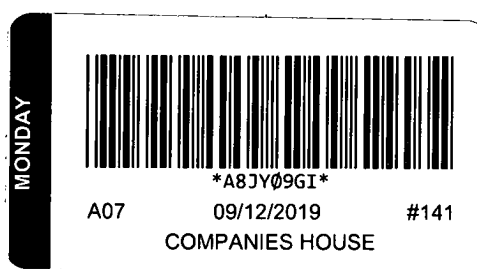

Natrium Holdings Limited

(formerly Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited)

Consolidated annual report and financial statements

Registered number 07462734

For the year ended 31 March 2019



Contents

Strategic report	1
Directors' report	4
Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements	6
Independent auditor's report to the members of Natrium Holdings Limited	7
Consolidated statement of profit and loss account	10
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income	11
Consolidated balance sheet	12
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	14
Consolidated statement of cash flows	15
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	16
Company balance sheet	58
Company statement of cash flows	59
Company statement changes in equity	60
Notes to the Company financial statements	61

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 acts as an intermediate holding Company and provider of finance to its group of trading subsidiaries. The Group's principal activities are the manufacture and sale of sodium carbonate (soda ash), sodium bicarbonate and related products together with the generation and sale of steam and electricity.

On 17 July 2018 the Company changed its name from Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited.

Group turnover for the year was 6% lower at £121,731,000 (2018: £130,058,000) mainly due to the planned reduction in sales of low margin, imported, soda ash.

Demand in the UK for own-manufactured soda ash was strong throughout the year and sales would have been higher but for a fire at the Lostock site in June, which had a significant impact on operations throughout the summer. The fire is the subject of an ongoing insurance claim but the results for the year do not reflect the potential recovery of insured losses.

Sodium Bicarbonate sales were strong throughout the year, especially from the Winnington plant. The Group's core UK market share in sodium bicarbonate was maintained and there was growth in exports into Europe and the rest of the world.

The Group's combined heat and power facility at Winnington performed well throughout the year. The sudden and unexpected withdrawal of UK Capacity Market payments by the UK government, following a legal challenge and subsequent review by the EU into compliance with State Aid rules, caused an unanticipated reduction in income of approximately £600,000.

As reported last year, a production loss at the Group's Lostock site in May 2017 affected operations for a number of weeks and in January 2018 one of the gas turbines in the Group's combined heat and power plant at Winnington failed in operation and suffered significant damage. These incidents were the subject of ongoing insurance claims and these claims were settled in full during the current year, resulting in total net receipts of £4,553,000 which have been included in loss before tax.

Whilst the lack of clarity in respect of the Brexit process has had some impact on customer confidence, this had only a limited effect on sales in the year. However, the Group's participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EUETS) has been affected significantly by Brexit. Under EUETS, the Group is granted free allowances each calendar year, for offset against actual emissions of carbon dioxide by the Group in the period. The process for issuing free allowances to UK companies has been suspended, pending confirmation of the terms of the UK exit from the EU. As a consequence, no free allowances for calendar year 2019 were issued prior to the balance sheet date. On 4 March 2019 the Group complied with UK and EU legislation by surrendering allowances in full in respect of the 2018 calendar year. The absence of free allowances and the advanced, Brexit-related timetable for surrendering resulted in an additional cash outflow of £5,879,000 and exceptional charge to the profit and loss account of £3,650,000.

Strategic report (continued)

Following a High Court ruling on 26 October 2018, defined benefit pension schemes are required to address any inequalities in guaranteed minimum pensions payable to male and female scheme members. The judgement applies to guaranteed minimum pensions earned between May 1990 and April 1997 and the appropriate methodology for quantifying the financial impact is still the subject of discussion by pensions industry experts and the Department for Work and Pensions. The Group operates a defined benefit pension scheme and the estimated cost of guaranteed minimum pension equalisation of £420,000 has been included as an exceptional charge to the profit and loss account in the year.

The loss on ordinary activities before taxation was £6,733,000 (2018: £1,939,000), after taking into account net exceptional operating items of £1,385,000 (2018: £nil). The loss for the financial year of £4,691,000 reflects a non-cash deferred tax credit of £1,637,000 (2018: charge of £24,839,000).

Future outlook

As described in last year's annual report, the Group undertook a restructuring process in March 2018 and this included the refinancing of continuing operations in order to access additional long-term funds for capital investment projects focused on reducing the variable cost per tonne of manufacturing and enhancing both the safety and efficiency of operational delivery. This refinancing also enabled the Group to reduce its cost of borrowing.

The design of a carbon capture and usage plant for installation at the Group's combined heat and power plant at Winnington is now well-advanced and a Government grant has been secured for approximately 25% of the cost. This plant is expected to be commissioned at the end of 2020 and will deliver significant savings in manufacturing costs.

The triennial actuarial valuation of the Group's defined benefit pension scheme, as at 31 December 2017, was completed in March 2019. As part of the new deficit recovery plan, the Group has granted the pension fund trustees security over approximately 147 acres of land at the Group's Winnington site, which has been largely disused since the cessation of soda ash and calcium chloride production in January 2014. The intention is to redevelop this land and use the proceeds to reduce the deficit in the pension fund over an expected 10 year period. These development proceeds will replace the Group's regular deficit reduction payments during the 3 years ending 31 March 2022, with the cash instead being used to help fund the Group's investment programme in carbon capture and high grade sodium bicarbonate production expansion.

The Group has started work on the front end engineering design of a new sodium bicarbonate manufacturing facility at its Winnington site. This new plant would have a substantially higher capacity than the existing plant on the site which it will replace.

In March 2019 the Group announced that it had reached an agreement for the funding of an Energy From Waste plant at the Group's Lostock site. A third party joint venture company will fund, own, construct and operate the new facility. The Group will remain a key long term participant in the project, benefitting from improved site facilities as well as providing other services.

The directors expect these changes to provide the Group with opportunities to support and strengthen its presence in its key UK markets as well as providing the base for further growth in export sales of sodium bicarbonate.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risk to the business continues to be the medium to long-term cost of energy in the UK. This includes not just the market price of natural gas but also the impact of UK electricity market reforms, EUETS and similar carbon pricing measures. This risk has increased following the UK decision to leave the EU and the level of associated uncertainty has increased due to the lack of clarity over the timetable and process. The Group will focus on these matters over the coming year by continuing to hedge against the cost of natural gas and through active engagement with national and international decision-making bodies.

The supply of soda ash and sodium bicarbonate into Continental Western Europe has increased recently as new production facilities have been brought into operation. Whilst the expected downward pressure on market prices of this development has not been significant to date, this remains a risk. As the Group is the sole UK manufacturer of both products, it is well placed to deal with the competitive threat.

Financial risk management

The Group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, liquidity risk, capital risk and credit risk. The Group has in place a risk management programme which seeks to limit the adverse effects on its financial performance where appropriate. The Group seeks to mitigate commodity price risk through forward purchasing strategies to hedge against exposure to fluctuating gas prices. The Group manages its credit exposures with a set of policies for ongoing credit checks on potential and current customers or counterparties. The Group takes out forward foreign exchange contracts where appropriate and will consider hedges against its interest rate exposure using interest rate swaps when it is considered beneficial to do so.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

Group performance is measured using a 'balanced scorecard' approach. At the start of each financial year the Group sets targets relating to a number of strategic themes, including safety and environmental performance, growing existing businesses, developing new businesses, delivering better value to customers, operational excellence and engaging a highly performing workforce. For each measure, the actual performance of the business is compared to the target on a regular basis and these reviews help to identify where further action is required. The directors believe that these measures represent the Group's KPIs.

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 Group, 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 as follows:

M J Ashcroft
J L Abbotts
D P W Davies

Employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Group continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

The Group has a continued commitment to communication through the use of work group meetings, newsletters, regular financial information and consultation meetings for workplace representatives. The Group will continue to enhance all communication channels to everyone in the Group.

