

Registered number: 01757853

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**



**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	K M Ehrlich S Cooper M A Strange (resigned 31 July 2018) P C Williamson D K Searle (resigned 1 March 2018) G E Pears (resigned 15 March 2018) T D Rossi (appointed 16 July 2018)
<b>Registered number</b>	01757853
<b>Registered office</b>	Second Avenue Westfield Trading Estate Midsomer Norton Radstock BA3 4BH
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 2 Glass Wharf Bristol BS2 0EL
<b>Bankers</b>	JP Morgan 25 Bank street Canary Wharf London E14 5JP
<b>Solicitors</b>	Painone Corporate LLP The Chapel 378-380 Deansgate Manchester M3 4LY

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**CONTENTS**

	Page
<b>Strategic Report</b>	<b>1 - 2</b>
<b>Directors' Report</b>	<b>3 - 4</b>
<b>Independent Auditor's Report</b>	<b>5 - 7</b>
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Statement of Changes in Equity</b>	<b>10 - 11</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>12 - 31</b>

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**STRATEGIC REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**Introduction**

The company's principal activities are to design, source, manufacture and distribute a branded range of workwear, leisurewear, foul weatherwear and footwear to distributors and retail end users in both the United Kingdom and Europe.

**Business review**

The directors consider 2017 a solid trading year, turnover was up 8% at £67m (2016: £62m). Profit after taxation of £0.5m (2016: £4.2m) was down on prior year due to exchange rate loss of £1m (2016: gain £3.2m). The company continued to maintain a strong balance sheet.

**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 affecting the company are considered to relate to competition from other protective clothing distributors, product availability and the increasing freight cost associated with importing goods. The company has strong management practices to deal with all issues.

**Financial risk management**

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in market prices, movements in interest rates, fluctuations in currencies and a general risk in its customers' ability to pay for goods and services the company has supplied to them. The directors monitor financial and other risks so as to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

The directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department. The directors will review the appropriateness of these policies should the company's operations change in size or nature.

**Price risk**

The company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations and the fact that many goods are imported. Given the size of the company's operations, the costs of managing exposure to commodity price risk exceed any potential benefits, although this risk is considered when contracts are negotiated and purchase orders made.

**Interest rate risk**

The company has both interest bearing assets and liabilities. Interest bearing assets include only cash balances. The level of interest bearing liabilities is low and so the directors consider the risk of the impact of variable interest rates to be low.

**Currency risk**

The main currency exposure is in relation to purchases made in US dollars. The company manages exposure to currency risk through constant monitoring of exchange rates and taking appropriate action. The company also purchases euro and US dollars forward foreign currency contracts to hedge currency exposure on firm future commitments.

**Credit risk**

The majority of the company's customers are long-time customers with whom the company has a strong relationship. The company has policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. For sales to customers who are located in countries where the company considers risk to be material, then letters of credit drawn on major financial institutions are requested as part of the terms and

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

conditions of sale.

**Financial key performance indicators**

The directors manage the business through KPI's on a quarterly basis which are reviewed with the immediate parent, Williamson-Dickie Holding Company in the United States of America. Of the KPI's there are 3 KPI's (free cashflow, return on equity, stock turns and EBITDA margin) which are deemed by the parent company to be of key importance to the business. During the current financial year of the key KPI's, free cash flow return on equity and EBITDA margins declined while stock turn increased versus 2016.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



**T D Rossi**  
Director

Date: 28 September 2018

## **WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to 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.

#### **Dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £0.5m (2016 - £4.2m).

The directors paid a dividend of £3.1m in 2017 (2016: £NIL).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

K M Ehrlich  
S Cooper  
M A Strange (resigned 31 July 2018)  
P C Williamson  
D K Searle (resigned 1 March 2018)  
G E Pears (resigned 15 March 2018)

#### **Political contributions**

Charitable donations of £618 (2016: £500) have been made during 2017 to a number of local charitable events and in support of employee charitable fundraising.

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**Employee involvement**

The company actively encourages the participation of employees in the business's activities through local company meetings. Information is also disseminated locally through publications and notice boards and other announcements.

