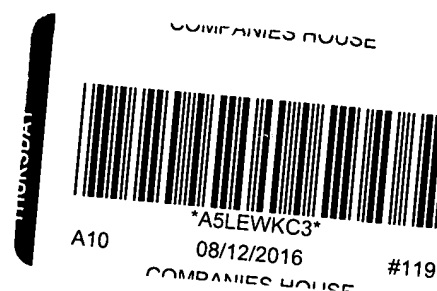


Neal's Yard Remedies (Home) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Registered number 06828905

31 March 2016



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Strategic Report

Neal's Yard Remedies (Home) Limited (the "Company") is a wholesaler of organic natural health and beauty products including natural skincare, cosmetics and natural remedies under the Neal's Yard Remedies brand.

The business sells Neal's Yard Remedies products through a network of independent NYR Organic consultants. The business has traded successfully during the year, building the foundation for its continued growth and future profitability.

The Company owns a subsidiary company, NYR Organic Inc, incorporated in the USA. This subsidiary sells Neal's Yard Remedies products in USA and continues to grow well at this stage of its development.

During the year the Company revenue continued to grow and consultant numbers also increased. The Company is well positioned to continue growing in future years.

Key Performance Indicators

As well as profit, the business uses several key performance indicators (KPI's) to measure its results.

A key performance indicator for the business is sales growth. During the year the Company has achieved sales of £7,102,000 (2015: £6,160,000) an increase of 15%.

EBITDA for the year reduced to £751,000 for the year (2015: £1,023,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The business involves a series of risks in commercial, operational and financial areas. These are managed by the Directors and the management team to balance the requirement for entrepreneurial building of the business along with a controlled approach to the management of investment and cash flow.

The commercial risks of operating a business in a competitive environment are managed and controlled through ensuring the business is run by professional and experienced managers, through the excellence of its training programme and the quality of the products being sold.

The business has the benefit of the excellent quality control and business knowledge within other channels of Neal's Yard Remedies.

Financial risks are managed through regular and frequent review of the management accounts, trading forecasts and cash flow forecasts. Currency fluctuation with the US Dollar is also monitored closely to ensure risks associated with the US subsidiary are anticipated and controlled.

Following the UK vote to leave the EU, the Directors are monitoring the situation and assessing the impact this may have on the business.

By order of the Board

B Kindersley
Director



21 September 2016

Neal's Yard Remedies (Home) Limited
Peacemarsh
Gillingham
Dorset
SP8 4EU

Directors' Report

The Directors present the Directors' Report and Financial Statements of Neal's Yard Remedies (Home) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up until the date of signing these Financial Statements were as follows:

- P Kindersley
- B Kindersley

Dividend

The Directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2015: nil).

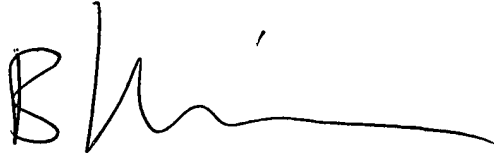
Disclosure of information to Auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirms that there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and that the Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

KPMG LLP were appointed Auditor to the Company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put to a General Meeting.

By order of the Board



B Kindersley
Director
21 September 2016

Neal's Yard Remedies (Home) Limited
Peacemarsh
Gillingham
Dorset
SP8 4EU

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Neal's Yard Remedies (Home) Limited

We have audited the Financial Statements of Neal's Yard Remedies (Home) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 set out on pages 5 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Councils web-site at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

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 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK 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.

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 Director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Kate Teal

**Kate Teal (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**

Chartered Accountants
66 Queen Square, Bristol, BS1 4BE

30 September 2016

Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	<i>Note</i>	2016 £000	2015 £000
Turnover	2	7,102	6,160
Cost of sales		(3,843)	(2,899)
Gross profit		3,259	3,261
Distribution costs		(520)	(379)
Administrative expenses		(2,008)	(1,875)
Profit before tax		731	1,007
Tax	6	(98)	(208)
Profit for the financial year		633	799

All results arose from continuing operations.

There was no comprehensive income or expenses for either year other than the results shown above.

