

Brunner Mond Group Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 03524903

For the year ended 31 March 2019

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Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities and business review

The Company continues to act as an intermediate holding company.

Future outlook

No changes to the status of the Company are planned for the near future.

Principal risks and financial risk management

The entity operates as an intermediate holding company and as such no risks have been identified.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

On the basis that the Company is a holding company and does not trade, the directors consider the key risk to the business to be the value of investments in subsidiaries and as such monitor the KPIs of the trading subsidiaries of the Company.

By order of the board



J L Abbotts

Director

15 May 2019

Mond House, Winnington, Northwich, Cheshire, CW8 4DT

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year, and thereafter were:

M J Ashcroft
J L Abbotts

Political contributions

No donations were made to any political party during the year (2018: £nil).

Going concern

The directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements (Note 3.2).

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: £nil).

Qualifying Third Party Indemnity Provisions

During the year, and at the date of signing this report, the Company maintained liability insurance and third party indemnification provisions for its directors, under which the Company has agreed to indemnify the directors to the extent permitted by law in respect of all liabilities to third parties arising out of, or in connection with, the execution of their powers, duties and responsibilities as directors of the Company and any of its associated companies.

Matters covered in the strategic report

Future developments are disclosed in the strategic report.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Statement of disclosure to the auditor

Each person who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

The auditors, KPMG LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board



J L Abbotts

Director

15 May 2019

Mond House, Winnington, Northwich, Cheshire, CW8 4DT

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU) and applicable law.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



KPMG LLP

8 Princes Parade
Liverpool
L3 1QH
United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brunner Mond Group Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brunner Mond Group Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, such as the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the group's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the Company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a Company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brunner Mond Group Limited (continued)

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their 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; 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brunner Mond Group Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Will Baker (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
8 Princes Parade
Liverpool
L3 1QH
31 May 2019

Profit and loss account

For the years ended 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Finance income	7	1,380	1,672
Profit before tax		1,380	1,672
Tax expense	8	-	-
Profit after tax		1,380	1,672

All of the results shown above relate to continuing operations.

The Notes on pages 11 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than the profit for the current and preceding year shown above. Accordingly, a statement of other comprehensive income has not been prepared.

Balance sheet

At 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments	9	-	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	75,596	74,216
Total net assets		75,596	74,216
Equity			
Share capital	11	63,617	63,617
Retained earnings	12	11,979	10,599
Total equity and liabilities		75,596	74,216

The Notes on page 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

J L Abbotts
 Director

Statement of changes in equity

For the years ended 31 March

	Share capital (Note 11) £000	Retained earnings (Note 12) £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 April 2017	63,617	8,927	72,544
Profit for the year	-	1,672	1,672
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2018	63,617	10,599	74,216
Profit for the year	-	1,380	1,380
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2019	63,617	11,979	75,596
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The Notes on pages 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes **(forming part of the financial statements)**

1 General information

Brunner Mond Group Limited (the 'Company') is a private company incorporated in England, United Kingdom, under the Companies Act. The address of the Company's registered office is Mond House, Winnington, Northwich, Cheshire CW8 4DT.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2 Changes in significant accounting policies

The Company has initially applied IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 from 1 April 2018. A number of other new standards are also effective from 1 April 2018 but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Due to the transition method chosen by the Company in applying IFRS 9, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Under the new standard, trade and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost, rather than loans and receivables as per IAS 39.

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model, causing credit losses to be recognised earlier. The new ECL, as outlined in Note 3.4.3, has been applied in calculating the provision for doubtful debts and the recoverability of related party transactions. The cumulative impact on adoption of this standard has not been significant.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, there have been consequential amendments to IAS 1, which require impairment losses on financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and OCI where material. As impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are not material, they have not been presented separately.

Standards issued but not yet effective

Of the standards that are issued but not yet effective, none are expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application. This includes IFRS 16, as the Company had not entered into any operating leases as at 31 March 2019.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union. They have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Group financial statements have not been prepared as permitted by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 as the Company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of Natrium Holdings Limited ("NHL") (formerly Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited), a body incorporated in the United Kingdom which prepares consolidated financial statements. Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited changed its name to Natrium Holdings Limited on 17 July 2018.

No statement of cash flows is presented with these financial statements because the Company has not held any cash in the current and prior year.

3.2 Going concern

The Company is a subsidiary of Natrium Holdings Limited. Natrium Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") manage their operations on a Group-wide basis. In particular, the Group's financing and cash requirements are managed on a pooled basis with funds being allocated between companies to meet individual short and medium term requirements. Consequently, the assessment of Company's ability to continue as a going concern has been based on a review of the Group as a whole.

As at 31 March 2019 the Group was funded by a fully drawn down £80,000,000 Term Loan and £18,000,000 drawn down from a £20,000,000 revolving credit facility, both provided by Bank of America Merrill Lynch and secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the Group and for which Tata Chemicals Limited ("ultimate parent") is guarantor. The facilities are repayable in March 2023 and are subject to financial covenants which are tested at the level of the Tata Chemicals Limited group ("the Ultimate Parent Group") and in the event any are breached would result in such amounts owed becoming repayable on demand. In addition the Group has a short term loan of £4,500,000 from Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited, a subsidiary of the wider group headed by the ultimate parent. The Group also has access to a trade receivables financing facility of £13,000,000 with Standard Chartered Bank of which £6,121,000 was utilised at 31 March 2019 and a reverse forfaiting facility of up to £12,000,000 with Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank of which £8,764,000 was utilised at 31 March 2019.

