to IFC 5, St Helier, Jersey, JE1 1ST.

ARRANGER, CALCULATION AGENT, DISPOSAL AGENT AND SWAP COUNTERPARTY

Société Générale S.A. ("SG")
29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009, Paris, France

CUSTODIAN, ISSUING AND PAYING AGENT AND BANKERS

HSBC Bank plc
8 Canada Square, London, E14 5HQ

LEGAL ADVISORS

Walkers
Walker House, 28-34 Hill Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 8PN

TRUSTEE

HSBC Corporate Trustee Company (UK) Limited
Level 24, 8 Canada Square, London, E14 5HQ

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Mazars Channel Islands Limited
Mielles House, La Rue Des Mielles, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3QD

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Claris IV Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30th June 2018.

INCORPORATION

The Company was incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands on 7th September 2006 as a private company limited by shares.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the issue of Limited Recourse Notes ("Notes") in separate series under the terms of the Offering Circular dated 2nd April 2004, and last updated on 6th July 2018, under a €20,000,000,000 secured note programme, with Claris Limited, Claris 2 Limited and Claris III Limited, all of which are companies incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands, and Iris SPV Public Limited Company and Iris II SPV Designated Activity Company, both of which are companies incorporated in Ireland.

Most, if not all, of the proceeds from the issue of the Notes were used to acquire securities. In addition, the Company entered into various swap transactions with SG. The performance of the Notes is linked to the related swap and asset held as collateral. The performance of these swaps may be related to several types of underlying asset classes. The Notes are only intended for highly sophisticated and knowledgeable investors who are capable of understanding and evaluating the risks involved in investing in the Notes. Two series are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange (2017: two Series).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The major risks associated with the Company's business are currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has established policies for managing these risks. The policies and the exposure thereto are detailed in note 15 to the financial statements.

GOING CONCERN AND CREDIT EVENTS

Further details of going concern and credit events are disclosed in note 1 and note 12 of the financial statements.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As disclosed in note 13, there were no significant events subsequent to the year end. No credit events have occurred after the year end.

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS

The Directors and Secretary who served during the year are listed on page 1. The Directors and Secretary who held office at 30th June 2018 did not hold any shares in the Company at that date, or during the year.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year amounted to €282 (2017: €200).

Interim dividend of £250 was approved on 9th August 2017 (2017: £nil).

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Mazars Channel Islands Limited was appointed as auditor and has expressed its willingness to continue in office.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Directors are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. As permitted by that law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements are required to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the profit or loss of the Company for that year.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRSs.

In preparing these annual accounts, the Directors are also required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are also responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain its 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 (Jersey) Law 1991. 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.

The Directors confirm they have complied with the above requirements throughout the year and subsequently.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Authorised Signatory
Director: R. Go
Date: 28th February 2019

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Claris IV Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Claris IV Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2018 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

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. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities 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.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>Why we consider it as Key audit matter</th><th>How we addressed it</th></tr>
<tr><td>Valuation of financial instruments</td><td>
The company has issued Limited Recourse Notes Payable ("Notes") under a € 20,000,000,000 secured note programme. The net proceeds from the issue of each series of Notes were used to acquire securities ("Mortgaged Property") and/or to enter into interest rate swaps ("IRS"), cross currency swaps ("CCS") and credit default swaps ("CDS") transactions with Société Générale ("SG"). As per the financial statements, the fair values of the respective financial instruments are as below;
<table>
<tr><th>Financial instrument</th><th>EUR</th><th>Note in the financial statements</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mortgaged property</td><td>186,920,731</td><td>2 and 17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Notes</td><td>(135,037,181)</td><td>6 and 18</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cross currency swaps</td><td>(10,335,788)</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Credit default swaps</td><td>(481,109)</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interest rate swaps</td><td>(41,066,653)</td><td>7</td></tr>
</table>
Management relies on Société Générale (the arranging bank and swap counterparty) as management's expert for the determination of the fair values of financial instruments.
We deem this as a Key Audit Matter due to the significant judgement involved in arriving at the fair values of Level 2 and 3 financial instruments. Since all categories of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are individually material, a material misstatement in one may lead to a material misstatement in the financial statements.
</td><td>
We reviewed the appropriateness and classification of financial instruments as Level 2 & 3 within fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS13.
We obtained the fair value calculations from management and engaged our internal quantitative valuation experts, to review on a sample basis and in accordance with market valuation standards, the fair values of the mortgaged property and the derivatives from which the fair value of the notes are derived.
As a result of the procedures performed, no material exceptions were noted in the fair values of the financial instruments or their classification.
</td></tr>
</table>

