

Image Skincare UK Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

18 month period ended

31 December 2017

Company Number 10280941



Image Skincare UK Limited

Company Information

Directors	M A Ronert S Schlackman
Company secretary	TWM Corporate Services Limited
Registered number	10280941
Registered office	Venture House Parklands Railton Road Guildford Surrey GU2 9JX
Independent auditor	BDO LLP 31 Chertsey Street Guildford Surrey GU1 4HD

Image Skincare UK Limited

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Image Skincare UK Limited

Directors' Report For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

The Directors present their report and the Financial Statements for the 18 month period ended 31 December 2017.

Incorporation

Image Skincare UK Limited was incorporated on 15 July 2016.

Directors

The Directors who served during the 18 month period were:

M A Ronert (appointed 15 July 2016)
S Schlackman (appointed 9 September 2016)

Going concern

At reporting date the Company had net liabilities of £354,164, net current liabilities of £486,307 and reported a loss after taxation for the period of £543,727.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least twelve months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements. In concluding that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements the Directors have had regard to the anticipated trading performance and future cash flow requirements of the Company for the period following.

The Company is dependent on the support from its parent company and as such a letter of support has been obtained stating that the parent company intends to provide said support for at least a period of twelve months from the date of signing the Financial Statements.

The Directors have concluded that in light of the above the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due in the foreseeable future.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as Directors in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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Directors' Report (continued)
For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on *20 March 2018* and signed on its behalf.



S Schlackman
Director

Image Skincare UK Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Image Skincare UK Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Image Skincare UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Image Skincare UK Limited ("the Company") for the 18 month period ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the 18 month period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 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.

Image Skincare UK Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Image Skincare UK Limited (continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, 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 Directors' Report for the 18 month financial period for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Financial Statements; and
- the Directors' Report has 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 Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Financial Statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Image Skincare UK Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Image Skincare UK Limited (continued)

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 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

This report is made solely to the 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 Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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 at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

BDO LLP

Nick Poulter (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Guildford
United Kingdom

Date: 22 MARCH 2018

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

Image Skincare UK Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

	18 month period to 31 December 2017 £
Turnover	1,585,067
Cost of sales	(939,416)
Gross profit	645,651
Administrative expenses	(1,189,381)
Operating loss	(543,730)
Interest receivable and similar income	3
Loss before tax	(543,727)
Tax on loss	7 -
Loss for the period	(543,727)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017.

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

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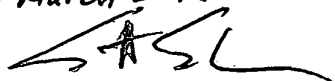
Registered number: 10280941

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	8	84,336
Tangible assets	9	47,807
		<u>132,143</u>
Current assets		
Stocks	10	224,951
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	129,288
Cash and cash equivalents	12	74,223
		<u>428,462</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(914,769)
Net current liabilities		<u>(486,307)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(354,164)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(354,164)</u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	14	100
Share premium account	15	189,463
Profit and loss account	15	(543,727)
Total equity		<u>(354,164)</u>

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

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on *20 March 2018*.



S Schlackman
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Image Skincare UK Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 15 July 2016	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income for the period				
Loss for the period	-	-	(543,727)	(543,727)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(543,727)	(543,727)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Shares issued during the period	100	189,463	-	189,563
Total transactions with owners	100	189,463	-	189,563
At 31 December 2017	100	189,463	(543,727)	(354,164)

The notes on 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Image Skincare UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

Image Skincare UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. These are the first Financial Statements prepared since the incorporation of the Company on 15 July 2016 thus no comparative information has been provided and the Financial Statements cover 18 months.

The preparation of Financial Statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

At reporting date the Company had net liabilities of £354,164, net current liabilities of £486,307 and reported a loss after taxation for the period of £543,727.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least twelve months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements. In concluding that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements the Directors have had regard to the anticipated trading performance and future cash flow requirements of the Company for the period following.

The Company is dependent on the support from its parent company and as such a letter of support has been obtained stating that the parent company intends to provide said support for at least a period of twelve months from the date of signing the Financial Statements.

The Directors have concluded that in light of the above the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due in the foreseeable future.