Balance Sheet

At 31 March 2016

	<i>Note</i>	2016 £000	2015 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	22	24
Tangible assets	8	-	1
Investments	9	1	1
		23	26
Current assets			
Stocks	10	437	188
Debtors	11	2,826	2,400
Cash at bank and in hand	12	504	502
		3,767	3,090
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,449)	(2,408)
Net current assets		1,318	682
Net assets			
		1,341	708
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	500	500
Profit and loss account		841	208
Shareholders' surplus		1,341	708

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 September 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

B Kindersley
Director



Company registered number: 06828905

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2014	500	(591)	(91)
Profit for the year	-	799	799
At 31 March 2015	500	208	708
Profit for the year	-	633	633
At 31 March 2016	500	841	1,341

Notes

1. Accounting policies

Neal's Yard Remedies (Home) Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These Financial Statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

These Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

An explanation of how the transition to FRS 102 has affected financial position and financial performance of the Company is provided in note 22.

FRS 102 grants certain first-time adoption exemptions from the full requirements of FRS 102. No exemptions have been taken in these Financial Statements.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Neal's Yard Holdings Limited includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Neal's Yard Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from Peacemarsh, Gillingham, Dorset, SP8 4EU. In these Financial Statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements. On first time adoption of FRS 102, the Company has not retrospectively changed its accounting under old UK GAAP for accounting estimates.

Judgements made by the Directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 21.

1.1 Change in accounting policy/prior period adjustment

Other than the changes to FRS 102, there have been no changes in accounting policies or prior year adjustments.

1.2 Measurement convention

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Going concern

The Directors have considered the financial position of the Company. They believe the Company has sufficient balance sheet reserves, along with net current assets, to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, and hence the Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis. For these purposes, the foreseeable future is taken to mean a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements.

As with any company placing reliance on an individual for financial support, the Directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these Financial Statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. If the Company were unable to continue to trade, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amount, to provide for any further liabilities that might arise, and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

1.4 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the Company's own shares, the amounts presented in these Financial Statements for called up share capital exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Where a financial instrument that contains both equity and financial liability components exists these components are separated and accounted for individually under the above policy. Transaction costs are allocated between the debt component and the equity component on the basis of their relative fair values.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings which are repayable on demand are recognised at cost. Where the borrowing are not repayable on demand they are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Investments in subsidiaries

These are separate Financial Statements of the Company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Fixtures and fittings 5 years
- Computer equipment 3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the Company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

1.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use.

Computer software is amortised over the life of the license or expected life of the project.

The Company reviews the amortisation period and method when events and circumstances indicate that the useful life may have changed since the last reporting date. Intangible assets are tested for impairment when there is an indication that an intangible asset may be impaired.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

1.10 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, if goodwill cannot be allocated to individual CGUs or groups of CGUs on a non-arbitrary basis, the impairment of goodwill is determined using the recoverable amount of the acquired entity in its entirety, or if it has been integrated then the entire entity into which it has been integrated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis. An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

1.12 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

1.13 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes. Sales of goods are recognised when title has passed.

1.14 Expenses

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

1.15 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the Financial Statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes (continued)

2. Turnover

	2016 £000	2015 £000
<i>By geographical market:</i>		
UK	6,806	5,903
Europe	296	257
Total	7,102	6,160

The Directors considers the Company to have a single class of business as the Company's activities consist solely of direct selling natural and organic health and beauty products.

3. Expenses and Auditor's remuneration

	2016 £000	2015 £000
<i>Included in profit/loss are the following:</i>		
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible fixed assets	1	1
Amortisation of intangible assets	19	15
Foreign exchange loss	11	41
Audit of these Financial Statements	11	9

Fees paid to the Company's Auditor and its associates for services other than statutory audit of the Company are not disclosed in the Company's accounts since the consolidated accounts of the Company's parent, Neal's Yard Holdings Limited are required to disclose non audit fees on a consolidated basis.

4. Staff numbers and costs

The Company has three employees (2015: three). The aggregate of payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Wages and salaries	199	204
Social security costs	24	25
Other pension costs	11	9
Total	234	238

5. Directors' emoluments

The Directors received £nil (2015: £nil) emoluments in respect of their services to the Company during the year.

Notes (continued)

6. Tax

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Current tax on income for the period	100	152
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax	100	152
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2)	56
Total deferred tax	(2)	56
Total tax expense	98	208

The current tax charge for the year is lower (2015: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Profit before tax	731	1,007
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 20% (2015: 21%)	146	211
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	1	56
Group relief claimed	(49)	(59)
Total tax expense included in profit or loss	98	208

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. The deferred tax asset at 31 March 2016 has been calculated based on these rates.

An additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was announced in the Budget on 16 March 2016. This will reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly and reduce the deferred tax asset.

