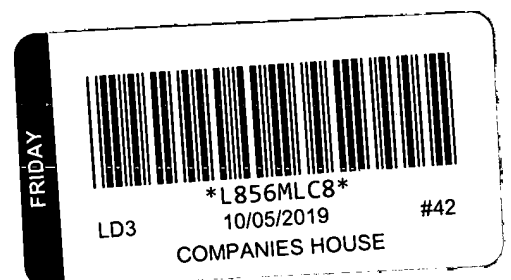


**Amoena (UK) Limited**

**Director's report and financial  
statements**

**Registered number 2325990**

**30 September 2018**



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## Director's Report

The director presents his Director's Report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018.

### Principal activities

The company distributes silicone breast forms to hospitals and surgical trade houses in the UK. It also provides a mail order service offering specialist underwear and swimwear.

### Business review

Amoena sees continuous price-pressure in the market for reimbursed products. During 2018 the NHS have continued to implement zero price inflation policies across the UK. In the area of E-commerce we have seen decline due to poor consumer confidence. This is reflected to an even greater extent in the high street. Amoena has continued to sustain structural changes, particularly affecting the UK sales force, continuing to be unsettled and without direction. This improved over the second half of the year, with a number of months in growth. These factors, in addition to higher administrative expenses have resulted in a loss before tax of £191,829

### Dividend paid and transfer to reserves

The company paid a dividend of Nil (2017: Nil) during the year and the retained loss of £ 189,391 (2017: Loss £365,250) was transferred to reserves.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

M Sommer

### Political and charitable contributions

The company made no political contributions during the year (2017: Nil). Donations to UK charities amounted to £ 410 (2017: £300).

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk currently facing our business is the current and potential spending and austerity cuts within the NHS. In order to mitigate this risk we are submitting tenders to undertake longer term arrangements. Reduced consumer spending on luxury items is another risk facing the mail order aspect of the business, particularly as uncertainty continues regarding the UK's pending exit from the EU. To lessen this risk, we continue to diversify the product portfolio through various pricing structures.

### Going Concern

Notwithstanding a loss for the year then ended of £189,391 the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its ultimate controlling parent company, Amoena Management Holding GmbH, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on the company's ultimate controlling parent company, Amoena Management Holding GmbH not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018 amounted to £1,233,497 and providing additional support during that period. Amoena Management Holding GmbH has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of these amounts for the period covered by the forecasts. Amoena Management Holding GmbH has in place a cap up to the amount of £650,000. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and consequently have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**Disclosure of information to auditor**

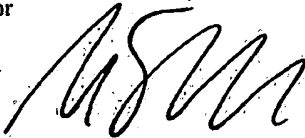
The director who held office at the date of approval of this Director's Report confirms that, so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any 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.

By order of the board on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

M Sommer  
Director



1 Eagle Close  
Chandlers Ford  
Southampton  
Hampshire  
SO53 4NF

## **Director's Report** *(continued)*

### **STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use 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.

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 responsible for 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, and 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 AMOENA (UK) LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amoena UK Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 September 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, Balance sheet, 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 30 September 2018 and of its loss 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, such as recoverability of trade debtors, inventory valuation and related disclosures 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.

### Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

## **Directors' report**

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read 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 directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

## **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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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**

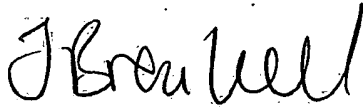
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit 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](http://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.

30 September 2018  
Director's report and financial statements  
Amoena (UK) Limited



Julie Breakell (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
Gateway House

Tollgate

Chandlers Ford

SO53 3TG

1 May 2019



## Profit and loss account

For the year ended 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Turnover</b>	3	4,307,596	4,479,757
Cost of sales		(2,253,529)	(2,674,353)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>2,054,067</u>	<u>1,805,404</u>
Distribution costs		(1,393,575)	(1,310,499)
Administrative expenses		(860,759)	(836,057)
Other Operating Income		9,460	9,694
Other Operating Expenses		(1,022)	-
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	2,4	<u>(191,829)</u>	<u>(331,458)</u>
Tax on Loss	6	2,438	(33,792)
<b>Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income</b>		<u><u>(189,391)</u></u>	<u><u>(365,250)</u></u>

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations. The company has no recognised gains or losses for the current or previous year other than the retained loss as stated above. There is no difference between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and their historical cost equivalents.

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements. A statement of movement on reserves is shown in note 14.

