Weleda (U.K.) Limited **Financial Statements 31 December 2016**

HAINES WATTS

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor 10 Stadium Business Court Millennium Way Pride Park Derby **DE24 8HP**



27/07/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors A O Sommer

P Braendle

Registered office Heanor Road

Ilkeston Derbyshire DE7 8DR

Auditor Haines Watts

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

10 Stadium Business Court

Millennium Way Pride Park Derby DE24 8HP

Bankers HSBC Bank plc

63 Bath Street Ilkeston Derbyshire DE7 8DD

Solicitors Horton & Moss

4-5 East Street

Ilkeston Derbyshire DE7 5JB

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 December 2016

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the manufacture and distribution of medicinal products and high quality toiletries on the principles of anthroposophical medicines.

Review of business

We aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of our business during the year and its position at the year end. Our review is consistent with the size and complexity of our business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties we face.

The company's activities involve the production and sale of anthroposophical and homeopathic medicines, and natural organic cosmetic products. In 2016 Weleda (UK) Ltd tackled several issues to set itself up for a period of sales growth over the remainder of the decade. Resulting decisions taken on management structure, market strategy and IT implementations that have had a one-off effect on the 2016 financial results. In addition, the impact of Brexit has seen a fall in sterling relative to the Euro which has resulted in exchange rate losses and some additional actuarial losses in the defined pension obligation.

Key performance indicators

The key financial performance indicators of turnover, gross margin and return on capital employed are shown below:

	2016	2015
Turnover £	7,281,138	6,958,293
Gross profit %	56.3%	54.5%
Net profit/(loss) before tax %	(6.1%)	1.8%
ROCE %	(19.9%)	14.5%

Sales have grown at a CAGR of 7.6% over the past four years with a 6.5% increase in 2016. The growth continues to come from Natural Organic Cosmetics (NOC YoY +13%) sales driven by increased distribution with national and web retailers, together with a growth in Weleda's advisor network. The decline in pharmaceutical sales (-11% YoY) reflects the continuing weakness of pharmacy businesses and health food multiples across the industry, and decreasing numbers of prescribing doctors for anthroposophical remedies.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk affecting the company continues to be its exposure to economic conditions and uncertainties which affect the industry in which it operates. The anthroposophical sector of the business is declining YoY as fewer doctors enter the market, however this is offset by increases in mass channel sales to major supermarkets and web retailers, and the growth of our advisor network. The new product ranges reflect the strength of the growth channels.

The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by loan facilities at preferential rates from the Group company.

Research and development activities

A claim for R&D relief for spend in 2015 and 2016 has been included in the accounts available through the RDEC regime. The R&D relates to expenditure on IT projects, production initiatives, new product development and biodynamics trials.

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

This report was approved by the board of directors on 7 June 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

P Braendle Director

Registered office: Heanor Road Ilkeston Derbyshire DE7 8DR

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

A O Sommer

P Braendle

Dividends

Dividends on preference shares were paid during the year.

Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The matters required to be disclosed under SI (2008) 410 Sch 7 are contained within the Strategic Report as is applicable in accordance with s414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Haines Watts was appointed auditor during the period. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Haines Watts will therefore continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on . 7 June 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

P Braendle Director

Registered office: Heanor Road Ilkeston Derbyshire DE7 8DR

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Weleda (U.K.) Limited

Year ended 31 December 2016

We have audited the financial statements of Weleda (U.K.) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the strategic report and the directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss for the year 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Weleda (U.K.) Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

James Liptrott (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Haines Watts Chartered accountant & statutory auditor 10 Stadium Business Court Millennium Way Pride Park Derby

DE24 8HP

Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2016

Turnover	Note 4	2016 £ 7,282,223	2015 £ 6,958,293
Cost of sales		(3,181,938)	(3,165,175)
Gross profit		4,100,285	3,793,118
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(4,526,579) 4,751	(3,492,522) 5,204
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(421,543)	305,800
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	9	- (116,815)	183 (119,634)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(538,358)	186,349
Tax on (loss)/profit	10	144,485	(59,187)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(393,873)	127,162

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2016

	2016	2015 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(393,873)	127,162
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plan	(467,000)	129,000
Other comprehensive income for the year	(467,000)	129,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	(860,873)	256,162

