New Cheshire Salt Works Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 00194522

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Contents

Strategic report

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

Principal activities and business review

On 27 March 2025 the company structure of the group headed by TCE Group Limited ("TCEGL") was simplified, with the Company being affected as follows:

- the Company sold its 50% shareholding in The Block Salt Company Limited to British Salt Limited;
- the Company then undertook a capital reduction exercise and paid an interim dividend of £2,219,000;
- the Company was acquired by TCEGL.

The Company made a profit after taxation of £147,000 (2024: loss of £6,000).

As a result of the restructuring described above, the Company is now dormant.

Future outlook and developments

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

Principal risks and financial risk management

The Company is dormant and is not subject to business risk. The directors do not use KPIs to monitor performance.

By order of the board

JLAbbotts

J L Abbotts
Director
22 May 2025
Natrium House, Winnington Lane, Northwich, Cheshire, CW8 4GW

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 2025.

Directors

The directors who served during the year, and thereafter were:

J L Abbotts
D P W Davies

Political contributions

No donations were made to any political party during the year (2024: £nil).

Going concern

As a result of wider group restructuring activities, on 27 March 2025 the Company became dormant. As a result, the directors have not adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements (Note 3.2).

Dividends

On 27 March 2025, the Company paid an interim dividend of £2,219,000. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2024: £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 covered 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 themself 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 auditor, KPMG LLP, will be deemed to be reappointed in accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board

J L Abbotts

J L Abbotts
Director
22 May 2025

Natrium House, Winnington Lane, Northwich, Cheshire, CW8 4GW

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 UK-adopted international accounting standards 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 UK-adopted international accounting standards;
- 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

KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of New Cheshire Salt Works Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements New Cheshire Salt Works Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, 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 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; 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.

Emphasis of matter - non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 3.2 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, and as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

Independent auditor's report to the members of New Cheshire Salt Works Limited (continued)

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including, identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

This Company, as a holding company, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

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In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Independent auditor's report to the members of New Cheshire Salt Works Limited (continued)

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 4, 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of New Cheshire Salt Works Limited (continued)

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.

William Meredith (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
23 May 2025

Profit and loss account

For the years ended 31 March

	Note	**2025 £000**	2024 £000
Exceptional impairment expense	7	-	(150)
Operating loss		-	(150)
Finance income	8	**147**	144
Profit/(loss) before tax		**147**	(6)
Taxation	9	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		**147**	(6)

The Notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

All results arose from continuing operations.

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	**2025**	2024
		£000	£000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment in joint venture	10	-	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	-	2,072
Net assets		-	2,072
Equity			
Share capital	12	-	762
Capital reserve	13	-	1,000
Retained earnings	13	-	310
Total equity		-	2,072

The Notes on page 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed its behalf on 22 May 2025 by:

J L Abbotts

J L Abbotts
Director

Statement of changes in equity

For the years ended 31 March

	Share capital (Note 12) £000	Capital reserve (Note 13) £000	Retained earnings (Note 13) £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 April 2023	762	1,000	316	2,078
Loss for the year	-	-	(6)	(6)
Balance at 31 March 2024	762	1,000	310	2,072
Profit for the year	-	-	147	147
Capital reduction	(762)	(1,000)	1,762	-
Dividend paid	-	-	(2,219)	(2,219)
Balance at 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-

On 27 March 2025, the Company undertook a capital reduction exercise and declared and paid an interim dividend of £2,219,000.

The Notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 General information

New Cheshire Salt Works 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 Natrium House, Winnington Lane, Northwich, Cheshire, CW8 4GW.

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

A number of new standards are effective from 1 April 2024 but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

New and revised IFRS standards in issue but not yet effective.

Revisions to the following standards have been issued but are not yet effective:

- Lack of Exchangeability (IAS 21)
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

None are expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) issued model rules for a new global minimum tax framework (Pillar Two). This was enacted by the UK Government in July 2023, and came into effect from 1 January 2024. The UK Group of which the Company is a member is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. The UK Group expects to be covered by safe harbour relief, with no material impact on the UK Group's tax charge.