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Our application of materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole. Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall materiality	EUR 1.9M
How we determined it	1% of Total Assets
Rationale for benchmark applied	In determining our materiality, we considered financial metrics which we believed to be relevant as the company was not set up to make profits, and concluded that Total Assets were the most relevant benchmark. We believe that the benchmark reflects the nature and focus of the company's operations which is primarily the issue of Limited Recourse Notes to acquire assets.
Performance Materiality	Performance materiality is set to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements in the financial statements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Performance materiality of EUR 1.5M applied.
Reporting threshold	We agreed with the Board that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above our triviality threshold and this was set at EUR 0.056M, as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

An overview of the scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements such as making assumptions on significant accounting estimates.

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company, the structure of company and the industry in which it operates. We considered the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to the applicable laws and regulations including fraud. We designed our audit procedures to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) that are material to the financial statements.

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

We tailored the scope of our company audit to ensure that we performed sufficient work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. We used the outputs of a risk assessment, our understanding of the company's accounting processes and controls and its environment and considered qualitative factors in order to ensure that we obtained sufficient coverage across all financial statement line items.

Our tests included, but were not limited to, obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement whether caused by irregularities including fraud or error, review of minutes of directors' meetings in the year and enquiries of management. As a result of our procedures, we did not identify any Key Audit Matters relating to irregularities, including fraud.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including the allocation of our resources and effort, are discussed under "Key audit matters" within this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 'Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements' other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper 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
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; 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 3, 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Article 113A of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. 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.

JRLees-Baker

J R Lees-Baker
For and on behalf of
Mazars
Chartered Accountants

Date: 28 February 2019.

Mazars - 2nd Floor - Mielles House - La Rue des Mielles - St Helier - Jersey - JE2 3QD
Tel: +44 (0)1534 710600 - Fax: +44 (0)1534 710601

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30TH JUNE 2018

	Notes		2018		2017
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,17		186,920,731		191,462,545
Current assets					
Receivables	3		11,090		4,958
Cash and cash equivalents	4		26,035		29,979
			37,125		34,937
TOTAL ASSETS		€	186,957,856	€	191,497,482
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	5		15		15
Retained earnings			4,050		4,044
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			4,065		4,059
Non-current liabilities					
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6,18		135,037,181		133,171,166
Derivative financial instruments	7		51,883,550		58,291,379
			186,920,731		191,462,545
Current liabilities					
Payables	8		33,060		30,878
TOTAL LIABILITIES			186,953,791		191,493,423
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		€	186,957,856	€	191,497,482

The financial statements on pages 9 to 29 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the 28th day of February 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director: A. Orosco

(The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

	2018	2017
INCOME		
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments		
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,975,253	(8,357,547)
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(4,876,696)	4,791,397
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,901,443	3,566,150
	-	-
Interest and similar items		
Bank interest	7	-
Utilisation of upfront swap amounts	56,465	21,072
Transaction fees receivable	282	580
	56,754	21,652
EXPENSES		
Bank charges	355	467
Administration fees	29,315	20,316
Management fees	-	2,384
Professional fees	13,992	4,481
Audit fees	10,115	9,965
Prior year over accrual of audit fees	-	(20,185)
Annual trustee and corporate benefit fees	-	301
ISE fees and filing fees	2,472	2,490
Realised loss on foreign exchange	223	1,233
	56,472	21,452
NET PROFIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	€ 282	€ 200

Other comprehensive income

There were no items of other comprehensive income in either the current or prior year.

(The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

		Share capital		Retained earnings		Total
Balance at 1st July 2016		15		3,844		3,859
Total comprehensive income for the year		-		200		200
Balance at 30th June 2017	€	15	€	4,044	€	4,059
Balance at 1st July 2017		15		4,044		4,059
Total comprehensive income for the year		-		282		282
Transaction with owners:						
Dividends paid		-	(	276)	(	276)
Balance at 30th June 2018	€	15	€	4,050	€	4,065

(The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Total comprehensive income for the year		282	200
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(6,132)	17,821
Increase/(decrease) in payables		2,182	(35,740)
Net (gain)/loss on financial instruments:			
- Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(2,975,253)	8,357,547
- Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		4,876,696	(4,791,397)
- Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(1,901,443)	(3,566,150)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(3,668)	(17,719)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Income received on non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		7,517,067	7,874,050
Swap amounts received		3,497,348	2,851,793
Swap amounts paid		(8,003,734)	(7,874,050)
Net cash flows from investing activities		3,010,681	2,851,793
Cash flows from financing activities			
Note interest paid		(3,010,681)	(2,851,793)
Dividend paid		(276)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(3,010,957)	(2,851,793)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(3,944)	(17,719)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		29,979	47,698
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	€ 26,035	€ 29,979

(The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. The significant accounting policies used are set out below and have been consistently applied to both years presented.

