M2 (WARRISTON ROAD) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	20 £	22 £	20: £	21 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		626,521		1,248,246
Current assets					
Debtors	5	5,986,095		1	
Cash at bank and in hand		506		89,075	
		5,986,601		89,076	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		(700 704)			
one year	6	(766,761)			
Net current assets			5,219,840		89,076
Net assets			5,846,361		1,337,322
Net assets			=====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			5,846,360		1,337,321
Total equity			5,846,361		1,337,322
-					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

A A King

Director

Company Registration No. SC245

D T Milloy Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

M2 (Warriston Road) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 201 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 2LW.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.5 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

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

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Total	-	-
4	Fixed asset investments		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	50,021	50,021
	Loans to group undertakings and participating interests	576,500	1,198,225
		626,521	1,248,246

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Movements in fixed asset investments	4	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
Cost or valuation	•	Movements in fixed asset investments			
Cost or valuation			group ndertakings and participating interests	group undertakings and participating interests	
At 1 January 2022 Repayments		Cost or valuation	Ł	£	Z.
Repayments - (621,725) (621,725) At 31 December 2022 50,021 576,500 626,521 Carrying amount At 31 December 2022 50,021 576,500 626,521 At 31 December 2021 50,021 1,198,225 1,248,246 5 Debtors 2022 2021 Amounts falling due within one year:			50,021	1,198,225	1,248,246
Carrying amount					(621,725)
At 31 December 2022		At 31 December 2022	50,021	576,500	626,521
At 31 December 2021 50,021 1,198,225 1,248,246 5 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Other debtors 5,986,093 - Other debtors 2 1 5,986,095 1 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 5,986,095 1 Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings in which the company has a participating interest 5,986,093 - 5,986,095 1		Carrying amount			
5 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Other debtors 5,986,093 - 5,986,095 1 - 5,986,095 1 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ £ Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings		At 31 December 2022	50,021	576,500 ————	626,521
Amounts falling due within one year: Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Other debtors 5,986,093 - 5,986,095 1 - 5,986,095 1 - 5,986,095 1 - Trade creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings 375,000		At 31 December 2021	50,021	1,198,225	1,248,246
Amounts falling due within one year: Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Other debtors 5,986,093 - 5,986,095 1 - 5,986,095 1 - Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ £ Amounts owed to group undertakings	5	Debtors			
has a participating interest Other debtors 5,986,093 2 1 5,986,095 1 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings 5,986,093 - 5,986,095 1 - 4022 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021 202		Amounts falling due within one year:			
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings 1 - 375,000		has a participating interest	he company		1
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings 2022 £ 1 - 375,000 -				5,986,095	1
Trade creditors 1 - Amounts owed to group undertakings 375,000 -	6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Amounts owed to group undertakings 375,000 -					
		Trade creditors		1	-
Corporation tax 391,760 -					-
		Corporation tax		391,760 ———	-
766,761				766,761 ————	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Continued)

7 Related party transactions

Balances with related parties

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Entities over which the entity has control, joint				
control or significant influence	5,986,093	-	-	-
· .				

8 Ultimate parent company

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of M2 Three Limited, registered address 201 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 2LW.

The company's ultimate parent company is M2 Group Limited, registered address 201 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 2LW.