REGISTERED NUMBER: 02825217 (England and Wales)

M&G FLUES UK LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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M&G FLUES UK LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

DIRECTOR:	M A Culley
REGISTERED OFFICE:	3 Castlegate Grantham Lincolnshire NG31 6SF
BUSINESS ADDRESS:	Unit 2, The Oaks Mill Farm Courtyard Stratford Road, Beachampton Milton Keynes MK19 6DS
REGISTERED NUMBER:	02825217 (England and Wales)
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:	Michael Argyle BSc ACA
AUDITORS:	Duncan & Toplis Limited, Statutory Auditor 3 Castlegate Grantham Lincolnshire NG31 6SF

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 December 2018

		2018		20	2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
FIXED ASSETS						
Property, plant and equipment	4		1		1	
CURRENT ASSETS						
Inventories		815		1,114		
Debtors	5	1,275,405		1,220,377		
Cash at bank		110,028		482,841		
		1,386,248		1,704,332		
CREDITORS						
Amounts falling due within one year	6	1,224,946		826,735		
NET CURRENT ASSETS			161,302		877,597	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			161,303		877,598	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES						
Called up share capital	7		100		100	
Retained earnings			161,203		877,498	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			161,303		877,598	

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 15 February 2019 and were signed by:

M A Culley - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

M&G Flues UK Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue is recognised on dispatch of goods.

Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures, fittings, plant and machinery - 20% on cost

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and fair value less costs to complete and sell after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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. Accounts 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the financial reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the financial reporting date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the financial reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2017 - 3).

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 January 2018	
and 31 December 2018	17,978
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2018	
and 31 December 2018	17,977
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2018	1
At 31 December 2017	1

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

5. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

			2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade debtors		1,271,155	1,216,127
	Other debtors		934	934
	Prepayments and accrued income		3,316	3,316
			1,275,405	1,220,377
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
			2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade creditors		3,178	635
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,016,571	590,153
	Corporation tax		8,108	13,622
	Other taxes and social security		190,560	215,558
	Other creditors		129	517
	Accrued expenses		6,400	6,250
			1,224,946	826,735
7.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL			
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:			
	Number: Class:	Nominal	2018	2017
		value:	£	£

100

£1

100

8. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Ordinary

Michael Argyle BSc ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Duncan & Toplis Limited, Statutory Auditor

9. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The company had total commitments at the financial reporting date of £3,548 (2017-£9,404).

10. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

100

The ultimate parent company is M&G Holding BV, a company registered and trading in Holland. The company's results are consolidated in the group accounts of M&G Holding BV, copies of which are available at Dr. A.F.Philipsweg 39, 9403 AD Assen.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.