Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2020

Company Number 09796720

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Contents, Directors and advisors for the year ended 31 March 2020

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#### **Directors**

M J Cole S M Cuthbertson J W Weaver M L Ellison MBE D R Main J F Gibson

#### Registered office

Coaldale Road, Lymedale Business Park, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ST5 9QX

#### Company number

09796720

#### **Solicitors**

EMW Law LLP, Seebeck House, 1 Seebeck Place, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8FR

#### **Auditors**

BDO LLP, Two Snowhill, Birmingham, B4 6GA

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2020

The Directors present their Strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

#### **Principal activities**

The Group is the UK's leading wholesale distributor of natural and organic products including allergen free and healthy lifestyle ranges. It provides sales, marketing, warehousing and distribution services for the UK and overseas manufacturers and its owned brands from modern leasehold premises in Staffordshire through its subsidiary Tree of Life UK Ltd and in Nottinghamshire through its subsidiary The Health Store (Wholesale) Ltd. It also operates through offices in Sussex with Higher Nature Ltd and Freshly Cut Ltd.

The Group supplies a wide range of sectors including independent, multiple and internet retailers, wholesalers and cash and carry operators. These sectors are served throughout the UK and Republic of Ireland, as well as the wider Export market. The Group is the brand owner of the Tree of Life brand for the UK and Ireland, Higher Nature brand and Peppersmith brand globally together with The Health Store brand.

#### **Business review and future developments**

The Group, as reported previously, embarked on a targeted acquisition programme in 2017 to widen its scope, add branded businesses and consolidate its distribution reach. It added Higher Nature Ltd, a leading vitamins, minerals and supplements brand and later acquired the Peppersmith branded business, a sugar free confectionery range in 2018 which provided higher margin impact. It also acquired the Health Store (Wholesale) Ltd, number three in size in the sector, to complement the Group's number one position which provided benefits of consolidation.

The integration of these businesses with Tree of Life Ltd within the Group increased sales, improved purchasing together with marketing advantages and margin enhancement. Consolidated distribution benefits have also been achieved and these gains have been seen in the results of the financial year 2019/20 and will be further developed in the future years.

The Group strategy has now delivered a much wider distribution within the healthy living sector through increased branded distribution as well as greater penetration within existing channels notably the Independent and Internet channels.

The results for the year are set out in the Consolidated Income statement on page 10.

Revenue for the year ended 31 March 2020 was £98,776k for a full year against last year's recorded sales of £79,919k. The Group delivered an operating profit of £176k against an operating loss of (£1,569k), last year. The Group generated an EBITDA of £2,233k versus a loss of (£461k) last year as the benefit of the acquisitions began to be delivered. This underlines the strength of the strategy which the Board is confident will provide growth and increased returns in the future.

The Group reports under IFRS and in line with this reporting standard it has adopted IFRS 16 "Leases" the impact of which is outlined below:

The adoption of the standard has negatively impacted Profit Before Tax by £78k this year. It is generally recognised that IFRS 16 will negatively impact the profit and loss post adoption until the mid point of each lease agreement and thereafter positively impact the profit and loss account.

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### Business review and future developments (continued)

Whilst UK and global retail conditions remain volatile, the Directors believe that the diverse and solid sales and supply base along with continued scope for operational efficiencies provide a solid base for further growth in future years. Exclusive distribution contracts continue to be agreed with new brands from around the world and investment in owned brand development is well underway. Targeted strategic partnerships and M&A consolidations to extend product reach and performance bode well for the future. The Revenue run-rate for 2020/21 is over £100m and with improved returns. Product development, M&A and operational efficiency projects will continue to be part of the Group's forward strategy.

The Group operates ethical supply, anti-bribery, anti-slavery policies and has a totally non prejudicial approach to employment, recruitment and remuneration.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties and financial risk

#### **Going Concern**

The Group is funded principally by a term loan and invoice discounting facilities. The Group has prepared an integrated profit and loss and cash flow forecast for one year from the date the financial statements are signed. The Group has seen an increase in demand in the period subsequent to the year end. The forecasts demonstrate that the Group is /expected to operate within its current facility limits and remain in compliance with loan covenants across the forecast period. The directors have also considered the level of headroom and potential risks in the forecast and the mitigation actions that could be taken to manage cash flows, drawdowns on the invoice discounting facility and covenant compliance and the Board of Directors have formed a judgement that, as at the date of approving the financial statements, there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. However there are certain uncertainties, as described in more detail below:

#### **Brexit**

This is considered a medium risk for the Group as it does not sell extensively into the EU and is already familiar with a wide range of different customs procedures based on its diverse geographical base. Potential inflationary pressure of incremental purchase tariffs will be passed onto all customers in line with the current business model.

#### COVID 19

Management acknowledge the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on the Group and have implemented logistical and organisational changes to underpin its resilience. The key focus being to protect personnel, minimise the impact on critical work streams and ensure business continuity. The pandemic and governments reactions to it may impact the Group in varying ways, to date this has had a positive impact. Management are closely monitoring commercial and logistical aspects of all operations and believe the Group will generate sufficient working capital and cash flows to continue for the foreseeable future.

On the bases noted above, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The Company gives appropriate consideration to risk management objectives and policies. Risk to pricing is mitigated by a diverse supplier portfolio. Credit risk is managed through adoption of a rigorous credit policy.

#### Liquidity risk

The Group manages its cash and borrowing requirements centrally to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense whilst ensuring that the Group has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of its business.

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate deposits, bank overdrafts and invoice discounting arrangements.

#### Foreign currency risk

The Group's principal foreign currency exposures arise from overseas purchases of goods. The Group has not hedged against these transactions through use of forward exchange contracts as the volume of purchases and volatility in currency has not warranted this. However, the Group keeps movements on exchange rates under close review and will use hedges when deemed necessary.

#### Credit risk

Investment of cash surpluses, and borrowings, are made through banks and companies which must fulfil credit rating criteria approved by the Board. All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Debtor balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

#### Financial and other key performance indicators

The Directors consider that the growth in revenue and EBITDA to be the most appropriate performance indicators for the Company.