Going concern

The Company's debt funding has been provided by the Noteholders, whose recourse to the assets of the Company is limited to those aggregate net assets designated as payment to Société Générale (the "Swap Counterparty" or "SG") and maturity/redemption of the Limited Recourse Notes (the "Notes") at below nominal value. These may include bankruptcy credit events, downgrade events and restructuring.

The recourse of the Noteholders to the assets of the Company is limited to those aggregate net assets designated as Mortgaged Property (assets acquired and other agreements) for the particular series of Notes held owing to their limited recourse nature and who have no right to petition for insolvency proceedings against the Company in the event that the aggregate proceeds from the realisation of the Mortgaged Property are insufficient to repay the principal amount of the Notes. From a Note holder point of view, defaults on any one particular series cannot impact any other series.

It is the intention of the Company to hold the Series to maturity without any forseeable early redemptions.

As such, 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 adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

New Accounting Standards, amendments to existing Accounting Standards and/or interpretations of existing Accounting Standards (separately or together, "New Accounting Requirements") adopted during the current year

The Directors have assessed the impact, or potential impact, of all New Accounting Requirements. In the opinion of the Directors, other than those listed below, there are no mandatory New Accounting Requirements applicable in the current year that are relevant and/or material to the Company. Consequently, no such mandatory New Accounting Requirements are listed.

IAS 7, "Statement of Cash Flows" (amendments) – effective retrospectively for accounting periods commencing on or after 1st January 2017 (early adoption is permitted)

IAS 7 has been amended to improve disclosure on an entity's liabilities. The amendments require disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flow and non-cash changes. One way to meet this new disclosure requirement is to provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities. See reconciliation below for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

	30th June 17	Cash flows	Non-cash flows	30th June 18
	€	€	€	€
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	133,171,166	-	1,866,015	135,037,181

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Non-mandatory New Accounting Requirements not yet adopted

The following applicable New Accounting Requirements have been issued. However, these New Accounting Requirements are not yet mandatory and have not yet been adopted by the Company. All other non-mandatory New Accounting Requirements are either not yet permitted to be adopted, or would have no material effect on the reported performance, financial position, or disclosures of the Company and consequently have neither been adopted, nor listed.

IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (Replacement of IAS 39 — "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement") – effective date 1st January 2018

IFRS 9 addresses the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and replaces most of the guidance in IAS 39.

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into the following measurement categories: (i) those measured at fair value through profit or loss; (ii) those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and, (iii) those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. Unless the option to designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss is applicable, the classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

IFRS 9 also replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an "expected credit loss" model for the measurement of impairment loss. The new model applies to financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

The mandatory effective date for application of IFRS 9 is for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2018, but early adoption is permitted at any time. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 9 no later than the mandatory effective date. In the Directors' opinion, the adoption of IFRS 9 would have no material impact on the recognition, measurement or disclosures relating to its financial instruments since they are already designated at fair value through profit or loss. Further as disclosed in note 15, the Company itself is not exposed to credit risk.

IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (Replacement of IAS 18 — "Revenue") – effective date 1st January 2018

A five-step model is applied to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. Revenue is recognised when (or as) a company transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised either over time, in a manner that best reflects the Company's performance, or at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

In the Directors' opinion, adoption of IFRS 15 had no material impact on the recognition, measurement or disclosures relating to its financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty - (continued)

There were no significant areas of uncertainty or judgement except for the estimation of the fair values of the Company's financial instruments as set out below and in note 15. There were no significant areas of judgement in applying accounting policies except for the designation/classification of all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as set out below.

Due to the limited recourse nature of each series of Notes issued, any differences between the estimated fair values and the realisable values of such financial instruments would be borne by the Noteholders and would have no net effect on the Company's overall financial position or results.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Most of the financial assets and financial liabilities are designated by the Company at fair value through profit or loss at inception in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring only the derivative transactions at fair value through profit or loss. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs for all financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Subsequent changes in the fair value of such financial instruments, aggregated with realised profits and losses on disposal/redemption thereof and amounts received and paid there on, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company may enter into derivative financial instruments such as cross currency swaps ("CCS"), interest rate swaps ("IRS") and credit default swaps ("CDS"). The derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive, and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Subsequent changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument and any realised gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. These derivative financial instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

