
THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

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THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors B C Rucker
 N C T Wheeler
 M E Homer
 D A Tyler (resigned 8 March 2022)
 D L Maltby (appointed 3 May 2022)

Company secretary R J Miller

Registered number 10464073

Registered office 2 Television Centre
 101 Wood Lane
 London
 England
 W12 7FR

Independent auditor Deloitte LLP
 Abbots House
 Abbey Street
 Reading, United Kingdom
 RG1 3BD

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

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THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the 52 week (2021: 52 week) period ended 30 July 2022.

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

This strategic report has been prepared for the Group as a whole and therefore gives greater emphasis to those matters which are significant to The White Company Holding Co Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiary undertakings when viewed as a whole (the "Group").

Principal activity

The principal activity of The White Company Holding Co Limited is a holding company for the investments in The White Company Group companies.

The principal activity of the Group is the sale of high quality bed linen and other household accessories, clothing, gifts and a separate children's range, providing impeccably stylish everyday luxury, principally in white. This is not expected to change in the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

The Group uses a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business effectively. These are both financial and non-financial, the most significant of which are the key performance indicators. These include a suite of KPIs that are reported on a weekly basis, including turnover, gross profit, stock, channel and store performance and customer metrics.

The KPIs are assessed versus annual budget and prior periods.

Selected KPIs have been presented below:

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £m	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £m	Growth FY22 vs FY21
Turnover	278.5	273.1	2 %
Operating profit	33.0	31.2	6 %

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

Business review

The White Company is a Home, Fashion and Children's brand. The Group designs its own products and makes them available through physical and digital channels in the UK and other markets. The business ended the year with 51 Stores and 11 Concessions in the UK, 2 stores in Ireland, in addition to UK, US dollar and Euro specific websites, and an ongoing presence on the Next and Selfridges platforms.

The business has always been predominantly a direct to consumer brand and is committed to building strong relationships with customers and supply partners, and is grateful to the talent and expertise of its colleagues and leadership teams, together with the trust of customers and partners.

Our Group Turnover for the year was £278.5m, an increase of 2% on prior year, with Group Operating Profit of £33.0m, up 6%. This was a strong year, in the context of the positive growth seen in the prior year, with the Group continuing to grow and improve its customer offer and experience.

The past three years have been challenging for our customers, colleagues and partners. The prior year was dominated by the impact of Covid, with stores closed for a number of months, freight costs inflated, and the supply chain disrupted. Our customers were often unable to travel, and home became the major focus of their lives. As a result of this, we saw a strong performance in Home, Nightwear and Gifting categories, with an understandable shift online, due to the prolonged closure of stores.

During this financial year, as customers started to resume a more usual way of life, we saw a return to Stores, and a more balanced mix of Clothing and Home products. We were pleased that Home and Little White maintained their position over the prior year, and we were encouraged by the return to Clothing, which saw growth of 10%. The return to Stores meant this channel saw growth of 65% against a prior year distorted by the periods of closure, with Sales returning to pre pandemic levels. Conversely, we saw a 22% drop in Online Sales, although this channel remains significantly ahead of pre pandemic levels.

The strong trading throughout the year, meant we continued to reduce the levels of markdown spend, which had a positive impact on our Margins. However, we also continued to be impacted by the higher global freight costs which had started to take effect in the second half of the previous year.

We know that our customer enjoys experiencing our brand instore and online and during the year we continued the investment in our Digital experience, alongside new formats, designs, customer service and colleague development. We opened our first small format store in Market Harborough and a Concession in Hoopers Department Store in Wilmslow, both of which are performing well.

At the start of the financial year, our new ERP system, Dynamics 365, went live and is now fully embedded. This has provided important infrastructure for future growth. In addition to this, we have continued to improve and enhance our store point of sale system and introduced a new Allocation and Replenishment system for Merchandising.

Our Distribution Centre in Northampton is a vital part of our operations and has experienced a large growth in volume due to the growth of the business, especially in Online channels. To create capacity for future growth, and to maintain high levels of customer experience, we signed a contract during the year with Wincanton plc to outsource our Distribution Operations. They took over existing operations in July 2022 with the intention of us moving to their automated facility in Rockingham, Corby in the summer of 2023.