This Strategic report has been approved by the Board.

On behalf of the Board

M J Cole Chairman

DATE 22-12-20

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020

The Directors present their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Health Made Easy Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') for the year ended 31 March 2020.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, section 414C (11), the Group's Strategic report contains certain disclosures required in the Directors' report.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation was a loss of £290k (2019 – loss of £1,647k). Beforeadoption of IFRS 16 the reported loss after taxation would have been £212k.

The Directors have not declared an interim or final dividend.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who served during the year and up to the date of approval were:

M J Cole S M Cuthbertson J W Weaver M L Ellison MBE D R Main J F Gibson

#### **Employee involvement**

The Group places great value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Group. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings and regular written communications. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests.

#### Disabled employees

The Group is committed to a policy of recruitment and promotion on the basis of aptitude and ability without discrimination of any kind. Management actively pursues both the employment of disabled persons whenever a suitable vacancy arises and the continued employment and retraining of employees who become disabled whilst employed by the Group. Particular attention is given to the training, career development and promotion of disabled employees with a view to encouraging them to play an active role in the development of the Group.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all of the Directors of the Company which were in force at the date of approval of this report.

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### Corporate governance

#### The Board

The Board meets approximately monthly during the year to provide the leadership necessary to enable the Group's business objectives to be met and to review the overall strategic development of the Group as a whole. The Board reviews performance at Board meetings and by a detailed monthly management report.

#### Internal controls

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the Group's systems of internal controls and for reviewing their effectiveness, and on an on-going basis identify, manage and evaluate the risks faced by the Group, including reputational risk. This process has been in place for the financial year ended 31 March 2020, and up to the date on which the financial statements were approved and is regularly reviewed by the Board.

These systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate business risk, safeguard the Group's assets against material misstatement or loss, fairly report the Group's performance and position, and to ensure compliance with relevant legislation, regulation and best practice, including that related to social, environmental and ethical matters. The systems provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss and are regularly reviewed by the Board to deal with changing circumstances.

Summaries of the key financial risks inherent in the Group's business are given in the Strategic report on pages 1 to 3.

The Group operates a management structure with delegated authority levels and functional reporting lines and accountability. It also operates a budgeting and financial reporting system which compares actual performance to budget and to the previous year on a monthly basis. In addition, the Directors receive regular information on sales activity. All capital expenditure and other purchases are subject to appropriate authorisation procedures.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors confirm that as far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditors are unaware. The Directors further confirm each of them has taken all the steps that ought to have done as Directors in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **Auditors**

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

By order of the Board

D R Main **Director** 

DATE 20-12-20

Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 Group and parent company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's) as adopted by the European Union. 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 Group and the Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that year.

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;
- state whether applicable IFRS's adopted by the European Union 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Independent auditor's report

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEALTH MADE EASY LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Health Made Easy Limited ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Consolidated income statement, the Consolidated balance sheet, the Company balance sheet, the Consolidated statement of changes in equity, the Company statement of changes in equity and the Consolidated statement of cash flows, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the Parent Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Parent Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the Group or Parent Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern
  basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

#### Independent auditor's report (continued)

#### Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Strategic report, Directors' report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion;

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit
  have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- · 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.

#### **Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Independent auditor's report (continued)

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Parent Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Parent 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 Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Stephen Hale (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Birmingham, UK

Date:

22 December 2020

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

## Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
4	98,776	79,919
	(80,998)	(64,166)
	17,778	15,753
6. 7	(18,436) 834	(17,322) -
	176	(1,569)
7	(422)	1,852
	(246)	283
	2,057	1,108
	1,811	1,391
	176	(1,569)
8	(561)	(239)
6	(385)	(1,808)
9	95	161
	(290)	(1,647)
	-	
	(290)	(1,647)
	(290)	(1,633) (14)
	4 6. 7 8 6	£'000  4 98,776 (80,998)  17,778 6 (18,436) 7 834  176  7 (422)  (246) 2,057  1,811  176 8 (561) 6 (385) 9 95  (290)  (290)

The results have been derived wholly from continuing activities.

## Consolidated balance sheet at 31 March 2020

Company number 09796720	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fixed assets		40.400	40.047
Intangible assets	10	12,190	12,847
Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets	11 12	860 6,791	1,003
<b>.</b>	,_		
		19,841	13,850
Current assets	14	9,408	8,748
Inventory Trade and other receivables	15	12,933	11,673
Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,435	459
Cash and cash equivalents	,,		
Total current assets		23,776	20,880
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(29,075)	(25,642)
Net current liabilities		(5,299)	(4,762)
Total assets less current liabilities		14,542	9,088
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(7,914)	(2,041)
Provisions for liabilities	20	(853)	(982)
Net assets		5,775	6,065
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	573	573
Merger reserve		7,614	7,614
Retained earnings		(2,412)	(2,122)
Total equity		5,775	6,065

The financial statements on pages 10 to 15 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 December 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

D R Main **Director** 

## Company balance sheet at 31 March 2020

Company number 09796720	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fixed assets	10	5	8
Intangible fixed assets Investments	13	21,269	21,088
		21,274	21,096
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	15 16	372 12	213
Total current assets		384	213
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(13,977)	(13,953)
Net current liabilities		(13,593)	(13,740)
Total assets less current liabilities		7,681	7,356
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(1,900)	(1,926)
Provisions for liabilities	20	(1)	(1)
Net assets		5,780	5,429
Capital and reserves	22	570	E70
Called up share capital Merger reserve	23	573 7,614	573 7,614
Retained earnings		(2,407)	(2,758)
Total equity		5,780	5,429

Health Made Easy Limited has taken advantage of Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not included its own income statement in these financial statements. The Company's profit after tax was £351k (2019 - £1,718k loss after tax).

