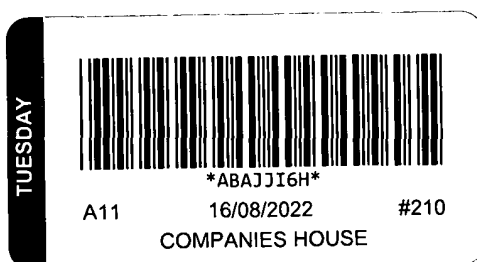


Financial statements Iceland International Limited

For the 52 week period ended 25 March 2022



Company No 03520993

Iceland International Limited
Financial statements for the 52 week period ended 25 March 2022

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Company information

Company number 03520993

Registered office Second Avenue
Deeside Industrial Park
Deeside
Flintshire
CH5 2NW

Directors T S Dhaliwal
Sir M C Walker
R D Ewen

Secretary D A Vaughan

Bankers HSBC Bank plc
60 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4N 4TR

Auditor Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Royal Liver Building
Liverpool
L3 1PS

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Report of the directors

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the 52 week period ended 25 March 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of importers of supplies for fellow subsidiaries and the exporters of frozen food and groceries for resale.

Results and dividends

The profit for the period after taxation amounted to £3,343,000 (26 March 2021: £661,000). The directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend in the period (26 March 2021: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

T S Dhaliwal
Sir M C Walker
R D Ewen (appointed 9 July 2021)

Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable laws, including FRS 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 and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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.

Report of the directors

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

As per our mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emission pursuant to the Companies Act 2006 (strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, the Company has reviewed the requirements of the Environmental Reporting guidelines. As the energy consumption of the Company is below 40MWh, the Company is not required to prepare an Energy and Carbon Report. A copy of the Energy and Carbon Report for the Group of which the Company is a part, WD FF Limited, is included in its Annual Report and Accounts to 25 March 2022.

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

APPROVED BY AND SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



R D Ewen
Director

5 July 2022

Strategic report

Business Review

The principal activity of the company is that of importers of supplies for fellow subsidiary, Iceland Stores Ireland Limited, and the exporters of frozen food and groceries for resale.

We continue to export Iceland brand products to more than 40 countries around the world, including to our network of franchise stores in Spain, Portugal, the Channel Islands, Iceland (the country) and Malta. Since the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020, the Company has continued to ship stock to our international customers albeit at a significantly lower rate of sale due to new processes and checks in place. However, as the Company and the industry are becoming more familiar with the new requirements, the flow of stock has increased and we are making additional investment to our infrastructure to allow for a more long term solution.

Results

The company recorded an adjusted EBITDA (i.e. EBITDA excluding exceptional items) of £2,942,000 (26 March 2021: £3,380,000).

Turnover, the main KPI for the business, was £56,458,000 (26 March 2021: £74,487,000).

The company's key non-financial KPIs relate to staff satisfaction and engagement, both of which are measured regularly by conducting regular staff surveys, which measure both management and engagement indexes.

Outlook

Looking forward, the directors intend to expand the base business as well as exploring new territories.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company uses various financial instruments including inter-company loans, trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations.

The existence of these financial instruments exposes the company to a number of financial risks, which are described in more detail below.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged from previous years.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

The company policy throughout the year has been to ensure that cash balances are maintained and ensure that a sufficient return is earned on these.

Strategic report

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors. The credit risk associated with the cash is limited as the counterparties have high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The principal credit risk arises therefore from its trade debtors. In order to manage credit risk, management monitor levels of debt with customers.

Statement by the directors on performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s172(1) of the Companies Act 2006

The Board of directors of Iceland International Limited consider, both individually and collectively, that they have acted in ways that they believe in good faith to be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and other matters set out in s172(1) of the Act) in the decisions they made during the year ended 25 March 2022.

We recognise our colleagues as our most important asset and aim to be a responsible employer in our approach to the pay and benefits our employees receive. The health, safety and wellbeing of our colleagues are of the highest importance and ensuring these is one of our primary considerations in the way we do business.

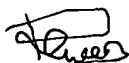
Caring for our customers is fundamental to the success of our business and we endeavour to serve them to the very best of our ability.

We also aim to act responsibly and fairly in our engagement with suppliers, regulators, bankers and insurers. We respond quickly and fully to queries from regulators, bankers and insurers.

Iceland's commitment to Doing It Right enshrines a holistic approach to the health and wellbeing of the communities in which we operate, and to the wider environment and society as a whole. We have worked hard during the year to reduce our impact in the environment by reducing our food waste and our use of plastics and carbon.

As the Board of Directors, our intention is always to behave responsibly and to ensure that the business operates in a responsible manner, adhering to high standards of business conduct and good governance. We recognise that the maintenance of our good reputation, founded on responsible behaviour, is fundamental to our continuing ability to achieve profitable growth for the benefit of all our stakeholders in the future.

APPROVED BY AND SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



R D Ewen
Director

5 July 2022



Independent auditor's report to the members of Iceland International Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Iceland International Limited for the 52 week period ended 25 March 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and 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 25 March 2022 and of its profit for the 52 week period 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

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

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.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Iceland International Limited

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

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual 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 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.

