

BYND Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial
Statements
For the year ended 31 January 2023

Registered Number: 07123452

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BYND Limited

Annual report and unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023

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BYND Limited

Company Information Annual report and unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023

Directors

P J Harris
J A Peachey

Company Secretary

M J Sanford

Registered office

60 Great Portland Street, London W1W 7RT

Registered number

07123452

BYND Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 January 2023

The Directors present their Strategic Report together with the unaudited financial statements of BYND Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 January 2023.

The purpose of the Strategic Report is to inform shareholders of the Company and help them to assess how the Directors have performed their duty to promote the success of the Company under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity, review of business and future developments

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of digital creative, engagement and analytics services. The Company creates strategies, and builds products and services, focused on removing friction from all touchpoints of the digital consumer experience to deliver business value. The Company also helps their clients to build new approaches for their design and technology teams by reshaping their organisational mindsets, cultures and processes to fuel continuous growth.

Review of the business

The results of the Company are set out in the profit and loss account on page 8. The Company reported net revenue of £11,859,313 for the year (2022: £11,388,510), an increase of 4%. The Company also reported a profit after tax of £2,251,758 (2022: £2,265,493).

The Company's Balance Sheet at the year-end had a net asset position of £2,450,310 (2022: £2,998,552)

Future developments

The Company will continue to embrace new emerging technologies and look to diversify and grow its client base and maintain a presence in the UK, whilst looking to further grow its profile internationally and explore new markets.

The Directors do not anticipate any changes to the principal activity of the Company in the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

The key financial indicators that the Company uses to monitor performance are turnover less other external charges, operating profit margin and net current assets. The performance in the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
Net Revenue (£'000)	11,859	11,389
Operating profit margin ¹ (%)	19.4%	20.4%
Profit before tax (£'000)	2,301	2,328
Net current assets (£'000)	1,564	2,127

¹ Operating profit margin is calculated as the percentage of net revenue.

The Company also monitors non-financial indicators and the two most significant are the rate of new business wins and the level of staff turnover.

BYND Limited

Strategic Report (continued) for the year ended 31 January 2023

Registered number 07123452

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks of the Company are considered to be in relation to our people, clients and products.

Our people are key to ensuring consistency and quality of delivery and, in turn, ensure higher retention rates of our clients. Incentive and retention packages are reviewed annually and targeted at the key executives.

Over-reliance on key clients can represent a significant risk to the business. This is monitored on a regular basis by the Directors.

As with all businesses there is a risk from new products and services so we must be aware of threats and develop refined services that help to ensure client retention by adding value.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Liquidity risk

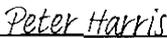
There is no reliance on external debt. Net assets are £2,450,310 (2022: £2,998,552) and there is no reliance on external debt or intercompany funding. The ultimate parent undertaking, Next 15 Group plc ("Next 15"), is able to provide support in relation to liquidity should it be required.

Credit risk

The Balance Sheet of the Company includes intercompany debtors and external balances. The Company is therefore exposed to credit risk on these balances. There is no concentration of credit with any one counterparty.

We have considered the impact of other risks such as interest rates and foreign exchange volatility but, whilst there is some exposure, we do not consider the risks to be material to the Company.

The Strategic Report as set out on pages 3 to 4 was approved by the Board on 19 October 2023 and signed on its behalf by:


Peter Harris

P J Harris
Director
20 October 2023

BYND Limited

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 January 2023

The Directors present their annual report together with the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023. The Company has chosen, in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006, to include financial risk management objectives and future developments of the Company in the Strategic Report which otherwise would be required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report. These items form part of this report by cross reference.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 8 and shows a profit of £2,251,758 for the year (2022: profit of £2,265,493).

The Directors paid dividends of £2,800,000 in the year (2022: £500,000). Subsequent to the balance sheet date and up to the date of this report, the Directors paid dividends of £1,750,000, and no further dividends have been declared.

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of signing the accounts were:

P J Harris
J A Peachey

Company Secretary

The Company Secretaries who held office during the year and up to the date of signing were:

E L Wood (resigned 30 April 2022)
M J Sanford (appointed 30 April 2022)

Registered Office

On the 5th of September 2022, the registered office of the Company was changed from 75 Bermondsey Street, London, United Kingdom, SE1 3XF to 60 Great Portland Street, London W1W 7RT.

Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the Company had net current assets of £1,564,382. The ultimate parent undertaking, Next 15, are able to provide support in relation to liquidity should it be required. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Events after the balance sheet date

There are no significant post balance sheet events between the financial year end date and the date of this report, other than dividends detailed above.

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Charitable contributions

The Company made charitable donations £nil in the year (2022: £100).

