Inhoco 2756 Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 25 March 2023

Registered number: 04585764

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Contents

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

J Hampshire
M Wilson

Registered number

04585764

Registered Office

Milton Gate
60 Chiswell Street
London
United Kingdom
EC1Y 4AG

Banker

Barclays Bank Plc
28 Hampstead High Street
London
Untied Kingdom
NW3 1QE

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Strategic report

The Directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of an intermediate holding Company. This will continue in the foreseeable future. The principal trading subsidiary is Hobbs Limited. The principal activity of its trading subsidiaries in the period under review was the retail of women's fashion clothing under the 'Hobbs' brand. There are a number of further holding companies above the company, with The Foschini Group Limited the ultimate holding company.

Review of the business

In the year ended 25 March 2023 the Company made a profit of £336,000 (2022: £1,119,000) and at 25 March 2023 the Company had net liabilities of £3,611,000 primarily due to other subsidiaries of its ultimate parent Hobbs Fashion Holdings Limited (2022: £3,947,000).

Inhoco 2756's accounting periods end on the last Saturday in March every year, as permitted under section 390 of the Companies Act 2006, and as a result this set of accounts is for the 52 week period from 27 March 2022 to 25 March 2023 (2022: 52 week period from 28 March 2021 to 26 March 2022).

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s172 Companies Act 2006.

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") requires Directors to take into consideration the interests of stakeholders in their decision-making having regard to the matters set out in Section 172(1)(a)-(f) of the Act. The following section sets out how the Directors have engaged with the Company's stakeholders during the year.

In the decisions taken during the year ended 25 March 2023 the directors have always acted in good faith and in a way that they consider would be most likely to promote the success of the company. In making decisions concerning the business, the directors must consider a variety of matters including the interest of various stakeholders, the consequences of their decisions in the short and long term and the overarching reputation of the company.

Our relationship with stakeholders is based on ongoing dialogue as well as on maintaining cooperative relationships and establishing strategic partnerships that allow the Company to make progress on important issues such as achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and respecting and promoting human rights. To build these relationships, the group follows the principles included in various policies such as the Gender Pay Policy, Modern Slavery Act Transparency Statement, Anti Bribery Policy, among others.

The Company has no employees, however, as a subsidiary holding Company within the TFG London Group ("the Group"), the Directors consider the impact of the Company's activities on its shareholder and its subsidiaries. The Company's stakeholders are consulted routinely on a wide range of matters including funding decisions, investment strategy, governance of its subsidiaries and compliance with Group policies with the aim of maximising investment returns for the benefit of its shareholder and ensuring that its subsidiaries maintain high standards of business conduct and governance.

The Company engages with its shareholder and subsidiaries on an ad hoc basis on requests for additional capital distributions or funding. The Directors assess such requests in light of the Company's minimum capital requirements to maintain profitability in the long term. The performance of the Company's investments are monitored periodically with executives from TFG London Group that have an interest in and are responsible for managing such investments.

The Directors continued to provide oversight governance of its subsidiaries to ensure that they comply with the Group's policies and maintain high standards of business conduct. The subsidiaries provide regular updates on their activities to the Directors.

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Strategic report (continued)

Key performance indicators

Key performance indicators are not applicable at a holding Company level and are considered at a group level.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has risk management processes to identify, monitor and evaluate any likely risks as they emerge, enabling the Directors to take appropriate action where needed. Due to the nature of the company's activities and the assets and liabilities contained within the company's balance sheet, the principal risk that the company faces is financial liquidity risk.

Future developments

The Directors anticipate that the Company will continue to act as a holding company for the Hobbs Group trading entities for the foreseeable future with no anticipated changes in the financing or investments held.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

M Wilson
Director

Date: 12th December 2023

Milton Gate
60 Chiswell Street
London
EC1Y 4AG

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Directors' report (continued)

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of Inhoco 2756 Limited ('the Company'), together with the financial statements, for the 52 week period ended 25 March 2023 (hereafter referred to as "year ended 25 March 2023"). The comparative period represents the 52 week period ended 26 March 2022 (hereafter referred to as "year ended 26 March 2022").