**Disabled employees**

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always considered fully, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

**Disclosure of information to auditor**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

**Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

**Auditor**

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



T D Rossi  
Director

Date: 28 September 2018

## **WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Williamson-Dickie Europe Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 2017 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

#### **Who we are reporting to**

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.

#### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### **Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in



## **WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

#### ***Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006***

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

#### **Matters on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006**

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.

#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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 for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, 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.

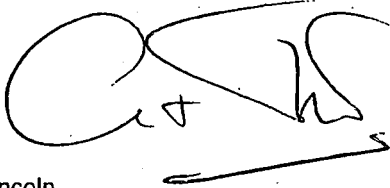
**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED  
(CONTINUED)**

**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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Tim Lincoln

for and on behalf of  
**Grant Thornton UK LLP**

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor  
Bristol

28 September 2018

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover		66,683	61,534
Cost of sales		(45,719)	(43,301)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>20,964</b>	<b>18,233</b>
Distribution costs		(2,757)	(1,854)
Administrative expenses		(16,778)	(13,479)
Impairment of investments		-	(882)
Other operating income	3	(969)	3,267
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	<b>460</b>	<b>5,285</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	58	116
Interest payable and expenses	8	(45)	(83)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>5,318</b>
Tax on profit	9	39	(1,137)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>512</b>	<b>4,181</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme		(56)	(78)
Movement of deferred tax relating to pension surplus		-	7
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>(56)</b>	<b>(71)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>456</b>	<b>4,110</b>

The notes on pages 12 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 01757853**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible Assets	10	1,061	1,102
Tangible fixed assets	11	5,620	5,488
		<u>6,681</u>	<u>6,590</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	13	20,184	12,668
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	11,278	19,501
Cash at bank and in hand	15	1,582	4,151
		<u>33,044</u>	<u>36,320</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(10,595)	(11,070)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>22,449</u>	<u>25,250</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>29,130</u>	<u>31,840</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	18	-	(53)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(53)</u>
Pension liability	21	-	(35)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>29,130</u></u>	<u><u>31,752</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	19	88	88
Revaluation reserve		308	324
Profit and loss account		28,734	31,340
		<u>29,130</u>	<u>31,752</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



**T D Rossi**  
Director

Date: 28 September 2018

The notes on pages 12 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Revaluation reserve</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
At 1 January 2017	88	324	31,340	31,752
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	512	512
Actuarial losses on pension scheme	-	-	(56)	(56)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	(56)	(56)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	456	456
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(3,078)	(3,078)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(16)	16	-
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	(16)	(3,062)	(3,078)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>28,734</b>	<b>29,130</b>

The notes on pages 12 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	88	340	27,214	27,642
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	4,181	4,181
Actuarial losses on pension scheme	-	-	(71)	(71)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	(71)	(71)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	4,110	4,110
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(16)	16	-
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	(16)	16	-
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>31,340</b>	<b>31,752</b>

The notes on pages 12 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

## **WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

#### **1. Accounting policies**

##### **1.1 General information**

Williamson-Dickie Europe Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England. Its Registered Office is at Second Avenue, Westfield Trading Estate, Midsomer Norton, Radstock, BA3 4BH. The company registration number is 01757853.

##### **1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statement**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of the freehold land and buildings and the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

Since 1 January 2016 the company presents software within intangible assets in its balance sheet, in the previous financial statements it was included in tangible assets. The company reclassified the comparatives as of 31 December 2015 with the net book value of software of £71,000 being transferred from tangible to intangible assets in the balance sheet.

##### **1.3 Going concern**

The directors consider the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

##### **1.4 Consolidation exemption**

The financial statements contain information about Williamson-Dickie Europe Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking, VF Corporation.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 Section 7, from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its immediate parent company, VF Corporation, a company established under the law of a non EEA state, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

##### **1.5 Revenue**

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Turnover is recognised when risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer, usually on dispatch.

All sales are made predominantly within the European Union.

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised through the statement of comprehensive income over its estimated economic life of 18 years.

Purchased intangible assets related to acquired customer lists are capitalised and amortised through the statement of comprehensive income over their useful economic life of three years.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 40 years
Plant and machinery	- 4 to 10 years
Office equipment	- 4 to 10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). *Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.*

1.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.