Under IAS 39, all derivative transactions, except designated and effective hedging instruments, are classified as held for trading. The Company's derivative transactions have not been designated as hedging instruments in accordance with IAS 39. Consequently, these transactions are classified as held for trading, with all gains and losses on such transactions being recognised in profit or loss. Where a derivative transaction forms part of the Mortgaged Property for a Series, the Company has designated its associated investments held and its Notes issued as at fair value through profit or loss as permitted by IAS 39, as this results in more relevant financial information because it eliminates, or significantly reduces, the measurement and recognition inconsistencies that would result from measuring its derivative financial instruments at fair value, with the gains, or losses, on such financial instruments being recognised in profit or loss, whilst measuring its associated investments held and its Notes issued at amortised cost.

Fair value estimation

All fair values used in the preparation of these financial statements have been provided to the Directors by SG, the arranging investment bank, upon whom the Directors rely as an expert provider of such valuations. The actual realisable value of the Company's financial instruments may differ from such fair values.

The Directors are satisfied that the fair values represent a reasonable approximation of fair value and that the fair values have been properly recorded in accordance with IFRS.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Fair value estimation - (continued)

The Company invests in and enters into a variety of financial instruments including derivative transactions (together "financial instruments"). Where these financial instruments are traded in an active market, the fair values are based upon quoted market prices. Where these financial instruments are not traded in an active market, the fair values are determined by using valuation techniques developed by SG.

The valuations are produced using a variety of methods and using assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date, which may, or may not, be supported by prices from current market transactions or observable market data. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

The majority of the inputs and assumptions used in calculating the fair values were based on observable inputs. Where unobservable inputs were used in calculating the fair values, reasonably possible changes to such inputs could materially affect the calculations of the fair values. If third party independent prices were available for the financial instruments, or if different methods and/or assumptions were used, the valuations might be different from those presented and those differences could be material. Therefore, the realisable value of the financial instruments may differ significantly from the fair value recorded. The possible outcome of these uncertainties cannot be reliably determined at present.

In the Directors' opinion, due to the limited recourse nature of the Notes issued, the aggregate fair value of each relevant separate series of Notes is equal to the aggregate fair value of the Mortgaged Property and the derivatives relating to each separate series. From the perspective of the Company, any change in the fair value of the Mortgaged Property and the derivatives would be matched by an equal and opposite change in the fair value of the Notes. Consequently, although the Noteholders are exposed to changes in the fair value of the relevant Mortgaged Property and the derivatives, the Company itself is not exposed.

IFRS 13 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" ("IFRS 13") defines a fair value hierarchy that prioritises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13 are as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the valuation date;

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices), including inputs from markets that are not considered to be active; and

Level 3 - Inputs that are not based upon observable market data.

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may include price information, volatility statistics, specific and broad credit data, liquidity statistics, and other factors. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. However, the determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgment by the Company's Directors. The Directors consider observable data to be that market data which is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, provided by multiple, independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market. The categorisation of a financial instrument within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the financial instrument and does not necessarily correspond to the Company's perceived risk inherent in such financial instrument (see note 15).

Transfers between levels are recognised at the end of the reporting year in which the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer has occurred.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Deferred income and utilisation of upfront swap amounts

With respect to the Notes issued, the Swap Counterparty pays an initial exchange amount for the purpose of covering the permitted expenses of the Company. Any balances held in these accounts at the year end in excess of accrued permitted expenses have been deferred to the following accounting year to match this income against the corresponding expense.

Foreign currency translation

a) Functional currency and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, the Company's functional currency. The financial statements are presented in the Euro which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Euro using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Transaction fees receivable

The Company is entitled to receive a minimum transaction fee of not less than £100 for each separate series of Notes that it issues. These fees are recognised on an accruals basis immediately on the date a new series of such Notes is issued by the Company. The Company is also entitled to receive an additional transaction fee of a minimum of £250 per annum.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are not redeemable and are classified as equity.

Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Directors.

Segmental reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision makers to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Segmental reporting - (continued)

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Board, as a whole, has been determined as constituting the chief operating decision maker of the Company. The Directors perform regular reviews of the operating results of the Company and make decisions using financial information at the entity level only. Accordingly, the Directors believe that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company carries out business activities in line with the transaction documents. They may delegate some or all of the day to day management of the business, including the decisions to purchase and sell securities, to other parties both internal and external to the Company. The decisions of such parties are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the policies and legal responsibilities of the Directors. Therefore the Directors retain full responsibility as to the major allocation decisions of the Company.

2. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

		2018		2017
Collateral				
Investments	€	186,920,731	€	191,462,545

The financial assets are held as collateral for each related series of Notes issued by the Company. Such assets have been purchased or invested in by using essentially the issuance proceeds of Notes and take the form of securities. Further details of the financial assets are set out in note 17.

In addition, the Company entered into one or several derivatives contracts for some Series issued, either to (i) reduce mismatch between the amounts payable in respect of the Notes and return received from the financial assets held as Collateral, and/or (ii) to create a risk profile appropriate for the investor, and/or to mitigate the investor exposure to market risk (interest rate risk, currency risk) from the Company. The rationale behind entering into these instruments is to provide an asset risk profile which is suited to the needs of the investors. Further details of the derivatives contracts entered into by the Company are included in note 7.

3. RECEIVABLES

		2018		2017
Transaction fees receivable		960		684
Prepayments		4,973		4,274
Accrued income		5,157		-
	€	11,090	€	4,958

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		2018		2017
HSBC JPY Deposit accounts		391		7,104
HSBC GBP Deposit accounts		937		939
HSBC EUR Deposit accounts		23,521		20,719
HSBC USD Deposit accounts		1,186		1,206
Sanne Fiduciary Services Limited Client account		-		11
	€	26,035	€	29,979

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

5. SHARE CAPITAL

		2018		2017
AUTHORISED:				
10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	£	10,000	£	10,000
ISSUED AND FULLY				
10 ordinary shares of £1 each	€	15	€	15

All ordinary shares rank equally with regards to the Company's residual assets. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company.

The share capital account records all ordinary shares issued at nominal price. The retained earnings reserve records cumulative profits/(losses) over the years.

6. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

		2018		2017
Notes issued	€	135,037,181	€	133,171,166

The Company has entered into a programme for the issue of limited recourse obligations (the "Programme") whereby the Company may issue Notes, or other limited recourse obligations, in separate series. Each such series is separately secured by a charge on assets acquired and other agreements entered into (the "Mortgage Property") to fund the Company's payment obligations on each series. The maximum aggregate principal amount of all obligations issued pursuant to the Programme shall not exceed €20,000,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies at the time of issue. In the event that the net proceeds from the redemption of any of the investments secured as Collateral are insufficient to discharge the obligations of the Company to the Noteholders of that particular series, the recourse of holders of any series of Notes is limited to amounts receivable from the net proceeds of the Mortgaged Property and derivatives applicable to that series. In such event, the holder of any Note is not entitled to proceed directly against any other assets of the Company.

The Notes issued were designated as "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" upon initial recognition.

On the maturity of the Notes, the Company will pay to the Noteholders an amount equal to the redemption value of the Mortgaged Property. The commercial substance of each transaction is that the liability under the Notes payable will always be exactly matched by the proceeds from the Mortgaged Property and derivatives applicable to that series. Further details of the Notes are set out in note 18.

7. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

		2018		2017
Cross currency swaps		10,335,788		13,196,157
Credit default swaps		481,109		844,859
Interest rate swaps		41,066,653		44,250,363
	€	51,883,550	€	58,291,379
Notional amount outstanding at the year end	€	130,000,000	€	130,000,000

As part of the Series 39/2011, the Company has entered into a CCS agreement with the Swap Counterparty. The CCS is generally used to economically hedge any embedded currency risk arising from any financial asset being denominated into a currency different from the Series of Notes to which such asset relates. CCS was in place for Series 39/2011 at the end of June 2018 and 2017.

The Company also entered into an IRS and CDS agreement with the Swap Counterparty.

Under the CDS the Company is obliged to make payment (or deliver equivalent assets) to the Swap Counterparty if a credit event occurs in relation to a reference entity resulting in a loss amount in excess of the relevant threshold amount (if applicable). The principal amount of the Notes would also be reduced following such a credit event. In exchange for the credit protection provided by the Company premiums are receivable by the Company. CDS was in place for Series 49/2016 at the end of June 2018 and June 2017.

Under the IRS agreement the Company hedges the risk associated with the potential mismatch between the amounts receivable from the collateral and CDS, if applicable and the Company's obligations under the Notes. Coupon income received from the investments is paid to the Swap Counterparty and in return under the terms of the swap agreements the Swap Counterparty will pay the Company the interest amount payable by the Company to the Noteholders. IRS was in place for Series 49/2016 at the end of June 2018 and June 2017.

8. PAYABLES

		2018		2017
Administration fees		7,062		741
Professional fees payable		200		1,732
Deferred income		-		2,828
Other payables		5,718		5,842
Audit fees payable		20,080		19,735
	€	33,060	€	30,878

9. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Geographical information

The Company's country of domicile is Jersey, Channel Islands. All of the Company's revenues are generated from outside the Company's country of domicile.