Although we concluded the year with another strong set of financial results, with our business and our teams stronger and more resilient, we are mindful that the landscape is still challenging. The war in Ukraine, inflation and the cost of living will make next year difficult for many. This will inevitably have some form of impact over the next 12 months, and so we remain cautious for the short-term outlook, but we are in a strong position to overcome these challenges and prosper in the long term.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

The business has a number of risks through its normal course of business that it needs to mitigate each year, such as the retaining of existing customers and the recruiting of new ones. However, performance is also influenced by factors impacting the broader sector it operates in. At present, a number of these risks may have an impact over the coming year.

The principal risks for the year ahead all relate to the major economic challenges faced by the United Kingdom in the form of high inflation, a cost of living crisis, soaring energy costs and potential recession, combined with the impacts of the recent political turmoil. For the Group these are likely to manifest as follows:

- Retail performance is heavily influenced by consumer confidence, which is in turn largely driven by economic certainty/stability. Given the current economic circumstances, consumer confidence is likely to be affected with a large portion of consumers impacted and concerned by the cost of living crisis. Whilst we have thus far not seen a material impact, it is likely to be a challenge to materially grow Sales in the year ahead, against this backdrop. It also remains unknown as to how these circumstances will impact our important Christmas trading period.
- We purchase a large portion of our goods in US Dollar, and so with the Dollar Rate, at time of writing, being significantly lower than previous years it is inevitable that the cost price of our goods will increase. In times of economic challenges for the consumer, there is limited scope to pass these increases onto the consumer, and so we are likely to be operating with lower margins if the Dollar Rate does not improve.
- Energy costs in our Stores and Distribution Centre are a large operating overhead. With soaring energy costs, these will be significantly higher in the year ahead, even with a degree of government intervention through the discount scheme.
- Global cost inflation will also have a negative impact on the price we pay for our Stock, Pay Inflation in the UK is higher than it has been for years, and higher cost inflation will impact virtually all other goods & services we procure as a business.

Outside of the economic factors described above, the decision to outsource our Distribution operation to a 3PL and the subsequent move to a new location both come with a degree of short-term risk.

At the date of the approval of these financial statements the majority of the restrictions implemented by the government in 2020/2021 in reaction to the COVID19 global pandemic have now been lifted. Whilst the country remains on alert for new variants our business is now transacting normally. However, we continue to monitor this risk carefully in the light of both the development of booster vaccines and their success and the potential variants of the virus that could have a significant impact on the business in the future.

These risks are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Board with mitigating actions taken as applicable. However, we remain confident of being able to withstand any financial risks created by these challenges.

Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

The Board remains focused on maintaining and improving the brand in all of its aspects, including product quality, product range and service offering, as well as improving the business's sustainability credentials.

Since the year end date, we have opened our second small format trial store in Marlborough and have signed a lease for a further full-sized store, in Silverburn, Glasgow, to be opened before Christmas 2022. We have also entered into a third party arrangement for the Middle East, which will commence in the new year. In addition to these we continue to look for further opportunities both in the UK and Internationally.

The Group is also focused on ensuring its infrastructure is appropriate for the current business and its future growth and is planning to invest accordingly.

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 32 to the financial statements.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Group

Section 172(1) of the 2006 Companies Act requires that a Director of a company must act in a way he/she considers, in good faith, would be the most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole and in so doing have regard to the following factors:

- The likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- The interests of company's employees;
- The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
- The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- The need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The following summarises the actions taken by the Board during the year:

Our Employees

We maintain constant dialogue with our employees throughout the year. Regular 'town hall' sessions are held by the CEO involving all company employees, which is an opportunity to feedback on key business activities as well as taking questions on matters that may be of concern or interest to employees. In addition we have an intranet site which keeps our employees up to date with the various activities across the business. There are feedback sessions following each Board meeting for onward cascade to the business, as well as presentations on our ongoing financial performance. In October each year, post completion of the financial year, we hold our annual conference for all head office employees alongside the management teams from our Stores, Distribution Centre and Contact Centre. This provides the opportunity to discuss the activities and performance over the year just gone as well as looking ahead to the developments in the plan for the next 12 months.

