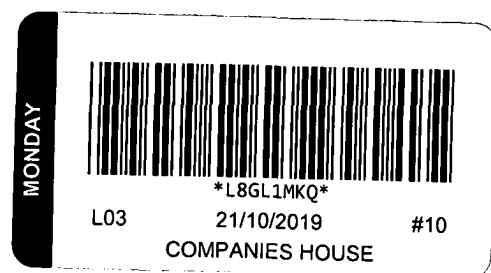


Registered number: 08971383

MU-NW LTD

**Filleted financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019**



MU-NW LTD

Registered number: 08971383

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	25,765,960	25,658,731
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		24,312	53,940
Total assets		25,790,272	25,712,671
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(895,745)	(859,136)
Net assets		24,894,527	24,853,535
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	20,501,000	20,501,000
Retained earnings		4,393,527	4,352,535
Total equity		24,894,527	24,853,535

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the year in accordance with the requirements of section 394 and 395 of the Act and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" as amended by Section 1A "Small Entities".

In preparing these financial statements the directors have taken advantage of the small companies regime provided by section 444 (5) of the Companies Act 2006 and have not filed a copy of the company's profit and loss account or directors' report.

The financial statements on pages 2 to 7 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on 16 October 2019 by:



Viscount Mackintosh of Halifax
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

MU-NW LTD

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	20,501,000	4,352,535	24,853,535
Profit for the financial year	-	675,992	675,992
Dividends	-	(635,000)	(635,000)
At 31 March 2019	<u>20,501,000</u>	<u>4,393,527</u>	<u>24,894,527</u>

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

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	20,501,000	4,211,649	24,712,649
Profit for the financial year	-	720,886	720,886
Dividends	-	(580,000)	(580,000)
At 31 March 2018	<u>20,501,000</u>	<u>4,352,535</u>	<u>24,853,535</u>

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

MU-NW LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The principal activity of the company during the year was an investment company which holds investment funds and is expected to remain so for the foreseeable future. The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is Floor 8, 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4AY.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of MU-NW Ltd 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") as amended by Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to small companies.

3. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 as amended by Section 1A "Small Entities" 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 Foreign currency translation

The company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

MU-NW LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognised directly in equity.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period 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.

3.4 Investments

The company principally invests in Unit Trust Funds and an Open Ended Investment Company (OEIC) (the "investments"), which, under FRS 102 para 11.8 do not fall within the definition of "basic financial instruments" contained therein. Therefore in accordance with FRS 102 para 12.8 the investments constitute "complex financial instruments", and as such are initially and subsequently measured at fair value.

Under the 'Guidance on the determination of realised profits and losses in the context of distributions under the Companies Act 2006', (TECH 02/17) published by ICAEW and ICAS, at paragraph 3.3 it states the following in relation to changes in fair value of assets and liabilities: "It is generally accepted that profits shall be treated as realised for the purpose of applying the definition of realised profits in companies legislation only when realised in the form of cash or of other assets the ultimate cash realisation of which can be assessed with reasonable certainty. In this context, "realised" may encompass profits relating to assets that are readily realisable. This would embrace profits and losses resulting from the recognition of changes in fair values, in accordance with relevant accounting standards, to the extent that they are readily convertible to cash."

As the assets are readily convertible to cash, the movement in fair value is therefore recognised in the accounts as realised for distribution purposes, and paragraph 4.29 of the above guidance confirms the position is also applicable to losses.

The fund managers have provided independent valuations to determine the fair value of the investments at 31 March 2019.

MU-NW LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. 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 asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is 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.

As per note 3.4, the company also holds complex financial instruments. These financial assets are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The investments fall in to this category.

These complex financial instruments are measured initially and subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. Gains or losses are based on changes in fair value determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes deposits held with banks and bank overdrafts.

3.7 Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3.8 Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

MU-NW LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and addressed below:

Fair value of investments

Investment assets are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Gains or losses on disposal of investments are recognised in the profit or loss as they arise throughout the year.

5. Employees

The company has no employees other than the directors (2018: Nil).

6. Directors' emoluments

None of the directors receive any remuneration from the company (2018: £Nil).

7. Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Dividend paid	<u>635,000</u>	<u>580,000</u>

8. Investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	<u>25,765,960</u>	<u>25,658,731</u>

The investments are held in Unit Trust Funds and an OEIC. The credit risk associated with these investments is considered to be low.

Investments are held at fair value.

The fund managers have provided independent valuations to determine the fair value of the investments at 31 March 2019.

The resulting revaluation adjustment has been taken to the profit and loss account. The revaluation during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in a revaluation surplus of £106,876 (2018: £185,001).

MU-NW LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

9. Deferred tax

	2019 £	2018 £
At 1 April	859,136	828,957
Charged to the profit and loss account	36,609	30,179
At 31 March	895,745	859,136

The provision for deferred tax is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Short term timing differences	899,500	861,453
Losses	(3,755)	(2,317)
	895,745	859,136

10. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2018: 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
20,500,000 (2018: 20,500,000) Redeemable ordinary shares of £1 each	20,500,000	20,500,000
	20,501,000	20,501,000

The redeemable ordinary shares have the same rights as the other ordinary shares in issue. The redeemable ordinary shares are only redeemable at the option of the issuer and repayment is discretionary on the part of the company. Both the repayment of the principal and the dividends is at the discretion of the Directors of the company.