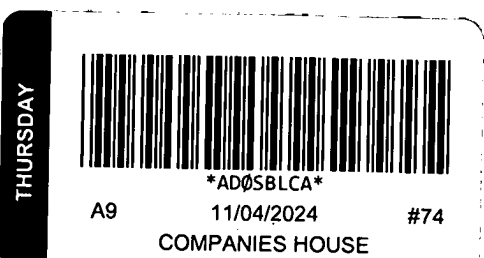


Company Registration No. 05755179 (England and Wales)

ARBONNE UK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



ARBONNE UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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;
- 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.

ARBONNE UK LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 \$	\$	2021 \$	\$
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		17,259		23,317
Current assets					
Debtors	4	903,512		976,317	
Cash at bank and in hand		669,649		529,930	
		1,573,161		1,506,247	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,386,389)		(1,633,027)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			186,772		(126,780)
Total assets less current liabilities			204,031		(103,463)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			148		148
Profit and loss reserves	6		203,883		(103,611)
Total equity			204,031		(103,463)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 April 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Kelly Lloyd Sanderson

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K-L Sanderson
Director

ARBONNE UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital \$	Profit and loss reserves \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2021	148	(371,411)	(371,263)
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Profit for the year	-	334,256	334,256
Other comprehensive income net of taxation:			
Currency translation differences	-	(66,456)	(66,456)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	267,800	267,800
Balance at 31 December 2021	148	(103,611)	(103,463)
Year ended 31 December 2022:			
Profit for the year	-	313,958	313,958
Other comprehensive income net of taxation:			
Currency translation differences	-	(6,464)	(6,464)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	307,494	307,494
Balance at 31 December 2022	148	203,883	204,031

ARBONNE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Arbonne UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 16 Basset Court, Loake Close, Grange Park, Northampton, Northamptonshire, NN4 5EZ.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in dollars, which is the presentational currency for consolidation purposes. However, the functional currency of the company is Sterling. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \$.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The management team have prepared cashflow projections to 31 December 2023 and these show there will be sufficient cash, based on expected income and expenditure levels to support the business. The key assumption relates to the cost plus arrangement with the parent and a letter of support is in place from Groupe Rocher agreeing support for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Based on the cash flow forecasts, and anticipated income and support from Groupe Rocher, the directors have concluded there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods or services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

The majority of turnover is comprised of amounts billed to parent undertakings on a cost plus basis. It is recognised in line with costs incurred which are considered recoverable.

Event income is recognised in line with the right to attend the event.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	Straight line over the life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	20 - 25% straight line
Computers	33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

ARBONNE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances and loans to fellow group companies, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

ARBONNE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income and expenses from subsidiaries, associates, branches and interests in jointly controlled entities, that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

ARBONNE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	22	23

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	248,987	653,536	902,523
Additions	-	10,515	10,515
Disposals	(8,671)	(359,406)	(368,077)
Exchange adjustments	(25,897)	(47,384)	(73,281)
At 31 December 2022	214,419	257,261	471,680
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	242,549	636,657	879,206
Depreciation charged in the year	1,702	6,447	8,149
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(8,671)	(359,406)	(368,077)
Exchange adjustments	(25,339)	(39,518)	(64,857)
At 31 December 2022	210,241	244,180	454,421
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	4,178	13,081	17,259
At 31 December 2021	6,438	16,879	23,317

ARBONNE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Debtors

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	274,113	382,841
Amounts owed by group undertakings	349,510	233,957
Other debtors	266,704	343,876
	<u>890,327</u>	<u>960,674</u>
Deferred tax asset	13,185	15,643
	<u>903,512</u>	<u>976,317</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	395,586	296,133
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,309	81,245
Other creditors	986,494	1,255,649
	<u>1,386,389</u>	<u>1,633,027</u>

6 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account represents the cumulative profits and losses of the group less any distributions made to the owners of the group.

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Within one year	96,623	107,410
Between one and five years	216,127	340,132
	<u>312,750</u>	<u>447,542</u>

8 Related party transactions

The Company has taken exemption under FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of a group.

ARBONNE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Arbonne International LLC. A company incorporated in the United States of America. LABORATORIES DE BIOLOGIE VEGETALE YVES ROCKER SA was the ultimate parent company as at the balance sheet date. The address of its registered office is 7 Chemin de Bretagne, 92 130 Issy-les-Moulineaux Cedex, France.

The smallest group for which group financial statements are prepared is Arbonne UK Limited and the largest group for which financial statements are prepared is LABORATOIRES DE BIOLOGIE VEGETALE YVES ROCHER SA.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Irene Hambleton BAcc CA.
The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.