Going concern

The directors have concluded that the Group 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 3.3).

Political contributions

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

Environment

The Group recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment and designs and implements systems to minimise adverse effects that might be caused by its activities. The Group operates in accordance with its publicly available environmental policy, which does not form part of this report. It adheres to the conditions detailed in all relevant environmental licences and permits and any other relevant legislation or regulations covering its activities or environmental impacts. Initiatives designed and implemented to manage and reduce the Group's environmental footprint include investigating further reductions in emissions to air and water, reducing the amount of solid waste that is sent to landfill and improving energy use and efficiency.

Dividends

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

Directors' report (continued)

Qualifying Third Party Indemnity Provisions

During the year, and at the date of signing this report, the Group maintained liability insurance and third party indemnification provisions for its directors, under which the Group 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.

Financial Instruments

The Group's risk management objectives and policies in relation to the use of financial instruments can be found in Note 30.

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 Group 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:

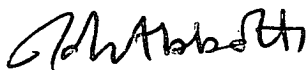
- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's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

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 Group and parent Company financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare both the Group and parent Company 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 Group and parent Company and of their profit or loss for that period. In preparing each of the Group and parent Company 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 Group and parent 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 Group and the parent 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 parent Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent 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 Group 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 Natrium Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Natrium Holdings Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Consolidated profit and loss account, the Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the Consolidated balance sheet, the Consolidated statement of changes in equity, the Consolidated cash flow statement, the Company balance sheet, the Company 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 Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU);
- the parent Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements 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 Group 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 recoverability of property, plant and equipment and related disclosures and 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 Group'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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Natrium Holdings Limited (continued)

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Group and 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 their 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").

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 Group's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Group and 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 Group or 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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Natrium Holdings Limited (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, 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 Group and parent 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 Group or the parent 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.

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

Consolidated profit and loss account

For the years ended 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Group revenue	5	121,731	130,058
Cost of sales		(107,824)	(108,461)
Gross profit		13,907	21,597
Selling and distribution expenses		(10,672)	(10,235)
Administrative expenses		(6,567)	(5,829)
Other operating income	6	2,203	52
Exceptional operating items	7	(1,385)	-
Group operating profit	6	(2,514)	5,585
Finance income	10	849	314
Finance costs	11	(5,068)	(7,838)
Net finance costs		(4,219)	(7,524)
Group loss before tax from continuing operations		(6,733)	(1,939)
Tax expense	13	2,042	(24,839)
Group loss after tax from continuing operations		(4,691)	(26,778)
Discontinued operations			
Profit from discontinued operations		-	17,842
Group loss after tax		(4,691)	(8,936)

The Notes on page 16 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Group loss after tax		(4,691)	(8,936)
<u>Continuing operations</u>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension schemes	26	8,753	13,130
Related tax	13	-	(1,132)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedge gains/(losses)	12	(5,618)	1,831
Related tax	13	-	423
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations		3,135	14,252
<u>Discontinued operations</u>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension schemes		-	-
Related tax	13	-	239
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		(1,556)	5,555

The Notes on page 16 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet

At 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Assets			
Intangible assets	15	837	2,494
Property, plant and equipment	16	69,329	62,867
Other non-current financial assets	25	151	226
Deferred tax assets	13	1,637	-
Non-current assets		71,954	65,587
Inventories	18	8,077	8,563
Trade and other receivables	19	62,627	62,666
Prepayments		784	777
Other current financial assets	25	676	3,075
Cash and short term deposits	17	2,468	1,504
Current assets		74,632	76,585
Total assets		146,586	142,172
Liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	25	(96,883)	(87,646)
Other non-current financial liabilities	25	(966)	(419)
Provisions	24	(1,284)	(1,895)
Government grants	22	(1,907)	(2,028)
Retirement benefit obligations	26	(71,611)	(80,379)
Non-current liabilities		(172,651)	(172,367)
Trade and other payables	21	(37,090)	(31,137)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	25	(4,500)	(4,500)
Other current financial liabilities	25	(2,609)	(12)
Government grants	22	(122)	(122)
Deferred revenue	23	-	(1,084)
Provisions	24	(836)	(2,616)
Current liabilities		(45,157)	(39,471)
Total liabilities		(217,808)	(211,838)
Total Net liabilities		(71,222)	(69,666)

Continued on page 13

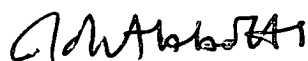
Consolidated balance sheet (continued)

At 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Equity			
Share capital	27	10,000	10,000
Preference share capital	27	10,917	10,917
Other reserve	28	(103,418)	(103,418)
Cash flow hedging reserve	28	(2,875)	2,743
Retained earnings	28	14,154	10,092
Deficit attributable to owners of the Group		(71,222)	(69,666)

The Notes on pages 16 to 57 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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

At 31 March

	Share Capital (Note 27) £000	Preference share capital (Note 27) £000	Other reserve (Note 28) £000	Cash flow hedging reserve (Note 28) £000	Retained earnings (Note 28) £000	Total deficit £000
Balance at 1 April 2017	10,000	-	(103,418)	489	6,791	(86,138)
Loss after tax	-	-	-	-	(8,936)	(8,936)
Reclassification of preference shares	-	10,917	-	-	-	10,917
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,254	12,237	14,491
Total comprehensive gain	-	10,917	-	2,254	3,301	16,472
Balance at 31 March 2018	10,000	10,917	(103,418)	2,743	10,092	(69,666)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,691)	(4,691)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(5,618)	8,753	3,135
Total comprehensive (loss)/gain	-	-	-	(5,618)	4,062	(1,556)
Balance at 31 March 2019	10,000	10,917	(103,418)	(2,875)	14,154	(71,222)

The Notes on pages 16 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the years ended 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities in continuing operations	29	8,318	(37,623)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(14,215)	(8,662)
Disposal of subsidiary undertakings		-	101,127
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(14,215)	92,465
Financing activities			
Net interest paid		(2,110)	(3,561)
Proceeds from borrowings		9,000	89,000
Repayment of borrowings		-	(137,600)
Debt issue costs		(76)	(1,445)
Taxation - group relief received		47	36
Net cash used in financing activities		6,861	(53,570)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		964	1,272
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	17	1,504	232
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	17	2,468	1,504

Footnote:

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Reconciliation of borrowings:			
Falling due within one year	25	(4,500)	(4,500)
Falling due after one year	25	(96,883)	(87,646)
Loans from related parties	32	(1,620)	(1,350)
		(103,003)	(93,496)
Repayment of borrowings		-	137,600
Drawdown of borrowings		(9,000)	(89,000)
Interest paid		2,164	3,852
Non-cash movements: Interest expense	11	(2,972)	(5,526)
Non-cash movements: amortisation of deferred finance costs	11	301	1,424
Reclassification of preference shares from debt to equity		-	10,917
		(9,507)	59,267

The Notes on page 16 to 57 form an integrated part of these financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 General information

Natrium Holdings Limited is a private company incorporated in England, United Kingdom, under the Companies Act. On 17 July 2018 the Company changed its name from Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited. 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 Group's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2 Changes in significant accounting policies

The Group 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 Group's financial statements.

Due to the transition methods chosen by the Group in applying IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, 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 and cash and cash equivalents 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 3.7.7, 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.

The Group has elected to adopt the new general hedge accounting model in IFRS. This requires the Group to ensure that hedge accounting relationships are aligned with its risk management objectives and strategy and to apply a more qualitative and forward-looking approach to assessing hedge effectiveness. For details of the Group's accounting policy, see Note 3.7.3.

All hedging relationships designated under IAS 39 at 31 March 2018 met the criteria for hedge accounting under IFRS 9 at 1 April 2018 and are therefore regarded as continuing hedging relationships.

Notes (continued)

2 Changes in significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services, which requires judgement.

The Group has adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients), with the effect of applying the standard as at 1 April 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for the prior year has not been restated, although had it been restated there would not have been any significant difference.