The financial statements on pages 10 to 45 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 December 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

D R Main Director

## Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Share capital £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Minority interests £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 April 2019	573	7,614	-	(2,122)	6,065
Loss for the financial year	-	~	-	(290)	(290)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	· -	-	_	(290)	(290)
Shareholders equity as at 31 March 2020	573	7,614	-	(2,412)	5,775

## Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Share capital £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Minority interests £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total Equity £'000
At 1 April 2018	573	7,614	-	(475)	7,712
Arising on acquisition	-	-	334	-	334
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(14)	(1,633)	(1,647)
Other comprehensive income	-	~	-	-	-
Acquisition of minority interest	-	-	(320)	(14)	(334)
		<del></del>	<del></del>		<del></del>
Total comprehensive income	-	-	· -	(1,647)	(1,647)
Shareholders equity as at 31 March 2019	573	7,614	-	(2,122)	6,065
			<del></del>		

Share capital represents the nominal value of share capital subscribed for.

Merger reserve arose where merger relief applied to the issue of shares in connection with prior acquisitions.

Minority interest represents the portion of group equity not owned by the parent company.

Retained earnings represent all other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

## Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Share çapital £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 April 2019	573	7,614	(2,758)	5,429
Profit for the financial year	-	-	351	351
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	<del>-</del> .	351	351
Shareholders equity as at 31 March 2020	573	7,614	(2,407)	5,780

## Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Share	Merger	Retained	Total
	capital £'000	reserve £'000	earnings £'000	equity £'000
At 1 April 2018	573	7,614	(1,040)	7,147
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(1,718)	(1,718)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	<del>-</del>	-
Total comprehensive income		-	(1,718)	(1,718)
Shareholders equity as at				
31 March 2019	573	7,614	(2,758)	5,429
			-	

Share capital represents the nominal value of share capital subscribed for.

The merger reserve arose where merger relief applied to the issue of shares in connection with prior acquisitions.

Retained earnings represent all other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

# Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cash generated from operating activities (Note 25) Finance costs paid Income tax received/(paid)	2,854 (560) 118	1,082 (214) (174)
Net cash generated from operating activities	2,412	694
Cash flows from investing activities Acquisition of subsidiary Purchase of intangible fixed assets Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(240) (132)	(1,443) (162) (190)
Net cash utilised on investing activities	(372)	(1,795)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings (net of issue costs) Repayment of borrowings Net movement in invoice discounting facility Repayment of Directors loan notes Repayment of lease liabilities	1,300 (950) 91 - (613)	(1,938) 1,135 (85)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(172)	(888)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	1,868 (433)	(1,989) 1,556
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	1,435	(433)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period comprise: Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdraft	1,435	459 (892)
	1,435	(433)

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 1 General information

Health Made Easy Limited is a private Company incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the Contents, Directors and advisors page. The nature of the Group's operations and its principal activity is the wholesale and distribution of natural and organic products, including allergen free and healthy lifestyle products.

#### Going Concern

The Group is funded principally by a term loan and invoice discounting facilities. The Group has prepared an integrated profit and loss and cash flow forecast for one year from the date the financial statements are signed. The Group has seen an increase in demand in the period subsequent to the year end. The forecasts demonstrate that the Group is expected to operate within its current facility limits and remain in compliance with loan covenants across the forecast period. The directors have also considered the level of headroom and potential risks in the forecast and the mitigation actions that could be taken to manage cash flows, drawdowns on the invoice discounting facility and covenant compliance and the Board of Directors have formed a judgement that, as at the date of approving the financial statements, there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. However there are certain uncertainties, as described in more detail below.

#### Brexit

This is considered a medium risk for the Group as it does not sell extensively into the EU and is already familiar with a wide range of different customs procedures based on its diverse geographical base. Potential inflationary pressure of incremental purchase tariffs will be passed onto all customers in line with the current business model.

#### COVID 19

Management acknowledge the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on the Group and have implemented logistical and organisational changes to underpin its resilience. The key focus being to protect personnel, minimise the impact on critical work streams and ensure business continuity. The pandemic and governments reactions to it may impact the Group in varying ways, to date this has had a positive impact. Management are closely monitoring commercial and logistical aspects of all operations and believe the Group will generate sufficient working capital and cash flows to continue for the foreseeable future.

On the bases noted above, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Health Made Easy Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') for the year ended 31 March 2020. In accordance with the concession granted under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income statement of the Company has not been separately presented in the financial statements.

The financial statements and supporting disclosure notes are presented in British Pounds thousands (denoted by £'000) unless otherwise indicated.

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires group management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see Note 3).

These accounting policies have been used consistently throughout the year presented in the financial statements.

The significant accounting policies that have been applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarised below.

#### Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

The Company has applied Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101").

The following exemptions from the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") have been applied in the preparation of the parent company financial statements:

The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':

- 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
- 10(f) (statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period);
- 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS),
- 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);
- 38B-D (additional comparative information);
- 40A-D (requirements for a third statement of financial position);
- 111 (cash flow statement information), and;
- 134-136 (capital management disclosures)
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of Paragraph 79 (a) (iv) of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements';
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows;
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors';
- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures';
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation);
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### New standards and interpretations

In preparing the Group financial statements the following new standards and interpretations have been adopted:

#### IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 'Leases' replaces IAS 17 'Leases' along with three Interpretations (IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC 15 'Operating Leases-Incentives' and SIC 27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease').

The adoption of this new Standard has resulted in the Group recognising a right-of-use asset and related lease liability in connection with all former operating leases except for those identified as low-value or having a remaining lease term of less than 12 months from the date of initial application.

The new Standard has been applied using the modified retrospective approach, with the cumulative effect of adopting IFRS 16 being recognised in equity as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for the current period. Prior periods have not been restated.

For contracts in place at the date of initial application, the Group has elected to apply the definition of a lease from IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 and has not applied IFRS 16 to arrangements that were previously not identified as lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Group has elected not to include initial direct costs in the measurement of the right-of-use asset for operating leases in existence at the date of initial application of IFRS 16, being 1 April 2019. At this date, the Group has also elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that existed at the date of transition.

