

Company registration number 01075253 (England and Wales)

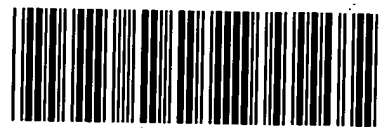
2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

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2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

| | Notes | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | 3,103,275 | | 2,904,566 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 81,598 | | - | |
| Debtors | 5 | 1,094,906 | | 2,406,458 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 237,454 | | 81,245 | |
| | | <u>1,413,958</u> | | <u>2,487,703</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | <u>(463,738)</u> | | <u>(214,918)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | <u>950,220</u> | | <u>2,272,785</u> |
| Net assets | | | <u>4,053,495</u> | | <u>5,177,351</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 4,500,000 | | 4,500,000 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | (446,505) | | 677,351 |
| Total equity | | | <u>4,053,495</u> | | <u>5,177,351</u> |

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

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 Nov 7, 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



.....
R Smith
Director

Company registration number 01075253 (England and Wales)

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

| | Share capital | Profit and loss reserves | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Balance at 1 May 2021 | 4,500,000 | 1,358,140 | 5,858,140 |
| Year ended 30 April 2022: | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income | - | (680,789) | (680,789) |
| Balance at 30 April 2022 | 4,500,000 | 677,351 | 5,177,351 |
| Year ended 30 April 2023: | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income | - | (1,123,856) | (1,123,856) |
| Balance at 30 April 2023 | 4,500,000 | (446,505) | 4,053,495 |

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

2M Manufacturing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2M House, Sutton Quays Business Park, Clifton Road, Sutton Weaver, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 3EH.

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.

2M Manufacturing Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of its immediate parent company Surfachem Group Limited. 2M Manufacturing Limited's ultimate parent company is 2M Group Limited, and the results of 2M Manufacturing Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, 2M Group Limited, which are available from Companies House.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on delivery of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Freehold buildings | 10 - 25 years straight line |
| Plant and equipment | 5 - 10 years straight line |

Freehold land is not depreciated.

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Bad debt provision

The company reviews its debtors to determine whether it will fully recover amounts due to them. Where there are signs that a customer will not be able to repay its debts a provision against that amount should be created.

3 Employees

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

| | 2023 Number | 2022 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 20 | 15 |

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

| 4 Tangible fixed assets | Land and buildings | Plant and machinery etc | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost | | | |
| At 1 May 2022 | 5,087,748 | 3,867,609 | 8,955,357 |
| Additions | 469,713 | - | 469,713 |
| At 30 April 2023 | <u>5,557,461</u> | <u>3,867,609</u> | <u>9,425,070</u> |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | |
| At 1 May 2022 | 2,720,908 | 3,329,883 | 6,050,791 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 151,002 | 120,002 | 271,004 |
| At 30 April 2023 | <u>2,871,910</u> | <u>3,449,885</u> | <u>6,321,795</u> |
| Carrying amount | | | |
| At 30 April 2023 | <u>2,685,551</u> | <u>417,724</u> | <u>3,103,275</u> |
| At 30 April 2022 | <u>2,366,840</u> | <u>537,726</u> | <u>2,904,566</u> |
| 5 Debtors | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | £ | £ |
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | | |
| Trade debtors | | 123,933 | 11,105 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | | 663,831 | 2,364,479 |
| Other debtors | | 307,142 | 30,874 |
| | | <u>1,094,906</u> | <u>2,406,458</u> |
| 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | | 220,270 | 52,468 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | | 66,662 | 28,469 |
| Accruals | | 176,806 | 133,981 |
| | | <u>463,738</u> | <u>214,918</u> |

2M MANUFACTURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:

Colin Wright

Statutory Auditor:

UHY Hacker Young

8 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 "Related party disclosures" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with any of its fellow wholly owned group entities.