## **WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

#### **1. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **1.10 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on an average cost basis.

##### **1.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

##### **1.12 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.13 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the the statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the the statement of comprehensive income.

**1.14 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**1.15 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.16 Pensions**

The Group operates a Defined Contribution pension scheme. The amount charged against comprehensive income represents the contributions payable by the Group to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

The Group also operates a Defined Benefit pension scheme, which was closed to the future accrual of benefits on 5 April 1999. The scheme provides benefits based on final pensionable pay at that date or the date the member left pensionable service if earlier. The pension charge is based on a valuation of the scheme's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2015, undertaken by the Scheme Actuary. The Scheme Actuary undertook a valuation as at 31 December 2017.

The assets in both schemes are held separately from those of the Group in independently administered funds.

The Defined Benefit pension scheme assets are measured using market values. For quoted securities the current bid price is taken as market value. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using a project unit method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liability.

The Defined Benefit pension scheme surplus (to the extent that is recoverable) or deficit is recognised in full. The movement in the surplus/deficit is split between the operating charges, finance items and, in the statement of comprehensive income, actuarial gains and losses.

Deferred tax is recognised on the Defined Benefit scheme.

**1.17 Operating leases: the company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**1.18 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**1.19 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.20 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**1.21 Exceptional items**

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

*(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets*

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives. The useful economic lives are re-assessed annually and amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on economic utilization and physical condition of assets. See note 11 for carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and note 1.7 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

*(ii) Inventory provisioning*

The company manufactures and sells workwear and is subject to changing consumer demands and legislation requirements. As a result it is necessary to consider recoverability of the cost of inventory and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers nature and condition of the inventory, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 13 for the net carrying amount of the inventory and associated provision.

*(iii) Impairment of debtors*

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade debtors. When assessing impairment of trade debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 14 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

*(iv) Defined benefit pension scheme*

The company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including: life expectancy, asset valuations and discount rate. Management have chosen to appoint an expert to assist with assumptions in this area. See note 21 for the disclosures relating to the defined benefits pension scheme.

3. Other operating income

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Other operating income	-	2
Foreign exchange difference - (loss)/gain	(969)	3,265
	<u>(969)</u>	<u>3,267</u>

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	489	404
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	97	101
Impairment of investments	-	882
<b>Fees payable to the Company's auditors and its associates for other services to the group:</b>		
- Auditor's remuneration	86	62
- Auditor's remuneration - non-audit	42	27
Exchange differences	969	(3,265)
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	124	114
Operating lease rentals - other	295	347
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

5. Employees remuneration

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Wages and salaries	7,551	6,609
Social security costs	646	587
Cost of defined contribution scheme	593	594
	<u>8,790</u>	<u>7,790</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Office and management	108	116
Manufacturing	23	21
Selling and distribution	165	144
	<u>296</u>	<u>281</u>

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. Directors' remuneration

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Directors' emoluments	532	1,123
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	6	285
	<u>538</u>	<u>1,408</u>

During the year retirement no benefits were accruing for 6 directors (2016 - 7) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £312K (2016 - £629K).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £1 (2016 - £19).

7. Interest receivable

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interest receivable from group companies	55	115
Other interest receivable	3	1
	<u>58</u>	<u>116</u>

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Bank interest payable	1	1
Loans from group undertakings	44	82
	<u>45</u>	<u>83</u>

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9. Taxation

	2017 £000	2016 £000
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	25	1,113
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(5)
	<u>25</u>	<u>1,108</u>
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>25</u>	<u>1,108</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(64)	19
Changes to tax rates	-	(2)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	12
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(64)</u>	<u>29</u>
<b>Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>1,137</u>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is 19.25% (2016 - 20%: *higher than*) lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>473</u>	<u>5,318</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20.00%)	91	1,064
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	3	9
Investments impairment	-	176
Goodwill amortization	-	26
Expenses non deductible for tax purposes related to fixed assets	19	30
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(10)	-
Non-taxable income	(14)	-
Dividends from foreign subsidiaries	-	(118)
Effect of tax rate changes	6	(2)
Group relief	(134)	(48)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>1,137</u>



WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In September 2016, the UK Corporation tax rate was changed from 20% to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017, and to 17%, effective from 1 April 2020. Deferred tax balance as of 31 December 2017 is measured at the revised rates depending on the estimated reversal timing.