Under section 414C(11) of the Act, the Directors may include in the strategic report such of the matters otherwise required by regulations made under section 416(4) to be disclosed in the Directors report as the disclosures are considered of strategic importance to the Company. The Directors have included details of future developments in the strategic report.

Future developments

Details of future developments can be found in the strategic report on page 3.

Events after the balance sheet date

Post year end the company has exercised the option to acquire the remaining shareholding of Hobbs (Hong Kong) Limited. *The estimated cost of acquisition is £1.7m.*

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing this report. The directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis based on the cash flow projections they have prepared and their assessment of borrowing facilities available at group level (TFG Brands (London) Limited as the parent company for the UK group) as well as support from the ultimate parent (The Foschini Group Limited).

UK group management has prepared a detailed forecast to cover the 12 month period of trading from the signing date of these financial statements. The current revolving credit facility with the banks expire in February 2025. Given the level of cash within the TFG London Group as at the year end of £98.6m (2022: £93.7m) and based on updated cashflow forecasts, it believes that cash flows from operations and on-hand cash and cash equivalents provide adequate funds to support the operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing these accounts..

While expecting that the UK group headed by TFG Brands (London) Limited will be able to continue trading independently, the directors have also obtained a letter of support from the ultimate parent company The Foschini Group Limited. The letter of support confirms that the Foschini Group Limited will continue to provide financial and other support to the UK group to the extent necessary to enable it to continue in its business and meet its financial obligations as they fall due in the normal course of business for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements for the year ended 25 March 2023. The directors have taken all necessary steps to assure themselves of both the ability and intention of the parent company to provide the support offered for the full going concern period and have given due consideration to the potential uncertainties arising from relying upon the support of another company.

As a consequence, the directors believe the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and meet liabilities as they fall due despite the uncertain economic outlook and consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Liquidity risk

The Company is financed by intergroup funding where required to match the need of the business.

Directors

The Directors, who served throughout the year and to the date of this report, except as noted, were as follows:

J Hampshire
M Wilson (appointed 24 April 2023
A Didymiotis (resigned 9 May 2023)

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors and Directors of the wider Hobbs group which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Dividends

The Directors have not approved or proposed any dividends for the period ended 25 March 2023 (2022: £nil).

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

M Wilson
Director

Date: 12th December 2023

Milton Gate
60 Chiswell Street
London
EC1Y 4AG

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make 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; 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.

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.

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 25 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Administrative expenses		(556)	(539)
Operating loss		(556)	(539)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	892	908
Other gains and losses		-	1,182
Profit before taxation		336	1,551
Tax on profit	7	-	(432)
Net profit and total comprehensive income for the financial period attributable to the owners of the Company		336	1,119

Turnover and operating profit are all derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Balance sheet
As at 25 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	24,262	24,262
Current assets			
Debtors – due after one year	9	13,223	12,331
Cash at bank and in hand		6	6
		13,229	12,337
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(41,102)	(40,546)
Net current liabilities		(27,873)	(28,209)
Total assets less current liabilities		(3,611)	(3,947)
Net liabilities		(3,611)	(3,947)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	11	-	-
Profit and loss account	12	(3,611)	(3,947)
		(3,611)	(3,947)

For the year ending 25 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:
• the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
• the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements of Inhoco 2756 Limited (registered number 04585764) were approved by the board of Directors. They were signed on its behalf by:

M Wilson
Director

Date: 12th December 2023

Milton Gate
60 Chiswell Street
EC1Y 4AG

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 25 March 2023

	Note	Called-up Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance 27 March 2021		-	(5,066)	(5,066)
Profit for the period	12	-	1,119	1,119
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	1,119	1,119
Balance at 26 March 2022		-	(3,947)	(3,947)
Profit for the period	12	-	336	336
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	336	336
Balance at 25 March 2023		-	(3,611)	(3,611)

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

1. General information

Inhoco 2756 Limited (the 'Company') is a private Company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 2 to 3.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is exempt from the preparation and delivery of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group accounts of TFG Brands (London) Limited. The group accounts of TFG Brands (London) Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 15.

