Nicholas Deakins Ltd

Directors' report and financial statements

Registered number 03201284

Year ended

31 January 2016

SATURDAY

A5FP2TBV

A12 17/09/2016 #152

COMPANIES HOUSE

Contents

Directors' report	1
Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report and the financial statements	3
Independent Auditor's report to the members of Nicholas Deakins Ltd	4
Statement of Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	5
Balance Sheet	6
Notes	7

Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the design and wholesale of branded fashion footwear and apparel.

Business review

The Company has continued to face pressure on margins from its retail customers due to the increasingly price competitive nature of the fashion retail marketplace. The result has been impacted by the loss of several mid-size independent retailers in the current year. The Company is aiming to broaden its range of brands and is looking to expand its geographical footprint in the UK.

In assessing the performance of the Company, the Directors make use of the following Key Performance Indicators:

	Year ended 31 January 2016 £000	Year ended 31 January 2015 £000
Turnover	**2,739**	3,030
Gross profit %	**28.5%**	27.7%
Operating loss	**(125)**	(100)
Operating loss %	**(4.6%)**	(3.3%)

Proposed dividend

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (*2015: £nil*).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Any business undertaking will involve some risk with many risk factors common to any business regardless of what sector it operates in. However, the Directors consider that certain risks and uncertainties are more specific to the Company and the distribution sector in which it operates. These risks and uncertainties include the following:

- Impact of exchange rates on the costs of materials;
- Demand within the fashion retail sector; and
- Seasonality

The Directors continue to endeavour to manage these risks and uncertainties to the extent possible within the business.

Directors

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

CN Tate
PA Cowgill
BM Small

Directors' report *(continued)*

Employees

The Company is committed to promote equal opportunities in employment regardless of employees' or potential employees' sex, marital status, sexual orientation, creed, colour, race, ethnic origin or disability. Recruitment, promotion and the availability of training are based on the suitability of any applicant and full and fair consideration is always given to disabled persons in such circumstances.

Should an employee become disabled during his or her employment by the Company, every effort is made to continue employment and training within their existing capacity wherever practicable, or failing that, in some alternative suitable capacity.

The Company has continued throughout the period to provide employees with relevant information and to seek their views on matters of common concern. Priority is given to ensuring that employees are aware of all significant matters affecting the Company's performance and of any significant organisational changes.

Political and charitable contributions

The Company made no political contributions during the year *(2015: £nil)* and made charitable donations of £nil during the year *(2015: £nil)*.

Going concern basis

The Company has considerable financial resources, with access to intercompany borrowing from its immediate parent undertaking, JD Sports Fashion Plc. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully, despite the uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board

B M Small
Director

Hollinsbrook Way
Pilsworth
Bury
Lancashire
BL9 8RR

14 September 2016

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 judgements and 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Nicholas Deakins Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of Nicholas Deakins Ltd for the year ended 31 January 2016 set out on pages 5 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework.*

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 January 2016 and of its loss for the year period ended 31 January 2016;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Mick Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
1 St. Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3AE

16/9/2016

Statement of Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 January 2016

	Note	Year ended 31 January 2016 £000	Year ended 31 January 2015 £000
Turnover	1	**2,739**	3,030
Cost of sales		**(1,959)**	(2,192)
Gross profit		**780**	838
Distribution expenses		**(471)**	(488)
Administrative expenses		**(434)**	(450)
Operating loss	2	**(125)**	(100)
Interest payable and similar charges	3	**2**	-
Loss profit on ordinary activities before tax		**(123)**	(100)
Tax on ordinary activities	6	**18**	35
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(105)**	(65)

The notes on pages 7 to 17 form part of the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 January 2016

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 February 2015	-	1,281	1,281
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(65)	(65)
Balance at 31 January 2015	-	1,216	1,216
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(105)	(105)
Balance at 31 January 2016	-	**1,111**	**1,111**

Balance Sheet
As at 31 January 2016

	Note	As at 31 January 2016 £000	As at 31 January 2016 £000	As at 31 January 2015 £000	As at 31 January 2015 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	7		48		66
Deferred tax assets	8		5		4
Current assets					
Stocks	9	498		280	
Debtors	10	515		623	
Cash at bank and in hand		325		496	
		1,338		1,399	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(280)		(253)	
Net current assets			1,058		1,146
Net assets			1,111		1,216
Capital and reserves					
Called up equity share capital	12		-		-
Profit and loss account			1,111		1,216
Shareholders' funds			1,111		1,216

The notes on pages 7 to 17 form part of the financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 14/09/ 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

B M Small
Director

Registered number 03201284

Notes
(Forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Nicholas Deakins Ltd (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").*

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company's immediate parent undertaking, JD Sports Fashion Plc includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of JD Sports Fashion Plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from the address in note 16.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of JD Sports Fashion Plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- The disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report on pages 1 to 2. In addition, note 13 to the financial statements includes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Basis of preparation *(continued)*

The Company has considerable financial resources, with access to intercompany borrowing from its immediate parent undertaking, JD Sports Fashion Plc. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully, despite the uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Tangible fixed assets

(i) Owned assets

Items of tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful economic lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets.

