

REGISTERED NUMBER: 07955631 (England and Wales)

NAISSANCE NATURAL INGREDIENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 2017 TO 31 JULY 2018

Bevan Buckland LLP
Langdon House
Langdon Road
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Swansea
SA1 8QY

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FOR THE PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 2017 TO 31 JULY 2018**

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NAISSANCE NATURAL INGREDIENTS LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 2017 TO 31 JULY 2018

DIRECTORS:

J R Skelding
Mrs J Skelding

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Unit 9
Milland Road Industrial Estate
Neath
Wales
SA11 1NJ

REGISTERED NUMBER:

07955631 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Bevan Buckland LLP
Langdon House
Langdon Road
SA1 Swansea Waterfront
Swansea
SA1 8QY

BALANCE SHEET
31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		-		1,031
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	101,324		69,424	
Cash at bank		<u>1,051</u>		<u>67,042</u>	
		102,375		136,466	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>-</u>		<u>138,790</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>102,375</u>		<u>(2,324)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			102,375		(1,293)
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>105,027</u>		<u>-</u>
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(2,652)</u>		<u>(1,293)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			300		300
Retained earnings			<u>(2,952)</u>		<u>(1,593)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(2,652)</u>		<u>(1,293)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31 July 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31 July 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

**BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 JULY 2018**

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

J R Skelding - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 2017 TO 31 JULY 2018**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

Cost comprises the purchase price of the asset and expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

A fixed asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. 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 the income statement.

Impairment of fixed assets

The company performs impairment testing where there are any indicators of impairment. Impairment is calculated as the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable value of the asset. Recoverable value is the higher of net realisable value and estimated value in use at the date the impairment loss is recognised. Value in use represents the present value of expected future discounted cash flows. If incurred, impairment is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of the recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately as a credit to the income statement.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 2017 TO 31 JULY 2018**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 in the company's statement of financial position 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, 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, bank loans, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 2017 TO 31 JULY 2018**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Provision for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal and constructive) from a past event that will probably result in a transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is pounds sterling.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was NIL (2017 - 7).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 2017 TO 31 JULY 2018

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 February 2017	13,193
Disposals	(13,193)
At 31 July 2018	-
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 February 2017	12,162
Eliminated on disposal	(12,162)
At 31 July 2018	-
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2018	-
At 31 January 2017	1,031

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	38,854	38,854
Amounts owed by related undertakings	62,470	17,450
Other debtors	-	13,120
	<u>101,324</u>	<u>69,424</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	-	4,158
Taxation and social security	-	25,492
Other creditors	-	109,140
	<u>-</u>	<u>138,790</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	<u>105,027</u>	<u>-</u>

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the year end there were amounts owed to the directors totalling £105,027 (2017: £105,027). These amounts are interest free and repayable on demand.

Included within other debtors are amounts due from companies in which the shareholders have a common interest of £62,470 (2017: £17,450).

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
NAISSANCE NATURAL INGREDIENTS LIMITED**

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited for the period ended 31 July 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at <http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited, as a body, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited. You consider that Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the period.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Naissance Natural Ingredients Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Bevan Buckland LLP
Langdon House
Langdon Road
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Swansea
SA1 8QY

30 April 2019

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.