Image Skincare UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

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

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

Revenue is recognised upon dispatch as the risks and rewards of ownership transfers at this point.

2.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life, which is deemed to be 10 years based on the utilisation of the customer base.

Other intangible assets

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

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software	- 3 years
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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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:

Long-term leasehold property	- 3 years
Motor vehicles	- 3 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 5 years
Office equipment	- 3 years

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Stocks

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

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.9 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.10 Creditors

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

2.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including 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 had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the Company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible and intangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

- Tangible and intangible fixed assets (see note 8 and 9)

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are depreciated or amortised over their useful lives taking into 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

4. Auditor's remuneration

	18 month period to 31 December 2017 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	15,000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:	
All other services	23,356
	23,356

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the 18 month period was 7.

6. Directors' remuneration

No Directors received remuneration during the 18 month period ending 31 December 2017.

7. Taxation

	18 month period to 31 December 2017 £
Corporation tax	
Current tax on loss for the year	-
Total current tax	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

7. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the 18 month period

The tax assessed for the 18 month period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.49%. The differences are explained below:

	18 month period to 31 December 2017 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(543,727)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.49%	(105,972)
Effects of:	
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,529
Other timing differences	1,181
Deferred tax not recognised	88,324
Adjust closing deferred tax to average tax rate	12,938
Total tax charge for the 18 month period	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has estimated tax losses of £507,571 available for carry forward against future trading profits. The related deferred tax asset of £88,324 has not been recognised in respect of these losses as the timing of its recovery is uncertain.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

8. Intangible assets

	Software £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
Additions	18,071	78,086	96,157
At 31 December 2017	<u>18,071</u>	<u>78,086</u>	<u>96,157</u>
Amortisation			
Charge for the period	6,615	5,206	11,821
At 31 December 2017	<u>6,615</u>	<u>5,206</u>	<u>11,821</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>11,456</u></u>	<u><u>72,880</u></u>	<u><u>84,336</u></u>

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost					
Additions	3,857	13,665	30,076	13,050	60,648
At 31 December 2017	<u>3,857</u>	<u>13,665</u>	<u>30,076</u>	<u>13,050</u>	<u>60,648</u>
Depreciation					
Charge for the period	857	3,037	5,187	3,760	12,841
At 31 December 2017	<u>857</u>	<u>3,037</u>	<u>5,187</u>	<u>3,760</u>	<u>12,841</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>3,000</u></u>	<u><u>10,628</u></u>	<u><u>24,889</u></u>	<u><u>9,290</u></u>	<u><u>47,807</u></u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

10. Stocks

	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	224,951

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the period as an expense was £790,909.

An impairment loss of £9,900 was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the period due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

11. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £
Trade debtors	37,132
Amounts owed by group undertakings	112
Other debtors	11,008
Prepayments and accrued income	17,724
Other taxation recoverable	63,312
	129,288

An impairment loss of £nil was recognised in respect of bad and doubtful debts during the period.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	74,223

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £
Trade creditors	30,962
Amounts owed to group undertakings	813,887
Other taxation and social security	15,576
Other creditors	16
Accruals and deferred income	54,328
	914,769

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

14. Share capital

2017
£

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid

10,000 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each

100

On 15 July 2016, on incorporation, the Company issued 10,000 ordinary shares of £0.01 each for a total consideration of £189,563.

15. Reserves

The company's capital and reserves are as follows:

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Share premium account

The share premium reserve relates to amounts paid for share capital in excess of nominal value.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

16. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £598. Contributions totalling £nil were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

17. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

2017
£

Not later than 1 year

24,000

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

32,000

56,000

Image Skincare UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the 18 month period Ended 31 December 2017

18. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose related party transactions with the parent company and other wholly owned subsidiaries. There are no other related party transactions.

19. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Image International Holding Co LLC.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Image International Holding Co LLC. Consolidated Financial Statements for Image International Holding Co LLC are available from 4001 Kennett Pike, Suite 302, Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware, 19807, United States of America.

In the opinion of the directors, Image International Holding Co LLC is the ultimate controlling party.