Opinions 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 has 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



Independent auditor's report to the members of Iceland International Limited

- 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 set out on pages 3 and 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

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

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company, and the industry in which it operates. We determined the Companies Act 2006 to be the most significant laws and regulations to the entity. We enquired of management whether there were any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected fraud. We corroborated the results of our enquiries to supporting documentation such as board minute reviews. From the procedures performed we did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulation or matters in relation to fraud.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Iceland International Limited

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - evaluation of the processes and controls established to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud;
 - testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions;
 - identifying and testing related party transactions.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;
- The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's knowledge of the industry in which the client operates in and understanding of, and practical experience through training and participation with audit engagements of a similar nature;
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - the company's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risk of material misstatement and
 - the company's control environment including the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions.

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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Grant Thornton UK LLP".

Carl Williams FCCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Liverpool

5 July 2022

Statement of income and retained earnings

	Note	52 weeks ended 25 March 2022 £'000	52 weeks ended 26 March 2021 <i>Restated</i> £'000
Turnover	5	56,458	74,487
Cost of sales		(52,450)	(70,225)
Gross profit		4,008	4,262
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	6	4,060	-
Administrative expenses		(3,362)	(3,318)
Profit on ordinary activities before interest and taxation		4,706	944
Interest payable and similar charges		(362)	(351)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		4,344	593
Taxation	8	(1,001)	68
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial period		3,343	661
Retained profit at the beginning of the period		22,003	21,342
Retained profit at the end of the period	15	25,346	22,003

All the activities of the company are classed as continuing operations.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes on pages 13 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

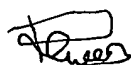
Iceland International Limited (Company No 03520993)
Financial statements for the 52 week period ended 25 March 2022

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Balance sheet

	Note	25 March 2022 £'000	26 March 2021 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	14,415	11,558
Current assets			
Debtors	10	22,746	21,250
Cash		-	-
		<u>22,746</u>	<u>21,250</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(3,176)</u>	<u>(10,410)</u>
Net current assets		19,570	10,840
Total assets less current liabilities		33,985	22,398
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	12	(7,243)	-
Provisions for liabilities	13	(1,396)	(395)
Net assets		<u>25,346</u>	<u>22,003</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	-	-
Profit and loss account	15	25,346	22,003
Shareholders' funds		<u>25,346</u>	<u>22,003</u>

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 5 July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



R D Ewen
Director

Company registration no: 03520993

The accompanying accounting policies and notes on pages 13 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Company information

Iceland International Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, registered office being Second Avenue, Deeside Industrial Park, Deeside, Flintshire, CH5 2NW.

The principal activity of the company is that of importers of supplies for fellow subsidiaries and the exporters of frozen food and groceries for resale.

2 Basis of preparation

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 except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in the company's functional currency, Sterling (£).

The financial statements of Iceland International Limited are drawn up to 25 March 2022 (2021: 26 March 2021).

The statement of income and retained earnings has been restated for the period ended 26 March 2021 to reflect a reclassification of lump sum payments to customers which were incorrectly recorded within cost of sales. The amount reclassified is £825,000 and has been reclassified to reduce cost of sales and to reduce turnover. There is no effect on gross profit, net profit or net assets. The restatement has no tax impact.

The individual accounts of Iceland International Limited have also adopted the following disclosure exemptions:

- the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes
- financial instrument disclosures, including:
 - categories of financial instruments,
 - items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments, and
 - exposure to and management of financial risks.

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis due to the continued financial support of the parent group. The parent group have expressed their commitment to provide additional funds to support the company to the extent necessary to meet its obligations for the period of at least twelve months following the signing of these accounts.

3 Significant judgments and estimates

Management consider there to be no key judgements in the application of accounting policies or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

Notes to the financial statements

4 Principal accounting policies

4.1 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives, using the straight line method. The rates applicable are:

Plant and equipment	-	5-10 Years straight line
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4.2 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4.3 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4.4 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of goods sold in the ordinary course of business, stated net of sales incentives and Value Added Tax.

Turnover is recognised when the risks and rewards of the transaction have been transferred which is considered to be at the point of despatch or collection by the customer.

4.5 Cost of sales

Cost of sales represents all costs incurred up to the point of sale including the operating expenses of the trading outlets.

Notes to the financial statements

4.6 Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if:

- the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and
- the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.7 Foreign currencies

The company's financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position are presented in Sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the spot rate at the dates of the transactions, or at an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognised in profit and loss in the period which they arise.

Notes to the financial statements

4.8 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 and loans to and from related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. 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 Profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

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.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired and the entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows in full and either (a) the entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) the entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

5 Turnover

Turnover, analysed geographically between markets, was as follows:

	52 weeks ended 25 March 2022 £'000	52 weeks ended 26 March 2021 <i>Restated</i> £'000
UK	17,191	17,390
Europe	35,645	53,560
Others	3,622	3,537
	<u>56,458</u>	<u>74,487</u>

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

6 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after (charging) / crediting:

	52 weeks ended 25 March 2022 £'000	52 weeks ended 26 March 2021 £'000
Depreciation charge (note 9) - owned	-	-
- leased	(2,295)	(2,436)
Profit on disposal	4,060	-
Operating lease charges – motor vehicles	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(8)</u>

Auditor remuneration during the current and prior period was borne by another group company.