10. Intangible assets

	Other £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2017	1,334	1,186	2,520
Additions	56	-	56
Disposals	(13)	-	(13)
At 31 December 2017	1,377	1,186	2,563
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 January 2017	1,286	132	1,418
Charge for the year	31	66	97
On disposals	(13)	-	(13)
At 31 December 2017	1,304	198	1,502
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2017	73	988	1,061
At 31 December 2016	48	1,054	1,102

Since 1 January 2016 the company presents software within intangible assets in its balance sheet, in the previous financial statements it was included in tangible assets. The company reclassified the comparatives as of 31 December 2015 with the net book value of software of £71,000 being transferred from plant and machinery to other intangible assets (see note 11).

Other intangible assets above relate to a customer list acquired from WD Europe SAS at the end of 2010 of £662,000 and various software with gross book value as of 31 December 2016 of £672,086. These assets have been amortised over their assessed useful economic lives of 3-5 years.

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Total £000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2017	6,792	2,533	9,325
Additions	-	640	640
Disposals	-	(260)	(260)
At 31 December 2017	6,792	2,913	9,705
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2017	2,184	1,653	3,837
Charge for the year on owned assets	151	338	489
Disposals	-	(241)	(241)
At 31 December 2017	2,335	1,750	4,085
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2017	4,457	1,163	5,620
At 31 December 2016	4,608	880	5,488

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Freehold	4,457	4,608
	4,457	4,608

Cost or valuation at 31 December 2017 is as follows:

	Land and buildings £000
At cost	5,207
At valuation:	1,585
	6,792

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**11. Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

The freehold land and buildings were revalued in October 1989 on the basis of existing use by an independent firm of chartered surveyors. Freehold land and buildings purchased since that date are included at cost.

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Cost	880	880
Accumulated depreciation	(547)	(531)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>349</b>

No deferred tax is provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets unless, by the balance sheet date, a binding commitment to sell the asset has been entered into and it is unlikely that the gain will be rolled over. There was no such commitment at the financial year end.

**12. Fixed asset investments**

The following were subsidiary undertakings (100% owned) of the company:

**Subsidiary undertakings**

Name	Country of Incorporation
Williamson-Dickie Europe GmbH	Germany
WD Europe SAS	France
Arsenal Fashion Espana SL	Spain
North East Rig-Out Limited	Scotland
Worldwide Workwear (UK) Ltd	Scotland

**13. Stocks**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Raw materials and consumables	42	202
Stocks - finished goods	20,142	12,467
	<b>20,184</b>	<b>12,669</b>

An impairment loss of £570,000 (2016: £500,000) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**14. Debtors**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Trade debtors	7,825	8,952
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,376	8,842
Other debtors	277	232
Prepayments and accrued income	782	809
Deferred taxation	18	-
Financial instruments	-	666
	<u>11,278</u>	<u>19,501</u>

A provision of £57,000 (2016: £305,000) was recognised in administrative expenses against trade debtors during the year.

**15. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	1,582	4,151
	<u>1,582</u>	<u>4,151</u>

**16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Trade creditors	2,451	3,258
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,598	3,657
Corporation tax	-	790
Other taxation and social security	217	190
Accruals and deferred income	1,329	3,175
	<u>10,595</u>	<u>11,070</u>

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

17. Financial instruments

	2017 £000	2016 £000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Forward foreign currency contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	666
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	12,078	22,177
	<u>12,078</u>	<u>22,843</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(10,378)	(10,090)
	<u>(10,378)</u>	<u>(10,090)</u>

The group purchases forward foreign currency contracts to hedge currency exposure on firm future commitments. The fair value of the assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss at the balance sheet date are determined using quoted prices.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of cash, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals and deferred income.