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 of the Company have been prepared and approved by the directors in line with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of financial instruments, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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, a body incorporated in the United Kingdom which prepares consolidated financial statements.

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

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Going concern

On 27 March 2025, the Company liquidated its assets, undertook a capital reduction exercise and paid out all its distributable reserves by way of an interim dividend. The Company is now dormant and has no outstanding obligations.

3.3 Investments

Investments in joint ventures 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.

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.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments

3.4.1 Financial assets

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

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.

a) 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 (Note 10). 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, including impairment of investments, are recognised in the profit and loss in exceptional impairment expense.

The Company assess at each reporting date as to whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired or previously recognised impairment losses may no longer be valid. 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

As the Company is now dormant, it does not have any 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.

5 Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration for audit services for the year has been borne by a fellow group undertaking (2024: same). No remuneration has been paid in relation to non-audit services (2024: £nil).

Notes (continued)

6 Staff numbers and costs

There were no employees other than the directors during the current year and preceding year. None of the directors received any remuneration from the company. They were remunerated by Tata Chemicals Europe Limited, which is a fellow group undertaking (2024: same). The directors deem their services to the Company to be inconsequential to the wider group and as such any cost would be immaterial to the Company (2024: same).

7 Exceptional impairment expense

	Note	**2025 £000**	2024 £000
Impairment of investments	10	**-**	(150)

8 Finance income

	Note	**2025 £000**	2024 £000
Interest receivable from fellow group undertakings	14	**147**	144

9 Tax

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

The differences between the total tax charge and the amount calculated by applying the average rate of UK corporation tax for the year are as follows:

	2025 £000	2024 £000
Profit/(loss) before tax	**147**	(6)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at the average rate of UK corporation tax rate for the year 25% (2024: 25%)	**36**	2
Tax effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**-**	(38)
Group relief received at nil charge	**36**	36
Total tax charge for the year	**-**	-

Notes (continued)

9 Tax (continued)

The standard rate of corporation tax applied to reported profit is 25% (2024: 25%) following the substantive enactment of the Finance Act 2017. The UK government latest legislation sets the headline rate of UK corporation tax at 25%.

10 Investment in joint venture

Cost	**£000**
At 1 April 2024	150
Disposal	(150)
At 31 March 2025	-
Impairment	
At 1 April 2024	**(150)**
Disposal	150
At 31 March 2025	-
Net book value	
At 31 March 2025	-
At 31 March 2024	-

On 27 March 2025, the Company sold its 50% shareholding in The Block Salt Company Limited, to British Salt Limited, the Company's immediate parent company at the time, for the fair value of £1.

As at 31 March 2025, the Company held no fixed asset investments.

11 Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by group undertakings and related parties (Note 14)	-	2,072

Notes (continued)

12 Called-up share capital

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

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
1 (2024: 761,947) ordinary shares of £1 each	-	762

13 Reserves

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

14 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 to related parties		**Interest charged to related parties**	**Amounts owed by related parties**
Companies which were part of the TCE Group Limited group:		**£000**	**£000**
British Salt Limited	**2025**	**147**	**-**
	2024	144	2,072

		Transaction with related party in the year	**Amounts outstanding to/from related parties**
		£000	**£000**
Dividend			
British Salt Limited	**2025**	**(2,219)**	**-**
	2024	-	-

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 and borrowings. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2024: £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.

Notes (continued)

15 Ultimate controlling party

Prior to 27 March 2025, the Company's immediate parent undertaking was British Salt Limited, a wholly owned indirect subsidiary undertaking of TCE Group Limited. As part of a group restructuring exercise, on 27 March 2025, the Company's immediate parent undertaking became TCE Group Limited, company incorporated in England.

The ultimate parent company in the year to 31 March 2025 was Tata Chemicals Limited, a company incorporated in India. The only 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.