

Company Registration No. 04947088 (England and Wales)

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2016**

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The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Company information

Directors	Graeme Riddick Paul Garton Massimiliano Costantini Luigi Pedrocchi Stefan Bürgi
Company number	04947088
Registered office	5 Millars Brook Molly Millars Lane Wokingham Berkshire RG41 2AD
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 33 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4JP

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

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The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 January 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of manufacture and distribution of hair care products.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Graeme Riddick
Paul Garton
Massimiliano Costantini
Luigi Pedrocchi
Stefan Bürgi

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed auditors to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), 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 comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of 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.

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Directors' report (continued)

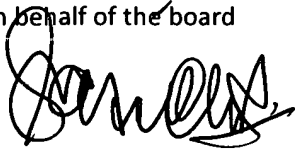
For the year ended 31 January 2016

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Graeme Riddick', written over the text 'On behalf of the board'.

Graeme Riddick

Director

9 September 2016

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, The Quantum Beauty Company Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 January 2016;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), applicable to Smaller Entities.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter 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.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Quantum Beauty Company Limited (continued)

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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 and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Nicholas Cook (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Leeds

15 September 2016

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Income statement

For the year ended 31 January 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		9,256,484	8,805,367
Cost of sales		(4,084,572)	(3,809,923)
Gross profit		5,171,912	4,995,444
Distribution costs		(3,907,226)	(3,437,483)
Administrative expenses		(1,258,224)	(1,166,541)
Operating profit	2	6,462	391,420
Interest receivable and similar income		39	65
Interest payable and similar expenses		(21,985)	(20,202)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(15,484)	371,283
Taxation	5	-	(76,418)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(15,484)	294,865
There was no other comprehensive income during the year.			

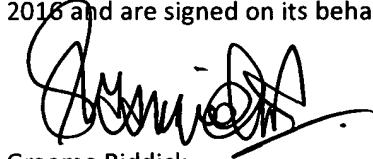
The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 January 2016**

	Notes	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		93,012		135,183
Current assets					
Stocks		1,543,165		1,155,570	
Debtors	7	2,736,378		1,750,143	
Cash at bank and in hand		487,676		583,533	
		<u>4,767,219</u>		<u>3,489,246</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(3,585,893)</u>		<u>(2,234,607)</u>	
Net current assets			1,181,326		1,254,639
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,274,338</u>		<u>1,389,822</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		250		250
Share premium account			249,750		249,750
Retained earnings			1,024,338		1,139,822
Total equity			<u>1,274,338</u>		<u>1,389,822</u>

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 9 September 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



Graeme Riddick
Director

Company Registration No. 04947088

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 January 2016**

	Notes	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 February 2014		250	249,750	1,019,957	1,269,957
Year ended 31 January 2015:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	294,865	294,865
Dividends		-	-	(175,000)	(175,000)
Balance at 31 January 2015		250	249,750	1,139,822	1,389,822
Year ended 31 January 2016:					
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year		-	-	(15,484)	(15,484)
Dividends		-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Balance at 31 January 2016		250	249,750	1,024,338	1,274,338

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 Millars Brook, Molly Millars Lane, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG41 2AD.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2016 are the first financial statements of The Quantum Beauty Company Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Section 1A of FRS 102 has been applied before 1 January 2016.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Royalties receivable are accounted for on an accruals basis.

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 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 machinery	25% - 33% 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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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. Accounts payable are classified as 'creditors: amounts falling due within one year' if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as 'creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year'. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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 income statement 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the income statement.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.13 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 are included in the income statement for the period.

1.14 Employee benefit trusts

Trusts have been established for the benefit of Company employees and certain of their dependents. Monies held in these trust are held by independent trustees and managed at their discretion.

Where the company retains future economic benefit from, and has de facto control of the assets and liabilities of the trust, they are accounted for as assets and liabilities of the company until the earlier of the date that an allocation of trust funds to employees in respect of past services is declared and the date that assets of the trust vest in identified individuals.

