

Company Registration No. 02237196 (England and Wales)

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

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M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

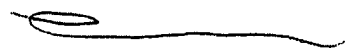
AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		431,341		448,957
Current assets					
Debtors	4	529,507		562,884	
Cash at bank and in hand		320,682		174,528	
		<u>850,189</u>		<u>737,412</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(3,949,126)</u>		<u>(3,003,913)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(3,098,937)</u>		<u>(2,266,501)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(2,667,596)</u>		<u>(1,817,544)</u>
Provisions for liabilities	6		<u>(8,168)</u>		<u>(9,227)</u>
Net liabilities			<u><u>(2,675,764)</u></u>		<u><u>(1,826,771)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,500		1,500
Capital redemption reserve			500		500
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(2,677,764)</u>		<u>(1,828,771)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(2,675,764)</u></u>		<u><u>(1,826,771)</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/09/18 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr C Boyle
Director

Company Registration No. 02237196

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Share capital £	redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2016	1,500	500	(977,192)	(975,192)
Year ended 30 April 2017:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(851,579)	(851,579)
Balance at 30 April 2017	1,500	500	(1,828,771)	(1,826,771)
Year ended 30 April 2018:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(848,993)	(848,993)
Balance at 30 April 2018	1,500	500	(2,677,764)	(2,675,764)

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

M P Storage and Blending Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hampton Court, Tudor Road, Manor Park, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 1TU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel and disclosure of transactions and balances with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

1.2 Going concern

Although at the year end the company's liabilities exceeded its assets by £2,421,808, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company has assurances from its parent company that they will continue to support the company for the foreseeable future thus ensuring it will have adequate cash resources available to enable it to meet its obligations.

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life.

Land and buildings Freehold	50 years
Plant and machinery	10-20 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3-10 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018	621,308	2,099,973	2,721,281
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2017	235,906	2,036,418	2,272,324
Depreciation charged in the year	9,713	7,903	17,616
At 30 April 2018	245,619	2,044,321	2,289,940
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2018	375,689	55,652	431,341
At 30 April 2017	385,402	63,555	448,957

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	228,164	254,399
Amounts owed by group undertakings	300,197	285,207
Prepayments and accrued income	1,146	23,278
	<u>529,507</u>	<u>562,884</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	308	4,598
Amounts due to group undertakings	3,831,742	2,898,884
Other taxation and social security	26,816	26,616
Accruals and deferred income	90,260	73,815
	<u>3,949,126</u>	<u>3,003,913</u>

6 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2018	2017
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated Capital Allowances	<u>8,168</u>	<u>9,227</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above relates to accelerated capital allowances and is expected to reverse as the relevant assets become fully depreciated.

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>

M P STORAGE AND BLENDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

7 Called up share capital

(Continued)

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Colin Wright.

The auditor was UHY Hacker Young.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has granted a composite guarantee and debenture to Investec Bank plc in respect of amounts due to the bank from the company, 2M Group Limited and its subsidiaries.

10 Parent company and controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banner Chemicals Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is 2M Group Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales, registered address Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW.

The accounts of M P Storage and Blending Limited are included in the consolidated accounts of 2M Group Limited. A copy of the consolidated accounts can be obtained from Companies House.

The director, Mr M Kessler MBE, has overall control of the group.