## REGISTERED NUMBER: 02968830 (England and Wales)

ANNUAL REPORT AND

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022** 

<u>FOR</u>

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS UK LIMITED

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## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS UK LIMITED

# COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

DIRECTORS:

J M Donchess

J J Miklich

S J Walker

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Avenue One

Station Lane Witney Oxfordshire 0X28 4XR

REGISTERED NUMBER:

02968830 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** 

Ernst & Young LLP Grosvenor House Grosvenor Square Southampton SO15 2BE

**BANKERS:** 

J P Morgan 01 Floor Chaseside Bournemouth BH7 7DA

Deutsche Bank

1 Great Winchester Street

London EC2N 2DB

SOLICITORS:

Squire Patton Boggs (UK) LLP Trinity Court, 16 John Dalton Street Manchester, M60 8HS

Eversheds LLP 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham, B3 3AL

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company's principal activity comprises of the manufacture, marketing and selling of surface coatings products. These being predominantly woodcare, waterproofing products, metal packaging and protective & marine coatings, to the trade, infrastructure and internal fixtures and do it yourself (DIY) markets, the wholesale of automotive paint and body repair materials and the sale of thermosetting powder coatings.

## **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

The Sherwin-Williams UK Limited (the Company) measures its performance on a number of key performance indicators, including:

- controlling costs to improve profit before tax monthly review of costs are completed by management in order to ensure costs are kept under control. Capital saved by minimizing costs can be put towards future investments. Distribution Costs and Administrative Expenses represented 28.4% of Turnover in 2022 (2021: 29.2%);
- working capital management monthly review completed by management to ensure that the Company is maintaining liquidity and profitability. This will also allow the Company to maximise its return on investment. In 2022, Net Current Assets were 11.9% of Turnover (2021: 27.1%);
- increasing revenue monthly review of results is completed by management. By focusing on increasing revenue, the Company can achieve increased profits. Turnover for 2022 was £384,024,813 (2021: £201,047,197);
- statutory accounts filed on time and no penalties incurred; and
- tax returns filed on time and no penalties incurred.

### REVIEW OF BUSINESS

As shown in the Company's profit and loss account, turnover increased by 91% (2021: increase of 69.1%). This included having a full year of sales included in the 2022 turnover figure for the UK entities, which transitioned into Sherwin-Williams UK Limited at the end of 2021 as part of the legal entity rationalisation project. There were also strong sales in exterior products and good weather.

Due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, trade with Russia is currently suspended due to their current international status and various economic sanctions. The suspension of business with Russia has had minimal impact on trade for the UK business. The main impacts to the UK business were from raw material price increases, energy impacts (due to economic sanctions against Russia) and labour shortages.

The Company continues to invest in both research and development and improving its fixed asset base to improve both customer service levels and overall efficiency. Research and development costs in 2022 were £3,775,501 (2021: £635,811).

Profit before tax is £5,302,959 (2021: £25,420,968). Profit has decreased in 2022 mainly due to no dividends received in the year whereas in 2021 there was a dividend received amounting to £14,932,650. Profit before tax has also reduced in 2022 due to rising costs of raw materials.

The Company has a pension asset of £38,943,241 within the balance sheet (2021: £30,193,532), and also has a pension liability of nil within the balance sheet (2021: £510,000).

Net current assets have decreased to £45,757,020 (2021: £54,504,224). Net current assets have decreased in 2022 due to increased trade creditors driven by higher raw material prices and control of creditors.

The Directors continue to consider the metrics above to be key performance indicators for the business. Dividends amounting to £8,500,000 were paid in 2022 in respect of 2021(2021: nil).

## PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

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Competitive pressure in the UK is a continuing risk for the Company, which could result in it losing sales to its key competitors. The Company manages this risk by providing products with unique selling points supported by well known advertising and by continually investing in new products and technologies. It has fast response times not only in supplying products but in handling all customer queries, and by maintaining strong relationships with customers.