BYND Limited

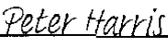
Report of the Directors (continued) for the year ended 31 January 2023

Registered number 07123452

Audit exemption

The Company is exempt from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the audit of individual accounts by virtue of section 479A of that Act. The ultimate holding company and controlling party is Next 15. The consolidated financial statements of Next 15 are available to the public and can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the registered office at 60 Great Portland Street, London W1W 7RT.

Approved by the Board on 19 October 2023 and signed on their behalf by:


File: P:\HR\00731_202312_11 GMT-11

P J Harris
Director
20 October 2023

BYND Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 31 January 2023

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

BYND Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 January 2023

	Note	Year ended 31 January 2023 £	Year ended 31 January 2022 £
Revenue	3	11,927,038	11,411,237
Direct costs		(67,725)	(22,727)
Net revenue		11,859,313	11,388,510
Administrative costs		(9,557,452)	(9,060,727)
Operating profit	4	2,301,861	2,327,783
Profit before tax		2,301,861	2,327,783
Tax charge	7	(50,103)	(62,290)
Profit for the financial year		2,251,758	2,265,493

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

There were no items of comprehensive income or expense in the current or prior year other than the profit for the year and, accordingly, no statement of comprehensive income is presented.

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BYND Limited

Balance Sheet at 31 January 2023

Registered number 07123452	Note	2023	2022
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	780,701	780,701
Tangible assets	9	105,227	91,189
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		885,928	871,890
Current assets			
Debtors	10	960,081	1,401,461
Cash at bank and in hand		1,652,772	1,953,941
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,612,853	3,355,402
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,048,471)	(1,228,740)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		1,564,382	2,126,662
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,450,310	2,998,552
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		2,450,310	2,998,552
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	267	267
Profit and loss account		2,450,043	2,998,285
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders' funds		2,450,310	2,998,552
		<hr/>	<hr/>

For the year ending 31 January 2023, the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements of the Company were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 19 October 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

Peter Harris

P J Harris
Director
20 October 2023

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BYND Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 January 2023

	Called up share capital (note 13) £	Share premium £	Profit and loss Account £	Total £
Balance at 1 February 2021	267	-	1,232,792	1,233,059
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	-	2,265,493	2,265,493
Dividends paid (note 14)	-	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Balance at 31 January 2022	267	-	2,998,285	2,998,552
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	-	2,251,758	2,251,758
Dividends paid (note 14)	-	-	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)
Balance at 31 January 2023	267	-	2,450,043	2,450,310

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023

1 General information

BYND Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on page 2. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 3 to 4. These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related-party transactions.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Adoption of new and revised standards

The Company has adopted all new accounting standards which were required to be adopted in the current period, none of which had a significant impact on the Company's results or financial position.

The Company has not yet adopted certain new standards which have been published but are only effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 February 2023 or later periods. The Directors do not expect that the adoption of these standards to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the future.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and performance are set out in the Strategic Report. The Strategic Report details the financial position of the Company, as well as the Company's objectives and financial risk management policies.

After making enquiries, the Directors have formed a judgement at the time of approving the financial statements that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. The ultimate parent undertaking, Next 15 are able to provide support in relation to liquidity should it be required. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 January 2023

2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises commission and fees earned and is recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied, in accordance with the terms of the contractual agreement. Typically, performance obligations are satisfied over time as services are rendered.

Revenue recognised over time is based on the proportion of the level of service performed. Either an input method or an output method, depending on the particular arrangement, is used to measure progress for each performance obligation. In the majority of cases, relevant output measures such as the completion of performance obligations set out in the contract are used to assess proportional performance. Where this is not the case then an input method based on costs incurred to date is used to measure performance. The primary input of substantially all work performed is represented by labour. As a result of the relationship between labour and cost there is normally a direct correlation between costs incurred and the proportion of the contract performed to date.

The amount of revenue recognised depends on whether we act as an agent or as a principal. The Company acts as principal when we control the specified good or service prior to transfer. When the Company acts as a principal the revenue recorded is the gross amount billed. Out-of-pocket costs such as travel are also recognised at the gross amount billed with a corresponding amount recorded as a direct cost. Certain other arrangements with our clients are such that our responsibility is to arrange for a third party to provide a specified good or service to the client. In these cases, we are acting as an agent and we do not control the relevant good or service before it is transferred to the client. When the Company is acting as an agent, the revenue is recorded at the net amount retained. There is deemed to be no significant judgements in applying IFRS 15 and in evaluating when customers obtain control of the promised goods or services.

Direct costs comprise fees paid to external suppliers when they are engaged to perform part or all of a specific project and are charged directly to clients but where the Company retains quality control oversight, such as production or research costs.