Non-current assets

The Company has no non-current assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Sources of income

The Company's primary source of net income is SG, from which the Company derives transaction fees, as described in note 1. Other income derived from SG and income from all other sources is matched against equal and opposite liabilities under each series of limited recourse liabilities. Consequently, the Company's net exposure is limited to income derived from SG.

10. TAXATION

Profits arising in the Company are subject to Jersey Income Tax, currently at the rate of 0% (2017: 0%).

11. RELATED PARTIES

During the year, Sanne Fiduciary Services Limited ("SFSL") and Sanne Secretaries Limited ("SSL") provided administration and secretarial services respectively to the Company at commercial rates. Each of SFSL and SSL is a member of the "Sanne Group" (where the "Sanne Group" means Sanne Group PLC and all of its subsidiaries and affiliates). The key management personnel have been identified as being the Directors of the Company. Each of G.P. Essex-Cater, S.J. Hopkins, J.D. Wiseman, C.D. Ruark and A. Orosco is/was a Director and/or employee of SFSL and should be regarded as interested parties in any transaction with any member of the Sanne Group. They are not remunerated directly by the Company. Administration fees during the year amounted to €29,315 (2017: €20,316). As at 30th June 2018, accruals and prepayments to Sanne Group amounted to €7,062 and €4,973, respectively (2017: €741 and €4,274, respectively).

SG is considered to be a related party as it is the counterparty for all derivative transactions entered into by the Company as disclosed in note 1, note 7 and note 16. Swap receipts during the year amounted to €3,497,348 (2017: €2,851,793). Swap payments during the year amounted to €8,003,734 (2017: €7,874,050).

12. CREDIT EVENTS

There have been no credit events during the year.

As per note 15 in relation to credit risk, any credit events would have no overall effect on the Company's financial position or performance due to the limited recourse nature of each separate series of Notes.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no issuances or redemptions subsequent to the year end.

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company was initially financed by £10 equity. Any subsequent transactions entered into by the Company are designed to enable the Company to pay its liabilities as they fall due. Each Note issue is structured such that the Company's expenses are met either by the Noteholders (indirectly through the suspense accounts set up at inception), or are met by equal and opposite receipts under the relevant derivative transactions.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Strategy in using financial instruments

As stated in the Directors' Report, the principal activity of the Company is limited to the issue of Limited Recourse Notes in separate series. The proceeds from the issue of each series of Notes are used to invest in various securities and/or financial transactions in order to enable the Company to meet its obligations under the Notes. Therefore, the role of financial assets and financial liabilities is central to the activities of the Company. The financial liabilities provided the funding to purchase the Company's financial assets. Financial assets and liabilities provide the majority of the assets and liabilities of the Company along with all of the income and expenses.

The strategies used by the Company in achieving its objectives regarding the use of its financial assets and liabilities were set when the Company entered into the transactions. The Company matched the properties of its financial liabilities to its financial assets which are both designated at fair value through profit or loss to avoid significant elements of risk generated by mismatches of investment performance against its obligations.

In the following disclosures the Company's financial assets are presented net of all applicable derivative transactions in order to present a useful comparison against the Company's liabilities.

Market price risk

The fair value of the Notes are exactly matched by the fair value of the Collateral Assets and Derivative Financial Instruments. From the perspective of the Company, any change in the fair value of the Notes would be matched by an equal and opposite change in the fair value of the Collateral Assets and Derivative Financial Instruments. Consequently the Company is not exposed to any significant net market price risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company primarily finances its operations through the issue of Notes upon which interest is payable. Under the swap transactions amounts equal to the coupons received from the Investments are paid to the Swap Counterparty. In turn the Swap Counterparty pays to the Company amounts sufficient to cover its obligations to pay the interest due on the Notes. Accordingly, the Directors believe that there is no net interest rate risk to the Company. Interest rate risk is ultimately borne by the Noteholders.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk -(continued)

The interest rate profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

	Interest charging basis	Weighted average interest rate %		2018 Amount	Weighted average interest rate %		2017 Amount
Financial assets							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (net of derivatives):							
	Fixed	1.30%		79,930,200	1.30%		76,209,995
	Variable	3.52%		55,106,981	3.42%		56,961,171
			€	135,037,181		€	133,171,166
Financial liabilities							
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:							
	Fixed	1.30%		79,930,200	1.30%		76,209,995
	Variable*	3.52%		55,106,981	3.42%		56,961,171
			€	135,037,181		€	133,171,166

** See note 18 for further information.*

Currency risk

The Company has entered into Swap Agreements whereby the funds received from its underlying investments will always be exactly matched by the currency required to make payments due under the Notes issued. The Directors therefore believe there is no currency rate risk to the Company or to the Noteholders.