(ii) Leased assets

Assets funded through finance leases and similar hire purchase contracts are capitalised as tangible fixed assets where the Company assumes substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Future instalments under such leases, net of financing costs, are included within interest bearing loans and borrowings. Rental payments are apportioned between the finance element, which is included in finance costs, and the capital element, which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments so as to give a constant charge on the outstanding obligation.

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease. Lease incentives are credited to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

Legal fees and other costs associated with the acquisition of a leasehold interest are capitalised within fixed assets. These costs are amortised over the life of the lease.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Improvements to short leasehold properties — life of lease on a straight line basis
- Computer equipment — 3-4 years on a straight line basis
- Fixtures and fittings — 5-7 years or length of lease if shorter, on a straight line basis

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the weighted average principle. Provisions are made for obsolescence, marks downs and shrinkage.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or are transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost less impairment losses. A provision for the impairment of trade and other debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade and other debtors are impaired. The movement in the provision is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are non-interest bearing and recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets other than stocks and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The Company operates defined contribution pension schemes, the assets of which are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account as incurred.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes.

In the case of goods sold through the distribution businesses, turnover is recognised when goods are sold and the title has passed less a provision for credit notes. Distribution sales are either settled by cash received in advance of the goods being dispatched or made on agreed credit terms.

In the case of goods sold through the retail stores and trading websites, turnover is recognised when goods are sold and the title has passed, less provision for returns. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for such returns at the time of the sale. Retail sales are usually in cash, by debit card or by credit card.

Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable and similar charges comprise interest payable on interest bearing loans and borrowings. Financial expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account on an effective interest basis.

Income tax

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Income tax *(continued)*

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences in respect of the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit are not provided for. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The judgements, estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are discussed below:

(i) Provisions to write stocks down to net realisable value

The Company makes provisions for obsolescence, mark downs and shrinkage based on historical experiences and management estimates of future events. Actual outcomes could vary significantly from these estimates.

2 Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31 January 2016 £000	Year ended 31 January 2015 £000
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit of these financial statements	**8**	8
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**25**	29
Rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases for:		
Land and buildings	**58**	57
Other	**9**	9

Notes *(continued)*

3 Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 31 January 2016 £000	Year ended 31 January 2015 £000
On bank loans and overdrafts	2	-

4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the period, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	Year ended 31 January 2016	Year ended 31 January 2015
Sales and distribution	11	11
Administration	2	1
	13	12
Full time equivalents	12	11

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	Year ended 31 January 2016 £000	Year ended 31 January 2015 £000
Wages and salaries	488	474
Social security costs	52	57
Other pension costs	20	19
	560	550

Notes *(continued)*

5 Directors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 January 2016 £000	Year ended 31 January 2015 £000
Directors' emoluments	191	188
Pension contributions	15	14
	206	202

The directors are employed by other group companies and therefore any remuneration is borne by those group companies. No remuneration is given in respect of acting as a director of this entity as it is incidental to their overall responsibilities to the group

6 Income tax

Recognised in the profit and loss account

	Year ended 31 January 2016 £000	Year ended 31 January 2015 £000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax – current year	23	22
Adjustments to prior periods	(6)	7
Total current tax credit	17	29
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	1
Adjustments to prior periods	1	5
Total deferred tax credit	1	6
Total tax credit in profit and loss account	18	35

Notes *(continued)*

6 Income tax *(continued)*

	Year ended 31 January 2016 £000	Year ended 31 January 2015 £000
Loss for the period	**(105)**	(65)
Total tax credit for the period	**(18)**	(35)
Loss before taxation	**(123)**	(100)
Loss before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.2% (*2015: 21.3%*)	**25**	21
Effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	**-**	3
Non-qualifying depreciation	**(2)**	(1)
Adjustments relating to prior periods	**(5)**	12
Income tax credit	**18**	35