A portfolio-based contract review has been performed to assess the impact of IFRS 15, with no changes to existing revenue recognition methods being required. Consequentially there is no impact on timing or amount of revenue recognised on adoption of the new standard. The Group's accounting policies for its revenue streams are disclosed in Note 3.9.

Standards issued but not yet effective

Of the standards that are issued but not yet effective, IFRS 16 (Leases) is the only one expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements in the period of initial application.

In preparation for the adoption of IFRS 16 in the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2020, management has undertaken a detailed review of all lease arrangements. The approximate impact on the balance sheet as at 1 April 2019 will be an increase in the net book value of leased assets included within Property, Plant and Equipment of £3,713,000, an increase in finance lease creditor of £3,912,000 and a charge to retained earnings of £199,000. The approximate profit and loss impact is expected to be a reduction in operating costs of £336,000, an increase in depreciation of £284,000 and an increase in finance charges of £74,000.

3 Significant accounting policies

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

3.1 Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements of the Group 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, except for the revaluation of financial instruments and Emissions Trading Allowances, as explained in the accounting policies below.

3.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2019.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

3.3 Going concern

The Company 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 meets its day-to-day funding requirements by utilising a directly drawn amount of £80,000,000 from the Term Loan described above together with a together with net funding balances provided by fellow Group companies which amounted to £25,232,000 at 31 March 2019.

The directors of the Group 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 addition following enquiries with the directors of ultimate parent company the directors of the company are satisfied that the Ultimate Parent Group will remain within covenant limits 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.

The directors of the Company are confident that such funds as are necessary to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due will continue to be made available and in particular Brunner Mond Group Limited will not seek repayment of the amounts currently due to it by the Company.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Going concern (continued)

After reviewing the forecasts, considering reasonably possible uncertainties, the directors of the Company have formed a judgment, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company and Group 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.

3.4 Intangible assets

Emissions Trading Allowances

At the balance sheet date the Group was a participant in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme ("EUETS"), administered in the UK by the Environment Agency.

Under normal conditions, in each calendar year the Group receives an allocation of free allowances which are initially recorded at fair value as an intangible asset with a corresponding deferred income balance that is released over the compliance period. Additional purchased allowances are valued at cost. At each period-end the Group estimates its outstanding obligation to surrender allowances. Where this obligation is already matched by allowances either held or purchased forward by the Group, the provision is calculated using the same cost as the allowances. To the extent that the Group has an obligation to surrender allowances in excess of allowances held or purchased forward, the provision is based on market prices at the balance sheet date.

The process for issuing free allowances to UK companies has been suspended, pending confirmation of the terms of the UK exit from the EU. As a consequence, no free allowances for calendar year 2019 were issued prior to the balance sheet date. As the Group continues to be a participant in EUETS, the year-end provision for carbon emissions has been calculated based on the assumption that free allowances in respect of the 2019 calendar year will be received in due course.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Software	2 to 8 years
----------	--------------

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group derecognises the replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the profit and loss account as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Freehold buildings	25 to 50 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 25 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

3.6 Investments

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

3.7 Financial instruments

3.7.1 Financial assets

The Group's financial assets include cash, trade and other receivables, and derivative financial assets.

Classification

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

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7.1 Financial assets (continued)

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. 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 they arise. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group 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.

3.7.2 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 Group are recognised when the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other liabilities. These are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. The EIR is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period at effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Changes to the carrying amount of a financial liability as a result of renegotiation or modification of terms that do not result in derecognition of the financial liability, is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7.2 Debt and equity instruments (continued)

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

3.7.3 Derivatives and hedging activities

In the ordinary course of business, the Group uses certain derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange on net cash transactions and commodity price fluctuations (cash flow hedges). When the Group opts to undertake hedge accounting, the Group documents, at the inception of the hedging transaction, the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows or fair values of hedged items. The Group documents its risk management objective, its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of the hedge. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the profit and loss account, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit and loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

3.7.4 Intra-group financial instruments

Where the Group enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other group companies, the Group considers these to be insurance arrangements and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Group treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Group will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.7.6 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

3.7.7 Impairment of financial assets

The Group 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 Group'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 the time value of money where appropriate.

3.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

3.9 Revenue

Sale of goods

Operating revenue is derived from the sale of sodium carbonate (soda ash), sodium bicarbonate and related products, together with revenue from the sale of steam and electricity. In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised only when the performance obligation has been met and at an amount to which the Group expects to be entitled. However, when an uncertainty arises about the collectability of an amount already included in revenue, the uncollectible amount, or the amount in respect of which recovery has ceased to be probable, is recognised as an expense, rather than as an adjustment to the amount of revenue originally recognised.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Revenue (continued)

Interest revenue

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group 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.

3.10 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated before investment income, finance income, finance costs and income tax.

3.11 Tax

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

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.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Tax (continued)

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 tax 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.

3.12 Pensions

The Group operates a defined benefit scheme, which is funded with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the Group, in a separate trustee administered fund. The scheme closed to further accrual of benefits on 31 May 2016.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plan are recognised in full, in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognised in retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The past service costs are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. If the benefits have already vested, immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan, past service costs are recognised immediately.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less past service costs and less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligation is to be settled. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value is based on market price information. The value of any defined benefit asset recognised is restricted to the sum of any past service costs and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

The Group also operates a defined contribution scheme under which costs are charged to profit and loss on the basis of the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.13 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Group at the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are subsequently retranslated at the spot rate prevailing at that date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference. Translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss respectively.

3.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

Restructuring provisions are only recognised when general recognition criteria for provisions are fulfilled. Additionally, the Group needs to have in place a detailed formal plan about the business or part of the business concerned, the location and a valid expectation that the restructuring is being carried out or the implementation has been initiated already.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.15 Leases where the Group is lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised in finance costs in the profit and loss account.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 Group bases its impairment calculations on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the cash generating units ("CGUs") to which the Group'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.

3.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

3.18 Reverse Forfaiting

Reverse forfaiting is a financing mechanism initiated by the Group under which a supplier sells a receivable due from the Group to a third party, for immediate settlement. As part of the arrangement, the Group benefits from an extended credit period in return for a financing charge. Where this arrangement does not result in payment terms significantly in excess of normal credit terms, does not result in the Group paying significantly increased finance charges, does not require the Group to provide additional collateral or a guarantee and does not result in the cancellation of the original invoice, the base value of the invoice continues to be recognised in trade payables. Where purchase invoices which have been subject to reverse forfaiting are outstanding at the balance sheet date, an accrual is made for unpaid financing charges.

Notes (continued)

4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

In preparing these Group consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Group'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 Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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 Group's forecast for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities to which the Group is not yet committed 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.

Pension benefits

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective country.

Further details about the assumptions used are given in Note 26.

Notes (continued)

4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Taxes

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. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

EUETS and Brexit

The lack of clarity surrounding the terms of the UK exit from the EU has created a climate of ongoing economic uncertainty, but with one exception this has not had a material impact. At the balance sheet date the Group was a participant in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme ("EUETS"), administered in the UK by the Environment Agency. Under normal conditions, in each calendar year the Group receives an allocation of free allowances which are initially recorded at fair value as an intangible asset with a corresponding deferred income balance that is released over the compliance period. Additional purchased allowances are valued at cost. At each period-end the Group estimates its outstanding obligation to surrender allowances. Where this obligation is already matched by allowances either held or purchased forward by the Group, the provision is calculated using the same cost as the allowances. To the extent that the Group has an obligation to surrender allowances in excess of allowances held or purchased forward, the provision is based on market prices at the balance sheet date. The process for issuing free allowances to UK companies has been suspended, pending confirmation of the terms of the UK exit from the EU. As a consequence, no free allowances for calendar year 2019 were issued prior to the balance sheet date. As the Group continues to be a participant in EUETS, the year-end provision for carbon emissions has been calculated based on the assumption that free allowances in respect of the 2019 calendar year will be received in due course.