Instead of performing an impairment review on the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application, the Group has relied on its historic assessment as to whether leases were onerous immediately before the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

On transition, for leases previously accounted for as operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months and for leases of low-value assets, the Group has applied the optional exemptions to not recognise right-of-use assets but to account for the lease expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

For those leases previously classified as finance leases, the right-of-use asset and lease liability are measured at the date of initial application at the same amounts as under IAS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

On transition to IFRS 16 the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised under IFRS 16 was 3.36%.

#### IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over income tax treatments"

The group has applied IFRIC 23, which is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, from 1 April 2019 with no impact on the disclosures made by the group.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

The following new standards, new interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 and have not been early adopted:

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendment – Definition of Material);
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendment Definition of Business);
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, which clarify the criteria used to determine whether liabilities are classified as current or non-current. These amendments clarify that current or non-current classification is based on whether an entity has a right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The amendments also clarify that 'settlement' includes the transfer of cash, goods, services, or equity instruments unless the obligation to transfer equity instruments arises from a conversion feature classified as an equity instrument separately from the liability component of a compound financial instrument. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Management is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments but does not believe that the amendments to IAS 1 will have a significant impact.

#### Going concern

The Group is funded principally by a term loan and invoice discounting facilities. The Group has prepared an integrated profit and loss and cash flow forecast for one year from the date the financial statements are signed. The Group has seen an increase in demand in the period subsequent to the year end. The forecasts demonstrate that the Group is expected to operate within its current facility limits and remain in compliance with loan covenants across the forecast period. The directors have also considered the level of headroom and potential risks in the forecast and the mitigation actions that could be taken to manage cash flows, drawdowns on the invoice discounting facility and covenant compliance and the Board of Directors have formed a judgement that, as at the date of approving the financial statements, there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. However there are certain uncertainties, as described in more detail below.

#### Brexit

This is considered a medium risk for the Group as it does not sell extensively into the EU and is already familiar with a wide range of different customs procedures based on its diverse geographical base. Potential inflationary pressure of incremental purchase tariffs will be passed onto all customers in line with the current business model.

#### COVID 19

Management acknowledge the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on the Group and have implemented logistical and organisational changes to underpin its resilience. The key focus being to protect personnel, minimise the impact on critical work streams and ensure business continuity. The pandemic and governments reactions to it may impact the Group in varying ways, to date this has had a positive impact. Management are closely monitoring commercial and logistical aspects of all operations and believe the Group will generate sufficient working capital and cash flows to continue for the foreseeable future.

On the bases noted above, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of Health Made Easy Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

#### Revenue

Revenue represents amounts derived from the wholesale and distribution of natural and organic products to third party customers and advertising income from third party suppliers. Revenue is stated net of VAT and trade discounts. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when control of goods has passed to the customer and the goods are physically delivered to the customers. There is limited judgement needed in identifying the point control passes as once physical delivery of the products to an agreed location has occurred, the company no longer has physical possession, has a present right to payment and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

The Group's revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue generated from each contract can be determined by reference to those fixed prices. Where there is variable consideration relating to volume rebates, the amount of revenue recognised is constrained such that it is highly probable that there will not be a future reversal in the amount of revenue recognised when the amount of volume rebates has been determined and a provision for rebates is recorded at each balance sheet date.

For most contracts, there is a fixed unit price for each product sold and therefore there is no judgement involved in allocating the contract price to each unit ordered in such contracts.

Revenue from the supply of advertising space in the Group's catalogues is recorded at the value of the consideration due at the point in time when the advertisement has been published. For most advertising contracts, the price is fixed and revenue is determined based on those fixed prices.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in 'intangible assets'. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Intangible assets - Customer relationships, supplier relationship and brand

Intangible assets acquired through a business combination are initially measured at fair value and amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives. Amortisation is shown within administrative expenses in the Consolidated income statement.

#### Intangible assets - Customer relationships, supplier relationship and brand (continued)

The useful economic lives of the intangible assets recognised on acquisition are as follows:

- Customer relationships recognised on acquisition 8 years
- Supplier relationships recognised on acquisition 10 years
- Brand recognised on acquisition 15 years

#### Intangible assets - software

Where computer software is not an integral part of a related item of computer hardware, the software is treated as an intangible asset. Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from the Group's development of computer systems (including websites) is recognised if, and only if, the costs are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products, controlled by the Group and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group.

Costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives (three to ten years) using the straight line method.

#### Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property -

1 70

Plant and machinery

10% to 33%

Motor vehicles

- 10%

Fixtures and fittings

10% to 33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted retrospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within administrative expenses in the Consolidated income statement.

For right-of-use assets capitalised under IFRS 16, depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis from the date of initial recognition to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each reporting date, inventory is assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated income statement.

#### **Financial instruments**

#### Financial assets

The Group classifies financial assets based on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. All other financial assets have been classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade receivables and other receivables; these are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost under the effective interest method. The Group considers evidence of impairment for all individual trade and other receivables and any subsequent impairment is recognised in the Consolidated income statement.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Impairment provisions for current and non-current trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. The probability of non-payment is assessed and the probability is multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to arrive at the lifetime expected credit loss. Provisions are recognised as an administrative expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. When there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired, including significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, default or significant delays in payment, an associated provision for impairment is recognised.

#### Financial liabilities

The Group has classified its financial liabilities as other liabilities.

Financial liabilities comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade payables, amounts owed to group undertakings, loan notes, other payables and accruals and deferred income; these are initially recorded at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost under the effective interest rate method.

Bank loans are recorded net of transactions costs.

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

#### Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Group's functional and presentational currency is British Pounds, Sterling.

#### Transactions and balances

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Consolidated income statement.

#### Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated income statement over the term of the debt. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### Finance income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement on an accruals basis.

#### **Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### **Pensions**

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income when they fall due.

Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Consolidated balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

#### Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Consolidated balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Consolidated balance sheet.

#### Leases

#### Identification of a lease

At inception of a contact the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset the Group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the sole use of a specific identified asset this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 April 2019.