Accrued and deferred income

Accrued income is a contract asset and is recognised when a performance obligation has been satisfied but has not yet been billed. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the right to consideration is unconditional and billed per the terms of the contractual agreement.

In certain cases, payments are received from customers prior to satisfaction of performance obligations and recognised as deferred income on the Company's Balance Sheet. These balances are considered contract liabilities and are typically related to prepayments for third party expenses that are incurred shortly after billing.

Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging restructuring costs but before investment income and finance costs.

Growth Share Accounting

Next 15 grants brand equity appreciation rights to key individuals in the form of restricted ordinary shares in the relevant subsidiary. The restricted ordinary shares give the individuals a right to a percentage of the future appreciation in their particular brand's equity. Appreciation is measured based on a multiple of the brand's operating earnings in subsequent year(s), over the base line value determined at the date of grant. Since any brand appreciation payments are to be settled in equity in the ultimate parent, to be paid for by the subsidiary, they are accounted for as cash-settled share-based payments in the subsidiary. The Group fair values the restricted ordinary shares at the date of grant and expenses them fully at that point. The subsidiary reassesses the fair value of the liability each year and re-values the liability; any movement in the fair value is recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 (continued)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at annual rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life as follows:

Leasehold Improvements	-	Over the life of the lease
IT equipment	-	50% per annum
Office equipment	-	33% per annum

Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of consideration payable, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets acquired. The fair value of consideration payable includes assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. The amount relating to the non-controlling interest is measured on a transaction-by-transaction basis, at either fair value or the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets acquired. Goodwill is capitalised as an intangible asset, not amortised but reviewed annually for impairment or in any period in which events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Any impairment in carrying value is charged to Profit and Loss account.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings; and
- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below under financial instruments / hedge accounting).

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 balance sheet date.

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 (continued)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Leases

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the commencement date with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets, where the Company has elected to use the exemption. The total rentals payable under these leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. When this rate cannot be determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate for the same term as the underlying lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments due to a renegotiation or market rent review, or a reassessment of the lease term. Lease modifications result in remeasurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset. Interest expense is included within finance expense in the Profit and Loss Account.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received, plus the estimated cost for any restoration costs the Group is obligated to at lease inception. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the asset.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the asset or liability. The Company's accounting policies for different types of financial asset and liability are described below.

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 (continued)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Trade debtors are initially recognised at fair value and will subsequently be measured at amortised cost less allowances for impairment. An allowance for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty, or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

Such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account, with the loss being recognised as an expense in the administrative expenses line in the profit and loss account. On confirmation that the trade debtors will not be collectable, the gross carrying value is written off against the associated allowance.

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter at amortised cost.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described above, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Management believes there are no other material critical accounting judgements or estimates present.

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 (continued)

3 Revenue	Year Ended 31 January 2022 £	Year Ended 31 January 2022 £
An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:		
Rendering of services	11,928,233	11,410,288
Mechanical (expense)/income	(1,195)	949
	11,927,038	11,411,237

All revenue relates to continuing operations.

All of the Company's revenue arises from the provision of digital consultancy services within the UK: 25% (2022: 57%), Europe, Middle East and Africa: 11% (2022: 4%), North America: 64% (2022: 38%) and Rest of World 0% (2022: 1%).

4 Profit for the financial year	2023 £	2022 £
Operating profit for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets (see note 9)	54,971	48,434
Staff costs (see note 5)	8,148,875	7,261,098
Foreign exchange gain	(140,628)	(32,308)
	8,148,875	7,261,098

5 Employees	2023 £	2022 £
Staff costs, including Directors, consist of:		
Wages and salaries	6,912,415	6,368,410
Social security costs	774,263	636,211
Other pension costs	225,738	214,239
Other staff costs	236,459	42,238
	8,148,875	7,261,098

At 31 January 2023 there was a defined contribution pension liability of £40,836 (2022: £40,814).

The monthly average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Other staff	55	65
	55	65

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 (continued)

6 Directors' remuneration

J A Peachey and P J Harris are directors of more than one Group company and are employees and directors of the ultimate parent Next 15. They received emoluments from other entities within the Next 15 group during the year but it is not practicable to allocate this between their services as Directors of the Company and as directors of other Group companies. The costs of their services is paid by Next 15. Included within this amount are amounts accruing under individual pension schemes for their services to the Group.