Credit risk

The principal credit risks are: (i) the risk of Credit Event(s) affecting one or several reference entities as the case may be within a reference portfolio; and (ii) the risk of a failure of (x) a Financial Asset obligor to meet its obligations under the terms of the relevant Financial Asset and (y) the Swap Counterparty under the related Derivatives Financial Instruments. Credit Events may occur if one or more reference entities or reference obligations, as applicable, either fail to make payments on the scheduled payment dates, or enter into bankruptcy proceedings. In such event, a Credit Event may be declared by the Swap Counterparty. If the aggregate Loss Amounts resulting from such Credit Events were to exceed the relevant Threshold Amount (as defined in the Offering Circular Supplement relating to each series of Notes), if applicable, this may result in a payment to the Swap Counterparty and final maturity/redemption of the Notes at below nominal value. As the obligations under the Notes are limited to amounts received or realised from the Financial Assets, the Directors believe that the Company has no net exposure to any non-performing financial agreements or credit risk. Credit risk is ultimately borne by the Noteholders.

The concentration of credit risks are disclosed in the Offering Circular Supplement relating to each series of Notes.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Credit risk - (continued)

The Financial Assets being under the form of securities are held by Société Générale S.A. and the Republic of France with an A rating and AA rating, respectively from Standard & Poor's, and A1 rating and Aa2 rating, respectively from Moody's (2017: A rating and AA rating, respectively, from Standard & Poor's and A2 rating and AA rating, respectively, from Moody's).

The Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk are as follows:

		2018		2017
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	€	186,920,731	€	191,462,545
Cash and cash equivalents	€	26,035	€	29,979

All financial assets are neither past due nor impaired.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Liquidity risk is ultimately borne by the Noteholders.

IFRS 7 requires disclosure of the maturity profile of the gross undiscounted cash flows payable on the Company's financial liabilities at maturity. However, where the amount payable at maturity is dependent upon the performance of the relevant Mortgaged Property, it is not possible to accurately estimate such cash flows. Instead, in the opinion of the Directors, the liquidity risk of the Company is best assessed by comparing the fair values of the Company's financial liabilities to the fair values of the Company's financial assets as at the reporting date, as disclosed in the maturity analysis below.

Accrued amounts receivable and payable on the Company's financial instruments are recognised within the fair values of the relevant financial instruments and have not been presented separately in the maturity analysis below. For each Series, the aggregate of any such accrued amounts receivable is at all times equal and opposite to the aggregate of any such accrued amounts payable. Therefore, in the opinion of the Directors, the non-disclosure of separate amounts for accrued amounts receivable and accrued amounts payable is not material to the financial statements. The maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is presented net of all applicable derivative transactions in order to present a useful comparison against the Company's liabilities. In addition, it excludes cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables.

2018		Non-derivative Financial Assets		Derivatives		Non-derivative Financial Liabilities
In one year or less		-		-		-
In more than one year, but not more than two years		-		-		-
In more than two years, but not more than five years		65,442,769	(	10,335,788)	(	55,106,981)
In more than five years		121,477,962	(	41,547,762)	(	79,930,200)
	€	186,920,731	€ (	51,883,550)	€ (	135,037,181)

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (continued)

2017	Non-derivative Financial Assets	Derivatives	Non-derivative Financial Liabilities
In one year or less	-	-	-
In more than one year, but not more than two years	-	-	-
In more than two years, but not more than five years	70,157,329	(13,196,158)	(56,961,171)
In more than five years	121,305,216	(45,095,221)	(76,209,995)
	€ 191,462,545	€ (58,291,379)	€ (133,171,166)

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The fair values of the Company's significant financial assets and financial liabilities, except for cash and cash equivalents and short-term receivables and payables, the carrying values of which are a reasonable estimation of fair value, are as set out below.