The Company has an intercompany loan receivable on which it earns interest and is not expected to incur any expenditure. Accordingly the Company does not have a day-to-day funding requirements.

The directors have prepared forecasts of the Group's profitability and cash generation for the 12 months from the date of the Auditor's Report (the "forecasts"), taking into account the sensitivity of business performance to reasonably possible changes in market conditions and as a result of the current economic climate. These forecasts indicate that the Group's facilities should be sufficient during the period.

In making their assessment the directors of the Company have also considered the net liability position of the Group. The deficit arises in part due to the pension liability associated with one of the Group's defined benefit schemes. There is a deficit recovery funding plan in place for the pension scheme and the expected cash flows have been factored into the forecasts.

The directors of Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited have indicated that they will not seek repayment of the short term loan in the next 12 months.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Going concern (continued)

After reviewing the forecasts, considering reasonably possible uncertainties, the directors have formed a judgment, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company and Group will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

3.3 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

3.4 Financial instruments

3.4.1 Financial assets

The Company's financial assets include trade and other receivables.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets as either:

- those subsequently measured at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss); or
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's methodology for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. For all other financial assets, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement of the asset depends on the Company's methodology for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial assets:

a) Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Any gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4.1 Financial assets (continued)

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the asset's cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are recorded in OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the EIR.

c) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Any gains or losses are recognised net in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.4.2 Debt and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either equity or as financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised when the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs.

3.4.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

3.5 Tax

The tax expense or credit represents the sum of the net amount arising in respect of current and deferred tax.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Tax (continued)

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss 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 tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the profit and loss account. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unutilised tax losses, unutilised tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

3.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method, with the effective interest rate being the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount, which is assessed on the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Company bases its impairment calculations on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the cash generating units ("CGUs") to which the Company's individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecasts generally cover a period of five years. For subsequent periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to projected future cash flows.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognised in the profit and loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Notes (continued)

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment arises when the carrying value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the Company's forecast for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities to which the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Brexit

The lack of clarity surrounding the terms of the UK exit from the EU has created a climate of ongoing economic uncertainty, but this has not had a material impact on the Company.

5 Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration for audit services for the year has been borne by a fellow group undertaking (2018: same). No remuneration has been paid in relation to non-audit services (2018: £nil).

6 Staff numbers and costs

There were no employees other than the directors during the current year and preceding year. No director received any remuneration for services to the Company during the year (2018: £nil).

7 Finance income

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest receivable from fellow group undertakings	13	<u>1,380</u>	<u>1,672</u>

8 Tax

There was no current or deferred tax charge in the year or the preceding year.

Notes (continued)

8 Tax (continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit before tax as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Profit before tax	1,380	1,672
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at the small companies' rate of UK corporation tax rate for the year 19% (2018: 19%)	(262)	(318)
Tax effects of:		
Utilisation of tax losses	262	318
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

The standard rate of corporation tax applied to reported profit is 19% (2018: 19%) following the substantive enactment of the Finance Act 2017. The UK government latest legislation sets the headline rate of UK corporation tax at 19% until 31 March 2020 and 17% from 1 April 2020.

9 Investments

	Shares in subsidiaries
	£000
Cost	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	73,518
Impairment	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	(73,518)
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	-

Notes (continued)

9 Investments (continued)

The Company's subsidiary undertakings at 31 March 2019 are set out below:

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	% of ordinary share capital held
Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	England	Manufacture and sale of soda ash, sodium bicarbonate and related products	100
Winnington CHP Limited	England	Generation and sale of steam and electricity	100*
Northwich Resource Management Limited	England	Dormant	100

*Indirect shareholding

Subsidiary accounts can be obtained from the registered office, Mond House, Winnington, Northwich, Cheshire CW8 4DT.

10 Trade and other receivables

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts due from group undertakings	13	75,596	74,216

11 Called-up share capital

The Company has one class of ordinary share with no right to a fixed income.

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Authorised, issued and fully paid 636,171,102 ordinary shares of £0.10	63,617	63,617

12 Reserves

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Notes (continued)

13 Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year and outstanding balances at the reporting date:

Loans		Interest charged to related party in the year £000	Amounts owed by related party £000
Companies which were part of the Natrium Holdings Limited* group			
Natrium Holdings Limited*	2019	1,380	75,596
	2018	1,672	74,216

*Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited changed its name to Natrium Holdings Limited on 17 July 2018.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Interest on loans is generally charged at a rate that matches the rate paid on external loans by the loan provider. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2018: £nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

14 Ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Natrium Holdings Limited (formerly Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited), a company incorporated in England.

The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that of Natrium Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England. Copies of the accounts are available from the registrar of Companies, Crown Way, Cardiff.

The ultimate parent company in the year to 31 March 2019 was Tata Chemicals Limited, a company incorporated in India. The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that of Tata Chemicals Limited. Copies of the accounts are available from the Company Secretary, Tata Chemicals Limited, Bombay House, Mumbai, India.