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2016

Note	2016 £	2015 £
11	1,972,030	2,160,629
13 14	1,631,173 1,699,841 433,777	1,390,175 1,585,004 482,631
	3,764,791	3,457,810
15	(3,229,730)	(2,514,424)
	535,061	943,386
	2,507,091	3,104,015
16	(247,187)	(391,700)
17 .	(12,150)	(77,688)
	2,247,754	2,634,627
19 19	(6,172,000) 3,429,000	(5,025,000) 2,756,000
	(495,246)	365,627
21 22 22	1,395,000 720,000 (2,610,246)	1,395,000 720,000 (1,749,373)
	(495,246)	365,627
	11 13 14 15 16 17 19 19	Note £ 11 1,972,030 13 1,631,173 14 1,699,841 433,777 3,764,791 15 (3,229,730) 535,061 2,507,091 16 (247,187) 17 (12,150) 2,247,754 19 19 3,429,000 (495,246) 21 1,395,000 22 720,000 22 (2,610,246)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7.342, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

P Braendle Director

Company registration number: 00203230

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2016

At 1 January 2015		Called up share capital £ 1,395,000	Share premium account £ 720,000	Profit and loss account £ (2,005,535)	Total £ 109,465
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year: Remeasurement of the net defined				127,162	127,162
benefit plan	19	-	-	129,000	129,000
Total comprehensive income for the year				256,162	256,162
At 31 December 2015		1,395,000	720,000	(1,749,373)	365,627
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year: Remeasurement of the net defined				(393,873)	(393,873)
benefit plan	19	-	_	(467,000)	(467,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		_		(860,873)	(860,873)
At 31 December 2016		1,395,000	720,000	(2,610,246)	(495,246)

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2016

Cash flows from operating activities	2016 £	2015 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(393,873)	127,162
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Impairment of tangible assets Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Defined benefit pension costs less employer contributions Tax on (loss)/profit Accrued (income)/expenses	157,008 188,444 — 116,815 (78,000) (144,485) (31,422)	197,067 — (183) 119,634 11,000 59,187 79,065
Changes in: Stocks Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	(240,998) (64,567) 687,188	(15,283) (250,349) 134,408
Cash generated from operations	196,110	461,708
Interest paid Interest received	(31,815) –	(40,634) 183
Net cash from operating activities	164,295	421,257
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets	(156,852)	(158,256)
Net cash used in investing activities	(156,852)	(158,256)
Cash flows from financing activities Repayments of borrowings Proceeds from loans from group undertakings	(141,657) <u>85,360</u>	(139,232)
Net cash used in financing activities	(56,297)	(139,232)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(48,854) 482,631	123,769 358,862
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	433,777	482,631

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Heanor Road, Ilkeston, DE7 8DR, Derbyshire.

2. Statement of compliance

Weleda (U.K.) Limited, is a limited company incorporated in England. The registered office is Weleda, Heanor Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, DE7 8DR.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The accounting policies below have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

These accounts are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company's ability to meet future working capital requirement and therefore continue as a going concern is dependant upon the continued support of its parent. The directors have been given a letter of continued support Weleda A.G. confirming their intentions for a period not less than 12 months from the approval of these accounts.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

The company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including; life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimate these factors in determining the net pension obligations in the statement of financial position. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends. See note 19 for the disclosures relating to the defined benefit pension scheme.

The company holds promotional stock items to be distributed for free of charge after the year-end. Management have considered the future economic benefits of these items through review of historic distributions of free stock.

During the year management wrote down the value of historic website development costs included within tangible fixed assets. The website development costs remaining in tangible fixed assets relate to expenses incurred that are directly attributable to the website to be launched.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements in order to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the entity. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately because of their nature or amount.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

The company capitalises website development costs as a tangible asset, no depreciation is incurred on such costs until the website becomes live.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property - 10 - 50 years straight line
Plant and machinery - 4 - 10 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 3 - 5 years straight line
Motor vehicles - 2 - 3 years straight line
Computer Equipment - 3 - 5 years straight line

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finished goods includes sample stock which is held for distribution and will be provided as promotional material for free of charge after the year-end. Stock held for distribution is measured at the lower of cost adjusted for any loss of service potential and replacement cost. On distribution of such stock the value of stock is recognised as a marketing cost within administration expenses.

Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at their transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value.

Preference shares, which result in fixed returns to the holder or are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in the profit and loss account as interest expense.

Defined benefit plans

The company recognises a defined net benefit pension asset or liability in the statement of financial position as the net total of the present value of its obligations and the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled. The defined benefit liability is measured on a discounted present value basis using a rate determined by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds. Defined benefit obligations and the related expenses are measured using the projected unit credit method. Plan surpluses are recognised as a defined benefit asset only to the extent that the surplus is recoverable either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the plan.

Changes in the net defined benefit asset or liability arising from employee service are recognised in profit or loss as a current service cost where it relates to services in the current period and as a past service cost where it relates to services in prior periods. Costs relating to plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

Net interest is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, both as determined at the start of the reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. Net interest is recognised in profit or loss.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

 2016
 2015

 £
 £

 £
 £

 5
 5

 7,282,223
 6,958,293

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

4. Turnover (continued)

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	United Kingdom Rest of EU Rest of World	2016 £ 6,606,863 470,874 204,486 7,282,223	2015 £ 6,087,375 757,065 113,853 6,958,293
5.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:	2016 £	2015 £
	Depreciation of tangible assets	157,008	197,068
	Impairment of tangible assets recognised in: Administrative expenses Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Impairment of trade debtors Foreign exchange differences Hire of plant and machinery Operating lease rentals Impairment of stock included in cost of sales Stock recognised as a marketing expense	188,444 2,033,048 (2,185) 276,864 6,692 32,085 121,901 93,066	2,083,958 6,100 (28,885) 20,432 45,185 108,319 14,364
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2016 £ 16,150	2015 £ 20,745
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other ser Other non-audit services	vices: ———	9,000

7 Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Production and sales	63	67
Office and management	15	16
	78	83
		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

Staff cos	ts (continued)
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The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,630,738	1,479,793
Social security costs	140,108	126,846
Other pension costs	266,061	410,984
	2,036,907	2,017,623

8. Exceptional items

	2016	2015
	£	£
Exceptional item	155,240	-

During the year the company was subject to external criminal activity resulting in a loss of £155,240. The relevant authorities have been informed and have investigated this activity. There are no signs of recovering this loss and no further expenditure payable as a result.

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

2016	2015
£	£
25,461	-
6,000	6,000
85,000	79,000
354	34,634
116,815	119,634
	£ 25,461 6,000 85,000 354

The directors acknowledge illegal dividends were declared and paid on preference shares. No further distributions will be made until there are sufficient profits available for that purpose.

10. Tax on (loss)/profit

Major components of tax (income)/expense

	2016 £	£
Current tax: UK current tax (income)/expense	(78,947)	28,677
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	(65,538)	30,510
Tax on (loss)/profit	(144,485)	59,187

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

10. Tax on (loss)/profit (continued)

Reconciliation of tax (income)/expense

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2015: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20%).

	2016 £	2015 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(538,358)	186,349
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(107,672)	37,270 (8,852)
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	2,480 33,176	21,383 2.221
Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings Utilisation of tax losses	2,167	(23,345)
Unused tax losses	41,172	_
Movement in provisions Research and development tax credit	(65,538) (50,270)	30,510 -
Tax on (loss)/profit	(144,485)	59,187

11. Tangible assets

	Freehold	Plant and F	ixtures and	Motor	Computer	
	property	machinery	fittings	vehicles	equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2016	3,063,672	654,270	380,288	3,500	767,191	4,868,921
Additions	7,964	8,591	-	14,325	125,972	156,852
Impairment	-	_		-	(188,444)	(188,444)
At 31 Dec 2016	3,071,636	662,861	380,288	17,825	704,719	4,837,329
Depreciation						
At 1 Jan 2016	1,452,582	532,454	301,622	2,528	419,105	2,708,291
Charge for the						
year	51,651	16,338	11,728	4,155	73,136	157,008
At 31 Dec 2016	1,504,233	548,792	313,350	6,683	492,241	2,865,299
Carrying amount						
At 31 Dec 2016	1,567,403	114,069	66,938	11,142	212,478	1,972,030
AL 01 DO0 2010	1,007,400	=====	====			
At 31 Dec 2015	1,611,090	121,816	78,666	972	348,086	2,160,630

12. Secured debts

Included within creditors are the followed secured debts; a bank loan of £291,579 (2015: £433,236).