In addition each year we are part of the 'Best Companies' employment survey, which is open to all employees and is an opportunity to provide anonymous feedback across a wide variety of subjects impacting an employee's satisfaction. The results of this are cascaded across the business.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Sustainability is one of the core pillars of our business strategy and we are constantly seeking ways to make improvements in this area, be it through more environmentally friendly packing or ensuring responsible sourcing across our supplier base. In the year the assessment towards achieving 'B-Corps' accreditation has started, this being seen as the gold standard of verified social and environmental performance, public transparency, and legal accountability to balance profit and purpose. We are aiming to get full accreditation in the next 12 months. In addition, each year a portion of our annual Profits go towards supporting our designated charities through the Group's White Heart Foundation.

Relationship with Customers and Suppliers

Brand reputation is at the very core of the business success, so we seek constant feedback and engagement with our large customer base. We use various tools throughout the year to take onboard customer feedback, and to ensure this is incorporated into future business strategy. Examples of these mechanisms are Feefo, a customer reviews platform, and our ongoing "Kitchen Table" sessions with our customers. We have also built long term relationships with our supplier base and ensure that each supplier adheres to our Code of Conduct. We conduct regular communications with our supplier base, either face-to-face or virtually, to review product performance and future product development opportunities.

Shareholders

As a private company, our shareholders have regular contact with our Main Board and our internal Operating Board, with this facilitating an ongoing engagement around factors discussed in this section. Also as a private company, solely owned by the founding family, with no external debt, this allows the decision making to be centred on the best long term interests of the company and its stakeholders.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

Carbon Reporting

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Part 7A of schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 from the energy and carbon reporting disclosure as it is a subsidiary undertaking and is including in the consolidated financial statements of Bectin Limited, a Company incorporated in England and Wales.

This report was approved by the board on 13 December 2022 and signed on its behalf.



R J Miller
Company Secretary

2 Television Centre
101 Wood Lane
London
England
W12 7FR

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of The White Company Holding Co Limited ("the Company"), together with the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report for the 52 week period ended 30 July 2022.

The principal activity of the Company is a holding company for the investments in The White Company Group companies.

The principal activity of the Group is the sale of high quality bed linen and other household accessories, clothing, gifts and a separate children's range, providing impeccably stylish everyday luxury, principally in white. This is not expected to change in the foreseeable future.

The Group has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006, to include such matters of strategic importance to the Group in the Strategic Report which otherwise would be required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Future developments

Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 3 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

In making this assessment, the directors have considered the cash flow forecasts for the period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors, after reviewing the financial forecasts and considering appropriate downside sensitivities, consider that the Group has adequate resources to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The Group also has significant cash holdings which allows the business to trade through any short term downturn in the trading environment. Accordingly, the directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies in the financial statements (note 2).

Results and dividends

The turnover for the period amounted to £278.5m (2021: £273.1).

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £27.0m (2021: £26.1m).

The directors declared and paid an interim dividend of £50.0m (2021: £nil) to Bectin Limited.

The directors did not propose a final dividend after the year end (2021: £nil).

A detailed review of business activities is included in the Strategic Report on page 1.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Objectives and policies

The Group's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including cash flow risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the board of directors. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Cash flow risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group uses foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate these exposures.

Credit risk

The Group's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash and trade and other receivables.

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. However, this is limited as the majority of customers pay prior to the receipt of goods. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for bad debts. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments. The Group has no long term debt.

Directors

The Directors who served during the period and subsequent to the period end, unless otherwise stated, were:

B C Rucker
N C T Wheeler
M E Homer
D A Tyler (resigned 8 March 2022)
D L Maltby (appointed 3 May 2022)

Directors' indemnities

The Group has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the period and remain in force at the date of this report.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the 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 Group continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Group and the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

Employee consultation

The Group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Group. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings, an intranet site and an annual conference where key departments present their results and areas of focus. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests. In addition, all employees are either invited to be part of the Group's bonus scheme, or participate in local incentive schemes.

Further details of employee engagement can be found in the Strategic report on page 4 and form part of this report by cross-reference

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

Details of engagement with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders can be found in the Strategic report on page 4 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the period end.

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 13 December 2022 and signed on its behalf.



R J Miller
Company Secretary

2 Television Centre
101 Wood Lane
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W12 7FR

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the consolidated auditor's report in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare auditor's report 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 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these auditor's report, 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 Group will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company and Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group 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 the Group 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 Groups' websites.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of The White Company Holding Co Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of The White Company Holding Co Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 July 2022 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the consolidated profit and loss account;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income;
- the consolidated and parent company balance sheets;
- the consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity;
- the consolidated cash flow statement;
- the consolidated analysis of net debt;
- the related notes 1 to 33.