Adoption of new and revised Standards

Impact of initial application of other amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations

In the current year, the company has applied a following amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) that are effective for an annual year that begins on or after 1 January 2020.

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)
Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)
Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ('FRS 101').

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, capital management, related party transactions and certain disclosure requirements of IFRS 15, IAS 1 and IFRS 16 and certain fair value requirements of IFRS 13.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of TFG Brands (London) Limited.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing this report. The directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis based on the cash flow projections they have prepared and their assessment of borrowing facilities available at group level (TFG Brands (London) Limited as the parent company for the UK group) as well as support from the ultimate parent (The Foschini Group Limited).

UK group management has prepared a detailed forecast to cover the 12 month period of trading from the signing date of these financial statements. The current revolving credit facility with the banks expire in February 2025. Given the level of cash within the TFG London Group as at the year end of £98.6m (2022: £93.7m) and based on updated cashflow forecasts, it believes that cash flows from operations and on-hand cash and cash equivalents provide adequate funds to support the operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing these accounts.

While expecting that the UK group headed by TFG Brands (London) Limited will be able to continue trading independently, the directors have also obtained a letter of support from the ultimate parent company The Foschini Group Limited. The letter of support confirms that the Foschini Group Limited will continue to provide financial and other support to the UK group to the extent necessary to enable it to continue in its business and meet its financial obligations as they fall due in the normal course of business for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements for the year ended 25 March 2023. The directors have taken all necessary steps to assure themselves of both the ability and intention of the parent company to provide the support offered for the full going concern period and have given due consideration to the potential uncertainties arising from relying upon the support of another company.

As a consequence, the directors believe the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and meet liabilities as they fall due despite the uncertain economic outlook and consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less, where appropriate, provisions for impairment.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is recognised initially in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognised the company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. When the company's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds the company's interest in that joint venture, the company discontinues recognition of its share of further losses.

Revenue recognition

Dividend and interest revenue

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Taxation

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

Current tax

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

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified based on the business model within which the asset is held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of such assets. There are three principal classification categories for financial assets that are debt instruments: (i) amortised cost, (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and (iii) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Equity instruments are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised in profit or loss unless an irrevocable election is made to recognise gains or losses in other comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans, and other debtors that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Impairments in terms of IFRS 9 are determined based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model, as opposed to an incurred loss model applied in terms of IAS 39. The ECL model applies to all financial assets measured at amortised costs. The calculation of the ECL incorporates forward-looking information.

This forward-looking view includes:

• Information based on expected future macro-economic conditions;

• Potential impacts based on industry specific challenges, including but not limited to potential legislative changes; and

• Expert management judgement.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Debt instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Impairment

Determining whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's investments requires management judgement. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and, where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are not considered to be any key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Inhoco 2756 Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

4. Turnover

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to royalties earned from stock sold to the joint venture company.

5. Staff costs

The Company had no employees during the year (2022: nil) other than the Directors, who did not receive any remuneration from the Company (2022: £nil).

See note 14 for additional information on Directors' remuneration.

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Interest received from group undertakings	892	908
	892	908

7. Tax on profit or loss

There was no tax charge for the period (2022: £nil).

Corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2022: 19%) of the estimated taxable profit for the period.

The charge for the period can be reconciled to the profit in the profit and loss account as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit before tax	336	1,551
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2022: 19%)	64	295
Expenses not deductible for tax	-	137
Group relief for nil consideration	(64)	-
Tax result for the period	-	432

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The March 2021 Budget announced a further increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from April 2023. Deferred taxes have now been recalculated at the future rate wherever applicable.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

8. Fixed asset investments

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Subsidiaries	24,262	24,262
	24,262	24,262

Note 16 includes details of all related undertakings.

Investments include Hobbs (Hong Kong) Limited which had a book value of £49,000 and was completely written down under equity accounting in the prior years, therefore no further losses are recognised in the current year. Post year end this entity has now been 100% acquired.