5 Revenue – Group

An analysis of the Group's revenue, all as a result of continuing operations, by class of business is set out below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Soda ash and related products	97,697	109,538
Steam and electricity	24,034	20,520
	<u>121,731</u>	<u>130,058</u>

Notes (continued)

5 Revenue – Group (continued)

An analysis of the Group's revenue by geographical market is set out below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
United Kingdom	91,525	99,387
Europe	23,274	25,747
Rest of World	6,932	4,924
	<u>121,731</u>	<u>130,058</u>

6 Loss on ordinary activities before tax – Group

Loss on ordinary activities from continuing operations before tax is stated after (charging)/crediting:

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Staff costs	9	(14,154)	(14,179)
Amortisation of intangibles	15	(208)	(213)
Amortisation of government grants	22	121	122
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16	(7,737)	(6,825)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	16	-	(625)
Cost of stock recognised as an expense		(59,166)	(69,212)
Net foreign exchange gain		164	37
Operating lease rentals		(525)	(593)
Business interruption insurance receipts:			
- Gas turbine claim / production loss claim	8	1,868	-
- Other		335	-
		<u></u>	<u></u>

Notes (continued)

7 Exceptional operating items - Group

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Insurance property damage claim		2,685	
EUETS		(3,650)	-
Past service costs on pension schemes	26	(420)	-
		<u>(1,385)</u>	<u>-</u>

A production loss at the Group's Lostock site in May 2017 affected operations for a number of weeks and in January 2018 one of the gas turbines in the Group's combined heat and power plant in Winnington failed in operation and suffered significant damage. These incidents were the subject of ongoing insurance claims and these claims were settled in full during the current year, resulting in total net receipts of £4,553,000 in respect of property damage (£2,685,000) and business interruption losses (£1,868,000). The net proceeds of the property damage claim have been used to replace the damaged asset.

As described in Note 4, the Group's participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme has been affected significantly by the ongoing and inconclusive Brexit process. On 4 March 2019 the Group complied with UK and EU legislation by surrendering carbon allowances in full in respect of the 2018 calendar year. The absence of free allowances for calendar year 2019 and the advanced, Brexit-related timetable for surrendering allowances resulted in an additional, exceptional charge for the year.

Following a High Court ruling in October 2018, defined benefit pension schemes are required to address any inequalities in guaranteed minimum pensions payable to male and female scheme members. The judgement applies to guaranteed minimum pensions earned between May 1990 and April 1997 and the charge for the year represents the Group's best estimate of the likely impact.

8 Auditor's remuneration - Group

The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fees payable to the Group's auditor for the audit of the Group and Company's financial statements, including its subsidiaries	(62)	(51)

No remuneration has been paid in relation to non-audit services (2018: £nil).

Notes (continued)

9 Staff numbers and costs – Group

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Production and operations	203	200
Distribution and sales	26	26
Administration	66	57
	<u>295</u>	<u>283</u>

The aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	(12,940)	(12,597)
Social security costs	(1,199)	(1,173)
Other pension costs	(991)	(1,549)
Less: capitalised as additions to fixed assets	976	1,140
	<u>(14,154)</u>	<u>(14,179)</u>

Directors' remuneration comprised:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Directors' emoluments	(1,357)	(1,184)
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	(557)	(463)
Group contributions to money purchase pension schemes	(76)	(70)
Non-executive directors' fees	(6)	(13)
	<u>(1,996)</u>	<u>(1,730)</u>

	Number	Number
Number of directors who have retirement benefits accruing under a defined benefit scheme	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Notes (continued)

9 Staff numbers and costs – Group (continued)

Remuneration of the highest paid director

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Aggregate emoluments	(369)	(309)
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	(138)	(117)
Group contributions to money purchase pension schemes	(11)	(9)
	<u>(518)</u>	<u>(435)</u>
Accrued pension at the end of the year	<u>43</u>	<u>42</u>

It is not possible to disclose the amounts paid for qualifying services by entity within the Group.

10 Finance income – Group

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank interest receivable		11	10
Interest receivable from related parties	32	838	63
Net gain on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	225
Other finance credits		-	16
		<u>849</u>	<u>314</u>

Notes (continued)

11 Finance costs – Group

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest on borrowings		(1,870)	(3,140)
Interest payable to related parties	32	(270)	(388)
Amortisation of deferred finance costs		(301)	(1,424)
Other interest expense		(248)	(331)
Total interest expense		(2,689)	(5,283)
Interest income on pension scheme assets	26	5,988	5,748
Interest cost on pension scheme defined benefit obligations	26	(8,084)	(8,060)
Other finance costs		(283)	(243)
Total finance costs		(5,068)	(7,838)

12 Components of other comprehensive income – Group

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash flow hedges:		
Gains/(losses) arising during the year:		
Currency forward contracts	278	1
Commodity forward contracts	479	490
Reclassification adjustments for (losses)/gains included in profit or loss	(6,375)	1,340
	(5,618)	1,831

Notes (continued)

13 Tax – Group

Amount recognised in consolidated profit or loss

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Continuing operations		
Current tax receipt for Group loss relief	405	10
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,637	(24,849)
Tax credit/(expense) reported in profit or loss – continuing operations	2,042	(24,839)
Discontinued operations		
Current tax receipt for Group loss relief	-	26
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	(178)
Tax expense reported in profit or loss – discontinued operations	-	(152)

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Continuing operations		
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Tax effect of cash flow hedge changes in fair value	-	423
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Tax effect of remeasurement on pension schemes	-	(1,132)
Tax expense reported in other comprehensive income – continuing operations	-	(709)
Discontinued operations		
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Tax effect of remeasurement on pension schemes	-	239
Tax income reported in other comprehensive income	-	239

Notes (continued)

13 Taxation – Group (continued)

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

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Loss before tax on continuing operations	(6,733)	(1,939)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities at the average UK corporation tax rate for the period at 19% (2018: 19%)	1,279	368
Tax effects of:		
Income not allowable for tax purposes	127	113
Group relief given at nil charge	730	(1,795)
Group loss relief received and charged	(1,123)	1,228
Group loss relief received and charged – prior year	405	-
Movement on pension – temporary differences	3	174
Utilisation of tax losses	262	318
Other temporary differences	(1,278)	(25,245)
Current tax charge/(credit) for the year on continuing operations	405	(24,839)

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. The net deferred tax asset has been calculated on the basis of a rate of 17% since temporary differences are generally expected to reverse after 1 April 2020.

Deferred tax

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Net deferred tax assets		
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	1,637	-

A potential deferred tax asset of £29,276,000 (2018: £31,296,000) for tax losses, decelerated capital allowances, and non-cash elements of pension and other provisions has not been recognised because there is no certainty that the asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

Notes (continued)

14 Profit attributable to the Company

The loss for the financial year dealt within the financial statements of the parent Company, Natrium Holdings Limited, was £1,465,000 (2018: profit £84,070,000, including dividend income of £111,243,000, and loss on sale of subsidiary undertakings of £21,560,000). As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, no separate profit and loss account or statement of comprehensive income is presented in respect of the parent Company.

15 Intangible assets - Group

	EUETS Allowances £000	Software £000	Total £000
Deemed cost			
At 1 April 2018	1,449	2,076	3,525
Granted during the year	-	-	-
Surrendered during the year	(1,449)	-	(1,449)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	-	2,076	2,076
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2018	-	(1,031)	(1,031)
Charge for the year	-	(208)	(208)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	-	(1,239)	(1,239)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2019	-	837	837
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	1,449	1,045	2,494
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

16 Property, plant and equipment - Group

	Freehold land and buildings £000	Plant and equipment £000	Assets under construction £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 April 2018	17,064	111,492	7,561	136,117
Additions	-	5,427	8,788	14,215
Disposals	-	(2,045)	-	(2,045)
Transfers	-	10,249	(10,249)	-
At 31 March 2019	17,064	125,123	6,100	148,287
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	(6,479)	(66,771)	-	(73,250)
Charge for the year	(113)	(7,624)	-	(7,737)
Eliminated on disposal	-	2,029	-	2,029
At 31 March 2019	(6,592)	(72,366)	-	(78,958)
Net book value				
At 31 March 2019	10,472	52,757	6,100	69,329
At 31 March 2018	10,585	44,721	7,561	62,867

Freehold land amounting to £7,999,000 (2018: £7,999,000) has not been depreciated.