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).

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 group and the parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

We considered the nature of the group's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the group's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the group operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included Health & Safety regulations, Employment Law, Bribery Act and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- non-cash manual adjustments to revenue - in addressing the risk we tested the design and implementation of controls over the approval and recording of journal entries. We also tested a sample of non-cash journal entries to revenue and evaluated the business rationale for these journals by agreeing them to the underlying supporting evidence and calculations.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 group strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the group strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO
LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.



Steven Ringham ACA (Statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Reading, United Kingdom

14 December 2022

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

	Note	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Turnover	4	278,494	273,101
Cost of sales		(120,746)	(120,840)
Gross profit		157,748	152,261
Administrative expenses		(124,794)	(121,012)
Operating profit	5	32,954	31,249
Interest receivable and similar income	9	15	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(73)	(224)
Profit before taxation		32,896	31,025
Tax on profit	11	(5,892)	(4,972)
Profit for the financial period		27,004	26,053
Profit for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		27,004	26,053
		27,004	26,053

The notes on pages 23 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Profit for the financial period	27,004	26,053
Currency translation difference on foreign currency net investments in overseas subsidiaries	(43)	258
Total comprehensive income for the period	26,961	26,311
Profit for the period attributable to:		
Equity shareholders of the company	27,004	26,053
	27,004	26,053

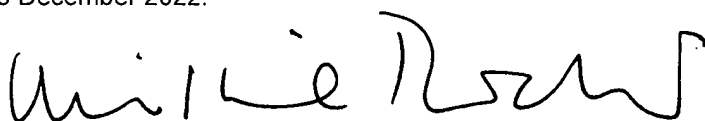
The notes on pages 23 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10464073

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JULY 2022

	Note	30 July 2022 £000	31 July 2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	30,405	26,425
Tangible assets	14	6,606	9,316
		<u>37,011</u>	<u>35,741</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	16	36,324	29,873
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	12,840	9,516
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	3,177	2,772
Cash at bank and in hand	18	25,451	57,549
		<u>77,792</u>	<u>99,710</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(62,235)	(58,530)
Net current assets		<u>15,557</u>	<u>41,180</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>52,568</u>	<u>76,921</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(75)	(472)
Provisions for liabilities	25	(4,385)	(5,302)
Net assets		<u><u>48,108</u></u>	<u><u>71,147</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	26	-	-
Share premium account	27	126	126
Revaluation reserve	27	538	581
Profit and loss account	27	47,444	70,440
		<u><u>48,108</u></u>	<u><u>71,147</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 13 December 2022.



B C Rucker
Director

The notes on pages 23 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

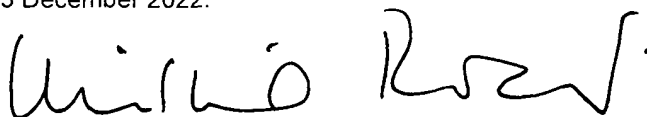
THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10464073

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JULY 2022

	Note	30 July 2022 £000	31 July 2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Investments	15	126	126
Net assets		<u>126</u>	<u>126</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	26	-	-
Share premium account	27	126	126
Profit and loss account		-	-
		<u>126</u>	<u>126</u>

The profit for the financial year dealt within the financial statements of the parent Company was £50,000k (2021: £nil).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 13 December 2022.



B C Rucker
Director

The notes on pages 23 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Translation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 2 August 2020	-	126	323	44,387	44,836
Profit for the period	-	-	-	26,053	26,053
Currency translation difference on foreign currency net investments in overseas subsidiaries	-	-	258	-	258
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	258	26,053	26,311
At 1 August 2021	-	126	581	70,440	71,147
Profit for the period	-	-	-	27,004	27,004
Currency translation difference on foreign currency net investments in overseas subsidiaries	-	-	(43)	-	(43)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(43)	27,004	26,961
Dividends (note 12)	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
At 30 July 2022	-	126	538	47,444	48,108

The notes on pages 23 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 2 August 2020	-	126	-	126
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
At 1 August 2021	-	126	-	126
Profit for the period	-	-	50,000	50,000
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	50,000	50,000
Dividends (note 12)	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
At 30 July 2022	-	126	-	126

