Cargill Weybridge Limited

(formerly known as Cargill Schokinag UK Limited)

Directors' report, strategic report and financial statements

31 May 2018

Registered number 4494925

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Directors' report

Introduction

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is to act as a sales agent on behalf of a fellow Cargill, Incorporated subsidiary. On 1 June 2018 the entire trade and assets of the company were acquired by Cargill PLC, the company's immediate parent company. At this date the company ceased to trade.

Directors

The directors who served during the period and at the report date were:

S J Hamilton

M J Timewell

Change of name

On 28 November 2018 the company changed its name from Cargill Schokinag UK Limited to Cargill Weybridge Limited.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board

Velocity V1
Brooklands Drive
Weybridge
Surrey
KT13 0SL

S J .

S J Hamilton

Director

25 February 2019

Strategic report

Business review and summary results

The directors consider the key performance indicators for the business to be turnover and profit.

Summarised results are given below:

	31 May 2018 £	31 May 2017 £
Turnover	**362,179**	376,920
Profit after taxation for the financial year	**114,535**	60,372

Extended business commentary

During the year under review the company has acted as a sales agent for Cargill NV earning a commission on turnover and recharging overheads on a cost plus basis. The company considers its operations to have minimal impact on the environment.

As explained in the directors' report on 1 June 2018 the entire trade and assets of the company were acquired by Cargill PLC, the company's immediate parent company. At this date the company ceased to trade.

Going concern

The company has ceased to trade, therefore the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis.

Financial risks

The company's activities expose it to a range of financial risks that include interest rate risk. As all sales are to a fellow group company the exposure to credit risk is minimal. Cargill's management, operating at the pan-European and worldwide platforms, regularly review the financial risk against established policies.

Credit risk – credit checks are performed on potential customers using a recognised industry expert before sales are transacted. The amount of exposure to any individual customer is controlled by means of credit limits, which are monitored regularly by management. As the company has one customer it is not exposed to material concentrations of credit risk on its trade receivables.

Interest rate risk – the company is exposed to movements in the level of interest rates. Debt is maintained on a floating rate basis through a centrally managed treasury function within a fellow subsidiary.

Dividends

During the period the company neither declared nor paid a dividend *(2017: £nil)*.

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

The company aims to pay all its creditors promptly. It is the company's policy to agree the terms of payment with its suppliers, ensure that suppliers are aware of the terms of payment, and to pay in accordance with contractual and other obligations.

On behalf of the board

S J Hamilton

S J Hamilton
Director
25 February 2019

Velocity V1
Brooklands Drive
Weybridge
Surrey
KT13 0SL

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

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.*

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless they intend to liquidate the company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. As explained in note 1 the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Cargill Weybridge Limited (formerly Cargill Schokinag UK Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cargill Weybridge Limited (formerly Cargill Schokinag UK Limited) ("the company") for the year ended 31 May 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Total Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

The impact of uncertainties due to Britain 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, 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 company's future prospects and performance.

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

Emphasis of matter – non going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements are now not prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

KPMG

Independent auditor's report to the members of Cargill Weybridge Limited (formerly Cargill Schokinag UK Limited) *(continued)*

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

Neil Calder

Neil Calder *(Senior Statutory Auditor)*
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
St Nicholas House
31 Park Row
Nottingham
NG1 6FQ
26 February 2019

Profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 May 2018

	Note	31 May 2018 £	31 May 2017 £
Turnover	2	**362,179**	376,920
Cost of sales		**-**	-
Gross profit		**362,179**	376,920
Administrative expenses		**(242,055)**	(259,807)
Operating profit		**120,124**	117,113
Other interest receivable and similar income	4	**21,175**	17,781
Profit before taxation		**141,299**	134,894
Tax on profit	6	**(26,764)**	(74,522)
Profit for the financial year		**114,535**	60,372

As explained in the directors' report all the trade and assets of the company were transferred to Cargill PLC on 1 June 2018 so the profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all activities are discontinuing operations.

In both the current year and preceding period the company made no material acquisitions.

Statement of total comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 May 2018

	31 May 2018 £	31 May 2017 £
Profit for the year	**114,535**	60,372
Other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income	**114,535**	60,372

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
at 31 May 2018

	Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	*7*		-		-
Intangible assets	*8*		-		-
			-		-
Current assets					
Debtors	*9*	8,128,384		8,162,237	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		-	
		8,128,384		8,162,237	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*10*	(72,522)		(220,910)	
Net current assets			8,055,862		7,941,327
Net assets			8,055,862		7,941,327
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	*12*		1		1
Profit and loss account			8,055,861		7,941,326
Shareholder's funds			8,055,862		7,941,327

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 25 February 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

S.J. Hamilton

S J Hamilton
Director

Registered number 4494925

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 May 2018

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 June 2017	1	7,941,326	7,941,327
Total comprehensive income	-	114,535	114,535
At 31 May 2018	**1**	**8,055,861**	**8,055,862**

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 May 2017

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 June 2016	1	7,880,954	7,880,955
Total comprehensive income	-	60,372	60,372
At 31 May 2017	**1**	**7,941,326**	**7,941,327**

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Cargill Weybridge Limited (formerly known as Cargill Schokinag UK Limited) is a private limited liability company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the United Kingdom. The registered number is 4494925 and the registered office is Velocity V1, Brooklands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 0SL.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (*"FRS 102"*) as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling and are presented to the nearest pound.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, Cargill, Incorporated includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Cargill, Incorporated are prepared in accordance with US GAAP and are available to the public and may be obtained from the address stated in note 14. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Cargill, Incorporated include the equivalent disclosures, the company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.26 *Share Based Payments;* and,
- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

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

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Going concern

As explained in the directors' report the trade and assets of the company were transferred to Cargill PLC on 1 June 2018 at book values. From this date the company has ceased to trade, therefore the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover includes commission derived from the company acting as a sales agent for a fellow group company. As explained in the directors' report in the prior year turnover also represented the amounts, excluding Value Added Tax, derived from the provision of goods and services to customers.

