

Company registration number SC100633 (Scotland)

A.VOGEL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023



A.VOGEL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Dr J W Tan B Baertschi T Fehr Dr A Suter
Company number	SC100633
Registered office	2 Brewster Place Riverside Business Park Irvine KA11 5DD
Auditor	Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited 168 Bath Street Glasgow G2 4TP
Solicitors	Bellwether Green 225 West George Street Glasgow G2 2ND

A.VOGEL LIMITED

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A.VOGEL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Review of the business

A sense of normality returned to the A.Vogel business in 2023 as the previous disruption caused by Covid and Brexit settled down. Consequently, strong growth was realised across all channels throughout the year.

Levels of cold and flu returned to pre-pandemic levels and as a result, sales of Winter Health & Immunity range of products were at a much higher level than in 2022. Furthermore, the elimination of pre-Brexit buffer stock at a wholesaler level in Ireland and Northern Ireland in 2022 meant that regular levels of trading resumed there in 2023.

Inflationary pressures were significant but largely mitigated by a price increase in early 2023. Outside of our Winter Health portfolio, overall demand at an end-customer level for A.Vogel products remained at a constant level.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company maintains policies to mitigate risks so as to ensure that as little effect as possible transmits to the results from any unforeseen calamities or disasters.

The company depends upon a buoyant VMS industry on a national and international scale. This is always subject to uncertainties in the market place.

Financial position

The overall financial position remains strong with the company liquidity stable.

Events since the end of the year

There have been no significant events since the end of the financial year.

Future developments

The company is keen to maintain and grow its market share. With a number of new product launches scheduled for 2024, the company remains optimistic of its long-term potential.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

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Dr J W Tan
Director

6 February 2024

A.VOGEL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of importing, marketing and distributing the A.Vogel range in the UK.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Dr J W Tan
B Baertschi
T Fehr
Dr A Suter

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £75,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

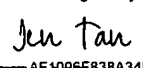
Auditor

Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited were appointed as 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 at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

AF1006F83BA34E8...
Dr J W Tan
Director

6 February 2024

A.VOGEL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF A.VOGEL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A.Vogel Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- 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; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF A.VOGEL LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF A.VOGEL LIMITED

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We identify and assess risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, responding appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit process. This includes obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The primary responsibility however for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with those charged with governance and executive management of the entity.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we have considered the following:

- *We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Group and individual component entity. We determined the most significant are those relating to the financial reporting framework (namely the Companies Act 2006, UK GAAP and the application of FRS102), HMRC tax compliance in the UK and EU General Data Protection Regulation. In addition we concluded there are laws and regulations specific to operating in the phytotherapy sector with which there has to be compliance.*
- *We developed an understanding of how A Vogel Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of those charged with governance and executive management. We corroborated our enquiries through review of Board minutes and correspondence with third party entities where relevant and available.*
- *We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, at the planning stage of the audit by meeting with executive management and those charged with governance to understanding where they considered there to be fraud risk and susceptibility. We also reviewed budgeted projections and actual outturn against prior year budget to determine if there were any anomalies. Where we considered audit risk to be higher we undertook tests to mitigate each identified risk.*
- *We assessed the internal control environment established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. In addition to this we evaluated compliance with laws and regulations and made enquiries of any non-compliance.*
- *With regards to detecting and responding to fraud we made enquiries of those charged with governance and executive management as to whether there was any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.*
- *We undertook discussions amongst the audit engagement team with respect to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and what the likely indicators would be.*

As a result of the procedures noted above we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud to be in the following areas;

- timing of recognition of income;
- payroll manipulation based on segregation of duties;
- posting of unusual journals; and
- management override on internal controls.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would be to become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

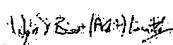
A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF A.VOGEL LIMITED

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.

DocuSigned by:



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Scott Gillon BA(Hons) FCCA CA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited

6 February 2024

Statutory Auditor

168 Bath Street
Glasgow
G2 4TP

A.VOGEL LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	11,561,093	10,071,086
Cost of sales		(5,971,125)	(5,004,885)
Gross profit		5,589,968	5,066,201
Distribution costs		(682,493)	(621,886)
Administrative expenses		(4,716,090)	(4,313,497)
Other operating income		4,200	26,130
Operating profit	4	195,585	156,948
Interest receivable and similar income	6	4,492	1,065
Profit before taxation		200,077	158,013
Tax on profit	7	(47,521)	(29,149)
Profit for the financial year		152,556	128,864