The notes on pages 23 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

	30 July 2022 £000	31 July 2021 £000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial period	27,004	26,053
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	5,390	4,310
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,301	4,845
Impairments of fixed assets	-	3,809
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	176	91
Interest paid	73	224
Interest received	(15)	-
Taxation charge	5,892	4,972
(Increase) in stocks	(6,457)	(5,170)
(Increase) in debtors	(2,966)	(490)
Increase in creditors	4,593	4,044
(Decrease) in provisions	(917)	(152)
Corporation tax (paid)	(6,812)	(6,107)
Movement in fair value in derivatives	(736)	159
Net cash generated from operating activities	29,526	36,588
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(11,140)	(10,588)
Interest received	15	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,125)	(10,588)
Cash flows from financing activities		
New/(repayment of) finance leases	(416)	717
Dividends paid	(50,000)	-
Interest paid	(75)	(262)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	(50,491)	455
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(32,090)	26,455
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	57,549	31,140
Foreign exchange gains and losses	(8)	(46)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	25,451	57,549

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

	30 July 2022 £000	31 July 2021 £000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	25,451	57,549
	<u>25,451</u>	<u>57,549</u>

The notes on pages 23 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

	At 1 August 2021 £000	Cash flows £000	At 30 July 2022 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	57,549	(32,098)	25,451
Debt due after 1 year	(472)	397	(75)
Debt due within 1 year	(416)	19	(397)
	-	-	-
	<u>56,661</u>	<u>(31,682)</u>	<u>24,979</u>

The notes on pages 23 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

1. General information

The White Company Holding Co 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 its registered office is:

2 Television Centre
101 Wood Lane
London
England
W12 7FR

The nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on page 1.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the current and prior period.

2.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Profit and Loss Account in these financial statements.

The accounting reference date of the Company is 31 July. The financial statements have been prepared for 52 weeks (2021: 52 weeks) up to 30 July 2022 (2021: 31 July 2021), the closest Saturday to 31 July.

The functional currency of The White Company Holding Co Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The White Company Holding Co Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements, which are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to the closest Saturday to 31 July each period. The financial statements have been prepared for 52 weeks (2021: 52 weeks) up to 30 July 2022 (2021: 31 July 2021).

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

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Business combinations are accounted for under the purchase method. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. In accordance with Section 35 of FRS 102, Section 19 of FRS 102 has not been applied in these financial statements in respect of business combinations effected prior to the date of transition.

2.4 Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

In making this assessment, the Directors have considered the cash flow forecasts for the period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Directors, after reviewing the financial forecasts and considering appropriate downside sensitivities, consider that the Group has adequate resources to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The Group also has significant cash holdings which allows the business to trade through any short term downturn in the trading environment. Accordingly, the Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

2.5 Revenue

Turnover represents sales to customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax and other sales related taxes. Retail turnover is recognised when the Group sells a product to the customer. Web, mail order and wholesale turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer.

The Group sells retail products with the right of return and experience is used to estimate and provide for the value of such returns at the time of sale when considered significant. Credit note, exchanges or refunds are available to customers returning unwanted products with proof of purchase within 30 days of the date of receipt.

Sales of gift cards and e-gifts are treated as future liabilities and turnover is recognised when these products are redeemed against a later transaction.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible fixed assets are initially recognised at cost. Subsequently intangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on a straight line basis at rates calculated to write off the cost of the intangible fixed assets over their useful lives. The carrying value of intangible fixed assets is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation charge is included in administrative expenses.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Trademarks and patents	-	10 years
Computer software	-	3 years or 5-10 years for major systems developments

2.7 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Long-term leasehold property	-	The higher of 4 years and the next lease break for retail stores and over the lease term for Head Office assets
Plant and machinery	-	4 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	4 - 6 years
Office equipment	-	4 years
Computer hardware	-	4 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 profit or loss.

2.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.11 Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Valuation is determined based on the weighted-average costing method.

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the Group. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

2.14 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All differences are taken to the profit and loss account with the exception of currency translation differences on foreign currency net investments in overseas subsidiaries which are accounting for through comprehensive income.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Finance leases: the Group as lessee

Leases where the Group assumes substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases.

The leased assets and the corresponding lease liabilities (net of finance charges) under finance leases are recognised on the balance sheet as tangible assets and borrowings respectively, at the inception of the leases based on the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability. The finance expense is recognised in profit or loss on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of interest on the finance lease liability.