9. Debtors

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts falling due after one year:		
Amounts owed by subsidiaries	13,223	12,331
Total debtors	13,223	12,331

The amounts owed by subsidiaries of £13.2m (2022: £12.3m) are not secured and are not expected to be paid within one year. Interest has been accrued at 8% per annum on these amounts.

10. Creditors

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed to parent company	38,406	38,406
Amounts owed to subsidiaries	534	534
Other creditor	1,729	1,174
Corporation tax	432	432
	41,101	40,546

The amounts owed to the parent company and subsidiaries are repayable on demand and no interest is charged.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

11. Called-up share capital

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Authorised:		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each (2021: 1,000 shares of £1 each)	1	1
Issued and fully paid:		
1 ordinary share of £1 each (2021: 1 share of £1 each)	-	-

12. Profit and Loss account

	£'000
Balance at 27 March 2021	(5,066)
Net profit for the period	1,119
Balance at 26 March 2022	(3,947)
Net profit for the period	336
Balance at 25 March 2023	(3,611)

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Post year end the company has exercised the option to acquire the remaining shareholding of Hobbs (Hong Kong) Limited. The estimated cost of acquisition is £1.7m.

14. Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration

Due to the nature of operations of the wider group, the remuneration of the Directors for their services to Inhoco 2756 Limited is not contained in the records of the Company and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the individual companies. Therefore, no amounts were recharged to the Company during the current or prior year. The Directors are remunerated for their services to the wider group of companies headed by the company's ultimate parent, The Foschini Group Limited. This remuneration is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of TFG Brands (London) Limited, copies of which can be obtained from Companies House.

Group transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by FRS 101, not to disclose any transactions with entities that are included in the consolidated financial statements of TFG Brands (London) Limited.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 25 March 2023

15. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company and immediate controlling party is Hobbs Holdings No. 4 Limited a company incorporated in United Kingdom with registered address 55 Kimber Road, London, SW18 4NX. The company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is The Foschini Group Limited, a company incorporated in South Africa with registered address Stanley Lewis Centre, 340 Voortrekker Road, Parow East, 7500, Cape Town, South Africa. The Foschini Group Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements of The Foschini Group Limited are available from www.tfglimited.co.za.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group, for which group accounts are prepared, is TFG Brands (London) Limited, a company incorporated in United Kingdom with registered address 55 Kimber Road, London, SW18 4NX. Copies of the group financial statements of TFG Brands (London) Limited are available at the companies house website.

16. Related undertakings disclosure

The parent company and the Company have investments in the following subsidiary undertakings, associates and other investments.

Subsidiary undertakings

Name	Registered office address	Class of shares	Holding
Hobbs Limited	60 Chiswell Street, London, England	Ordinary	100%
Peace & Quiet Limited	60 Chiswell Street, London, England	Ordinary	100%
TFG Brands (Ireland) Limited	16/17 College Green, Dublin, Ireland	Ordinary	100%
Hobbs De GmbH	Cecilienalee 43 40474 Dusseldorf, Germany	Ordinary	100%
Hobbs London Inc	2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, USA	Ordinary	100%
Hobbs Finance Limited*	60 Chiswell Street, London, England	Ordinary	100%
Hobbs East LLC*	2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, USA	Ordinary	100%
Hobbs (Middle East) Limited	60 Chiswell Street, London, England	Ordinary	100%

*Indirect holding

The principal business activities of these subsidiaries are as follows:

Hobbs Limited designs and retails fashion clothes and shoes.
TFG Brands (Ireland) Limited, Hobbs De GmbH, Hobbs East LLC and Hobbs (Middle East) Limited retail fashion clothes and shoes.
Hobbs London Inc is an intermediate holding company.
Peace & Quiet Limited and Hobbs Finance Limited are not currently trading.

Jointly controlled entities

Name	Registered office address	Class of shares	Holding
Hobbs (Hong Kong) Limited	Unit 1003-05, Seaview Commercial Building, 21 Connaught Road West, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong	Ordinary	50%

The principal business activity of the jointly controlled entity is the retail of fashion clothes and shoes. The company has been acquired 100% post year end. See Note 13 Events after the balance sheet date for further details.