Revenue is only recognised when the goods are delivered and when the risks and rewards of ownership passes to the customer.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost of fixed assets less estimated residual value over their useful lives on a straight line basis as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	over 2 to 8 years

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Intangible assets that are acquired by the company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software	4 years

Dividends on shares presented within shareholder's funds

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to sterling at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

Post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for certain employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met;. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Leases

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. Assets acquired under finance leases or hire purchase contracts are capitalised and are depreciated as tangible fixed assets. The capital element of future obligations under lease and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged to the profit and loss account at the rate of return on outstanding capital repayments which was provided for under each lease contract.

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Classification of financial instruments issued by the company

Under FRS102.22 financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity (i.e. forming part of shareholder's funds) only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company and

b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Finance payments associated with financial liabilities are dealt with as part of interest payable and similar charges. Finance payments associated with financial instruments that are classified as part of shareholder's funds (see dividends policy), are dealt with as appropriations in the reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds.

Notes *(continued)*

2 Segmental analysis

Analysis by geographical segment

In both the current and preceding year all of the company's sales and operating profits originated in the United Kingdom. An analysis of turnover by geographical destination is shown below:

	31 May 2018 **£**	31 May 2017 £
Rest of Europe	**362,179**	376,920
Turnover	**362,179**	376,920

3 Staff numbers and costs

The company has no employees *(2017: nil)*.

The directors' emoluments were borne by other group undertakings. The qualifying services that they provide to the company are incidental and it is not practicable to allocate any of their remuneration to the company in either the current or preceding year.

4 Other interest receivable and similar income

	31 May 2018 **£**	31 May 2017 £
Amounts derived from group companies	**21,175**	17,781

5 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

	31 May 2018 **£**	31 May 2017 £
Auditor's remuneration		
Audit of these financial statements	**7,373**	7,261

Notes *(continued)*

6 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	31 May 2018 £	31 May 2017 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax at 19.00% *(2017: 19.83%)*	**26,036**	29,343
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**2**	45,635
Total current tax	**26,038**	74,978
Deferred tax		
Deferred taxation credit	**811**	(970)
Impact of change in tax rate	**(85)**	515
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**-**	(1)
Total deferred tax	**726**	(456)
Tax expense on profit	**26,764**	74,522

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31 May 2018 £	31 May 2017 £
Profit for the year	**114,535**	60,372
Total tax expense	**26,764**	74,522
	141,299	134,894
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% *(2017: 19.83%)*	**26,847**	26,749
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax	**-**	1,624
Impact of change in tax rate	**(85)**	515
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**2**	45,634
Total tax expense for the year	**26,764**	74,522

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

Recent budgets have announced changes to the main rate of UK corporation tax. The current rate of 19% was enacted on 26 October 2015 and applied from 1 April 2017.

The deferred tax balance at 31 May 2018 has been calculated based on the rate of 17%, which is effective from 1 April 2020 and was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

This reduces the company's future current tax rate accordingly.

Notes *(continued)*

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 June 2017	13,082	13,082
At 31 May 2018	**13,082**	**13,082**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 June 2017	13,082	13,082
Charge for the period	-	-
At 31 May 2018	**13,082**	**13,082**
Net book value		
At 31 May 2018	-	-
At 1 June 2017	-	-

8 Intangible fixed assets

	Computer software £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 June 2017	61,587	61,587
At 31 May 2018	**61,587**	**61,587**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 June 2017	61,587	61,587
Charge for the period	-	-
At 31 May 2018	**61,587**	**61,587**
Net book value		
At 31 May 2018	-	-
At 1 June 2017	-	-

Notes *(continued)*

9 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**8,125,080**	8,158,207
Deferred tax *(see note 11)*	**3,304**	4,030
	8,128,384	8,162,237
Amounts owed by group undertakings comprise:		
Trade debtors	**88,233**	88,553
Short term loans	**8,036,847**	8,069,654
	8,125,080	8,158,207

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**46,486**	-
Corporation tax	**26,036**	213,649
Accruals and deferred income	**-**	7,261
	72,522	220,910
Amounts owed to group undertakings comprise:		
Trade creditors	**46,486**	-
	46,486	-

11 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Assets		Liabilites		Total	
	2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**3,304**	4,030	**-**	-	**3,304**	4,030
Net tax asset	**3,304**	4,030	**-**	-	**3,304**	4,030

Notes *(continued)*

12 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
One Ordinary share of £1	**1**	1

13 Related parties transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS102.33.1A and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly owned group companies.

14 Ultimate holding company and parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking of Cargill Weybridge Limited (formerly known as Cargill Schokinag UK Limited) is Cargill PLC, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. Cargill, Incorporated is the ultimate parent undertaking of Cargill Schokinag UK Limited and is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate controlling party.

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group into which the accounts of the company are consolidated is Cargill, Incorporated, a company incorporated in the USA. The consolidated financial statements of this group are lodged at Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.