2.16 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.17 Lease incentives

Reverse premiums and similar incentives received to enter into operating lease agreements are released to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease term.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.19 Trade Debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

2.20 Trade Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the Group does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Borrowing costs

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

2.22 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

2.23 Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared and approved.

2.24 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.25 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.26 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.27 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

2.28 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.

2.29 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group 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 profit or loss in the year that the Group 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.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, 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 and key sources of estimation uncertainty in applying the Group's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below).

The following are the key sources of estimation uncertainty that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Stocks and finished goods provisions

The accounting estimate related to valuation of stocks is considered a "critical accounting estimate" because it is susceptible to changes from period-to-period due to the requirement for management to make estimates relative to each of the underlying factors, ranging from purchasing, to sales, to production. If actual demand or market conditions differ from estimates, stocks adjustments to lower market values would result in a reduction to the carrying value of stocks, an increase in stocks write offs and a decrease to gross margins.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Sale of goods	278,494	270,516
Other income	-	2,585
	<u>278,494</u>	<u>273,101</u>

Other income relates to government income from the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, mainly in relation to the periods of time in the year when the stores were required to close.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
United Kingdom	255,320	246,132
Rest of the world	23,174	26,969
	<u>278,494</u>	<u>273,101</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	4,301	4,845
Amortisation of other intangible assets	5,390	4,310
Net foreign exchange gain	(2,921)	(230)
Other operating lease rentals	19,383	17,055
Impairment of intangible fixed assets	-	3,809
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	87,765	89,621
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	176	91
	<u>176</u>	<u>91</u>

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

6. Auditor's remuneration

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	20	17
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual accounts	98	81
	<u>118</u>	<u>98</u>
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Audit-related assurance services	4	4
Taxation compliance services	59	24
Other services relating to taxation	6	6
All other assurance services	3	3
	<u>72</u>	<u>37</u>

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000	Company 30 July 2022 £000	Company 31 July 2021 £000
Wages and salaries	48,103	50,491	-	-
Social security costs	4,839	5,040	-	-
Cost of defined contribution scheme	1,205	1,096	-	-
	54,147	56,627	-	-

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the period was as follows:

	Group 52 weeks ended 1 August 2022 No.	Group 52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 No.	Company 52 weeks ended 1 August 2022 No.	Company 52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 No.
Sales	1,183	1,129	-	-
Administration	370	357	4	4
Distribution	172	186	-	-
	1,725	1,672	4	4

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

8. Directors' remuneration

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Directors' emoluments	1,126	759
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	3,975	-
	<u>5,101</u>	<u>759</u>

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £1,022 thousand (2021 - £675 thousand) and payment under the long term incentive scheme of £3,975 thousand (2021: £Nil).

During the period 1 director received payment under the long term incentive schemes (2021: Nil)

Retirement benefits are not accruing for any directors.

The remuneration of the directors of the Company during the period was borne by The White Company (UK) Limited, a subsidiary of The White Company Holding Co Limited. No specific allocation is made in respect of the services of the directors to the Company.

9. Interest receivable and similar income

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Other interest receivable	15	-
	<u>15</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Bank interest payable	17	149
Other interest payable	56	75
	<u>73</u>	<u>224</u>

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

11. Taxation

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the period	5,928	6,727
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	371	(142)
	<u>6,299</u>	<u>6,585</u>
Total current tax	<u>6,299</u>	<u>6,585</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	580	(1,188)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(238)	(425)
Effect of a change in the tax rates	(749)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(407)</u>	<u>(1,613)</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>5,892</u>	<u>4,972</u>

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

11. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

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

	52 weeks ended 30 July 2022 £000	52 weeks ended 31 July 2021 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	32,896	31,025
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	6,250	5,895
Effects of:		
Depreciation of ineligible assets	-	33
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	345	315
Tax rate changes	(749)	-
Foreign currency movements	(11)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	60	(567)
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	72	(46)
Income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(75)	(656)
Marginal relief	-	(2)
Total tax charge for the period	5,892	4,972

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK government decreased the corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017. The standard rate used above for 2022 (19%) reflects this fact. The UK government has increased the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023.

