REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Mary Kay Cosmetics (UK) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2009

Company Number 2767620

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

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Directors

D Holl

T Smith

N Moore

Secretary and registered office

N Moore, 4th - 5th Floor, 28 Savile Row, London, W1S 2EU

Company number

2767620

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2009

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the result for the year. The company made a profit of £83,083 (2008 – loss of £932,585) and this amount has been transferred to reserves

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2008 - £Nil)

Principal activities, trading review and future developments

The Company offers a range of high quality facial skin care and cosmetics products through its sales force of Independent Beauty Consultants in the United Kingdom

Turnover has increased by 1% compared to prior year, despite continued difficult trading conditions in the UK. The Company's emphasis has been increasing the independent sales force count and their related productivity rather than the main focus being purely product-driven.

The Directors are satisfied with the trading performance in the year, however the economic conditions continue to impact the company performance

Charitable donations

Charitable donations were made during the year of £10,000 (2008 - £10,000)

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were

D Holl

T Smith

N Moore

Going concern

Mary Kay Inc has indicated that it will continue to support the company financially for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. On this basis, the directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Financial risk management

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mary Kay Inc. and sources its product from fellow group undertakings. The company and its financial risks (including interest rate and currency risks) are managed as part of the overall Mary Kay Inc. group activities. The company seeks to minimise risks where appropriate, where not covered by group policy

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
 disclosed and explained in the 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

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.

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditors will be proposed at the next annual general meeting

In preparing the directors' report advantage has been taken of the small companies exemption under the Companies Act 2006

On behalf of the Board

T Smith

Director

Date 27 September 2010

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF MARY KAY COSMETICS (UK) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Mary Kay Cosmetics (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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 the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matters 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

Independent auditor's report (Continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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 prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies' regime

lain Henderson, (senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

United Kingdom

Date

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	1	5,376,594	5,321,613
Cost of sales		(2,815,418)	(2,678,909)
Gross profit		2,561,176	2,642,704
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(252,366) (2,249,004)	(241,992) (3,502,543)
		59,806	(1,101,831)
Other operating income	4	59,595	144,886
Operating profit/(loss)	4	119,401	(956,945)
Other interest receivable Interest payable	5	21,752 (36,063)	27,181 (94,426)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		105,090	(1,024,190)
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	6	(22,007)	91,605
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation		83,083	(932,585)

All amounts relate to continuing activities
All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account

Balance sheet at 31 December 2009

Company number 2767620	Note	2009 £	2009 £	2008 £	2008 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		13,922		25,116
Current assets					
Stocks	8	384,239		380,655	
Debtors - due within one year	9	512,075		703,281	
- due after more than one year	9	965,901		1,289,063	
Cash at bank and in hand		571,157		768,499	
		2,433,372		3,141,498	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	10	3,801,564		4,583,854	
Net current liabilities			(1,368,192)		(1,442,356)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,354,270)		(1,417,240)
Provisions for liabilities	11		-		20,113
					·
			(1,354,270)		(1,437,353)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		100,000		100,000
Profit and loss account	13		(1,454,270)		(1,537,353)
Shareholders' deficit	14		(1,354,270)		(1,437,353)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2010

T Smith Director

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2009 £	2008 £	2008 £
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operactivities	erating 17		(189,067)		135,733
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid		21,752 (17,121)		27,181 (178,834)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from retuinvestments and servicing of final			4,631		(151,653)
Taxation			(7,880)		(28,890)
Capital expenditure Payments to acquire tangible fixed a	ssets		(2,152)		(24,738)
Decrease in cash	18,19		(194,468)		(69,548)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards

Mary Kay Inc. has indicated that it will continue to support the company financially for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. On this basis, the directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Turnover

Turnover represents sales within the UK to independent beauty consultants, exclusive of VAT

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets to write off their cost evenly over their expected useful lives. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows.