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Volatile energy markets and rising prices in the UK are a risk for the Company. The uncertainty over the energy supply and increasing prices are being continuously monitored by the Company. The Directors, along with management, are continuing to evaluate the condition and methods to mitigate the financial risk, such as, renegotiating utility contracts for better pricing.

The Company's sales are principally in pounds sterling and exposure to movement in foreign exchange rates is therefore minimal

The Company recognises that its operations have a direct and indirect impact on both the global environment and the environments in which it operates. The Company is dedicated to working continuously to contribute positively to environmental sustainability. The Company operates as a wholly owned subsidiary of The Sherwin-Williams Company (the Ultimate Parent or Group) which is committed to decreasing its environmental footprint by reducing carbon emissions, energy use and waste generation, while expanding the sourcing of renewable energy and recycling methods.

### **SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT**

The Directors fulfil their duty by ensuring that there is a strong governance structure and process running through all aspects of the Company's operations. The Company's strategy and business model are underpinned by the employees and all members of the Board of Directors (the Board) undertake regular site visits to deliver key engagement and development programmes. The Company engages with its key stakeholders in a variety of ways, explained in more detail in the Strategic Report (pages 2-4) and the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 8. Strategic decisions are made to improve efficiency throughout the business and reduce administration costs. The Board is kept informed of all relevant issues by means of a number of written reports against agreed key performance indicators.

The Board consider that they, both individually and collectively, have acted in a way that would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in \$172(1)(a-f) of the Companies Act) in the decisions they have taken during the year ended 31 December 2022. In making this statement the Directors considered the longer-term consideration of stakeholders and the environment and have taken into account the following:

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

## **Employee Engagement**

The Directors have implemented strategies, policies and initiatives to drive employee engagement. They are focused on inclusion, diversity and equity (ID&E), talent acquisition and employee engagement, occupational health and safety and total rewards, which includes compensation and benefits programs and practices. Employees are encouraged to join the Share Incentive Plan to foster greater involvement.

To measure the progress and to receive feedback on the topics most important to the employees, the Company conducts regular employee surveys.

For further information on employment policies, refer to the Report of the Directors on Page 6.

## Stakeholder Relationship

The Company aims to provide a differentiated solution to our customers that enable our customers to increase their productivity and profitability. The Directors receive feedback from customers via the commercial teams who have strong relationships with customers to understand their needs and how the Company can improve its product offering.

The Directors recognise the importance of the other stakeholders including the suppliers, business partners, government bodies and the wider community in achieving the Company's objectives and aligning with the Sherwin-Williams brand and long-term reputation. Through the Company's various functions, these relationships are managed and communicated back to the Directors to ensure the success of the Company in the long-term.

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The nature of the Company in servicing essential retail provided for a resilient financial performance in 2022. Therefore, we see robust consumer demand for essential products set to continue on trend to the benefit of the DIY and trade channels. The focus in 2023 is on growing market share.

The expectation for the Automotive and Packaging division of the business is that business will continue to grow in 2023 and sales will further increase by volume and value. The Powder Coatings division of the business is expecting a more stable and buoyant year in 2023. The mix of products is expected to change with larger growth targeted in liquid paints. The expectation for the Protective & Marine Coatings division of the business is to continue to grow in 2023 as the synergies of recent acquisitions are realised and the Company expands into markets previously not serviced. The expectation for the UK Coatings division of the business is that there will be a strong start to 2023 with further increases in sales growth.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

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Sirva Walker Si Walker Director
Date: 19/12/2023

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors present their report with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022,

## EXISTENCE OF BRANCHES OUTSIDE THE UK

The Company has no branches, as defined in section 1046(3) of the Companies Act 2006, outside the UK.

#### DIVIDENDS

Dividends of £3,500,000 and £5,000,000 were paid in April and September of 2022, respectively, in regards to 2021.

## **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

An indication of future developments is given in the strategic report on page 4 and forms part of this report by cross-reference.