12. Dividends

	30 July 2022 £000	31 July 2021 £000
Interim dividend declared and paid in the period	50,000	-
	50,000	-

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

13. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Patents £000	Computer software £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 August 2021	40	60,490	60,530
Additions	-	9,491	9,491
Disposals	(40)	(10,927)	(10,967)
Foreign exchange movement	-	(3)	(3)
At 30 July 2022	-	59,051	59,051
Amortisation			
At 1 August 2021	40	34,065	34,105
Charge for the period	-	5,390	5,390
On disposals	(40)	(10,806)	(10,846)
Foreign exchange movement	-	(3)	(3)
At 30 July 2022	-	28,646	28,646
Net book value			
At 30 July 2022	-	30,405	30,405
At 31 July 2021	-	26,425	26,425

£2,257k (2021: £26,199k) of computer software has not been amortised within the financial year as the projects are still work in progress. In the prior year £3,809k of computer software was impaired as a result of a review of costs that are no longer considered integral to computer software and will not generate any future economic benefits.

Included in computer software is an ERP System with a carrying value of £17,394k (2021: £17,338k). The remaining useful life of the asset is 9 years (2021: 10 years).

Included within computer software additions are development costs of internal projects. Development costs have been capitalised in accordance with FRS 102 Section 18 Intangible Assets other than Goodwill and are therefore not treated, for dividend purposes, as a realised loss.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

14. Tangible fixed assets

Group and Company

	Long-term leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Office equipment £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 August 2021	24,234	1,355	23,261	410	8,023	57,283
Additions	684	44	415	3	503	1,649
Disposals	(8,871)	(44)	(14,717)	(326)	(4,203)	(28,161)
Exchange adjustments	(27)	-	(3)	-	(1)	(31)
At 30 July 2022	16,020	1,355	8,956	87	4,322	30,740
Depreciation						
At 1 August 2021	19,301	329	21,123	386	6,828	47,967
Charge for the period	2,068	335	1,286	14	598	4,301
Disposals	(8,815)	(44)	(14,717)	(326)	(4,204)	(28,106)
Exchange adjustments	(25)	-	(3)	-	-	(28)
At 30 July 2022	12,529	620	7,689	74	3,222	24,134
Net book value						
At 30 July 2022	3,491	735	1,267	13	1,100	6,606
At 31 July 2021	4,933	1,026	2,138	24	1,195	9,316

£53k (2021: £48k) of leasehold improvement and computer hardware additions has not been depreciated within the financial year as the projects are still work in progress.

Office equipment and plant and machinery with a carrying value of £51k (2021: £126k) and £701k (2021: £1,025), respectively, is held under finance leases.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

15. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 August 2021	126
At 30 July 2022	<u>126</u>
Net book value	
At 30 July 2022	<u>126</u>
At 31 July 2021	<u>126</u>

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
TWC Delivery Company Limited	2 Television Centre, 101 Wood Lane, London W12 7FR	Delivery of services for The White Company Group *	Ordinary	100%
The White Company (UK) Limited +	2 Television Centre, 101 Wood Lane, London W12 7FR	Sale of household accessories	Ordinary	100%
The White Company, Inc +	2 Television Centre, 101 Wood Lane, London W12 7FR	Sale of household accessories	Ordinary	100%
TWC Retail (Ireland) Limited +	2 Television Centre, 101 Wood Lane, London W12 7FR	Sale of household accessories	Ordinary	100%

+ Held directly by The White Company Holding Co Limited.

* Ceased trading on 1 January 2021.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

15. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings (continued)

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 30 July 2022 and the profit or loss for the period ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £000	Profit/(Loss) £000
TWC Delivery Company Limited	33	-
The White Company (U.K.) Limited	48,196	26,878
The White Company, Inc	(256)	5
TWC Retail (Ireland) Limited	57	40

16. Stocks

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Finished goods and goods for resale	36,324	29,873
	<u>36,324</u>	<u>29,873</u>

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stocks and the amounts stated above.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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17. Debtors

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax asset (note 24)	3,177	2,772
	<u>3,177</u>	<u>2,772</u>
	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	5,728	4,497
Amounts owed by group undertakings	126	-
Other debtors	1,721	1,198
Prepayments and accrued income	4,904	3,821
Forward foreign currency contracts	361	-
	<u>12,840</u>	<u>9,516</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

18. Cash at bank and in hand

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	25,451	57,549
	<u>25,451</u>	<u>57,549</u>