7 Tax charge on profit

	2023 £	2022 £
a) Analysis of charge in the year		
Analysis of current tax balances:	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	55,089	61,695
	55,089	61,695
Total current tax	55,089	61,695
Analysis of deferred tax balances:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(4,987)	12,831
Adjustments in respect of deferred tax for prior years	1	(12,236)
	(4,986)	595
Total deferred tax	(4,986)	595
Total tax charge (note 7b)	50,103	62,290
b) Factors affecting total tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:		
	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before tax	2,301,861	2,327,783
	2,301,861	2,327,783
Profit at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022: 19%)	437,354	442,279
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses	40,568	13,533
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	55,090	49,459
Group relief (claimed) / surrendered for no consideration	(484,094)	(442,981)
Impact of tax rate change on deferred tax balances	1,185	-
	50,103	62,290
Total tax charge for the year (note 7a)	50,103	62,290

The UK income tax expense is based on the statutory rate of UK corporation tax during the year to 31 January 2023 of 19% (2022: 19%). An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% effective 1 April 2023 was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 January 2023 has been calculated based on these rates, reflecting the expecting timing of reversal of the related temporary differences

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 (*continued*)

8 Intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
<i>Cost</i>		
At 31 January 2022	780,701	780,701
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2023	780,701	780,701
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Amortisation</i>		
At 31 January 2022	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2023	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carrying amount</i>		
At 31 January 2023	780,701	780,701
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2022	780,701	780,701
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The goodwill in the Company is assessed against the Company's cash-generating unit on an annual basis.

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 *(continued)*

9 Tangible assets	IT equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>			
At 31 January 2022	204,905	83,425	288,330
Additions	69,009	-	69,009
Disposals	(965)	(83,425)	(84,390)
	272,949	-	272,949
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>			
At 31 January 2022	113,982	83,159	197,141
Charge for the year	54,705	266	54,971
Disposal	(965)	(83,425)	(84,390)
	167,722	-	167,722
<i>Net book value</i>			
At 31 January 2023	105,227	-	105,227
At 31 January 2022	90,923	266	91,189
10 Debtors		2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year		£	£
Trade debtors		341,198	539,767
Amounts owed by Group undertakings		435,168	474,943
Other debtors		5,064	3,354
Prepayments and accrued income		173,713	356,219
Deferred Tax		4,938	9,924
Corporation Tax		-	17,254
		960,081	1,401,461

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 (continued)

11 Creditors	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Trade creditors	128,695	143,185
Other taxation and social security	186,704	325,186
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	171,741	336,978
Other creditors	92,399	55,340
Accruals and deferred income	468,932	368,051
	1,048,471	1,228,740
	1,048,471	1,228,740

All amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and do not attract interest.

12 Deferred taxation	2023	2022
	£	£
The deferred tax asset included in the Balance Sheet is as follows:		
Included in debtors	4,938	9,924
	4,938	9,924
The movement in the deferred taxation account during the year was:		
Balance at 1 February	9,924	10,519
Credit/(charge) to the profit and loss account for the year (note 7)	(4,986)	(595)
	4,938	9,924
Balance at 31 January	4,938	9,924
The balance of the deferred taxation account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(5,272)	2,169
Other	10,210	7,755
	4,938	9,924
Balance at 31 January	4,938	9,924

BYND Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023 *(continued)*

13 Share capital and share premium

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Called up, allotted and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 10p each	2,306	2,306	231	231
A Ordinary shares of 1p each	75	75	1	1
B Ordinary shares of 30p each	115	115	35	35
	2,496	2,496	267	267

Ordinary shares are not redeemable and have full voting and dividend rights. A Ordinary shares are not redeemable, have no voting rights and have full dividend rights. B Ordinary shares have full dividend rights. B Ordinary shares have voting rights as detailed in the Articles. The distribution on winding up rights for the Ordinary, A Ordinary and B Ordinary shares are as detailed in the Articles.

14 Dividends in the year

A dividend of £1,214.22 per ordinary share, totalling £2,800,000 was paid to the Ordinary shareholders during the year (2022: £216.83 per Ordinary share, totalling £500,000). Subsequent to the balance sheet date and up to the date of this report, the Directors paid dividends of £1,750,000, and no further dividends have been declared.

15 Controlling party

The ultimate and immediate parent undertaking, controlling party and parent of the smallest and largest group in which the Company is consolidated is Next 15 Group plc, which is incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements of Next 15 are available to the public and can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the registered office at 60 Great Portland Street, London W1W 7RT.

16 Contingent liabilities

The Company participates in a multilateral guarantee ("RCF") with HSBC and Bank of Ireland relating to the overdraft facilities of the parent and certain Group companies. The maximum amount of the contingent liability which could arise from this guarantee at 31 January 2023 was limited to £100,000,000 (2022: £60,000,000). At the start of the year, £20m of the Next 15 accordion was committed and available within the RCF. Subsequent to this, the Group entered into an amendment and restatement agreement, amending and restating the existing facility agreement on 20 May 2022 and increasing the RCF to £100m. Therefore the maximum amount of the contingent liability which would arise from this guarantee is now £100,000,000.