The Group tests property, plant and equipment annually for impairment, or more frequently, if there are indications that assets might be impaired. The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined from value in use calculations. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, revenue growth rates, operating margins and capital expenditure. The discount rate used is in line with that used by Tata Chemicals Limited, the ultimate parent company, based on the weighted average cost of capital for forecast purposes. It is anticipated that sales volumes will remain at a similar level to the current year and there will be no significant changes in selling prices or costs. The rate used to discount the forecast cash flows is 7.75% (2018: same). Sensitivity analysis on the discount rate has been performed and the Group does not expect a 1% increase or decrease in discount rate to have a material impact on the impairment review.

All property, plant and equipment is subject to a fixed charge as described in Note 25(b).

At 31 March 2019 the Group had commitments of £2,079,000 (2018: £2,864,000) relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Notes (continued)

17 Cash and short-term deposits - Group

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	2,468	1,504

18 Inventories - Group

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Raw materials and consumables	4,467	5,310
Work in progress	38	43
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,572	3,210
	<u>8,077</u>	<u>8,563</u>

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of inventories and their replacement cost. All inventory is subject to a floating charge to secure borrowings of the Group as described in Note 25(b).

19 Trade and other receivables – Group

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amount receivable for the sale of goods		12,164	10,977
Allowance for doubtful debts		(197)	(1)
Amounts owed by related parties	32	46,678	45,399
Other receivables		3,982	5,718
Taxation and social security		-	573
		<u>62,627</u>	<u>62,666</u>

Trade receivables are stated net of £6,121,000 (2018: £6,707,000) which had been received by the Group Company under a no recourse receivables financing facility with Standard Chartered Bank.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 day terms. All customers are credit checked before acceptance. As at 31 March 2019, trade receivables with an invoice value of £197,000 (2018: £1,000) were impaired and fully provided for.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that there is no realistic prospect of recovery from the debtor.

Notes (continued)

20 Trade and other receivables – Group (continued)

The ageing analysis of trade receivables was as follows:

	Total £000	Current £000	<31 days £000	31-60 days £000	61-90 days £000	91-120 days £000	>120 days £000
31 March 2019	12,164	9,958	1,969	33	(29)	31	202
31 March 2018	10,977	9,265	1,157	506	(1)	57	(7)

The ageing analysis of impaired trade receivables was as follows:

	Total £000	Current £000	<31 days £000	31-60 days £000	61-90 days £000	91-120 days £000	>120 days £000
31 March 2019	(197)	-	-	-	-	-	(197)
31 March 2018	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)

Movement in allowance for doubtful debts

£000

Balance at 1 April 2018	(1)
Debts written off against allowance	94
Increase in allowance for doubtful debts	(290)
Balance at 31 March 2019	(197)

21 Trade and other payables

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Trade payables		(15,151)	(14,187)
Tax and social security		(1,400)	(447)
Other creditors		(697)	(573)
Amounts owed to group undertakings and related parties	32	(5,310)	(5,892)
Accruals and deferred income		(14,532)	(10,038)
		(37,090)	(31,137)

Trade payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are typically settled 60 days following the end of the month of supply. The terms and conditions relating to related parties are described in Note 32. The directors consider that the carrying value of trade and other payables is approximately equal to the fair value.

Included within trade payables are purchase invoices totalling £8,764,000 (2018: £nil) which are subject to reverse forfaiting arrangements. Unpaid financing charges of £36,000 (2018: £nil) have been recognised in respect of these invoices.

Notes (continued)

22 Government grants

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At 1 April	(2,150)	(2,272)
Credited to profit and loss	121	122
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March	(2,029)	(2,150)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current	(122)	(122)
Non-current	(1,907)	(2,028)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Group received a government eRGF grant in respect of the project to install a new steam turbine at the Group's Combined Heat and Power station in Northwich. At the balance sheet date there were no unfilled conditions attached to the grant. The Group is subject to a 10 year monitoring period, commencing March 2014, during which the grant may be repayable if certain conditions are not met. These conditions include continuous operation of the turbine and a specified Good Quality Combined Heat and Power (GQCHP) efficiency rating.

23 Deferred revenue

	2019 £000	2018 £000
EUETS allowances		
At 1 April	(977)	(1,539)
Received during the year	-	(1,669)
Disposal of subsidiary undertakings	-	167
Credited to profit and loss	977	1,957
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March	-	(1,084)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

24 Provision for liabilities – Group

	Restructuring	Power facilities closure	Carbon emissions	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2018:				
Non-current	-	(1,284)	(611)	(1,895)
Current	(178)	-	(2,438)	(2,616)
	(178)	(1,284)	(3,049)	(4,511)
Charged to profit and loss	-	-	(2,688)	(2,688)
Paid/utilised during the year	178	-	4,901	5,079
At 31 March 2019	-	(1,284)	(836)	(2,120)
Non-current	-	(1,284)	-	(1,284)
Current	-	-	(836)	(836)

The restructuring provision related to the closure of the Winnington soda ash and calcium chloride plants in 2014.

The power facilities closure provision recognises committed expenditure to demolish the redundant power facilities owned by the Group. The Group expects to complete the demolition work within five years.

The carbon emissions provision recognises the obligation to surrender allowances to the Environment Agency under the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme in respect of the first three months of the 2019 calendar year. The surrender in respect of the 2018 calendar year took place in March 2019. The surrender in respect of the 2019 calendar year is expected to take place in April 2020.

Notes (continued)

25 Other current and non-current financial assets and liabilities - Group

a) Other financial assets

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Foreign contracts for difference	449	207
Gas contracts for difference (amounts owed from related parties)	378	3,094
Other financial assets	827	3,301
Current	676	3,075
Non-current	151	226

b) Other financial liabilities

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	(109)	(12)
Gas contracts for difference (amounts owed to related parties)	(3,466)	(419)
Other financial liabilities	(3,575)	(431)
Current	(2,609)	(12)
Non-current	(966)	(419)

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Interest rate %	Maturity	2019 £000	2018 £000
Falling due within one year				
Short term loan from related party (Note 32)	6	On demand	(4,500)	(4,500)
Falling due after one year				
Term loan	LIBOR + 1.15	March 2023	(80,000)	(80,000)
Revolving credit facility	LIBOR + 1.15	March 2023	(18,000)	(9,000)
Less: unamortised debt issue costs			1,117	1,354
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			(96,883)	(87,646)

Notes (continued)

25 Other current and non-current financial assets and liabilities (continued)

b) Other financial liabilities (continued)

Interest payable is normally settled monthly throughout the financial year. The Group intends to hold these liabilities to maturity. The revolving credit facility has a maximum draw down of £20,000,000.

Collateral

The term loan and revolving credit facility have been financed by Bank of America Merrill Lynch (BAML). BAML, as Security Trustee, holds a debenture with the Group and including the Company. The particulars of this charge are:

- i) Legal mortgage over all freehold land with the exception of approximately 147 acres of disused land at the Group's Winnington site. Prior to March 2019 the land was charged to the Security Trustee but security has now been granted to the trustees of the Group's defined benefit pension fund as part of the December 2017 triennial actuarial review which was completed in March 2019; and
- ii) Fixed and floating charges over all present and future business, undertaking and assets which are not effectively mortgaged.

c) Hedging activities and derivatives

Currency risk

At 31 March 2019, the Group held foreign currency forward contracts, designated as hedges of expected Euro and USD net cash receipts for which the Group has highly probable forecast transactions. The terms of the foreign currency forward contracts match the terms of the hedged items. The hedged Euro/USD net cash inflows are expected to occur within two years. There were no highly probable transactions for which hedge accounting has been claimed that have not occurred and no significant element of hedge ineffectiveness requiring recognition in the profit and loss account. The carrying value as at 31 March 2019 was an asset of £449,000 and a liability of £109,000 (2018 asset: £207,000, liability: £12,000).