## **DIRECTORS**

Directors serving throughout the year and subsequently to the date of this report, except as noted, are set out below:

Mr J J Miklich

Mr B E Padden - resigned 28th January 2022

Mr J M Donchess

Mr D P Wright - resigned on 15th March 2023

Mr S J Walker - appointed on 15th March 2023

At no time during the financial year did any of the Directors have any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company, other than those shown in the Annual Report and accounts of the Ultimate Parent.

## FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to various financial risks arising from its underlying operations and finance activities. The Company is primarily exposed to market risk (i.e. interest rate and currency risk) and to credit and liquidity risk.

Financial risk management within the Company is governed by policies and guidelines approved by senior management. These policies and guidelines cover interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Group policies and guidelines also cover areas such as cash management, investment of excess funds and the raising of short and long-term debt. Compliance with the policies and guidelines is managed by segregated functions within the Group. The objective of financial risk management is to contain, where deemed appropriate, exposures to the various types of financial risks mentioned above in order to limit any negative impact on the Group's results and financial position.

In accordance with its financial risk policies, the Group manages its market risk exposures by using financial instruments when deemed appropriate. It is the Group's policy and practice neither to enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes, nor for any purpose unrelated to the underlying business.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### GOING CONCERN

The Company operates in a stable to high growth market environment which has continued in 2023 and is expected to continue in 2024. The Company continues to manage its risk by developing innovation in its product range and maintaining a strong brand presence through advertising and promotional literature spend. The Company is financially secure and continues to have a strong customer retention from its customer base who place a value on continuity of supply.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Business Review section of the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 4. The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and shares banking arrangements with the Ultimate Parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Company has a reported profit after tax of £3,215,114 in 2022 and the Company's net asset position at 31 December 2022 is £134,414,019.

Annual and rolling profit forecasts are collated on a business unit level as oppose to each individual statutory entity level.

The Company is a subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent, a corporation in the United States of America. The Ultimate Parent is a listed Fortune 500 company and provides comfort in respect of the provision of financial support to the Company to assist in meeting liabilities as and when they fall due to the extent that money is not otherwise available to meet such liabilities.

The Ultimate Parent, will continue to support the Company in the foreseeable future. This has been confirmed by a letter of support that covers the period of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Ultimate Parent to provide the level of support that might be required given the level of uncertainty associated with trading and cash forecasts and see no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position, the Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able 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 for the 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statement (the going concern period).

## RESULTS

For discussion on the Company results for the year please refer to the Business Review in the Strategic Report (page 2).

## **EMPLOYMENT POLICIES**

The Company is an Equal Opportunities Employer and no job applicant or employee receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of age, sex, marital status, race, colour, sexual orientation, religion or philosophical beliefs.

It is the policy of the Company that disabled people, whether registered disabled or not, should receive full and fair consideration for all job vacancies for which they are suitable applicants. Employees who become disabled during their working life will be retained in employment wherever possible and will be given help with any necessary rehabilitation and retraining. The Company is prepared to modify procedures or equipment, wherever this is practicable, so that full use can be made of an individual's ability.

Employee engagement is a key strategy of the business. Regular Employee Engagement Surveys take place and action plans are delivered to make improvements. An Employee Engagement Group has launched involving a cross section of employees from all countries and functions to support the employee engagement activity. There is regular two way communication between the leaders and employees of the Company using many different mediums such as video calls, conferences, meetings and written communication. The aim is to keep employees informed about the business and to gather their feedback and ideas.

The Company has a positive approach to health and safety at work and regards compliance with statutory requirements as a minimum standard. Additional resources have been made available to ensure that continuing progress is made towards achieving a healthier and safer working environment for all employees.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

### **ENVIRONMENT**

The Company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by the Group's activities.