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Profit for the year	152,556	128,864
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>152,556</u>	<u>128,864</u>

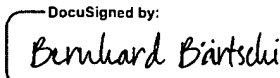
A.VOGEL LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		180,023		117,775
Current assets					
Stocks	10	5,274,498		4,387,566	
Debtors	11	2,658,565		2,731,933	
Cash at bank and in hand		258,116		366,449	
			8,191,179		7,485,948
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,876,237)		(3,192,624)	
Net current assets			4,314,942		4,293,324
Total assets less current liabilities			4,494,965		4,411,099
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	13	22,119		15,809	
			(22,119)		(15,809)
Net assets			4,472,846		4,395,290
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		66,707		66,707
Share premium account			8,333		8,333
Profit and loss reserves			4,397,806		4,320,250
Total equity			4,472,846		4,395,290

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 February 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 AF1096F838A34E8...
 Dr J W Tan
 Director

DocuSigned by:

 252E500CA2D04B0...
 B Baertschi
 Director

Company registration number SC100633 (Scotland)

A.VOGEL LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2022		66,707	8,333	4,791,386	4,866,426
Year ended 31 December 2022:					
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	-	128,864	128,864
Dividends	8	-	-	(600,000)	(600,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022		66,707	8,333	4,320,250	4,395,290
Year ended 31 December 2023:					
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	-	152,556	152,556
Dividends	8	-	-	(75,000)	(75,000)
Balance at 31 December 2023		66,707	8,333	4,397,806	4,472,846

A.VOGEL LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	19		88,532		(227,413)
Income taxes paid			(25,542)		(52,298)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			62,990		(279,711)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(100,815)		(69,703)	
Interest received		4,492		1,065	
Net cash used in investing activities			(96,323)		(68,638)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(75,000)		(600,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(75,000)		(600,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(108,333)		(948,349)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			366,449		1,314,798
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			258,116		366,449

A.VOGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A.Vogel Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 2 Brewster Place, Riverside Business Park, Irvine, KA11 5DD.

1.1 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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have 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.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.4 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:

Plant and machinery	25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% on cost
Computer equipment	50% on cost
Motor Vehicles	25% on reducing balance

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.

1.5 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.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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 balance sheet 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 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 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.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

A.VOGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated over the useful life of the assets. The useful life of the fixed assets are based on the knowledge of senior management, with reference to the assets expected life cycle.

Bad debts

Trade debtors are reviewed by appropriate experienced senior management on a case by case basis with the balance outstanding and the ageing of the debtor taken into consideration.

Overhead allocations

Overheads are reviewed by appropriate experienced senior management on a case by case basis with apportionment of staff labour hours required during production taken into consideration.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	4,492	1,065
Grants received (North Ayrshire Council)	4,200	26,130
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK Sales	9,585,736	8,429,359
Exports	1,975,357	1,641,727
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>11,561,093</u>	<u>10,071,086</u>

A geographical breakdown of export turnover has not been detailed as, in the directors' opinion, to do so would be detrimental to on-going business activities.

A.VOGEL LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023****4 Operating profit**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	20,090	(1,578)
Government grants	(4,200)	(26,130)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	21,230	20,215
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	38,567	30,281
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	5,618,376	4,776,856
Operating lease charges	135,815	114,428
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £20,090 (2022 - £1,578).

5 Employees

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

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Manufacturing & Warehouse	22	21
Administration	19	16
Sales & Marketing	32	32
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	73	69
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,120,992	1,848,489
Social security costs	196,284	186,823
Pension costs	94,856	81,694
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2,412,132	2,117,006
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	4,492	1,065
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

A.VOGEL LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

		(Continued)	
6	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,492	1,065
		<u>4,492</u>	<u>1,065</u>
7	Taxation		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	41,211	25,016
		<u>41,211</u>	<u>25,016</u>
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	6,310	4,133
		<u>6,310</u>	<u>4,133</u>
	Total tax charge	47,521	29,149
		<u>47,521</u>	<u>29,149</u>
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	200,077	158,013
		<u>200,077</u>	<u>158,013</u>
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.50% (2022: 19.00%)	47,018	30,022
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	497	2,752
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	158	-
	Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(6,462)	(7,758)
	Deferred tax	6,310	4,133
		<u>47,521</u>	<u>29,149</u>
	Taxation charge for the year	47,521	29,149
		<u>47,521</u>	<u>29,149</u>
8	Dividends		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Declared or paid in the year	75,000	600,000
		<u>75,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>

