**Financial Statements** 

Year Ended

30 December 2021

Company Number 11649414

A10

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Registered number: 11649414

### Statement of Financial Position As at 30 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		105,334		160,911
Current assets					
Stocks	6	310,080		184,266	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year`	7	455,800		420,059	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	265,025		193,385	
		1,030,905		797,710	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,539,414)		(2,257,170)	
Net current liabilities			(1,508,509)		(1,459,460)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,403,175)		·(1,298,549)
Net liabilities			(1,403,175)		(1,298,549)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1		1
Profit and loss account	11		(1,403,176)		(1,298,550)
Total equity			(1,403,175)		(1,298,549)

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

G J Connor Director

Date:

09/06/2022

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

	Called up		
	share capital	loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 31 December 2020	1	(1,298,550)	(1,298,549)
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	•	(104,626)	(104,626)
•			
At 30 December 2021	1	(1,403,176)	(1,403,175)
Statement of Cha For the Year Ended			
	30 December 2020  Called up	Profit and	
	30 December 2020  Called up	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	30 December 2020  Called up		Total equity £
	30 December 2020  Called up share capital	loss account	• •
For the Year Ended	30 December 2020  Called up share capital £	loss account	£
At 1 December 2019	30 December 2020  Called up share capital £	loss account	£

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 1. General information

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (GBP), as that is the currency in which the majority of the Company's transactions are denominated. They comprise the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 December 2021 and are presented to the nearest pound.

The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of the sale of cosmetics.

The Company has determined that GBP is its functional currency, as this is the currency of the economic environment in which the Company predominantly operates.

The Company is a United Kingdom private company limited by shares. It is both incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office address is 1st Floor 14 Berkeley Street, London, W1J 8DX.

### 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.

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

The directors of the Company are currently assessing the impact of COVID-19. The situation is stable at the moment but it is not possible at this stage to determine with any certainty the impact on the Company, its customers, employees and suppliers. Now that all UK restrictions have been lifted, the Company should not need further funds or support.

The war in Ukraine has not impacted the Company's business at the moment, and it is not possible to determine with any certainty the future impact on the Company, it's customers, employees and suppliers.

Since the period end the parent company has aggregated their debt into a single loan totalling £2,351,590 and have also provided a deed of support to the Company covering a period of 12 months, confirming that it will not seek repayment of any Parent Company debt following the signing of these financial statements. As such these accounts have been prepared based on the Company's ability to continue trading as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The financial statements make no provision for any adjustment should the going concern basis not be appropriate.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 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'.

### 2.4 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.

### 2.5 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.7 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.

### 2.8 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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings - 20% straight line basis
Office equipment - 33% straight line basis
Computer equipment - 33% straight line basis

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.

### 2.9 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Other debtors 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.

### 2.11 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.

### 2.12 Creditors

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

### 2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

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.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates.

Due to the simplicity of the Company's transaction streams and year-end financial position, the directors consider there to be no critical judgements, estimates or assumptions in the preparation of these financial statements.

### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2020 - 3).

### 5. Tangible fixed assets

		Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 31 December 2020	208,758	32,175	27,043	267,976
	Additions	-	6,083	979	7,062
	At 30 December 2021	208,758	38,258	28,022	275,038
	Depreciation				
	At 31 December 2020	74,805	19,185	13,075	107,065
	Charge for the year	41,752	11,364	9,523	62,639
	At 30 December 2021	116,557	30,549	22,598	169,704
	Net book value				
	At 30 December 2021	92,201	7,709	5,424	105,334
	At 30 December 2020	133,953	12,990	13,968	160,911
6.	Stocks				
				2021 £	2020 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale			310,080	184,266

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

Trade debtors 253,892 223,557 Other debtors 165,579 165,604 Prepayments and accrued income 36,329 30,898  8. Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand 205,025 193,385  9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Trade creditors 27,553 945,227 Amounts owed to parent company 2,351,590 1,159,045 Other taxation and social security 109,478 77,156 Other creditors 1,923 1,913 Accruals and deferred income 48,870 73,829  The amounts owed to parent company are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.	7.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	•	
Other debtors         165,579         165,604           Prepayments and accrued income         36,329         30,898           455,800         420,059           8. Cash and cash equivalents         2021         2020           £         £         £           Cash at bank and in hand         265,025         193,385           9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year         2021         2020           Trade creditors         27,553         945,227           Amounts owed to parent company         2,351,590         1,159,045           Other taxation and social security         109,478         77,156           Other creditors         1,923         1,913           Accruals and deferred income         48,870         73,829           2,539,414         2,257,170           The amounts owed to parent company are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.           10. Share capital         2021         2020           £         £           Allotted, called up and fully paid         2021         2020				2020 £
Repayments and accrued income   36,329   30,898   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   420,059   455,800   455,025   455,		Trade debtors	253,892	223,557
Repayments and accrued income   36,329   30,898   455,800   420,059		Other debtors	165,579	165,604
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Other taxation and social security Other creditors Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  The amounts owed to parent company are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.  Share capital  2021 2020 £ Allotted, called up and fully paid		Trade creditors	27,553	945,227
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10. Share capital  2021 2020 £ £  Allotted, called up and fully paid			2,539,414	2,257,170
2021 2020 £ £ Allotted, called up and fully paid		The amounts owed to parent company are unsecured, interest free and rep	payable on demar	nd.
£ £ £ Allotted, called up and fully paid	10.	Share capital		
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
		Allotted, called up and fully paid	£.	L
			1	1

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 11. 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.