## STREAMLINED ENERGY AND CARBON REPORTING

Description	Unit of Measure	2022	2021
Energy Consumed (Electric & Fuel)	kWh	21,186,740	25,624,570
Scope   Emissions (CO2e)	Metric Tons	2,082	1,717
Scope 2 Emissions (CO2e)	Metric Tons	2,546	1,237
Scope 3 Emissions (CO2e)	Metric Tons	· -	´ -
Total CO2e Emissions	Metric Tons	4,628	2,954
Production Metric	Metric Tons	88,300	124,725
CO2e Intensity	Metric Tons of CO2e per Tons of production	0.052	0.140

The Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting (BEIS; 2020) were utilised to generate this disclosure. The Climate Leaders guidance documents provide the quantification methods used for calculating GHG emissions from identified sources. Energy consumption data has been sourced from invoice data. Fleet and travel data has been sourced from leasing and travel agents, respectively. Emission factors for the calculations were extracted from US EPA Climate Leaders Emission Factor Hub, International Energy Agency Emission Factor database (2021 update) and Green House Gas Reporting; Conversion Factors (BEIS; 2021).

The Company has incorporated LED lighting installations to improve carbon efficiency. In addition, the Company is evaluating plans to improve carbon efficiencies. In compliance with the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS), the Company has completed the ESOS energy audit and the Company will determine other feasible energy efficiency projects.

## STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

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\$1 Walker : Director

Date: 12/2023

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial 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). 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and
  explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SHERWIN-WILLIAMS UK LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sherwin-Williams UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise of the Income Statement, the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 26, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

## 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 this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SHERWIN-WILLIAMS UK LIMITED

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or Directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### Auditors' 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.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and compliance with the relevant direct and indirect tax regulation in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including health and safety, employees and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- We understood how Sherwin-Williams UK Limited is complying with those frameworks by verifying that material transactions are recorded in compliance with FRS102 and where appropriate, the Companies Act 2006. Assessment of compliance with other operational laws and regulation was covered through making enquiries of management and those charged with governance, reviewing board minutes and correspondence with relevant authorities. Inquiries were made of management to understand any known instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations in the financial year, no such matters were bought to our attention.

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SHERWIN-WILLIAMS UK LIMITED

- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override and through assessing revenue as a fraud risk, specifically with regard to recognising revenue in the incorrect period. Our procedures to address this involved:
  - o Understanding the revenue recognition process and policy and how it is applied, including relevant controls; and
- o Testing of revenue cut-off at the year end, by selecting a sample of revenue transactions and testing whether revenue was recorded in the correct period through agreement to proof of delivery to confirm the period that the revenue related to
- Regarding the presumed risk of management override of controls, we used data analytics to sample from the entire population of journals, identifying specific transactions which did not meet our expectations based on specific risk criteria, which we investigated further to gain an understanding of the transaction and agree to source documentation ensuring appropriate authorisation of the transactions. We also reviewed accounting estimates for evidence of bias and evaluated the business rationale for any significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures had a focus on compliance with the reporting framework set out above through our walkthrough testing and the relevant tax legislation including tax computations and returns.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

- DocuSigned by:

Ernst & Young Uf
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Sam Newall (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor Southampton

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19 December 2023

# INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		31.1		31,1	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
TURNOVER	3		384,024,813		201,047,197
Cost of sales			(270,041,652)		(131,925,412)
GROSS PROFIT			113,983,161		69,121,785
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(62,844,161)		(39,651,895)	
Autimistrative expenses		(46,257,128)	(109,101,289)	(19,014,670)	(58,666,565)
			4,881,872		10,455,220
Other operating income			679,680	•	
OPERATING PROFIT	6		5,561,552		10,455,220
Income from fixed asset investments Interest receivable and similar income Other finance income	8	333,249 584,000		14,932,650 95,095	
One: mance moone		384,000	917,249		15,027,745
			6,478,801		25,482,965
Interest payable and similar expenses Other finance costs	9	(1,166,842) (9,000)		(53,997) (8,000)	
Office Intalice wasts	*	(9,000)	(1,175,842)	(8,000)	(61,997)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			5,302,959		25,420,968
Tax on profit	10		(2,087,845)		(2,287,742)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	ı	•	3,215,114		23,133,226

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this income statement.

The above results all arise from continuing operations.