**Balance sheet**  
*at 30 September 2018*

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	7	27,743	120,933
Tangible assets	8	10,232	14,568
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	9	790,455	671,373
Debtors	10	853,075	847,483
Cash at bank and in hand		641,407	376,220
		2,284,937	1,895,076
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,563,219)	(1,080,912)
<b>Net current assets</b>		721,718	814,164
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		759,693	949,665
Provisions for deferred tax liabilities	12	(740)	(1,321)
<b>Net assets</b>		758,953	948,344
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	13	100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account	14	658,953	848,344
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>	15	758,953	948,344

The notes on pages 10 - 19 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

M Sommer  
Director



## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 October 2016	<u>100,000</u>	<u>1,213,594</u>	<u>1,313,594</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(365,250)	(365,250)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2017</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>848,344</b>	<b>948,344</b>
Balance at 1 October 2017	<u>100,000</u>	<u>848,344</u>	<u>948,344</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(189,391)	(189,391)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2018</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>658,953</b>	<b>758,953</b>

## Notes to the financial statements

*(forming part of the financial statements)*

### 1 Accounting policies

Amoena UK Ltd (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and registered and domiciled in the UK.

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 2016 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- The requirements of Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key management personnel compensation

The company has taken advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

#### *Basis of preparation*

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

As the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Amoena Management Holdings GMBH the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group (or investees of the group qualifying as related parties). The consolidated financial statements of Amoena Management Holdings GMBH, within which this Company is included, can be obtained from the address given in note 18.

#### *Going Concern*

Notwithstanding a loss for the year then ended of £189,391 the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its ultimate controlling parent company, Amoena Management Holding GmbH, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on the company's ultimate controlling parent company, Amoena Management Holding GmbH not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018 amounted to £1,233,497 and providing additional support during that period. Amoena Management Holding GmbH has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of these amounts for the period covered by the forecasts. Amoena Management Holding GmbH has in place a cap up to the amount of £650,000. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and consequently have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

## Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

### 1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

#### *Fixed assets and depreciation*

Depreciation is provided by the company to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Motor vehicles	5 years (20% per annum)
Office equipment	5 years (20% per annum)
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	5 years (20% per annum)
Computer equipment	5 years (20% per annum)
Leasehold improvements	remaining life of the lease

#### *Intangible Assets*

Website Development	3 years (33% per annum)
---------------------	-------------------------

#### *Foreign currencies*

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

#### *Leases*

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and the outstanding future lease obligations are shown in creditors. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### *Post-retirement benefits*

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

#### *Stocks*

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In determining the cost of raw materials, consumables and goods purchased for resale, the weighted average purchase price is used.

#### *Taxation*

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

#### *Turnover*

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of goods and services to customers during the year, recognised when goods are delivered to the customer. All turnover is derived from the sale of breast forms and related products.

## Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

### 1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

#### Accounting estimates and judgements

##### *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The key assumption concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are stated below:-

##### *Intangible assets*

Expenditure related to Website Development that is incurred, is capitalised, and such assets are then systematically amortised over their useful economic life (normally three years). Additionally, the costs of acquiring software licences and costs incurred in bringing software into use are capitalised, and amortised over the expected life of the licence (normally three years).

There is judgement involved in determining an appropriate framework to consider which expenditure requires capitalisation and which should be expensed. Amounts capitalised in 2018 for development and software total £4,800, (2017: £22,589), Total to date £295,989.

Depreciation charge is calculated based on estimates and assumptions on asset useful economic lives and expected residual value.

#### *Financial Instruments*

##### *Trade and other debtors / creditors*

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs.

##### *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.

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

#### *Provisions*

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Provisions (continued)

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

#### 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. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the company's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

### 2 Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
<i>Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):</i>		
Depreciation on owned assets	103,870	100,683
Exchange gain/(loss)	17,527	(35,083)
Rentals payable under operating leases – building	63,362	62,638
- motor vehicles	31,964	55,139
- office/despatch equipment	<u>11,320</u>	<u>15,717</u>
<i>Auditor's remuneration</i>	£	£
Audit services of financial statements pursuant to legislation	16,000	11,000
Other services relating to taxation	0	6,710
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 3 Turnover

	2018 £	2017 £
Sale of goods	4,307,596	4,479,757
Total turnover	<u>4,307,596</u>	<u>4,479,757</u>
	2018 £	2017 £
By activity		
Hospital – Direct Trade	2,152,131	2,280,162
E-Commerce	1,615,971	1,662,775
Independent Stores	463,079	380,202
Department Stores	7,926	19,118
Own Store	68,489	66,555
Other	-	70,945
	£	£
By geographical market		
UK	3,748,334	4,019,376
Ireland	234,838	221,876
Germany	3,329	5,119
France	188,086	131,900
Sweden	76,839	76,845
Channel Islands	6,992	8,923
Spain	9,758	5,700
Netherlands	14,759	6,196
Denmark	351	62
Belgium	23,881	3,646
Greece	128	47
Luxembourg	208	25
Portugal	93	4
Switzerland	-	38

### 4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees 2018	2017
Sales and distribution	22	20
Administration	2	2
	<u>24</u>	<u>22</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	755,073	670,516
Social security costs	86,739	79,313
Other pension costs (see note 17)	51,236	50,346
	<u>893,048</u>	<u>800,175</u>



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 5 Directors Remuneration

The directors performed no qualifying services for the company during the year (2017: £Nil).