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Finance leases	397	416
Trade creditors	16,668	8,391
Corporation tax	146	822
Other taxation and social security	2,223	4,553
Accruals and deferred income	42,801	43,973
Forward foreign currency contracts	-	375
	<u>62,235</u>	<u>58,530</u>

20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Finance leases	75	472
	<u>75</u>	<u>472</u>

21. Finance leases

Analysis of the maturity of finance leases is given below:

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Amounts falling due within one year	397	416
Amounts falling due 2-5 years	75	472
	<u>472</u>	<u>888</u>

Certain office equipment and plant and machinery is held under finance lease arrangements. Finance lease liabilities are secured by the related assets held under finance leases (see note 14). The lease agreements include fixed lease payments and a purchase option at the end of the lease term.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

21. Finance leases (continued)

At 30 July 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments due under finance leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Not later than 1 year	426	472
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	77	503
	<u>503</u>	<u>975</u>

22. Financial instruments

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	25,812	57,549
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	7,629	5,823
	<u>33,441</u>	<u>63,372</u>
Financial liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss held as part of a trading portfolio	-	(375)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(59,941)	(53,252)
	<u>(59,941)</u>	<u>(53,627)</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise derivative financial asset and bank balances.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors (excluding tax recoverable) and intercompany balances.

Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss held as part of a trading portfolio comprise derivative financial liability balance.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise short and long term loans, trade creditors and accruals (excluding deferred income).

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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23. Derivative financial assets and liabilities

Forward foreign currency contracts

The following table details the forward foreign currency contracts outstanding as at the period-end:

Group	Average contract exchange rate		Notional Principal Value		Fair value	
	Period Ended 30 July 2022 Rate	Period Ended 31 July 2021 Rate	Period Ended 30 July 2022 £000	Period Ended 31 July 2021 £000	Period Ended 30 July 2022 £000	Period Ended 31 July 2021 £000
Due within one year						
Forward foreign currency contracts - EUR	1.1724	1.1436	2,132	874	(27)	(21)
Forward foreign currency contracts - USD	1.2878	1.3523	6,997	12,585	388	(354)
			9,129	13,459	361	(375)

Forward foreign currency contracts are valued using forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from the quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contracts. The valuation of forward foreign currency contracts are obtained from the bank contracted with.

24. Deferred taxation

Group

	2022 £000	2021 £000
At beginning of year	2,772	1,163
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	238	421
Origination and reversal of timing differences	167	1,188
At end of year	3,177	2,772

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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24. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	Group 30 July 2022 £000	Group 31 July 2021 £000
Timing differences relating to fixed assets	1,776	1,409
Short-term timing differences	1,401	1,363
	<u>3,177</u>	<u>2,772</u>

Deferred tax has been calculated at the tax rates expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on rates and laws enacted at the balance sheet date.

25. Provisions

Group

	Long term incentive plan £000
At 1 August 2021	5,302
Charged to profit or loss	9,302
Utilised in period	(10,219)
At 30 July 2022	<u><u>4,385</u></u>

Long term incentive plan provisions are expected to be utilised over the next 3 years.

26. Share capital

	30 July 2022 £000	31 July 2021 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022

27. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares, net of issue expenses.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents exchange differences arising on translation of opening net assets of overseas operations at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

28. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions during the period totalled £1,205k (2021: £1,096k). The unpaid contributions outstanding at the period end were £213k (2021: £204k).

29. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 July 2022 the group had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group	Group
	30 July	31 July
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	14,607	14,395
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	35,937	39,632
Later than 5 years	4,196	8,674
	<u>54,740</u>	<u>62,701</u>

30. Financial guarantee contracts

The group has a duty deferment guarantee in favour of HM Customs & Excise of £99,000 (2021: £99,000).

31. Related party transactions

In accordance with FRS102 s.33.1A: Related Party Disclosures, the company is exempt from disclosing transactions with entities that are part of Bectin Limited Group as related parties, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a parent undertaking publishing consolidated financial statements.

THE WHITE COMPANY HOLDING CO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 2022**

32. Subsequent events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since period end.

33. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Bectin Limited, a company incorporated in United Kingdom. Bectin Limited is the parent undertaking of both the smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Bectin Limited may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ, United Kingdom.

Registered address of Bectin Limited is Tythrop Park, Kingsey, Aylesbury HP17 8LT, United Kingdom.