#### Lessee accounting

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments. The Group does not make other types of payment referred to in IFRS 16 for its leases. Generally the lease liability represents the present value of contractual future lease payments including optional renewal periods where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option. The Group does not typically enter into purchase options or variable lease payments. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and discloses the corresponding "Lease liability" in the statement of financial position.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated statement as part of the reported profit for the year, except when a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

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 it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 3 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. These judgements and estimates affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates are continually evaluated based on historical experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors have made the following key judgements and estimates:

#### Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking in account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

#### Trade receivables

At each reporting date, trade receivables are assessed for recoverability based on a determination of lifetime expected credit losses. If there is any evidence of impairment, the carrying amount of the receivable is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 3 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

#### Inventories

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income statement.

#### Intangibles valuation

As detailed in Note 2, separately identifiable intangible assets are identified and amortised over defined periods. The Directors use an acknowledged valuation approach but this is reliant upon certain judgements which they determine are reasonable by reference to companies in similar industries and through the use of a valuation specialist in the year of acquisition.

#### *Impairment*

The Group follows the guidance of IAS 38 and IFRS 3 to determine when intangible assets, goodwill or the carrying values of investments in subsidiaries are impaired. In making this judgement management take into account the following factors:

Software - obsolescence of certain technologies within the software product, and whether the software product is no longer fit for the purpose it was acquired for.

Goodwill, acquired intangible assets and carrying value of investments in subsidiaries - the decline in future cash flows from potential adverse changes in the businesses acquired.

#### 4 Revenue

•	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Analysis of revenue by country of destination:	£ 000	2 000
United Kingdom	82,958	65,969
Europe	14,391	10,208
Rest of the world	1,427	3,742
	<del></del>	
	98,776	79,919

The whole of the revenue is attributable to the principal activity of the Group.

#### 5 Staff costs

#### (a) Consolidated staff costs

#### (i) Staff costs

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Staff costs consist of:	2 000	2 000
Wages and salaries	7,517	6,970
Social security costs	589	638
Social security costs Cost of defined contribution pension scheme	191	191
	8,297	7,799

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 5 Staff costs (continued)

#### (a) Consolidated staff costs (continued)

The monthly average number of people, (including Directors) employed by the Group during the year was as follows:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Sales and administration Operations	126 150	170 110
	276	280
(ii) Director's remuneration	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Director's emoluments Company contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	297 13	312 14
	310	326

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 Directors (2019-2) in respect of a defined contribution pension scheme. The remuneration of the highest paid Director was emoluments £181k (2019 - £170k) and pension contributions of £13k (2019 - £11).

See also Note 27 for fees paid in relation to directors' services.

(iii) Key management personnel	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Wages and salaries	591	719
Social security costs	73	79
Cost of defined contribution pension scheme	32	24
	696	822

#### (b) Company staff costs

The Company has no employees other than the Directors.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

	2020	2019
	£.000	£'000
This has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Inventory recognised as expense	80,998	64,494
Amortisation of intangibles (Note 10)	897	822
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – owned assets (Note 11)	275	286
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – right-of-use assets		
Note 12)	885	-
Hire of land and building - operating lease	-	695
Hire of other assets - operating lease	-	82
mpairment of inventories	(171)	441
mpairment of trade receivables (included in administrative expenses)	185	18
External transaction costs relating to the business acquisition and		
ntegration activity	-	983
Fees payable to the Group's auditor		•
- Audit of the Company and its subsidiaries	132	68
- Tax compliance services	5	5
- Other services (including (2019 - £113k) within external		
transaction costs above)	-	113
xchange differences	50	3
A		_
Selling, distribution and administrative expenses are further analysed as fol	lows.	
beining, distribution and administrative expenses are futities analysed as for	10W.5.	
	2020	2019
·	£'000	£'000
This has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
This has been arrived at after charging/(orediting).		
	6 512	A 212
Selling and distribution costs	6,512 11 924	
	6,512 11,924 ————	4,313 13,009

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Exceptional costs and income	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Exceptional income included in other operating income Settlement of warranty claim	834	-
Exceptional costs included in Cost of sales: Exceptional stock impairment	-	105
Exceptional costs included in Administrative expenses:		769
Acquisition related costs Restructuring costs	348	522
Movement in fair value of financial asset	546	350
Other	64	106
Exceptional costs	412	1,852

During the year, the group received income of £834k in settlement of a warranty claim brought in relation to the acquisition of Higher Nature Limited.

Exceptional costs in administrative expenses relate to redundancy costs incurred in the restructure of the operations and administration of the Company and legal costs to support the group's warranty claim.

2040

2020

#### 8 Finance costs

	£'000	£'000
Finance costs:		
Bank interest payable	318	214
Unwind of discounts recognised	-	25
Interest expense for leasing	243	-
•		
Finance costs	561	239

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

9	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities		
	Tax (credit) / charge included in the consolidated income statement:	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	The taxation (credit) / charge for the year comprises:	2 000	2000
	Current tax on profits for the period Adjustment in respect of prior periods	48	(11)
	Total corporation tax	48	(11)
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(145) 2	(153) 3
	Total deferred tax	(143)	(150)
	Tax (credit) / charge on loss on ordinary activities	(95)	(161)
	There is no tax impact on other comprehensive income or equity in the curre	ent or prior period.	<u> </u>
	The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation 19%). The differences are explained below:	n tax in the UK of	19% (2019 -
	1976). The differences are explained below.	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	(385)	(1,808)
	Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	(73)	(344)
	Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not taxable Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of change in rates and other differences Deferred tax not recognised	233 (172) 2 (118) 33	238 - (64) 12 (3)
	Tax (credit) / charge for year	(95)	(161)

Factors affecting current and future tax charges

A corporation tax rate reduction to 17%, due to come into effect on 1 April 2020, was reversed following the substantive enactment of the Finance Bill 2020 in March 2020. The tax rate will now remain at 19% for periods commencing on or after 1 April 2020. Deferred tax balances as at 31 March 2020 have been measured at the substantively enacted 19% rate.