The directors were remunerated by Amoena Management Holding GmbH.

### 6 Taxation

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

	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<i>Current tax</i>				
Current tax on income for the period		-		-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		(1,857)		34,087
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total current tax		(1,857)		34,087
<i>Deferred tax (see note 12)</i>				
Origination and reversal of timing differences		(581)		(295)
Total deferred tax		(581)		(295)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total tax (credit)/expense		(2,438)		33,792

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 30 September 2018 has been calculated based on these rates

#### Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2018 £	2017 £
Loss for the year	(189,391)	(365,545)
Total tax (charge)/credit	2,438	(34,087)
(loss)/Profit excluding taxation	(191,829)	(331,458)
Current tax at 19% (2017:19.5%)	(36,448)	(64,634)
Deferred tax asset not recognised on losses	36,448	64,634
Movement in deferred tax	(581)	(295)
Prior year adjustment	(1,857)	34,087
Total tax (credit)/expense included in profit or loss	(2,438)	33,792

The Company has unrecognised losses of £682,294 which have not been recognised within the financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

### 7 Intangible Fixed Assets

	Website Development £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>		
At beginning of year	291,189	291,189
Additions	4,800	4,800
Disposals	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	295,989	295,989
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Depreciation</i>		
At beginning of year	(170,256)	(170,256)
Charge for year	(97,990)	(97,990)
Disposals	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	(268,246)	(268,246)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Net book value</i>		
At 30 September 2018	27,743	27,743
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2017	120,933	120,933
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 8 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Improvements £	Office Equipment £	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>					
At beginning of year	71,521	31,537	34,156	40,145	177,359
Additions	-	-	-	1,544	1,544
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	71,521	31,537	34,156	41,689	178,903
<i>Depreciation</i>					
At beginning of year	(71,521)	(30,479)	(33,797)	(26,994)	(162,791)
Charge for year	-	(336)	(102)	(5,442)	(5,880)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	71,521	30,815	33,899	32,436	168,671
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 30 September 2018		722	257	9,253	10,232
At 30 September 2017	-	1,058	359	13,151	14,568

### 9 Inventories

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	790,455	671,373

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £1,007,079 (2017: £ 960,248). The write-down of stocks to net realisable value amounted to £216,624 (2017: £288,875).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 10 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	569,756	677,346
Bad debt provision	(19,432)	(10,255)
Amounts due from group companies	199,774	43,454
Corporation Tax	20,109	78,696
Prepayments	43,961	57,487
Other Debtors	38,907	755
	<u>853,075</u>	<u>847,483</u>

### 11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	62,999	63,640
Other creditors including taxation and social security	136,944	115,953
Accruals	129,779	120,357
Amounts Owed to Parent Company	1,233,497	780,962
	<u>1,563,219</u>	<u>1,080,912</u>

### 12 Deferred tax

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	(1,321)	(1,026)
(Charge)/ credit to the profit and loss for the year	581	(295)
	<u>(740)</u>	<u>(1,321)</u>
At end of year	<u>(740)</u>	<u>(1,321)</u>
The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:		2018 £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances		(740)
Deferred tax liability		<u>(740)</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 13 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000

### 14 Reserves

	Profit and loss Account £
At beginning of year	848,344
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(189,391)
At end of year	658,953

### 15 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	(189,391)	(365,250)
Dividend on shares classified in shareholders' funds	-	-
Net addition to shareholders' funds	(189,391)	(365,250)
Opening shareholders' funds	948,344	1,313,594
Closing shareholders' funds	758,953	948,344

### 16 Commitments

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018		2017		As restated	
	Land and buildings £	Motor Vehicles £	Office Equipment £	Land and Buildings £	Motor Vehicles £	Office Equipment £
<i>Operating leases which expire:</i>						
Within one year	63,000	20,930	14,460	42,000	25,773	10,968
In second to fifth years inclusive	42,000	6,132	27,816	-	20,975	24,054
Over five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	105,000	27,062	42,276	42,000	46,748	35,022

## **Notes to the financial statements** *(continued)*

### **17 Pension scheme**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pensions charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounts to £51,236 (2017: £50,346). The assets of the pension fund are held by The People's Pension (B&CE Ltd)

### **18 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the company is a member**

During the year the Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Amoena Management Holding GmbH which is the ultimate controlling parent company incorporated in Germany.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Amoena Management Holding GmbH, incorporated in Germany. The consolidated accounts of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Amoena Management Holding GmbH, Kapellenweg 36, D83064 Raubling, Germany.