Leasehold improvements

Life of lease

Computer equipment Fixtures and fittings

25% per annum

- 25% per annum

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

Operating lease costs

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Pension costs

The company operates a money purchase pension scheme for employees Company contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate

Onerous leases

Where the unavoidable costs of a lease exceed the economic benefit expected to be received from it, a provision is made for the present value of the obligations under the lease

Dilapidations

Where leases include a clause relating to dilapidation work which must be undertaken before a property is vacated, provision is made for the estimated costs of the dilapidation repairs, based on the current condition of the property

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial period except for fixed assets and stocks which are translated at the rates of exchange ruling when the assets were acquired. All exchange gains and losses are credited or charged to the profit and loss account.

2 Employees

Limployees	2009 £	8008 £
Staff costs consist of		
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	724,500 78,279 30,606	716,842 76,876 27,569
	833,385	821,287

The average number of employees during the year (including directors) was 20 (2008 - 19) All employees are involved in management and administrative activities

3 Directors

No directors were paid through the company in the year (2008 - none)

None of the directors have retirement benefits accruing under money purchase pension schemes (2008 - none)

4	Operating profit/(loss)		
		2009 £	2008 £
	This has been arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Hire of plant and machinery - operating leases Hire of other assets - operating leases Auditors' remuneration - audit services Exchange (gain) / loss	13,346 87,190 324,509 33,930 (317,269)	6,937 66,215 408,500 33,900 936,279
	Other operating income comprises		
	Subtenant rental income	(59,595)	(144,886)
5	Interest payable	2009 £	2008 £
	Interest payable on intercompany balances Other interest	30,970 5,093	87,631 6,795
		36,063	94,426

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

2008 £	2009 £	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	6
_	~	Current tax	
(85,500) (6,105)	21,127 880	UK corporation tax on profits of the year Adjustments in respect of previous years	
(91,605)	22,007	Total current tax charge/(credit)	
differences are	the UK The o	The tax assessed for the year differs to the standard rate of corporation tax in	
2008 £	2009 £	explained below	
(1,024,190)	105,090	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	
(291,894)	29,425	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 - 28 5%)	
1,977 16,260 15,860 (6,105) 174,042 (1,745)	2,753 9,974 2,546 880 (23,571)	Effects of Qualifying depreciation in excess of capital allowances for the period Expenses not allowable for tax purposes Imputed taxable income Prior year adjustments Losses utilised carried forward on which no deferred tax was/is recognised Difference in tax rates on losses carried back	
(91,605)	22,007	Current tax charge/(credit) for year	
		Factors that may affect future tax charges	
	ws	The unprovided amounts of deferred taxation for timing differences are as follo	
2008 £	2009 £		
27,727 170,989	28,619 119,693	Accelerated capital allowances Tax losses	
198,716	148,312	Deferred tax asset	

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised as utilisation is not expected within the foreseeable future

7	Tangible assets	Short leasehold improvements £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2009 Additions	234,400	312,925 2,152	547,325 2,152
	At 31 December 2009	234,400	315,077	549,477
	Depreciation At 1 January 2009 Charge for the year	234,400	287,809 13,346	522,209 13,346
	At 31 December 2009	234,400	301,155	535,555
	Net book value At 31 December 2009	-	13,922	13,922
	At 31 December 2008	-	25,116	25,116
8	Stocks		2009	2008
	Goods for resale		£ 384,239	\$380,655
9	Debtors		2009	2008
	Due within one year Trade debtors Other debtors Prepayments Corporation Tax		£ 53,421 250,211 190,535 17,908	£ 47,652 378,476 241,482 35,671
	Due after more than one year Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings		512,075 965,901	703,281
			1,477,976	1,992,344