Where monies held in a trust are determined by the company on the basis of employees' past services to the business and the company can obtain no future economic benefit from those monies, such monies, whether in trust or accrued for by the company are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2016

2 Operating profit

	Year ended 31 January 2016	Year ended 31 January 2015
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	16,500	13,500

3 Employees

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

	Year ended 31 January 2016	Year ended 31 January 2015
	Number	Number
Total	17	15

4 Directors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 January 2016	Year ended 31 January 2015
	£	£
Remuneration paid to directors	430,652	423,067

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2015 - 2).

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 January 2016

5 Taxation

	Year ended 31 January 2016 £	Year ended 31 January 2015 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	76,289
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	129
	<u>-</u>	<u>76,418</u>
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>76,418</u>

6 Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost	
At 1 February 2015	347,273
Additions	23,536
Disposals	(91,935)
	<u>278,874</u>
At 31 January 2016	<u>278,874</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 February 2015	212,090
Depreciation charged in the year	51,382
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(77,610)
	<u>185,862</u>
At 31 January 2016	<u>185,862</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2016	<u>93,012</u>
At 31 January 2015	<u>135,183</u>

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2016

7 Debtors

	31 January 2016	31 January 2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,711,787	1,136,826
Amounts due from group undertakings	668,756	278,457
Other debtors	355,835	334,860
	<u>2,736,378</u>	<u>1,750,143</u>

Amounts due from group companies do not have formal repayment terms, are not interest bearing and do not have any security.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 January 2016	31 January 2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	609,313	466,051
Amounts due to group undertakings	2,337,352	1,309,995
Corporation tax	-	76,289
Other taxation and social security	31,172	28,634
Accruals and deferred income	608,056	353,638
	<u>3,585,893</u>	<u>2,234,607</u>

Included within amounts due to group companies is a 6-month rolling loan for £750,000. Interest is charged every 6 months at rates determined at the beginning of each 6 month period. During the year interest was charged at a rate of approximately 3.7%.

For the remainder of amounts due to group undertakings no formal loan arrangements are in place. The amounts are therefore repayable on demand and free from interest charges. No security has been provided on amounts due to group undertakings.

9 Called up share capital

	31 January 2016	31 January 2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
250 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	250	250
	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2016

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	31 January 2016 £	31 January 2015 £
Within one year	37,358	37,358
Between two and five years	40,121	77,479
	<u>77,479</u>	<u>114,837</u>

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

	Sales recharged 2016 £	2015 £	Purchases recharged 2016 £	2015 £
Entities under common control	322,141	803,069	184,239	400,421
	<u>322,141</u>	<u>803,069</u>	<u>184,239</u>	<u>400,421</u>

	Royalty charges paid 2016 £	2015 £	Other costs recharged 2016 £	2015 £
Entities under common control	754,945	786,224	709,327	503,138
	<u>754,945</u>	<u>786,224</u>	<u>709,327</u>	<u>503,138</u>

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2016

11 Related party transactions (continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed to related parties	
	2016	2015
	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	1,835,917	903,602
Entities under common control	501,435	406,393
	<u>2,337,352</u>	<u>1,309,995</u>

No interest is charged on amounts due to related parties.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed by related parties	
	2016		2015	
	Balance	Net	Balance	Net
	£	£	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	668,756	668,756	278,457	278,457
Key management personnel	-	-	67,434	67,434
	<u>668,756</u>	<u>668,756</u>	<u>345,891</u>	<u>345,891</u>

Interest of £Nil (2015: £10,389) was charged on amounts due from related parties.

No guarantees have been given or received.

The Quantum Beauty Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 January 2016

12 Parent company

The immediate parent company of The Quantum Beauty Company Limited is QBC Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Migros-Genossenschafts-Bund, a company registered in Switzerland. The consolidated financial statements are available from Limmatstrasse 152, Postfach 1766, CH-8031 Zurich, Switzerland.

The smallest and largest group that The Quantum Beauty Company Limited is consolidated into is the Migros-Genossenschafts-Bund group.