	2018	2017
Assets		
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	€ 186,920,731	€ 191,462,545

	2018	2017
Liabilities		
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(135,037,181)	(133,171,166)
Cross currency swaps	(10,335,788)	(13,196,157)
Credit default swaps	(481,109)	(844,859)
Interest rate swaps	(41,066,653)	(44,250,363)
	€ (186,920,731)	€ (191,462,545)

Fair value hierarchy

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 30th June 2018 and 2017:

30th June 2018	Level 1 €	Level 2 €	Level 3 €	Total €
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through	186,920,731	-	-	186,920,731
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value	-	(55,106,981)	(79,930,200)	(135,037,181)
Cross currency swaps	-	(10,335,788)	-	(10,335,788)
Credit default swaps	-	(481,109)	-	(481,109)
Interest rate swaps	-	-	(41,066,653)	(41,066,653)
Total	186,920,731	(65,923,878)	(120,996,853)	-

The fair value of the financial assets is derived by SG based on unadjusted quoted price in active markets for identical assets that were observed as at the year end.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Fair values hierarchy- (continued)

The fair values of the derivatives are derived from an SG pricing system used to price credit, interest rate and cross currency swaps for vanilla and semi-exotic products. Such valuation is calculated using standard observable parameters from the market: rates curves and rate volatility surface.

Prior to its use, this valuation model is validated by independent experts of the Market Risk Department among the Group Risk Management of SG who complete this priori validation by a posteriori consistency checks. Besides, the parameters used in valuation models, are monitored on a monthly basis by experts from the Market Risk Department among the Group Risk Management and supplemented if needed by the necessary reserves (including liquidity and bid-ask).

As previously disclosed, the financial liabilities are estimated to be equal and opposite to the net fair value of the financial assets and derivatives therefore the fair value of the financial liabilities are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

30th June 2017	Level 1 €	Level 2 €	Level 3 €	Total €
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through	191,462,545	-	-	191,462,545
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value	-	(133,171,166)	-	(133,171,166)
Cross currency swaps	-	(13,196,157)	-	(13,196,157)
Credit default swaps	-	(844,859)	-	(844,859)
Interest rate swaps	-	(44,250,363)	-	(44,250,363)
Total	191,462,545	(191,462,545)	-	-

There were no transfers between Level 1 and level 2 during the prior year.

Changes in fair value hierarchy are analysed at the end of each reporting period. The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period. At the end of the year, the Company's series 49/2016 was transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 as the inputs used in the valuation model of this Series is unobservable.

The table below outlines the changes in the financial instruments classified within Level 3 for the year ended 30th June 2018. There are no outstanding Level 3 instruments as at 30th June 2017.

30th June 2018	Financial liabilities	Interest rate swaps
Opening balance	-	-
Transfer from Level 2 to Level 3	79,930,200	41,066,653
Closing balance	€ 79,930,200	€ 41,066,653

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurements

Estimate of main unobservable inputs:

The following table provides the valuation of Level 3 instruments on the statement of financial position and the relationship of unobservable inputs of fair values:

Product category	Valuation technique	Unobservable parameter	Level 3 uncertainty in €'000
Equity, Interest rate or hybrid derivatives	Different valuation models for interest rate, equity or hybrid derivatives	Lambda	-

16. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate controlling party is Sanne Trustee Services Limited, as Trustee of the Claris IV Trust, which is a charitable trust constituted under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands. The Trustee has fiduciary control of the Company by virtue of the Trust holding 100% of the issued shares of the Company, however, in accordance with the definition of control per IFRS 10 paragraph 7, SG is deemed to be the ultimate parent undertaking. In the opinion of the Directors, there is no identifiable single ultimate controlling party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

17. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Related Note Issue	Nominal	Maturity Date	CCY	Investment details	Home market	Coupon	Fair value at 2018	Fair value at 2017
Investments								
Series 39/2011	72,320,000	15/04/2021	USD	5.2% Société Générale S.A. (2021)	New York Stock Exchange	5.20%	65,442,769	70,157,329
Series 49/2016	80,000,000	25/04/2029	EUR	5.5% Republic of France	Euronext Alternext Paris	5.50%	121,477,962	121,305,216
							€ 186,920,731	€ 191,462,545

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Issue No	Issue Date	Maturity Date	CCY	Nominal Amount	Note description	Listing	Coupon	Fair value at 2018	Fair value at 2017
Series 39/2011	30/06/2011	15/04/2021	EUR	50,000,000	Variable Rate Notes	Ireland	Formula linked*	55,106,981	56,961,171
Series 49/2016	22/06/2016	27/04/2029	EUR	80,000,000	Credit Linked Notes	Ireland	Fixed rate 1.30%	79,930,200	76,209,995
								€ 135,037,181	€ 133,171,166

* - *For each Interest Period (other than the first Interest Period), the Interest Amount payable in respect of each Note on the relevant Interest Payment Date is calculated by multiplying the relevant CMS Rate (an amount equal to the difference between the sum of (100% and EUR CMS10Y and Spread) power 0.25 and 100%; provided that the sum of (EUR CMS10Y and Spread) shall be floored at 4% and capped at 7.50%.) by the nominal amount of each Note.*