### Profit and loss account

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

### 12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the group.

### 13. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Dylan SARL, a company incorporated in Luxembourg.

The immediate parent company is Vivacy International SA, a company incorporated in Switzerland, which is the parent of both the smallest and largest group of which the Company is a member for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and publicly available.

### 14. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 December 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 31 August 2022 by Duncan Cochrane-Dyet BSc BFP FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of MHA Macintyre Hudson.

Financial Statements

Year Ended

30 December 2021

Company Number 11649414

Registered number: 11649414

# Statement of Financial Position As at 30 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		105,334		160,911
Current assets					
Stocks	6	310,080		184,266	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year`	7	455,800		420,059	
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Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,539,414)		(2,257,170)	
Net current liabilities			(1,508,509)		(1,459,460)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,403,175)		(1,298,549)
Net liabilities			(1,403,175)		(1,298,549)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1		1
Profit and loss account	11		(1,403,176)		(1,298,550)
Total equity			(1,403,175)		(1,298,549)

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

G J Connor Director

Date: 09 | 06 | 2022

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 31 December 2020	1	(1,298,550)	(1,298,549)
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(104,626)	(104,626)
At 30 December 2021	1	(1,403,176)	(1,403,175)
	Changes in Equity ded 30 December 2020		
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	•		Total equity
At 1 December 2019	share capital	loss account	
At 1 December 2019  Comprehensive loss for the year	share capital £	loss account £	£
	share capital £	loss account £	£
Comprehensive loss for the year	share capital £	loss account £ (630,012)	£ (630,011)

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.7 Pensions

### Defined contribution pension plan

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### 2.8 Tangible fixed assets

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Computer equipment - 33% straight line basis

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.

### 2.9 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 1. General information

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The Company has determined that GBP is its functional currency, as this is the currency of the economic environment in which the Company predominantly operates.

The Company is a United Kingdom private company limited by shares. It is both incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office address is 1st Floor 14 Berkeley Street, London, W1J 8DX.

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The war in Ukraine has not impacted the Company's business at the moment, and it is not possible to determine with any certainty the future impact on the Company, it's customers, employees and suppliers.

Since the period end the parent company has aggregated their debt into a single loan totalling £2,351,590 and have also provided a deed of support to the Company covering a period of 12 months, confirming that it will not seek repayment of any Parent Company debt following the signing of these financial statements. As such these accounts have been prepared based on the Company's ability to continue trading as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The financial statements make no provision for any adjustment should the going concern basis not be appropriate.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 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'.

### 2.4 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.

### 2.5 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Other debtors 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.

### 2.11 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.

### 2.12 Creditors

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

### 2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates.

Due to the simplicity of the Company's transaction streams and year-end financial position, the directors consider there to be no critical judgements, estimates or assumptions in the preparation of these financial statements.

### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2020 - 3).

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

		Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 31 December 2020	208,758	32,175	27,043	267,976
	Additions	-	6,083	979	7,062
	At 30 December 2021	208,758	38,258	28,022	275,038
	Depreciation				
	At 31 December 2020	74,805	19,185	13,075	107,065
	Charge for the year	41,752	11,364	9,523	62,639
	At 30 December 2021	116,557	30,549	22,598	169,704
	Net book value				
	At 30 December 2021	92,201	7,709	5,424	105,334
	At 30 December 2020	133,953	12,990	13,968	160,911
6.	Stocks				
				2021 £	2020 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale			310,080	184,266
					<del></del>

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

7.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	•	
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	253,892	223,557
	Other debtors	165,579 ·	165,604
	Prepayments and accrued income	36,329	30,898
		455,800	420,059
8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	265,025	193,385
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	27,553	945,227
	Amounts owed to parent company	2,351,590	1,159,045
	Other taxation and social security	109,478	77,156
	Other creditors	1,923	1,913
	Accruals and deferred income	48,870	73,829
		2,539,414	2,257,170
	The amounts owed to parent company are unsecured, interest free and repa	ayable on demar	nd.
10.	Share capital		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	E.	L
	1 Ordinary share of £1.00	1	1
	•		

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 December 2021

### 11. 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.

### Profit and loss account

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

### 12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the group.

### 13. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Dylan SARL, a company incorporated in Luxembourg.

The immediate parent company is Vivacy International SA, a company incorporated in Switzerland, which is the parent of both the smallest and largest group of which the Company is a member for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and publicly available.

### 14. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 December 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 31 August 2022 by Duncan Cochrane-Dyet BSc BFP FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of MHA Macintyre Hudson.