This rate change will increase future tax charges accordingly.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

Intangible	assets						
2020 Group		Customer relationships £'000	Supplier relationships £'000	Brand £'000	Software £'000	Goodwill £'000	Total £'000
Cost							
At 1 April 20 Acquired thro business cor	ough	2,750	1,260	2,820	918	7,408	15,156
Additions			-		59	181	240
At 31 March	2020	2,750	1,260	2,820	977	7,589	15,396
Accumulated amortisation							
At 1 April 20		948	370	506	485	-	2,309
Charge for th	e year	388	125 ———	218	166		897 
At 31 March	2020	1,336	495 	724	651 	-	3,206
Net book val	ue .						
At 31 March	2019	1,802	890	2,314	433	7,408	12,847
At 31 March	2020	1,414	765	2,096	326	7,589	12,190
2019 Group		Customer relationships £'000	Supplier relationships £'000	Brand £'000	Software £'000	Goodwill £'000	Total
Cost At 1 April 201		2,200	1,060	2,270	747	6,859	13,136
Acquired thro business com		550	200	550	9	549	1,858
Additions	ibilia(iOii	-	-	-	162	-	162
At 31 March 2	2019	2,750	1,260	2,820	918	7,408	15,156
Accumulated amortisation		<del></del>				<del></del>	
At 1 April 201		597	252	308	330	-	1,487
Charge for the	e year	351	118	198	155		822
	2019	948	370	506	485		2,309
At 31 March 2							
At 31 March 2  Net book valu At 31 March 2		1,802	890	2,314	433	7,408	12,847

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 10 Intangible assets (continued)

2020 Company	Software £'000	Total £'000
Cost At 1 April 2019 Additions	8	8 -
At 31 March 2020	8	8
Accumulated amortisation At 1 April 2019 Charge for the year	- 3	
At 31 March 2020	3	3
Net book value At 31 March 2020	5	5
At 31 March 2019	8	8

#### Impairment tests for goodwill

As described in Note 2, the Group tests goodwill on an annual basis or more frequently where there are indicators of possible impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill attributable to Tree of Life UK Limited (£6,352k), Higher Nature Limited (£507k), Freshly Cut Limited (£416k) and Health Stores (Wholesale) Limited (£314k) are tested as separate business segments.

The recoverable amount is based on its estimated value in use, which is calculated by a discounted cash flow model derived from the most recent annual budget presented to the Board of Directors. The budget for the next four financial periods are then based on the business forecasts in place and a terminal value is used for the periods beyond, based on terminal growth rates of 2% to 2.5%. This rate is based on the long term growth rate of the UK economy. Assumptions included within the cash flow forecast include sales projections, based on management's estimates of available market size.

#### Discount rate

The key assumption within the cash flow model is the discount rate. Management has used discount rates of between 13.5% and 16.0% for performing impairment calculations. These discount rates are derived from the Group's post-tax weighted average cost of capital and is adjusted where applicable to take into account any specific risks. Reasonably possible sensitivities in the discount rate have been considered and were the discount rate to increase by 10% of the current rates, or the forecast cash flows to decrease by 10%, the carrying value would continue to exceed its recoverable amount.

Based on the reviews performed no impairments have arisen.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

	Lagashald				
2020 Group	Leasehold property improvements £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Tota £'000
Cost					
At 1 April 2019 Additions	463	534 125	9	764 7	1,770 132
At 31 March 2020	463	659	9	771	1,902
Accumulated depreciation			_		
At 1 April 2019 Charge for the year	125 60	305 63	7 -	330 152	767 275
At 31 March 2020	185	368	7	482	1,042
<i>Net book value</i> At 31 March 2019	338	229 .	2	434	1,003
At 31 March 2020	278	291	2	289	860
2019 Group	Leasehold Property improvements £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Tota £'000
Cost At 1 April 2018 Acquired through	194	276	9	562	1,04
business combination Additions	255 14	189 69		95 107	539 190
At 31 March 2019	463	534	9	764	1,770
Accumulated depreciation				<del></del>	
At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year	. 79 46	211 94	5 2	186 144	481 286
At 31 March 2019	125	305	7	330	767
<i>Net book value</i> At 31 March 2019	338	229	2	434	1,00
At 31 March 2018	115	65		376	

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

### 12 Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold	Plant and	Motor	Fixtures	
2020 Group	property £'000	machinery £'000	vehicles £'000	and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost At 1 April 2019 Initial recognition of	-	-	-	-	-
right-of-use assets Additions	6,753 487	<b>251</b> -	75 110	- -	7,079 597
At 31 March 2020	7,240	251	185	-	7,676
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2019 Charge for the year	715	117	53	<u>-</u>	885
At 31 March 2020	715	117	53 ————	<u>-</u>	885
Net book value At 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	6,525	134	132	-	6,791

The Group has initially applied IFRS 16 at 1 April 2019 which requires the recognition of right-of-use assets in relation to the Group's lease liabilities. As a result, at 1 April 2019, the Group recognised £7,079k of right-of-use assets related to those lease liabilities.

The Group has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which comparative information is not restated.

#### 13 Investments

Investments in subsidiary companies £'000
21,088 181
21,269

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 13 Investments (continued)

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company at the yearend:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Class of of shares	Holding	Nature of business
Tree of Life UK Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	Wholesale and distribution
Higher Nature Limited	UK	Ordinary Deferred	100% 100%	Development and marketing of natural health products
Brewhurst Health Supplies Limited	England	Ordinary	100%	Dormant
Freshly Cut Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	Wholesale and distribution
Health Stores (Wholesale) Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	Wholesale and distribution
The Health Store Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	Dormant

All of the above companies are subsidiaries by virtue of being wholly owned by Health Made Easy Limited. All subsidiaries are included within the consolidated financial statements.

The registered office of the subsidiaries is the same as the parent company, as stated on the 'Contents, Directors and advisors' page of these financial statements.

#### 14 Inventory

	Group 2020 £'000	Group 2019 £'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	9,408	8,748

An impairment credit of £171k (2019 - £441k) was recognised in cost of sales against inventory in the period due to it being slow moving or obsolete.

There is no material difference between the replacement cost of inventory and the amounts stated above.