The following table details the forward currency contracts outstanding at the year end:

	Average rate		Notional value	
	2019	2018	2019 £000	2018 £000
Sell Euros	1.1051	1.1317	12,216	18,745
Sell US Dollars	1.3494	-	6,225	-

Notes (continued)

25 Other current and non-current financial assets and liabilities (continued)

c) Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Commodity price risk

In accordance with the Group's risk management policy, natural gas contracts for difference are used to reduce the volatility of cash flows associated with highly probable forecast gas purchases due to the fluctuations in gas prices. As such these contracts for difference have been designated as cash flow hedges. The contracts are intended to hedge the volatility of the purchase price of gas for a period up to two years based on existing contracts of the Group to supply soda ash and sodium bicarbonate to customers, and, by implication, the requirement for Group to produce sufficient steam and electricity. The terms of the contracts match the terms of the hedged items. There were no highly probable transactions for which hedge accounting has been claimed that have not occurred and no significant element of hedge ineffectiveness requiring recognition in the profit and loss account. The carrying value as at 31 March 2019 was an asset of £378,000 (2018: £3,094,000) and a liability of £3,466,000 (2018: £419,000).

The counterparty for these contracts for difference is British Salt Limited, a fellow group undertaking. British Salt Limited enters into contracts for difference with external third parties to facilitate the hedging activities of the Group. Any gains or losses incurred by British Salt Limited are immediately recharged to the Group and all financial assets and liabilities in respect of the third party contracts are matched by equivalent amounts payable to or receivable from the Group (Note 32). The Group has presented these intercompany amounts receivable or payable on the face of the balance sheet as other financial assets and other financial liabilities, to better reflect the nature of the transaction.

d) Fair value measurement

The fair value of cash flow hedge derivatives is calculated using the discounted cash flow model. Inputs include observable quoted prices sourced from exchanges or traded reference indices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Prices are adjusted by a discount rate which captures the time value of money and counterparty credit considerations, as required.

e) Sensitivity analysis

Foreign exchange forward contracts

No sensitivity analysis is prepared as the Group does not expect a 10% increase or decrease in exchange rates to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Gas contracts for difference

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the natural gas price per therm. The table shows the potential impact to the fair value of the gas contracts for difference held on the balance sheet:

	Asset/(liability)	
	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Based on actual price per therm	(3,088)	2,675
10% increase in price per therm	60	5,947
10% decrease in price per therm	(6,236)	(597)

Notes (continued)

26 Retirement benefit schemes

a) Defined contribution scheme

The Group operates a defined contribution scheme for all qualifying employees, under which costs are charged to the profit and loss account on the basis of contributions payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in funds under the control of trustees. Where there are employees who leave the scheme prior to vesting fully in the contributions, the contributions payable by the Group are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

The contributions for the year amounted to:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Employer contributions	966	687

As at 31 March 2019, contributions of £80,000 (2018: £179,000) were due in respect of the current reporting period but not paid over to the schemes.

b) Defined benefit scheme

The Group operated a defined benefit scheme for qualifying employees, the Brunner Mond Pension Fund (BMPF). The scheme closed to new members on 30 June 2003 and closed to future accrual of benefits from 31 May 2016.

The defined benefit scheme provides benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable for life. The level of benefits provided is defined by the Trust Deed and Rules and depends on members' length of service and their salary. Pensions in payment are generally updated in line with the retail and consumer price indices, subject to caps defined by the rules. Assets are held in trusts and governed by local regulations, as is the composition of the trustee board and nature of its relationship with the Group.

The defined benefit scheme is administered by a fund that is legally separated from the Group. Responsibility for governance of the scheme lies with the board of trustees. The board of trustees must be composed of representatives of the Group and scheme participants in accordance with the scheme rules and every three years the board of trustees reviews the level of funding for the scheme as required by legislation. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy and is used to determine the schedule of contributions payable by and agreed with the Group.

Risks

Through its defined benefit pension scheme the Group is exposed to a number of risks. The most significant risks are as follows:

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality corporate bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
Interest rate risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability but this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Notes (continued)

26 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

b) Defined benefit scheme (continued)

Longevity risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

These risks are mitigated by:

- Taking advice from independent qualified actuaries and other professional advisers
- Monitoring of changes in the funding position, with reparatory action where appropriate
- Investment policies which include a high degree of hedging against changes in liabilities
- Caps on inflationary increases to protect the scheme against extreme inflation

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Net interest costs:		
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	(8,084)	(8,060)
Interest income on plan assets	5,988	5,748
Administrative expenses	(269)	(242)
Past service costs (Note 7)	(420)	-
	<u>(2,785)</u>	<u>(2,554)</u>

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Actuarial loss/(gain) from:		
Changes in demographic assumptions	11,765	-
Changes in financial assumptions	(15,637)	14,557
Experience adjustments	5,729	-
Return on plan assets (excluding net interest income)	6,896	(1,427)
	<u>8,753</u>	<u>13,130</u>

Notes (continued)

26 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

b) Defined benefit scheme (continued)

Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
	2019 £000	2018 £000
At 1 April	229,920	234,241
Interest income	5,988	5,748
Employer contributions	2,800	2,800
Benefits paid	(10,473)	(11,201)
Administrative expenses paid from plan assets	(269)	(242)
Remeasurements gain/(loss):		
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	6,896	(1,426)
At 31 March	234,862	229,920

Movements in the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At 1 April	(310,299)	(327,997)
Interest cost	(8,084)	(8,060)
Past service costs	(420)	-
Benefits paid	10,473	11,201
Remeasurements (gains)/losses arising from:		
Changes in demographic assumptions	11,765	-
Changes in financial assumptions	(15,637)	14,557
Experience adjustments	5,729	-
At 31 March	(306,473)	(310,299)

The details of plan assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash and cash equivalents	420	754
Equity instruments	23,329	23,525
Debt instruments (excluding LDI)	120,530	103,655
Real estate	799	3,774
Alternatives	9,446	9,953
LDI instruments*	80,338	88,259
Total fair value of assets	234,862	229,920
Defined benefit obligation	(306,473)	(310,299)
Net pension liability recognised in the balance sheet	(71,611)	(80,379)

*Liability Driven Investment - assets chosen to match changes in the value of the scheme's liabilities.

Notes (continued)

26 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

b) Defined benefit scheme (continued)

All of the scheme assets have a quoted market price in an active market.

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Actual return on plan assets	12,884	4,322

The trustees ensure that the investment position is managed within a framework that considers the scheme's liability profile, funding position, expected return of the various asset classes and the need for diversification. Within this framework, the trustees' objective is to ensure that sufficiently liquid assets are available to meet benefit payments and the scheme's assets achieve a return that is consistent with the assumptions made by the trustees in determining the funding of the scheme. The trustees and Group regularly monitor the performance of the scheme's investment strategies.

On a triennial basis the funding position of the scheme is reviewed and a schedule of contributions is agreed.