7 Directors and employees

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period was as follows:

	52 weeks ended 25 March 2022	52 weeks ended 26 March 2021
Average number of employees	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>

Notes to the financial statements

7 Directors and employees (continued)

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	52 weeks ended 25 March 2022 £'000	52 weeks ended 26 March 2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	526	482
Social security costs	31	44
	<u>557</u>	<u>526</u>

No director of the company received any remuneration for services to the company during the current or prior period.

8 Taxation

	52 weeks ended 25 March 2022 £'000	52 weeks ended 26 March 2021 £'000
UK Corporation Tax	-	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(666)	68
Effect of changes in tax rates	(335)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(1,001)</u>	<u>68</u>
Tax on results on ordinary activities	<u>(1,001)</u>	<u>68</u>

The current tax charge for the period is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	52 weeks ended 25 March 2022 £'000	52 weeks ended 26 March 2021 £'000
Current tax reconciliation		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>4,345</u>	<u>593</u>
Current tax at 19% (2021: 19%)	(826)	(113)
Effects of:		
Group relief received not paid for	(133)	(26)
Transfer pricing adjustments	292	-
Expenses not taxable	-	207
Tax rate changes	<u>(334)</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax on results on ordinary activities	<u>(1,001)</u>	<u>68</u>

Notes to the financial statements

8 Taxation (continued)

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase from 19% to 25%. This increase was substantively enacted as part of Finance Act 2021 on 24 May 2021. Therefore any deferred tax timing differences held at 25 March 2022 have been measured at 25% to the extent that they are expected to unwind after 1 April 2023.

A deferred tax liability of £1,396,000 has been recognised within provisions for liabilities (2021: £395,000).

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and Equipment £'000
Cost	
At beginning of period	17,464
Additions	7,474
Disposal	(7,012)
At end of period	<u>17,926</u>
Depreciation	
At beginning of period	5,906
Charge for the period	2,295
Disposals	(4,690)
At end of period	<u>3,511</u>
Net book value	
At end of period	<u>14,415</u>
At beginning of period	<u>11,558</u>

Included in plant and equipment above are the following in respect of assets held under finance leases and similar hire purchase contracts.

	Net book value as at 25 March 2022 £'m	Depreciation period to 25 March 2022 £'m	Net book value as at 26 March 2021 £'m	Depreciation period to 26 March 2021 £'m
Total	<u>13.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>2.3</u>

Notes to the financial statements

10 Debtors

	25 March 2022 £'000	26 March 2021 £'000
Trade debtors	4,697	6,065
Amounts due from group undertakings	17,851	14,987
Other debtors	198	198
	<u>22,746</u>	<u>21,250</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	25 March 2022 £'000	26 March 2021 £'000
Trade creditors	207	59
Accruals	1,229	1,295
Amounts owed to group undertakings	129	129
Other taxes and social security	-	1
Corporation tax	-	-
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	1,611	8,926
	<u>3,176</u>	<u>10,410</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	25 March 2022 £'000	26 March 2021 £'000
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	<u>7,243</u>	<u>-</u>

The maturity of the company's obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts is as follows:

	25 March 20 22 £'000	26 March 2021 £'000
Within one year	1,611	8,926
In the second to fifth year	7,273	-
Greater than the fifth year	-	-
	<u>8,884</u>	<u>8,926</u>

Amounts due under finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Notes to the financial statements

13 Deferred tax liability

	Deferred tax £'000
At 26 March 2021	(395)
Credit for the year	(1,001)
At 25 March 2022	<u>(1,396)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	25 March 2022 £'000	26 March 2021 £'000
Fixed asset timing differences	(1,396)	(395)
Short term timing differences	-	-
	<u>(1,396)</u>	<u>(395)</u>

A deferred tax liability amounting to £1,396,000 (2021: liability £395,000) in respect of timing differences.

14 Share capital

	25 March 2022 £	26 March 2021 £
Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

15 Reserves

Called-up share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account – includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

16 Leasing commitments

The company's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	Motor vehicles 25 March 2022 £'000	26 March 2021 £'000
Within one year	9	5
Between one and five years	3	-
	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>

Notes to the financial statements

17 Transactions with related parties

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Iceland Midco Limited. 100% of the company's voting rights are controlled within the group by WD FF Limited, therefore the company has not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

18 Capital commitments

The company had capital commitments of £Nil at 25 March 2022 (2021: £600,000).

19 Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities at 25 March 2022 or 26 March 2021.

20 Ultimate parent undertaking and parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking of this company is Iceland Midco Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling related party is WD FF Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed by WD FF Limited. The consolidated financial statements of this company will be available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House. No other group accounts include the results of this company.