The bank loan is secured by various legal charges over the freehold land and buildings, a fixed charge over book debts and a floating charge over all other assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

13.	Stocks		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Raw materials and consumables	428,975	359,697
	Work in progress	23,225	44,129
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,178,973	986,349
		1,631,173	1,390,175
-	Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £33,014	(2015: £60,154).	
	There is no material difference between the book value of st	tock and their replaceme	ent cost.
	Finished goods includes £95,000 (2015: £92,000) of marker of charge after the year-end.	eting stock that will be di	istributed free
14.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	1,424,859	1,297,978
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	37,229	86,322
	Prepayments and accrued income	158,531	153,313
	Corporation tax repayable	78,947	47.004
	Other debtors	<u>275</u>	47,391
		1,699,841	1,585,004
15.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2016	2015
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	144,392	141,536
	Trade creditors	210,282	412,837
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,155,967	1,223,991
	Accruals and deferred income	275,309	306,731
	Corporation tax	_	28,677
	Social security and other taxes	303,413	268,001

16.	Creditors: amou	nts falling due aft	er more than one year
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Other creditors

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	147,187	291,700
Shares classed as financial liabilities	100,000	100,000
	247,187	391,700

140,367

3,229,730

132,651

2,514,424

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

16. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)

Included within creditors: amounts falling due between one and two years is an amount of £147,187 (2015: £144,392) in respect of bank loans, repayable by instalment.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due between two and five years is an amount of £Nil (2015: £147,308) in respect of bank loans, repayable by instalment.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than five years is an amount of £100,000 (2015: £100,000) in respect of preference shares repayable otherwise than by instalments.

17. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 18) £
At 1 January 2016 Additions	77,688 (65,538)
At 31 December 2016	12,150
Deferred tax	

18. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

·	2016	2015
Included in previous (note 17)	£ 12,150	£ 77,688
Included in provisions (note 17)	12,150	
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences	s in respect of:	
	2016	2015
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	57,214	84,664
Unused tax losses	(41,172)	_
Other timing differences	(3,892)	(6,976)

19. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £67,270 (2015: £64,212).

12,150

77,688

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

19. Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans

The Company is a Participating Employer in the Mercury Provident Pension Scheme, a UK registered trust based multi-employer pension scheme that provides defined benefits. Pension benefits are linked to the members' final pensionable salaries and service at retirement (or date of leaving if earlier). The trustee is responsible for running the Scheme in accordance with the Scheme's Trust Deed and Rules which sets out their powers. The trustees of the Scheme is required to act in the best interests of of the beneficiaries of the Scheme.

There are two categories of pension scheme members:

Deferred members - former members who have left pensionable service with defined benefits Pensioner members - in receipt of pension

The Trustee is required to carry out an actuarial valuation every 3 years. The last actuarial valuation of the scheme was performed by the Scheme Actuary for the Trustee as at 31 March 2016. The valuation revealed a funding shortfall of approximately £20 million on the assumptions adopted. The Participating Employers agreed to pay annual contributions totalling £960,000 (£80,000 per month) to the Scheme increasing annually by 5% on each 1 January (with the first increase being 1 January 2018) towards eliminating the shortfall by 31 July 2035. The Company's share of the total contributions of £960,000 payable by the Participating Employers to the Scheme over the year beginning 1 January 2017, is £217,921 (£18,160 per month). The Company therefore expects to pay shortfall contributions of £217,921 to the Scheme during the accounting year beginning 1 January 2017. In addition to this amount the company is expected to pay £41,577 towards the scheme's Pension Protection Fund levy).

