

Company Registration No. 09390364 (England and Wales)

HOME NATIVE LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HOME NATIVE LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 11

HOME NATIVE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	as restated £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		-		1,477
Current assets					
Stocks		2,892,439		1,445,139	
Debtors	7	1,665,162		659,663	
Cash at bank and in hand		249,730		218,857	
		<u>4,807,331</u>		<u>2,323,659</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(3,011,452)</u>		<u>(1,447,618)</u>	
Net current assets			1,795,879		876,041
Total assets less current liabilities			1,795,879		877,518
Provisions for liabilities			-		(212,514)
Net assets			<u>1,795,879</u>		<u>665,004</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			1,795,878		665,003
Total equity			<u>1,795,879</u>		<u>665,004</u>

The director of the company has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 October 2021

Mr A Thompson
Director

Company Registration No. 09390364

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Home Native Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Chapel, Union Way, Witney, Oxfordshire, OX28 6HD.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: The disclosure requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b), and 12.29A;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share based payment arrangements required under FRS 102 paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of AT Global Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, The Old Chapel, Union Way, Witney, OX28 6HD.

1.2 Prior period error

Amounts in respect of inventory liabilities were incorrectly recorded in trade creditors in the comparative information. The amounts should have been recorded in other creditors and comparative information has been adjusted accordingly. Trade creditors were overstated and other creditors understated by £1,008,578.

There was no impact on profit and loss reserves brought forward.

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company bases its estimate of returns on actual results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

The company recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the group retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to the group's sales channel have been met, as described below.

The company sells goods online on Amazon and other platforms for delivery to the customer. Revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards of the inventory are passed to the customer. The point of acceptance is the delivery of goods to the customer.

Provision is made for credit notes based on the expected level of returns which is based on the actual experience of returns.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 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:

Plant and equipment	3 years straight line
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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.

1.6 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.

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.9 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.

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

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.

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	6,000	-
	=====	=====
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	1,000	-
	=====	=====

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

3 Auditor's remuneration

(Continued)

The cost of the audit of the company's financial statements has been borne by its parent company, AT Global Holdings Limited.

4 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	1	3

5 Director's remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration paid to directors	(68,514)	81,000

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 February 2020	3,399
Disposals	(3,399)
At 31 January 2021	-
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2020	1,922
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(1,922)
At 31 January 2021	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2021	-
At 31 January 2020	1,477

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

7 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	141,551	234,092
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,061,999	-
Other debtors	461,612	425,571
	<u>1,665,162</u>	<u>659,663</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,274,744	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	143,017	215,215
Corporation tax	274,996	90,744
Other taxation and social security	5,515	851
Other creditors	1,313,180	1,140,808
	<u>3,011,452</u>	<u>1,447,618</u>

9 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.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Gary John McHale FCCA.

The auditor was DSA Prospect Audit Limited.

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The director does not believe there are any financial commitments, guarantees or contingent liabilities that need to be disclosed.

11 Events after the reporting date

After the year end the company pledged by way of a fixed and floating debenture charge over all the company's assets on behalf of Branded E-Commerce Holding GmbH, who gained control of the group after the year end, to Kreos Capital VI (UK) Limited as Security Trustee on behalf of Kreos Capital VI (UK) Limited.

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

12 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales	
	2021 £	2020 £
Other related parties	-	8,085

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Other related parties	-	8,085

Sales of goods to related parties were made at the company's usual list price

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

Amounts do not carry interest.

Included in other related parties are amounts owed by AT Global Investments Ltd a company in which the director has a controlling interest.

13 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Director's loan account	-	79,015	(79,015)	-
		79,015	(79,015)	-

Loans made to the director are interest free and repayable on demand.

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

14 Parent company

The parent company of Home Native Ltd is Home Native Holdings Ltd.

As at the year end the ultimate holding company of Home Native Ltd was AT Global Holdings Limited and its registered office is The Old Chapel, Union Way, Witney, OX28 6HD.

After the year end the ultimate holding company changed to Branded E-Commerce Holding GmbH and its registered office is Schinkelplatz 5, 10117 Berlin, Germany.

The company's financial statements are consolidated into the ultimate holding company's financial statements as at 30 January 2021 and are available from the parent's registered office.

15 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	As previously reported £	Adjustment £	As restated at 31 Jan 2020 £
Creditors due within one year			
Trade creditors	1,008,578	(1,008,578)	-
Taxation	91,595	-	91,595
Other creditors	347,445	1,008,578	1,356,023
	<u>(1,447,618)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,447,618)</u>
Net current assets	<u>3,771,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,771,277</u>
Net assets	<u>3,560,240</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,560,240</u>
Capital and reserves			
Total equity	<u>665,004</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>665,004</u>

Changes to the profit and loss account

	As previously reported £	Adjustment £	As restated £
Period ended 31 January 2020			
Profit for the financial period	<u>764,078</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>764,078</u>

Reconciliation of changes in equity

The prior period adjustments do not give rise to any effect upon equity.

HOME NATIVE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

15	Prior period adjustment	(Continued)
	Reconciliation of changes in profit for the previous financial period	
		2020
		£
	Total adjustments	-
	Profit as previously reported	764,078
		<hr/>
	Profit as adjusted	764,078
		<hr/> <hr/>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.