The Company had no inventory.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

15	Trade and other receivables	Group 2020 £'000	Group 2019 £'000	Company 2020 £'000	Company 2019 £'000
	Amounts falling due within one year:				
	Trade receivables Less: provision for impairment of	12,159	10,870	-	-
	trade receivables	(497)	(238)	-	-
	Net trade receivables	11,662	10,632	-	-
	Other receivables Amounts receivable from subsidiary	582	181	63	38
	undertakings	_	-	309	175
	Prepayments and accrued income	673	693	_	-
	Corporation tax recoverable	16	167	-	-
		12,933	11,673	372	213

All amounts shown under trade and other receivables fall due for payment within one year.

An impairment charge of £185k (2019 - £18k) was recognised in the year in respect of bad and doubtful trade receivables and rebates.

In addition to providing for the doubtful recovery of specific trade receivables the Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. To measure expected credit losses trade receivables have been grouped based on similar credit risk and ageing. The expected losses are based on the Group's historical credit losses and knowledge of the customer base. The historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and forward looking information on key macro-economic factors affecting the Group's customers. Under this simplified approach due to the significantly low levels of historic credit losses experienced by the Group and the low macro-economic risks assessed the expected lifetime losses are estimated at £Nil.

At 31 March 2020 the Group lifetime expected loss provision for trade receivables is as follows:

	Current £'000	30 – 90 days overdue £'000	90 + days overdue £'000	Total £'000
Expected loss rates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gross carrying amount Expected loss provision Specific loss provisions	10,226 (68) -	1,451 (11) -	482 (3) (415)	12,159 (82) (415)
	10,158	1,440	64	11,662

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

16 Cash and cash equivalents	Group 2020	Group 2019	Company 2020 £'000	Company 2019 £'000
	£'000	£'000	£ 000	£ 000
Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdraft	1,435	459 (892)	12 	(854)
	1,435	(433)	12	(854)
17 Creditors: amounts falling due wi	ithin one year			
	Group 2020	Group 2019	Company 2020	Company 2019
	2020	2013	2020	2019
	£'000	€.000	£.000	£,000
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured	£'000	<b>£'000</b> 7,869		
Trade payables	£'000 7,107 18,382	£'000	£'000	€'000
Trade payables Corporation tax	£'000 7,107 18,382 77	£'000 7,869 15,610	<b>£'000</b> 950	£'000 1,764
Trade payables Corporation tax Social security and other taxes	£'000 7,107 18,382	<b>£'000</b> 7,869	<b>£'000</b> 950	£'000 1,764
Trade payables Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Amounts owed to subsidiary	£'000 7,107 18,382 77	£'000 7,869 15,610	£'000 950 73	£'000 1,764 21
Trade payables Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	£'000 7,107 18,382 77	£'000 7,869 15,610 - 290	<b>£'000</b> 950	£'000 1,764
Trade payables Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Amounts owed to subsidiary	£'000 7,107 18,382 77 201	£'000 7,869 15,610	£'000 950 73	£'000 1,764 21
Trade payables Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings Other payables	£'000 7,107 18,382 77 201	£'000 7,869 15,610 - 290	£'000 950 73 - - 12,736	£'000 1,764 21 - - 12,001
Trade payables Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings Other payables Accruals and deferred income	£'000 7,107 18,382 77 201 - 306 1,791	£'000 7,869 15,610 - 290 - 324 1,471	£'000 950 73 - - 12,736 - 56	£'000 1,764 21 - 12,001

Included within bank loans and overdrafts is an invoice discounting liability of £6,174k (2019 - £6,067k) which is secured by both fixed and floating charges on the assets of the Group.

A term loan is included within bank loans and overdrafts and is referred to in Note 18.

Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings are unsecured and do not bear interest.

Lease liabilities relate to obligations in respect of right-of-use assets recognised under IFRS 16 – Leases.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2020 £'000	Group 2019 £'000	Company 2020 £'000	Company 2019 £'000
Bank loans	1,900	1,589	1,900	1,589
Contingent purchase consideration	-	337	-	337
Other creditors	-	115	-	-
Lease liabilities	6,014	-	-	•
			<del></del>	
	7,914	2,041	1,900	1,926

The Group makes use of one financing loan being a term loan.

The term loan balance outstanding at 31 March 2020 was £2,850k (of which £950k was falling due in less than one year, (2019 - £2,499k of which £910k was falling due in less than once year) which is repayable in equal quarterly amounts of £228k. Interest is charged at 2.5% per annum above LIBOR.

Both loans are secured over the assets of the Group and are shown net of arrangement fees.

Lease liabilities relate to right-of-use assets recognised under IFRS 16 - Leases.

### 19 Total operating lease commitments

The Group has entered into commercial leases that predominantly relate to properties within the group. The Group also leases a small number of motor vehicles and plant and equipment. Leases have varying terms and renewal rights. Future undiscounted minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable leases for 2019 are below. Following adoption of IFRS 16, 2020 balances are included within lease liabilities as disclosed in notes 17 and 18.

	2019 Total £'000
On leases expiring:	
Within one year Between one and five years After five years	942 3,346 4,441
	8,729
The Company had no non-cancellable operating leases.	
Amounts recognised in profit and loss in respect of leases are as follows:	
	2020 Total £'000
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 8)	243

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 20 Provisions for liabilities

Group	Deferred tax £'000	Property dilapidations £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2019 (Credited)/charged to the income statement	757 (143)	225 14	982 (129)
At 31 March 2020	614	239	853
Company	Deferred tax £'000	Property dilapidations £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2019	1	-	1
At 31 March 2020	1	-	1

See Note 22 for disclosures on deferred taxation.

The provision for property dilapidations relates to leasehold properties expected to be utilised over 5 to 15 years

#### 21 Financial instruments

Risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management is coordinated at its headquarters, in close cooperation with the Board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Group's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets. The Group does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are disclosed within the Strategic report on page 2 of these financial statements.