A.VOGEL LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023****9 Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	630,632	9,031	211,315	199,404	1,050,382
Additions	5,444	27,847	23,854	43,670	100,815
At 31 December 2023	636,076	36,878	235,169	243,074	1,151,197
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2023	581,583	9,031	203,227	138,766	932,607
Depreciation charged in the year	12,886	-	8,354	17,327	38,567
At 31 December 2023	594,469	9,031	211,581	156,093	971,174
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2023	41,607	27,847	23,588	86,981	180,023
At 31 December 2022	49,049	-	8,088	60,638	117,775

10 Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,294,722	1,134,698
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,979,776	3,252,868
	5,274,498	4,387,566

Included within stock is a value of £nil which is consignment stock (2022: £135,914).

11 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	2,528,596	2,536,813
Other debtors	9,045	96,401
Prepayments and accrued income	120,924	98,719
	2,658,565	2,731,933

A.VOGEL LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023****12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	187,337	430,799
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,204,778	2,633,258
Corporation tax	21,198	5,529
Other taxation and social security	245,100	46,941
Other creditors	14,010	11,847
Accruals and deferred income	203,814	64,250
	<u>3,876,237</u>	<u>3,192,624</u>

13 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2023	2022
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>22,119</u>	<u>15,809</u>
Movements in the year:		2023
		£
Liability at 1 January 2023		15,809
Charge to profit or loss		6,310
Liability at 31 December 2023		<u>22,119</u>

14 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023	2022
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>94,856</u>	<u>81,694</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

A.VOGEL LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023****15 Share capital**

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	66,667	66,667	66,667	66,667
A Ordinary Shares of £1 each	20	20	20	20
B Ordinary Shares of £1 each	20	20	20	20
	<u>66,707</u>	<u>66,707</u>	<u>66,707</u>	<u>66,707</u>
	<u><u>66,707</u></u>	<u><u>66,707</u></u>	<u><u>66,707</u></u>	<u><u>66,707</u></u>

A.VOGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

16 Related party transactions

A.Vogel Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of A.Vogel AG. Transactions between the companies are on a commercial basis with balances being settled within normal terms of trade. The accounts include the following amounts in respect of transactions with the A.Vogel AG Group:

Sales - £nil (2022: £nil)
 Net trade purchases - £5,345,693 (2022: £4,863,389)
 Year-end creditor - £3,188,211 (2022: £2,317,814)

Dividend declared - £75,000 (2022: £600,000)
 Dividend outstanding at year end - £nil (2022: £300,000)

During the year there were transactions with another wholly owned subsidiary of A.Vogel AG. Transactions between the companies are on a commercial basis with balances being settled within normal terms of trade. The accounts include the following amounts in respect of transactions with Sanvert B.V:

Purchases - £8,705 (2022: £43,723)
 Year-end creditor - £nil (2022: £15,444)

Dr. J Tan is a director and shareholder in Kennedy Smith (Press) Limited. Transactions between the companies are on a commercial basis. Transactions with and balances due from that company are detailed below:

Trade purchases - £184,722 (2022: £276,771)
 Year-end creditor - £16,567 (2022: £16,201)
 Sales - £62,539 (2022: £92,875)
 Year-end debtor - £10,556 (2022: £24,027)

Dr. J Tan's wife is a director and shareholder of Jan de Vries Healthcare Limited. Transactions between the companies are on a commercial basis. Transactions with and balances due from that company are detailed below:

Trade sales - £2,935 (2022: £43,060)
 Year-end debtor - £1,018 (2022: £677)
 Trade purchases - £21,872 (2022: £10,412)

Dr. J Tan is a director and shareholder in Round Window Holdings Ltd. During the year rents payable to Round Window Holdings amounted to £135,815 (2022: £135,231), with £6,978 (2022: £nil) included as a year end creditor.

17 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:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	130,000	130,000
Between two and five years	520,000	520,000
In over five years	758,333	888,333
	<u>1,408,333</u>	<u>1,538,333</u>

18 Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is A.Vogel AG, a company registered in Switzerland.

A.VOGEL LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023****19 Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	152,556	128,864
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	47,521	29,149
Investment income	(4,492)	(1,065)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	38,567	30,281
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(886,932)	(1,255,809)
Decrease in debtors	73,368	179,819
Increase in creditors	667,944	661,348
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	88,532	(227,413)

20 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 January	Cash flows	31 December
	2023		2023
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	366,449	(108,333)	258,116