Company registration number 03750310 (England and Wales)

VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2024

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COMPANIES HOUSE

VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Cheryl Thallon
Secretary	Clare Longdon
Company number	03750310
Registered office	The Station House 15 Station Road St Ives Cambridgeshire PE27 5BH
Auditor	Thomas Quinn The Station House 15 Station Road St Ives Cambridgeshire PE27 5BH

VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2024

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2024.

Review of the business
The directors aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of the business during the year and its position at the year end. Our review is consistent with the size and non-complex nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties faced.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to competition from both national and international providers of health products.

The business is also affected by the ability to pass on price increases, security and reliability of supply, the continued potential impacts of the Ukraine war and inflationary environment pushing up input costs. However, the company's strategy to effectively manage its costs and supply base help to mitigate these risks.

The company's exposure to foreign exchange currency fluctuations is managed through holding of multi currency funds.

The company has taken necessary steps to secure the supply chain to maintain reliability of supply and limit the impact on the business of cost inflation. The group continues to review pricing strategies to pass on cost inflation where appropriate.

Market prices
The company is exposed to market prices for certain raw materials. Wherever appropriate, foreign currency forward contracts are undertaken at a group level to minimise this exposure.

Liquidity risk
The company reviews its funding and working capital requirements on a continual basis and ensures that financial facilities are available to meet these requirements in both the short and medium term.

Development and performance
The company's operating profit for the period amounted to £119k, (2023 £393k). Turnover was £13.2m (2023 £11.4m). The directors' are satisfied with the results for the year and are confident that, despite current economic conditions, the company will continue to be profitable for the foreseeable future.

As with many companies the size of Viridian International Ltd the business environment remains challenging.

There is continued pressure on margins with increasing costs faced by all sectors. The Health Product market in the UK is competitive and there continues to be downwards pressure on prices. These challenging conditions are expected to continue into 2025.

On behalf of the board

.....
Cheryl Thallon
Director

Date: 28/01/2025

VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2024

The director presents her annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2024.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of wholesale distribution of health products

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £1,326,940. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Director
The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Cheryl Thallon

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.

Medium-sized companies exemption
This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the medium-sized companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

.....
Cheryl Thallon
Director

Date: 28/01/2025

VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2024

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless she is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. She is 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.

VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Viridian International Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2024 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet 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 30 April 2024 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 director's 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 director 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 director is 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are;

1. to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud;
2. to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks;
3. and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our response was as follows:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and UK taxation legislation.

We obtained an understanding of how the companies complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.

We assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.

We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instance of non-compliance of suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This includes making enquiries of management and those charged with governances and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

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.

Use of our report

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.



Mr Peter Barlow
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Thomas Quinn

Date: 28/01/2025

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

The Station House
15 Station Road
St Ives
Cambridgeshire
PE27 5BH

VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	3	13,166,797	11,390,897
Cost of sales		(6,985,292)	(5,236,916)
Gross profit		6,181,505	6,153,981
Distribution costs		(2,098,973)	(1,777,758)
Administrative expenses		(3,963,695)	(3,982,799)
Operating profit	4	118,837	393,424
Interest receivable and similar income	7	8,306	2,645
Profit before taxation		127,143	396,069
Tax on profit	8	(45,997)	(49,956)
Profit for the financial year		81,146	346,113
Retained earnings brought forward		4,016,908	3,953,367
Dividends	9	(1,326,940)	(282,572)
Retained earnings carried forward		2,771,114	4,016,908

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

VIRIDIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		419,658		403,693
Investments	11		200,000		-
			619,658		403,693
Current assets					
Stocks	12	1,542,392		1,141,254	
Debtors	13	2,061,295		1,808,046	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,233,663		2,051,343	
		4,837,350		5,000,643	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,579,589)		(1,281,123)	
Net current assets			2,257,761		3,719,520
Net assets			2,877,419		4,123,213
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		100		100
Share premium account			106,205		106,205
Profit and loss reserves			2,771,114		4,016,908
Total equity			2,877,419		4,123,213

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions relating to medium-sized companies.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28/01/2025

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Cheryl Thallon
Director

Company registration number 03750310 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Viridian International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Station House, 15 Station Road, St Ives, Cambridgeshire, PE27 5BH.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Clover Jade and Teal Ltd. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 15 Station Road, St Ives, Cambs PE27 5BH.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues 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 and services 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 the 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 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:

Fixtures and fittings	20% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	20% 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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 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.

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.

1.8 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2024	2023
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Health Products	13,166,797	11,390,897

	2024	2023
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	9,268,300	8,028,749
Foreign	3,898,497	3,362,148
	13,166,797	11,390,897

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	8,306	2,645

4 Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	2024 £	2023 £
Exchange losses	144	610
Research and development costs	165,555	155,294
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	12,500	10,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	89,460	95,252
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	12,539	23,426

5 Employees

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

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Directors	2	2
Finance	4	4
Marketing and Design	9	9
Operations	17	16
Sales	11	10
Sales Support	6	6
Technical	6	6
Total	55	53

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	2,073,443	1,785,198
Pension costs	32,970	-
	2,106,413	1,785,198

6 Director's remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	7,440	7,440

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	8,306	2,645

8 Taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	45,456	55,366
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	541	(5,410)
Total current tax	45,997	49,956

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:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Profit before taxation	127,143	396,069
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2023: 19.00%)	31,786	75,253
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5,660	3,414
Adjustments in respect of prior years	541	(5,410)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	-	1,517
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	18,562
Research and development tax credit	-	(43,380)
Deferred tax movements not recognised	8,010	-
Taxation charge for the year	45,997	49,956

9 Dividends

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interim paid	1,326,940	282,572

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2023	589,829	312,783	902,612
Additions	50,679	106,685	157,364
Disposals	(11,200)	(104,757)	(115,957)
At 30 April 2024	629,308	314,711	944,019
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2023	339,588	159,331	498,919
Depreciation charged in the year	39,787	49,673	89,460
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(9,181)	(54,837)	(64,018)
At 30 April 2024	370,194	154,167	524,361
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2024	259,114	160,544	419,658
At 30 April 2023	250,241	153,452	403,693

11 Fixed asset investments

	2024	2023
	£	£
Unlisted investments	200,000	-

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2023	-
Additions	200,000
At 30 April 2024	200,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2024	200,000
At 30 April 2023	-

12 Stocks

	2024	2023
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	1,542,392	1,141,254

13 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	1,075,941	1,223,419
Amounts owed by group undertakings	415,227	279,644
Other debtors	474,983	199,213
Prepayments and accrued income	95,144	105,770
	2,061,295	1,808,046

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	1,953,469	981,374
Corporation tax	45,456	55,366
Other taxation and social security	43,206	38,621
Other creditors	264,458	50,762
Accruals and deferred income	273,000	155,000
	2,579,589	1,281,123

15 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2024 £	2023 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	32,970	-

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.

16 Share capital

Ordinary share capital	2024 Number	2023 Number	2024 £	2023 £
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100