18. Deferred taxation

	2017 £000	2016 £000
At beginning of year	(53)	(24)
Charged to profit or loss	71	(28)
At end of year	<u>18</u>	<u>(52)</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	18	(55)
Other item	-	2
	<u>18</u>	<u>(53)</u>

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**19. Share capital**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
<b>Authorised</b>		
200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
88,250 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>88</u>	<u>88</u>

**20. Contingent liabilities**

In June 2014 the Williamson-Dickie Holding Company entered into a \$140m Group Credit Facility with JP Morgan Chase Bank and various other financial institutions with the ability to expand the borrowings to \$190m. Williamson-Dickie Europe Limited is an authorised borrower under the Group Credit Agreement. The maturity date of this credit agreement is 20 June 2019. In February 2015 the company entered into a Class Guarantee Facility with HSBC Bank plc for £50,000 (NOK300,000), the facility is due for review in October 2018.

WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

21. Pension commitments

The Company operates a Defined Benefit Pension Scheme.

The company operates a pension scheme that provided benefits based on final pensionable salary up to 5 April 1999 and then provided benefits on a money purchase basis from 6 April 1999 to the scheme's closure on 31 October 2003. A new Stakeholder pension scheme was established to provide benefits on a money purchase basis from 1 November 2003.

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
<b>Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities</b>		
At the beginning of the year	41	3
Actuarial gains/losses	56	(78)
Contributions	(97)	(40)
Benefits paid	-	156
Deferred tax on actuarial gain/loss	-	(6)
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>

Composition of plan assets:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Equities	228	101
Bonds	322	283
Cash	6	46
Insured pensioners	946	961
<b>Total plan assets</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,391</b>

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Present value of plan liabilities	-	(35)
<b>Net pension scheme liability</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(35)</b>

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**21. Pension commitments (continued)**

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interest on obligation	39	45
Expected return on scheme assets	(39)	(45)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Reconciliation of fair value of plan liabilities were as follow:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,432	1,164
Interest cost	39	45
Actuarial losses	55	317
Benefits paid	(75)	(94)
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,432</b>

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets were as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	1,391	1,161
Expected return on assets	39	45
Actuarial gains	50	239
Contributions by employer	97	40
Benefits paid	(75)	(94)
	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,391</b>

The Company expects to contribute £97,000 to its Defined Benefit Pension Scheme in 2018.

The amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income was (£56,000) (2016 - £78,000).



**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**21. Pension commitments (continued)**

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Discount rate	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.80</b>
Expected return on scheme assets	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.50</b>
Post-retirement mortality		
Current pensioners at 65 - male	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Current pensioners at 65 - female	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>
Future pensioners at 65 - male	<b>23</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Future pensioners at 65 - female	<b>25</b>	<b>25.3</b>

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Defined benefit obligation	<b>(1,451)</b>	<b>(1,432)</b>	<b>(1,164)</b>	<b>(478)</b>	<b>(468)</b>
Scheme assets	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>423</b>
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(71)</b>	<b>(45)</b>
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	<b>(55)</b>	<b>(317)</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>(74)</b>	<b>36</b>
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	<b>50</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(3)</b>

From the 1 November 2003 the company had operated a Stakeholder pension scheme that provides benefits on a money purchase basis. The pension charge in the financial year relating to the scheme was £593,337 (2016: £593,567) which is equal to the contributions due for the year.

**22. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Not later than 1 year	<b>94</b>	<b>332</b>
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<b>981</b>	<b>805</b>
	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,137</b>

**WILLIAMSON-DICKIE EUROPE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**23. Related party transactions**

The company is exempt under the terms of FRS 102 section 33 'Related party disclosures' from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Williamson-Dickie Holding Company group, and VF Corporation.

**24. Controlling party**

The directors regard VF Corporation, a company registered in the United States of America, as the ultimate parent company and controlling party by virtue of its ownership of the entire share capital. Williamson-Dickie Europe Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, is the immediate parent company of Williamson-Dickie Europe Limited. The VF Corporation acquired the Williamson-Dickie Group of Companies on 2 October 2017. The VF Corporation produces consolidated financial statements in the United States of America and are available from 105 Corporate Centre Blvd, Greensboro, N.C. 27408.