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

·	2010	2013
	£	£
Defined benefit pension plan asset	3,429,000	2,756,000
Defined benefit pension plan liability	(6,172,000)	(5,025,000)
Net defined benefit liability	(2,743,000)	(2,269,000)

The statement of financial position net defined benefit liability is determined as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(6,172,000)	(5,025,000)
Fair value of plan assets	3,429,000	2,756,000
	(2,743,000)	(2,269,000)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	£
At 1 January 2016	5,025,000
Interest expense	188,000
Benefits paid	(155,000)
Remeasurements:	
Actuarial gains and losses	1,114,000
At 31 December 2016	6,172,000

2015

2016

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

19.	Employee benefits (continued)	•	
	Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:		2016 £
	At 1 January 2016 Interest income Benefits paid Contributions by employer		2,756,000 103,000 (155,000) 194,000
	Administrative expenses Remeasurements: Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest incom	e	(116,000) 647,000
	At 31 December 2016		3,429,000
	The total costs for the year in relation to defined benefit plans are as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Recognised in profit or loss:	2	2
	Net interest expense	85,000	79,000
	Adminstrative expenses	116,000	235,000
		201,000	314,000
	Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
	Remeasurement of the liability:	(1 114 000)	159 000
	Actuarial gains and losses Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest	(1,114,000) 647,000	158,000 (29,000)
	•	(467,000)	129,000
	The return on plan assets are as follows:		
	The return on plan assets are as follows.	2016	2015
		£	£
	Return on assets of benefit plan	750,000	76,000 ———
	The principal actuarial assumptions as at the statement of financial position date were:		
		2016 %	2015 %
	Discount rate	2.60	3.80
	Mortality rates:	2.00	0.00
	Current pensioners at 65 - male	22.20	21.20
	Current pensioners at 65 - female	24.20 .	23.80
	Future pensioners at 65 - male	23.90	22.10
	Future pensioners at 65 - female	26.10	24.70
	Rate of increase of pensions in payment - pensions accrued between 6 April 1997 to 5 April 2005	2.10	2.00
	Rate of increase of pensions in payment - pensions accrued after 5		
	April 2005	1.90	1.80
	Rate of increase of pensions in payment - pensions accrued post	0.00	0.00
	88 GMP's Rate of increase of pensions in deferment	2.00 2.20	2.00 2.00
	nate of increase of pensions in determent	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

20. Financial instruments

Note 3 to these financial statements details the accounting policy for financial instruments.

The company has the following financial instrument:

	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised costs	L	L
Trade debtors	1,424,859	1,297,978
Other debtors	275	47,391
Amounts owed by group undertakings	37,229	86,322
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Bank loans and overdrafts	144,392	433,237
Trade creditors	210,282	412,837
Amouts owed to group undertakings	2,155,967	1,223,991
Other creditors	291,579	132,651
Preference shares	100,000	100,000

The total interest income and interest expense for financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through the income statement is £nil (2015: £nil) and £24,830 (2015: £40,634).

21. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Amounts presented in equity: Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,395,000	1,395,000	1,395,000	1,395,000
Amounts presented in liabilities:				
Preference shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Included in equity is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Included in creditors falling due after more than five years are 100,000 (2015: 100,000) allotted, issues and fully paid 6% redeemable cumulative £1 preference shares.

Rights of non-equity shares 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each:

- i) entitle title holders, in priority to the ordinary shareholders, to a fixed cumulative preference dividend payable annually in arrears;
- ii) on a return of capital on a winding up, carry the right to repayment of capital in priority of the rights of the ordinary shareholders;
- iii) are redeemable at the company's option at par;
- iv) carry the right to vote at a general meeting of the company only if payment of any dividend on the redeemable cumulative preference shares is more than six months in arrears or if the business of the meeting includes a resolution to vary the rights attaching to the preference shares.

Notes to the Detailed Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2016

2016	2015
£	£

22. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

23. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	20,681	32,085
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	57,723	78,404
	78,404	110,489

24. Related party transactions

During the year, the company purchased goods and services to the value of £2,077,440 (2015: £1,989,659) from fellow group companies. The company also sold and services to the value of £155,471 (2015: £276,950) to fellow group companies.

Management fees of £208,505 (2015: £226,146) were paid to a fellow group company during the year.

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts due to fellow group companies at the year end	2,155,967	1,223,991
Amounts due from fellow group companies at the year end	37,229	86,332

The amounts outstanding at the year end are unsecured and repayable on demand.

Key management personnel compensation in the year totalled £178,863 (2015: £155,699).

25. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Weleda AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland.

The parent undertaking of the only group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Weleda AG. Copies of Weleda AG's accounts can be obtained from CH-4144 Arlesheim, Switzerland.