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**BEYOND ORGANIC SKINCARE LTD**

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**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

**BEYOND ORGANIC SKINCARE LTD**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 05964756**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2021**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021 £</b>	<b>2020 £</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	27,113	36,150
Tangible assets	5	2,760	3,830
		<u>29,873</u>	<u>39,980</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		49,068	47,684
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	28,008	34,568
Cash at bank and in hand	7	17,261	4,299
		<u>94,337</u>	<u>86,551</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(136,318)	(147,278)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(41,981)</u>	<u>(60,727)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(12,108)</u>	<u>(20,747)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		120	120
Capital redemption reserve		16,240	16,240
Profit and loss account		(28,468)	(37,107)
		<u>(12,108)</u>	<u>(20,747)</u>

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**BEYOND ORGANIC SKINCARE LTD**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 05964756**

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2021**

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The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 21 October 2022.

**Naznin Asghar-Sheikh**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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**1. General information**

Beyond Organic Skincare Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Leytonstone House, 3 Hanbury Drive, Leytonstone, London E11 1GA.

Its principal activity continues to be that of the manufacture and sale of organic skincare products.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.5 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.6 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Intangible assets**

**Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life.

**Other intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.8 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following annual basis:

Plant and machinery	- 15% and 20% straight line
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.9 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.12 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.13 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2020 - 1).

**4. Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2020	<b>48,414</b>
At 30 June 2021	<b>48,414</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 July 2020	<b>12,264</b>
Charge for the year on owned assets	<b>9,037</b>
At 30 June 2021	<b>21,301</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 30 June 2021	<b>27,113</b>
<i>At 30 June 2020</i>	<i>36,150</i>



BEYOND ORGANIC SKINCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 July 2020	7,133
At 30 June 2021	7,133
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 July 2020	3,303
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,070
At 30 June 2021	4,373
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 30 June 2021	2,760
<i>At 30 June 2020</i>	3,830

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	27,129	32,377
Other debtors	879	2,191
	28,008	34,568

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	17,261	4,299
	17,261	4,299

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

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**8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	41,420	58,537
Amounts owed to group undertakings	82,271	82,271
Corporation tax	7,200	2,588
Other taxation and social security	635	25
Other creditors	4,792	3,857
	<u>136,318</u>	<u>147,278</u>

**9. Controlling party**

SRN Group Limited is the controlling party. Its registered office address is Leytonstone House, 3 Hanbury Drive, Leytonstone, London, E11 1GA.

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.