Notes *(continued)*

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to short leasehold properties £000	Computer equipment £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 31 January 2015	50	44	216	310
Additions	-	-	7	7
Disposals	(39)	-	-	(39)
Transfers	-	6	(6)	-
At 31 January 2016	**11**	**50**	**217**	**278**
Depreciation and impairment				
At 31 January 2015	46	33	165	244
Charge for the period	2	5	18	25
Disposals	(39)	-	-	(39)
Transfers	-	9	(9)	-
At 31 January 2016	**9**	**47**	**174**	**230**
Net book value				
At 31 January 2015	4	11	51	66
At 31 January 2016	**2**	**3**	**43**	**48**

Notes *(continued)*

8 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets 2016 £000	Assets 2015 £000	**Liabilities 2016 £000**	Liabilities 2015 £000	**Net 2016 £000**	Net 2015 £000
Tangible fixed assets	**5**	4	**-**	-	**5**	4

Movement in deferred tax during the year

	Tangible fixed assets £000
Balance at 1 February 2015	(2)
Recognised in income	6
Balance at 31 January 2015	4
Recognised in income	1
Balance at 31 January 2016	**5**

9 Stocks

	As at 31 January 2016 £000	As at 31 January 2015 £000
Finished goods and goods for resale	**498**	280

The cost of stocks recognised as expenses and included in cost of sales for the year ended 31 January 2016 was £1,959,000 *(2015: £2,192,000)*.

The Company has £10,000 *(2015: £10,000)* of stock provisions at the end of the year.

Notes *(continued)*

10 Debtors

	As at 31 January 2016 £000	As at 31 January 2015 £000
Trade debtors	290	224
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	149	258
Prepayments and accrued income	76	86
Other debtors	-	55
	515	623

11 Creditors: amount falling due within one year

	As at 31 January 2016 £000	As at 31 January 2015 £000
Trade creditors	32	42
Other creditors and accrued expenses	101	72
Taxation and social security	32	24
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	115	115
	280	253

12 Capital

Issued ordinary share capital

	Number of ordinary shares	Ordinary share capital £000
As at 31 January 2015 and at 30 January 2016	200	-

The total number of issued ordinary shares was 200 *(2015: 200)* with a par value of £1.00 per share *(2015: £1.00)*. All shares are fully paid up.

The capital structure of the Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings. The policy adopted by the Directors is to seek to improve the capital base of the Company so as to maintain creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

On a show of hands at a general meeting, every holder of ordinary shares present in person shall have one vote, and on a poll every member shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder. Subject to the relevant statutory provisions and the Company's Articles of Association, holders of ordinary shares are entitled to a dividend where declared or paid out of profits available for such purposes. Subject to the relevant statutory provisions and the Company's Articles of Association, on a return of capital on a winding-up, holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in such a return equally in proportion to their shareholding.

Notes *(continued)*

13 Operating lease commitments

The Company leases one retail outlet and one office under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leases have differing terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. Undiscounted total future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings 2016	**Plant and equipment 2016**	Land and buildings 2015 (Restated)	Plant and equipment 2015
	£000	**£000**	£000	£000
Less than one year	**57**	**13**	43	6
Between one and five years	**119**	**9**	90	7
	176	**22**	133	13

The future minimum rentals payable on land and buildings represent the base rents that are due on each property over the non-cancellable lease term, being usually the earliest date at which the lease can be exited. Certain properties have rents which are partly dependent on turnover levels in the individual store concerned.

14 Related parties

Transactions and balances with related parties (excluding those transactions with immediate parent company, JD Sports Fashion Plc and its wholly owned subsidiaries) during the period are shown below. Transactions were undertaken in the ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

Topgrade Sportswear Limited

Topgrade Sportswear Limited is an 80% owned subsidiary of JD Sports Fashion Plc.

	Value of transactions 2016	**(Creditor)/ debtor at year end 2016**	Value of transactions 2015	(Creditor)/ debtor at year end 2015
	£000	**£000**	£000	£000
Sale of stock	**242**	**-**	143	-
Amounts owed by Topgrade Sportswear Limited	**-**	**91**	-	126

15 Parent Company

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of JD Sports Fashion Plc, which is the smallest group in which the Company is a member and for which Group Financial Statements are drawn up. JD Sports Fashion Plc is registered in England. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of JD Sports Fashion Plc are available to the public and can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Edinburgh House, Hollinsbrook Way, Pilsworth, Bury, BL9 8RR or at www.jdplc.com.

16 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is Pentland Group Plc, which is the largest group in which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Pentland Group Plc is registered in England. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Pentland Group Plc can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.