#### Capital management policies and procedures

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- · to provide an adequate return to shareholders; and
- repay holders of director loan notes

The Group monitors the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and net debt. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 21 Financial instruments (continued)

Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the Consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

as snown in the Consolidated balance snee	t plus net debt.		2020 Total £'000	2019 Total £'000
Total borrowings and accrued interest (Note Less: Cash at bank and in hand (Note 16)	e 17 and 18)		9,007 (1,344)	9,458 (459)
Net debt			7,663	8,999
Total equity			5,800	6,105
Total capital			13,463	15,104
The Group and Company have the following	g financial asset	s and liabilities:		
	Group 2020 £'000	Group 2019 £'000	Company 2020 £'000	Company 2019 £'000
Financial assets Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	13,988	11,272	372	213
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at				

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade receivables, other receivables, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash at bank and in hand.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade payables, amounts owed to group undertakings, other payables, accruals and deferred income, lease liabilities and directors loan notes. Fair values mirror book values for all financial assets and liabilities.

#### Trade receivables

As at 31 March 2020, £1,933k (2019 - £2,709k) of the individual gross trade receivables were past due and partially impaired. A provision for impairment is established based on historical experience. The amount of the provision, as at 31 March 2020, was £497k (2019 - £238k). The individually impaired receivables principally relate to monies owing for distribution sales.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 21 Financial instruments (continued)

The movement on the provision for impairment of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total £'000
At 1 April 2019	238
Other movements	74
New provisions through profit and loss	. 185 ————
At 31 March 2020	497

#### Borrowing facilities

At the year end the Group has £1,864k (2019 - £2,933k) of unutilised capacity within its invoice discounting facilities.

#### Liquidity risk management

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the balance sheet date.

	Less than 1 month £'000	1 – 3 months £'000	3 months to 1 year £'000	1 – 5 years £'000	>5 years £'000	Total £'000
31 March 2020	(382)	(25,750)	(2,825)	(3,845)	(4,105)	(36,907)
	Less than 1 month £'000	1 – 3 months £'000	3 months to 1 year £'000	1 – 5 years £'000	>5 years £'000	Total £'000
31 March 2019	(185)	(17,923)	(7,569)	(2,192)	-	(27,869)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 22 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date:

#### Group

•	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Balance brought forward (Charge) / Credited to income statement Reclassification from Other receivables	(757) 143 -	(733) 150 57
Arising on acquisition	<u>-</u>	(231)
At 31 March	(614)	(757)
	Group 2020 £'000	Group 2019 £'000
Arising on intangibles acquired in business combination	(729)	(854)
Taxable losses Accelerated capital allowances	56 (59)	64 33
	(614)	(757)
Company	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Balance brought forward Charged to income statement	1 -	1
At 31 March	, 1	1
	Group 2020 £'000	Group 2019 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	1	1
•	1	1

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

23	Share capital		
		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Authorised, allotted and fully paid	2 000	
	572,796 ordinary shares of £1 each	573	573

#### 24 Pension commitments

#### Defined contribution plans

The Group operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension charge amounted to £242k (2019 - £225k). Contributions amounting to £25k (2019 - £34k) payable at the end of the year to the fund and are included in creditor amounts falling due within one year.

Reconciliation of cash generated from operations	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities	(000)	(4.047)
Profit / (Loss) for the financial year	(290)	(1,647)
Adjustments for:		
•	897	822
	275	286
	885	-
Net finance costs	560	239
Taxation	(95)	(161)
Changes in working capital (excluding acquisitions):		
	(660)	1,111
	(1,411)	(580)
Increase in trade and other payables and provisions	2,693	1,012
Cash generated from operating activities	2,854	1,082
	Cash flows from operating activities Profit / (Loss) for the financial year  Adjustments for: Amortisation of intangibles (Note 10) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment - owned assets (Note 11) Depreciation of right of use assets (Note 12) Net finance costs Taxation  Changes in working capital (excluding acquisitions): Decrease / (increase) in inventory (Increase) in trade and other receivables Increase in trade and other payables and provisions	Cash flows from operating activities Profit / (Loss) for the financial year (290)  Adjustments for: Amortisation of intangibles (Note 10) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment - owned assets (Note 11) Depreciation of right of use assets (Note 12) Net finance costs Taxation (95)  Changes in working capital (excluding acquisitions): Decrease / (increase) in inventory (660) (Increase) in trade and other receivables (1,411) Increase in trade and other payables and provisions

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

#### 26 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Anglia Home Living Unlimited and the ultimate controlling party is M J Cole.

#### 27 Related party transactions

The share capital of the Company is held by the Directors as follows:

Director	Number of shares held
M J Cole*	-
S M Cuthbertson	171,513
J W Weaver	81,571
M L Ellison	•
D R Main	-
J F Gibson	-

<sup>\*</sup> M J Cole does not own shares directly in the company but has control of Anglia Home Living Unlimited, which holds 319,712 shares.

S M Cuthbertson is a Principal of Orpheus Corporate Finance LLP. During the year Orpheus Corporate Finance LLP charged fees in respect of acquisition advisory services and director services of £57k (2019 - £235k). No balances were outstanding at 31 March 2020 or 31 March 2019.

M J Cole is a Director of Pivot Business Management Limited. During the year Pivot Business Management Limited charged fees in respect of acquisition advisory services and director services of £83k (2019 - £184k). At 31 March 2020 no balances were outstanding at 31st March 2020. No balances were outstanding at 31 March 2019.

J F Gibson is a Director of JF & HA Gibson Associates Ltd. During the year JF & HA Gibson Associates Ltd charged fees in respect of acquisition advisory services and director services of £138k (2019 - £46k). At 31 March 2020 £7k remained outstanding and is included in Trade Payables in Note 17. No balances were outstanding at 31 March 2019.

#### 27 Contingent liability

Under a guarantee to its bankers, the Company is subject to a composite company unlimited multilateral guarantee to cover amounts advanced to Tree of Life UK Limited, Higher Nature Limited and Health Stores (Wholesale) Limited. At 31 March 2019, the amounts due to the Group's bankers amounted to £9,019k (2019 - £8,566k). All borrowings are secured by a first charge over the assets of the Group.