Notes (continued)

7. Intangible Assets

	Computer software £'000	Total £'000
Cost		
At 1 April 2015	86	86
Additions	17	17
At 31 March 2016	103	103
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2015	62	62
Charge for the year	19	19
At 31 March 2016	81	81
Net book value		
At 31 March 2016	22	22
At 31 March 2015	24	24

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Fixtures and fittings £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	2	5	7
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2015	2	4	6
Charge for the year	-	1	1
At 31 March 2016	2	5	7
Net book value			
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-
At 31 March 2015	-	1	1

Notes (continued)

9. Investments

	Shares in Group undertakings £
Cost	
At beginning and end of year	608

The Company owns 100% of the share capital of NYR Organic Inc., which is incorporated in USA. The principal activity of NYR Organic Inc. is the wholesale of organic natural health and beauty products including natural skincare, cosmetics and natural remedies.

NYR Organic Inc. has generated a profit for the year of £638,000 (2015: £973,000) and has a capital and reserves deficit of £1,486,000 (2015: £2,104,000).

The Directors consider the investment in NYR Organic Inc to be recoverable based on forecasts of future positive cash generation and is supported through in year performance.

10. Stocks

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Finished goods	437	188

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £3,843,000 (2015: £2,899,000).

11. Debtors

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Amount owed by Group undertakings	2,716	2,233
Other debtors and prepayments	105	164
Deferred tax asset	5	3
	<u>2,826</u>	<u>2,400</u>

No amounts are due after more than one year (2015: nil).

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	504	502

Notes (continued)

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Loan notes (see note 14)	1,131	1,120
Trade creditors	157	86
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	-	373
Accruals and deferred income	682	518
Taxation and social security	479	311
	<u>2,449</u>	<u>2,408</u>

14. Interest bearing loans

The contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loan notes, which are measured at amortised cost are as follows:

- The first sterling loan of £1,001,000 (2015: £990,000) is repayment on demand with an interest rate of 1.5% above bank base rate. The holders have waived their right to interest for the current and prior year; and
- The second sterling loan of £130,000 (2015: £130,000) is repayable on demand.

15. Contingent liability

The Company is included as part of the cross guarantee for bank loans held by other companies within the Group. At the year end no balances were outstanding in relation to this guarantee (2015: £Nil).

16. Deferred taxation

The deferred tax asset of £5,000 (2015: £3,000) relates to accelerated capital allowances. There are no offset deferred tax liabilities.

17. Called up share capital

	2016 £000	2015 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	500	500

All shares are classified in shareholders funds. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Notes (continued)

18. Related party disclosures

P Kindersley provided loans to the Company. The amount owed at the year end was £1,001,000 (2015: £990,000).

P Kindersley and B Kindersley are trustees of a Trust which provided loans to the Company. The amount owed at the year end was £130,000 (2015: £130,000).

P Kindersley is the owner of Sheepdrove Farm, operating as The Kindersley Centre. During the year the Company bought services from Sheepdrove Farm of £6,000 (2015: £5,000). The amount due to Sheepdrove Farm at the balance sheet date was £Nil (2015: £nil).

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Neal's Yard Holdings Limited, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS102 Section 33.1A and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly owned subsidiaries that form part of the Group.

19. Subsidiary undertaking

The Company's subsidiary undertaking is shown below:

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Class and percentage of shares held
NYR Organic Inc.	USA	Wholesaling natural and organic health and beauty products including skincare, cosmetics, and natural remedies	Ordinary 100%

20. Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Neal's Yard Holdings Limited. The ultimate controlling party is P Kindersley.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Neal's Yard Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. No other group financial statements include the results of the Company. The consolidated financial statements of this Group is available to the public from the Company's registered office.

Notes (continued)

21. Accounting estimates and judgements

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below:

- The Company sells products and as such is at risk that the net realisable value of stock will be less than the carrying value. Finished goods are assessed for saleability based on age and condition of the items and following this review, no provision was made at the year end (2015: nil).

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The recoverability of the balances due from Group undertakings is one of the main area of critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately above). The subsidiary from whom the balance is owed has continued to grow its business in the year and as such the Directors are satisfied that the carrying value remains appropriate.

22. Explanation of transition to FRS 102 from old UK GAAP

As stated in note 1, these are the Company's first Financial Statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102.

The accounting policies set out in note 1 and have been applied in preparing the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 and the comparative information presented in these Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2015.

In preparing its FRS 102 balance sheet, the Company has considered whether any amounts need to be adjusted in the Financial Statements previously prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting UK GAAP. The only adjustment identified as part of this review was the reclassification of computer software from tangible assets to intangible assets. This adjustment had no impact on the reported profit for the year ended 31 March 2015 or to equity as at 31 March 2015 or 1 April 2014.