Registered number: 08688527

BG-MF Investments GP Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

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Company Information

Directors Marc Gilbard

Graham Stanley Nicholas Edwards

Charles Ferguson-Davie

Registered number

08688527

Registered office

Nightingale House 65 Curzon Street

London WIJ 8PE

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

1 Embankment Place

London WC2N 6RH

Bankers

Lloyds Banking Group Plc London Chief Office

PO Box 54873

London SW1Y 5WX

Directors' report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of BG-MF Investments GP Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity during the year was that of being the general partner of BG-MF Investments Limited Partnership.

Results

The Company's profit for the financial year is £9,000 (2014 - £nil).

Financial instruments

Financial Risk Management

The Groups operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in interest rates on debt, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's principal financial instruments comprise sterling cash and bank deposits, together with trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Marc Gilbard Graham Stanley Nicholas Edwards Charles Ferguson-Davie

Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of Stessa Trading Limited. The directors have received confirmation that Stessa Trading Limited intends to support the Company for at least 12 months from the date these financial statements are approved.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

Directors' report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

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 are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

During the year, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, were appointed as auditors and have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution that they be reappointed will be proposed at the annual general meeting. The prior year balances have not been audited or reviewed.

Small companies' exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 29 July 2016

and signed on its behalf.

Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of BG-MF Investments GP Limited

Report on the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion, BG-MF Investments GP Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual report, comprise:

- the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2015;
- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime; take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' report; and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from preparing a Strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of BG-MF Investments GP Limited

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2 and 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors, including "APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities (Revised)".

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report

Other matter

Company financial statements - Unaudited prior year comparatives

The accompanying financial statements include information as at, and for the year ended 31 December 2014, that have not been audited or reviewed.

Jonathan Hook (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 1 Embankment Place

London

WC2N 6RH

Date: 29/7/16

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Statement of comprehensive income For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £000	Unaudited 2014 £000
Administrative expenses		(4)	
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(4)	-
Investment income		13	
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		9	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8		-
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		9	<u>-</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

BG-MF Investments GP Limited Registered number:08688527

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2015

Fixed assets	Note		2015 £000		Unaudited 2014 £000
Investments	9		0		47
Investments	9		8		17
			8		17
Current assets		•			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		1	*		
•		1		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11			(17)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			i		(17)
Total assets less current liabilities			9		-
Net assets			9		-
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		-		-
Profit and loss account			9		-
Total equity			9		-

The financial statements on pages 6 to 14 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on and were signed in its behalf by:

Nicholas Edwards

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity As at 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	9	9
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	9	9
At 31 December 2015	•	9	9

Statement of changes in equity As at 31 December 2014

	Called up share capital	Total equity
	£000	£000
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. General information

The Company's principal activity during the year was that of being the general partner of BG-MF Investments Limited Partnership. The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Nightingale House, 65 Curzon Street, London, W1J 8PE.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of BG-MF Investments GP Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The Company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

3.2 Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of Stessa Trading Limited. The directors have received confirmation that Stessa Trading Limited intends to support the Company for at least 12 months from the date these financial statements are approved.

3.3 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 section 7, from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a small company.

3.4 Investments

Investments are stated at cost.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in equity. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior period. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

3.6 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

3.7 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, other receivables, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. 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 statement of comprehensive income.

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, other payables and loans from fellow group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

No critical judgements have been made in applying the entity's accounting policies.

4.2 Key accounting estimates and assumptions

No key accounting estimates and assumptions have been made in applying the entity's accounting policies.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

5. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit ofthe company's annual accounts	3	-
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of taxcompliance services	1	_

6. Staff costs

The Company had no employees during the year (2014 - £nil).

7. Directors' remuneration

There was no remuneration paid to directors by the Company during the year (2014 - £nil). There were no retirement benefits accruing to the directors (2014 - £nil).

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

2015 £000	2014 £000
<u> </u>	-
-	-
	£000

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 21.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	9 =====================================	_
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 21.5%) Effects of:	2	
Group relief	°(2)	-
Total tax charge for the year	-	-
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Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2015 on 26 October 2015. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

9. Investments

investments		
		Investments in subsidiary undertakings £000
Cost At 1 January 2015 Distributions		17 (9)
At 31 December 2015		8
Net Book Value		
At 31 December 2015		8
The Company's subsidiary undertaking is: Country of Class of incorporation shares BG-MF Investments Delaware	Holding Principal activity 0.10 % Joint venture vehicle	
Limited Partnership		
Debtors		
	201 £00	
Other debtors	·	1 -
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
oreators. Amounts failing due within one year	201	
Amounts owed to group undertakings	£003 -	£000 17
Tambara and to group undertainings		17

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10.

11.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

12. Called up share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Allotted and fully paid		
1 (2014 - 1) Ordinary share of £1	1	1

13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102, on the grounds that at 31 December 2015 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

14. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Moorfield Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Stessa Trading Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The smallest group and largest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Stessa Trading Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Copies of the group financial statements are available to the public on payment of the appropriate fee from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

15. First time adoption of FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its results under the FRS 102. The last financial statements prepared under UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. There were no changes in accounting policies arising on the transition from UK GAAP to FRS 102.