The triennial actuarial valuation of the Group's defined benefit pension scheme, as at 31 December 2017, was completed in March 2019. As part of the new deficit recovery plan, the Group has granted the pension fund trustees security over approximately 147 acres of land at the Group's Winnington site, which has been largely disused since the cessation of soda ash and calcium chloride production in January 2014. The intention is to redevelop this land and use the proceeds to reduce the deficit in the pension fund over an expected 10 year period. These development proceeds will replace the Group's regular deficit reduction payments during the 3 years ending 31 March 2022.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation of the scheme at 31 March 2019 and expected benefit payments in future years are as follows:

Weighted average duration (in years)	16
Expected total benefit payments:	2019 £000
Year 1	10,719
Year 2	10,972
Year 3	11,230
Year 4	11,494
Year 5	11,765
Next 5 years	63,116

The actuarial report, used for these financial statements, was prepared as at 31 March 2019 by a qualified independent actuary. The significant weighted-average assumptions to determine defined benefit obligation were as follows:

Notes (continued)

26 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

b) Defined benefit scheme (continued)

	2019	2018
Discount rate	2.40 %	2.65 %
Rate of price inflation (RPI)	3.15 %	3.00 %
Rate of price inflation (CPI)	2.15 %	2.00 %
Rate of pension increases (RPI 5%)	3.00 %	2.90 %
Rate of pension increases (CPI)	2.15 %	2.00 %
Assumed life expectancy on retirement at age 65:		
	2019	2018
	Years	Years
Member retiring today (age 65)		
Male	21.8	22.5
Female	23.9	25.3
Member retiring in 25 years (age 40)		
Male	23.6	24.9
Female	26.0	27.7

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the balance sheet.

Present value of defined benefit obligations

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Discount rate -25 basis points	(319,048)	(323,435)
Discount rate +25 basis points	(294,647)	(297,954)
Price inflation rate -25 basis points	(398,443)	(302,663)
Price inflation rate +25 basis points	(314,888)	(316,509)
Post-retirement life expectancy +1 year	(317,641)	(320,441)
Post-retirement life expectancy -1 year	(295,422)	(300,225)

Notes (continued)

27 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		
10,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	(10,000)	(10,000)
17,500,000 preference shares of \$1 each	(10,917)	(10,917)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(20,917)	(20,917)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

On 17 January 2013 the Company issued 17,500,000 non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of \$1, at par. To the extent that they are payable, dividends accrue at the rate of 8% per annum in respect of the nominal value of the shares. The shares are not subject to a fixed redemption date and therefore classified as share capital in the financial statements. The preference shares rank ahead of the ordinary shares in the event of a liquidation.

28 Reserves – Group

The other reserve is the result of the merger accounting in respect of the merger with Brunner Mond Group Limited in the period ended 31 March 2012. The reserve represents the difference arising on consolidation between the value of the investment in Brunner Mond Group Limited held in the financial statements of Natrium Holdings Limited which was initially acquired, and the nominal value of the share capital of Brunner Mond Group Limited. The reserve is non-distributable.

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

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss only when the hedged transaction impacts the profit or loss.

Notes (continued)

29 Reconciliation of loss before tax to operating cash flows - Group

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(6,733)	(1,939)
Finance income	(849)	(314)
Finance costs	5,068	7,838
Operating profit	(2,514)	5,585
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7,737	6,825
Amortisation of intangible assets	208	213
Amortisation of government grants	(121)	(122)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	625
Other non-cash items: Past service costs on pension schemes	420	-
Operating cash flows before movement in working capital	5,730	13,126
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	486	(2,216)
Increase trade, other receivables and prepayments	(12,532)	(42,782)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	18,075	(3,229)
Decrease in EUETS intangible assets	1,449	428
Decrease in provisions	(2,212)	(183)
Adjustment for pension funding	(2,500)	(2,500)
Utilisation of restructuring provisions	(178)	(267)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	8,318	(37,623)

30 Financial risk management and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The Group has trade and other receivables and cash that derive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, liquidity risk, capital risk and credit risk.

The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks, supported by an audit committee of framework which extends up to the level of the ultimate parent company and advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The audit committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Group policies and the Group's risk appetite. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2018.

Notes (continued)

30 Financial risk management and policies (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The short-term borrowings of the Group do not have a significant fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to their short tenure.

During the year, the Group did not enter into any interest rate hedges, however this type of risk mitigation could be considered in the future if required. No sensitivity analysis is prepared as the Group does not expect changes in the sterling LIBOR rate to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency).

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Euro		United States Dollar	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Assets	2,398	1,389	1,102	71
Liabilities	(281)	(298)	-	-

Where appropriate, the Group manages its foreign currency risk by hedging forecast cash flows using forward contracts as described in Note 25(c).

Commodity risk

Commodity risk is the risk that the purchase price of commodities will fluctuate. The Group's exposure relates largely to the purchase of natural gas and gas. Where appropriate, the Group manages its commodity risk by hedging forecast purchases of natural gas using contract for difference arrangements. Where appropriate, the Group manages its commodity risk by entering into long term contractual agreements with suppliers of coke.

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans, a revolving credit facility and debt factoring. Bank loan agreements were renewed in March 2018 and have a term of 5 years.

Notes (continued)

30 Financial risk management and policies (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The trade receivables of the Group are typically unsecured and derived from sales made to a large number of independent customers. Credit reference agencies are used to gain ratings and provide credit recommendations. If there is no credit rating of the customers available, the Group reviews the creditworthiness of its customers based on their financial position, past experience and other factors. The credit period provided by the Group to its customers generally ranges from 0-90 days.

The credit risk related to trade receivables is mitigated by taking out credit insurance and requiring counterparty bank guarantees or letters of credit when considered necessary; by setting appropriate payment terms; and by setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers. Since no single customer accounts for more than 10% of the revenue of the Group, there is no substantial concentration of credit risk.

Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings less bank balances) and equity (issued share capital, reserves and retained earnings). Borrowings comprise mainly secured bank debt and facilities. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group manages its borrowings in order to ensure that each of its trading companies is able to continue operating as a going concern, whilst minimising the overall cost and risk to the wider bank group.

31 Operating lease commitments – Group

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessee

The Group has entered into commercial leases on certain motor vehicles, items of machinery and office premises. The leases for motor vehicles and items of machinery have an average life of between three and five years, while the office premises is nineteen years. There is no renewal or purchase option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Within one year	(353)	(484)
After one year but not more than five years	(1,260)	(895)
More than five years	(3,009)	(2,898)
	<u>(4,622)</u>	<u>(4,277)</u>

Notes (continued)

32 Related party transactions - Group

Balances and transactions between the Group companies, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Transactions between the Group and its related parties are disclosed below:

		Sales to related parties £000	Purchases from related parties £000	Amounts owed by related parties £000	Amounts owed to related parties £000
Trading transactions					

Joint venture in which the Group was a venturer:

The Block Salt Company Limited	2019	-	-	-	-
	2018	713	-	-	-

The Group disposed of its investment in The Block Salt Company Limited on 9 March 2018.

Companies which were part of the wider Tata Chemicals Limited group:

TCNA (UK) Limited	2019	416	(12,294)	-	(1,349)
	2018	484	(19,839)	48	(1,659)
Tata Chemicals North America Inc	2019	548	-	89	-
	2018	323	-	27	-
British Salt Limited	2019	1,179	-	102	-
	2018	1,178	-	123	-
Tata Chemicals International Pte Limited	2019	31	-	-	-
	2018	22	(118)	-	(743)
Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited	2019	-	-	-	(2,000)
	2018	-	-	-	(2,000)

		Interest charged by related party £000	Accrued interest owed to related parties £000	Amounts owed to related parties £000
Loans from related parties				

Companies which are part of the wider Tata Chemicals Limited group:

Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited	2019	(270)	(1,620)	(4,500)
	2018	(270)	(1,350)	(4,500)

Notes (continued)

32 Related party transactions - Group (continued)

		Interest charged to related party £000	Accrued interest owed by related party £000	Amounts owed by related party £000
Loans to related parties				
Companies which were part of the wider Tata Chemicals Limited group:				
TCE Group Limited*	2019	838	-	45,901
	2018	63	63	45,000

*Homefield 2 UK Limited changed its name to TCE Group Limited on 17 July 2018.