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2009	2008
		3	£
	Bank overdraft	2,358	5,232
	Trade creditors	29,070	66,343
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	2,073,809	2,711,403
	Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,089,485	1,166,284
	Other taxation and social security	252,899	279,476
	Accruals and deferred income	353,943	276,841
	Sub-tenant rental deposits	-	78,275
		3,801,564	4,583,854
11	Provisions for liabilities		
• • •	1 TO VISIONS TO INDUMENTS		Onerous
			lease
			£
	At 1. January 2000		20,113
	At 1 January 2009 Utilised in year		(20,113)
	Otilised in year		(20,110)
	At 31 December 2009		-

The onerous lease provision arose on a property lease and reflected management's best estimate of the onerous element of the expenditures required to settle the present value of the lease obligations. The lease was exited in May 2009

12	Share capital				
	·	2009 Number	Auth 2008 Number	orised 2009 £	2008 £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
			lss	ued	
		2009 Number	2008 Number	2009 £	2008 £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	_				
13	Reserves				Profit and loss account £
	At 1 January 2009 Profit for the year				(1,537,353) 83,083
	At 31 December 2009				(1,454,270)
14	Reconciliation of movements in shareholder	's' deficit			
				2009 £	2008 £
	Profit for the year			83,083	(932,585)
	Net increase/(decrease) in shareholder's deficit Opening shareholder's deficit			83,083 (1,437,353)	(932,585) (504,768)
	Closing shareholder's deficit			(1,354,270)	(1,437,353)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

15 Commitments under operating leases

As at 31 December 2009, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below

Operating leases which expire	2009 Land and buildings £	2009 Other £	2008 Land and buildings £	2008 Other £
Within one year In two to five years	194,500 65,000	41,850 37,969	149,000 259,500	32,319 64,228
	259,500	79,819	408,500	96,547

16 Related party transactions

During the year, the company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business and on an arm's length basis. The names of the related parties, the nature of these transactions and their total value is shown below

	2009 £	2008 £
Product purchased from the manufacturer, Mary Kay Inc, for resale in the United Kingdom on normal trading terms	913,351	787,629
Consulting services provided to the company by Mary Kay Inc and fellow subsidiary undertakings		
Mary Kay Inc	175,705	166,998
Consulting services provided by the Company recharged to Mary Kay Inc and fellow subsidiary undertakings		
Pink Rose Information System Services Limited	(18,000)	(18,000)
Intercompany interest payable relating to related party transactions		
Mary Kay Inc Fellow subsidiary undertakings	20,250 10,720	60,252 27,379

16	Related party transactions (Continued)	2009	2008
	Related party receivables at year end	£	£
	Tov Mary Kay (Ukraine) Limited Mary Kay (Czech Republic) s r o Mary Kay Cosmetic Poland Sp z o o Pink Rose Information System Services Limited	585,364 306,648 73,889	315,996 585,364 306,647 81,056
	All amounts fall due for payment in more than one year		
	Related party payables at year end:		
	Mary Kay Inc Mary Kay Cosmetics GmbH	2,073,809 1,089,485	2,711,403 1,166,284
17	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activi	ties	
		2009 £	2008 £
	Operating profit/(loss) Depreciation Increase in stocks Decrease in debtors (Decrease)/increase in creditors Decrease in provisions	119,401 13,346 (3,584) 500,241 (798,358) (20,113)	(956,945) 6,937 (44,814) 446,246 767,475 (83,166)
	Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(189,067)	135,733
18	Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds	2009 £	2008 £
	Decrease in cash in the year	(194,468)	(69,548)
	Change in net funds	(194,468)	(69,548)
	Net funds at 1 January	763,267	832,815
	Net funds at 31 December	568,799	763,267

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

19	Analysis of net funds	At 1 January 2009 £	Cash flow £	At 31 December 2009 £
	Cash in hand and at bank Overdrafts	768,499 (5,232)	(197,342) 2,874	571,157 (2,358)
	Total	763,267	(194,468)	568,799

20 Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mary Kay Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The ultimate parent company is Mary Kay Holding Corporation, also incorporated in the United States of America.