		Recharges to related parties £000	Recharges from related parties £000	Amounts owed by related parties £000	Amounts owed to related parties £000
Expenses and recharges					
Companies which were part of the wider Tata Chemicals Limited group:					
British Salt Limited – operating costs	2019	8,963	(9,804)	567	-
	2018	6,794	-	130	-
British Salt Limited – contracts for difference	2019	7,612	(3,738)	378	(3,733)
	2018	-	-	3,094	(419)
Tata Chemicals North America Inc	2019	22	-	-	-
	2018	33	-	5	-
Tata Chemicals Limited	2019	-	(236)	3	(70)
	2018	-	(325)	-	(56)
Homefield Pvt UK Limited	2019	50	(4)	16	(4)
	2018	-	-	-	(84)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding trading balances at the year end are unsecured and will be settled in cash. Within the Group, interest is generally charged at a rate that matches the rate paid on external loans and borrowings. Interest is charged monthly on the loan owed to Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited at 6% per annum. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group 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.

Notes (continued)

32 Related party transactions - Group (continued)

Transactions with key management personnel

The only transaction with key management personnel in the year was directors' remuneration, which is disclosed in Note 9.

33 Ultimate controlling party – Group

The Group's immediate parent undertaking is TCE Group Limited, a company incorporated in England.

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.

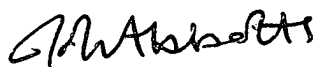
Company balance sheet

At 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Assets			
Non-current assets - Investments	35	-	-
Current assets - Trade and other receivables	36	96,264	95,993
Total assets		96,264	95,993
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities - Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	38	(78,883)	(78,646)
Current liabilities - Trade and other payables	37	(75,931)	(74,432)
Total liabilities		(154,814)	(153,078)
Net liabilities		(58,550)	(57,085)
Equity			
Share capital	39	10,000	10,000
Preference share capital	39	10,917	10,917
Retained losses	40	(79,467)	(78,002)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		(58,550)	(57,085)

The Notes on page 61 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Natrium Holdings Limited were approved by the board of directors on 15 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



J L Abbotts
Director

Company statement of cash flows

For the years ended 31 March

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Net cash flows from operating activities	43	1,395	(136,660)
Financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(117,600)
Proceeds from borrowings		-	80,000
Interest paid		(1,319)	(2,622)
Debt issue costs		(76)	(1,444)
Group relief proceeds		-	523
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(41,143)
Investing activities			
Disposal of investment in subsidiary undertakings		-	66,560
Dividends		-	111,243
Net cash generated from investing activities		-	177,803
Net decrease/(increase) in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		-	-

The Notes on page 61 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company statement changes in equity

For the years ended 31 March

	Share capital (Note 39) £000	Retained losses (Note 40) £000	Total deficit £000
Balance at 1 April 2017	10,000	(162,072)	(152,072)
Reclassification of preference shares	10,917	-	10,917
Profit for the year	-	84,070	84,070
Balance at 31 March 2018	20,917	(78,002)	(57,085)
Loss for the year	-	(1,465)	(1,465)
Balance at 31 March 2019	20,917	(79,467)	(58,550)

The Notes on page 61 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Company financial statements

34 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions – Company

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

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 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("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 budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities to which the Company is not yet committed or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance or 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.

35 Investments – Company

	Shares in subsidiaries £000
Cost	
At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	-
Provision for impairment	
At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	-
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	-

Notes (continued)

35 Investments – Company (continued)

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

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	% of share capital held
Brunner Mond Group Limited	England	Holding company	100
Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	England	Manufacture and sale of soda ash 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

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

36 Trade and other receivables - Company

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings (Note 42)	96,264	95,993

37 Trade and other payables - Company

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amount owed to group undertakings (Note 42)	(75,595)	(74,215)
Accruals and deferred income	(336)	(217)
	<u>(75,931)</u>	<u>(74,432)</u>

Notes (continued)

38 Other current and non-current financial assets and liabilities – Company

	Interest rate %	Maturity	2019 £000	2018 £000
Falling due after one year:				
Term loan	LIBOR + 1.15	March 2023	(80,000)	(80,000)
Less: unamortised debt issue costs			1,117	1,354
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total non-current interest-bearing loan and borrowings			(78,883)	(78,646)
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Interest payable is normally settled monthly throughout the financial year.

Term loan

The term loan and revolving credit facility have been financed by Bank of America Merrill Lynch (BAML). BAML, as Security Trustee, holds a debenture with the Group headed by the Company. The particulars of this charge are:

- i) Legal mortgage over all freehold land with the exception of approximately 147 acres of disused land at the Group's Winnington site. Prior to March 2019 the land was charged to the Security Trustee but security has now been granted to the trustees of the Group's defined benefit pension fund as part of the December 2017 triennial actuarial review which was completed in March 2019; and
- ii) Fixed and floating charges over all present and future business, undertaking and assets which are not effectively mortgaged.

39 Called-up share capital – Company

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

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
10,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	(10,000)	(10,000)
17,500,000 preference shares of \$1 each	(10,917)	(10,917)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(20,917)	(20,917)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

On 17 January 2013 the Company issued 17,500,000 non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of \$1, at par. To the extent that they are payable, dividends accrue at the rate of 8% per annum in respect of the nominal value of the shares. The shares are not subject to a fixed redemption date and therefore classified as share capital in the financial statements. The preference shares rank ahead of the ordinary shares in the event of a liquidation.

Notes (continued)

40 Reserves – Company

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

41 Contingencies – Company

The Company, together with certain of its fellow group undertakings, has guaranteed the amounts borrowed under the Group's banking facilities as described in Note 25(b). At 31 March 2019 the amount guaranteed was £98,000,000 (2018: £89,000,000).

42 Related party transactions – Company

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:

		Interest received from related parties £000	Interest charged by related parties £000	Amounts owed by related parties £000	Amounts owed to related parties £000
Loans					
Companies which were subsidiaries:					
Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	2019	647	-	34,665	-
	2018	108	-	35,519	-
Brunner Mond Group Limited	2019	-	(1,380)	-	(75,595)
	2018	-	(1,672)	-	(74,215)
Winnington CHP Limited	2019	287	-	15,698	-
	2018	28	-	15,412	-
Companies which were part of the wider Tata Chemicals Limited group:					
Cheshire Salt Limited	2019	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	(503)	-	-
New Cheshire Salt Works Limited	2019	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	(90)	-	-
British Salt Limited	2019	-	-	-	-
	2018	2	-	-	-
TCE Group Limited*	2019	838	-	45,901	-
	2018	63	-	45,063	-

*Homefield 2 UK Limited changed its name to TCE Group Limited on 17 July 2018

Notes (continued)

42 Related party transactions – Company (continued)

Expenses and recharges		Recharges to related parties £000	Recharges from related parties £000	Amounts owed by related parties £000	Amounts owed to related parties £000
Companies which were subsidiaries					
Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	2019	-	(385)	-	-
	2018	-	(3,849)	-	-
Companies which were part of the wider Tata Chemicals Limited group					
British Salt Limited	2019	-	-	-	-
	2018	523	-	-	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding trading balances at the year-end are unsecured and will be settled in cash. Within the Natrium Holdings Limited subgroup interest is charged at a rate that matches the rate paid on external receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2019 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by the 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.

Transactions with key management personnel

There were no transactions with key management personnel in the year. Directors' remuneration is disclosed in Note 9.

43 Reconciliation of loss before tax to operating cash flows – Company

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Loss before tax on continuing operations	(1,465)	(6,137)
Finance income	(1,771)	(217)
Finance expense	3,236	6,404
Operating result	-	52
Loss on disposal of subsidiary undertakings	-	(21,560)
Operating cashflow before movements in working capital	-	(21,508)
Decrease/(increase) in trade, other receivables and prepayments	1,501	(89,751)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(106)	(25,401)
	1,395	(136,660)