The notes form part of these financial statements

## OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	3,215,114	23,133,226
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	•	
Actuarial gain relating to pension	9,416,451	30,216,534
Deferred tax relating to pension scheme	(2,354,113)	<u>(7,554,134</u> )
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX	7,062,338	22,662,400
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
FOR THE YEAR	10,277,452	45,795,626

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2022

		31.1	2.22	31.12	2.21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	12		1,783,413		2,394,994
Tangible assets	13		49,742,213		33,166,236
Investments Defined benefit pension net assets	14 24		13,710,240		13,710,240
Defined benefit pension ner assets	24		38,943,241		30,193,532
			104,179,107		79,465,002
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	15	69,877,491		54,701,967	
Debtors – amounts falling due within one	.,	0,0,7,1,1		31,101,507	
year	16	96,897,042		92,616,395	
Debtors - amounts falling due after one		, , , ,			
year	16	7,104,314		18,616,355	
Cash in hand				78,279	
		173,878,847		166,012,996	
CREDITORS	1.7	(120 121 025)		(104.264.277)	
Amounts falling due within one year Deferred tax	17 20	(128,121,827)		(104,364,377)	
Deterred tax	20	<del></del>		<u>(7,144,395)</u>	
		(128,121,827)		(111,508,772)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			45,757,020		54,504,224
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			149,936,127		133,969,226
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,,,
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	21		(1,120,946)		(1,451,382)
DEFERRED TAX	20		(14,401,162)		•
DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION					(*** ***
NET LIABILITY	24				(510,000)
NET ASSETS			134,414,019		132,007,844
NET ASSETS			134,414,019		132,007,644
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	22		21,958,093		21,958,093
Retained earnings	23		112,455,926		110,049,751
<del></del>					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			134,414,019		132,007,844
·					

Sum Walker S J Walker - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Capital contribution reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	21,958,093	8,207,626	3,859,018	34,024,737
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income  Movements in equity associated with share-based	-	45,795,626	•	45,795,626
payments	•	(563,654)	•	(563,654)
Deferred tax in relation to share-based payments	-	(140,914)		(140,914)
Capital contribution reserve	-		52,892,049	52,892,049
Capital reduction		56,751,067	<u>(56,751,067</u> )	
Balance at 31 December 2021	21,958,093	110,049,751		132,007,844
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(8,500,000)	-	(8,500,000)
Total comprehensive income Movements in equity associated with share-based	-	10,277,452	•	10,277,452
payments		628,723		628,723
Balance at 31 December 2022	21,958,093	112,455,926		134,414,019

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Company is private, limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound sterling.

### Going concern

The Company operates in a stable to high growth market environment which has continued in 2023 and is expected to continue in 2024. The Company continues to manage its risk by developing innovation in its product range and maintaining a strong brand presence through advertising and promotional literature spend. The Company is financially secure and continues to have a strong customer retention from its customer base who place a value on continuity of supply.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Business Review section of the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 4. The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and shares banking arrangements with the Ultimate Parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Company has a reported profit after tax of £3,215,114 in 2022 and the Company's net asset position at 31 December 2022 is £134,414,019.

Annual and rolling profit forecasts are collated on a business unit level as oppose to each individual statutory entity level.

The Company is a subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent, a corporation in the United States of America. The Ultimate Parent is a listed Fortune 500 Company and provides comfort in respect of the provision of financial support to the Company to assist in meeting liabilities as and when they fall due to the extent that money is not otherwise available to meet such liabilities.

The Ultimate Parent will continue to support the Company in the foreseeable future. This has been confirmed by a letter of support that covers the period of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Ultimate Parent to provide the level of support that might be required given the level of uncertainty associated with trading and cash forecasts and see no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position, the Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able 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 for the 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements (the going concern period).

## Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company 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 and to certain financial instruments disclosures. Exemptions have been taken in relation to share-based payments, presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel. The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of the Ultimate Parent, which may be obtained from the address in note 26

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a Group. The Company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of the Ultimate Parent, a company incorporated in the United States.

## Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, 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.

The Directors consider there to be no critical judgements. The following is the key source of estimation uncertainty:

### **Pensions**

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in the respective currency with at least AA rating, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population bonds upon which the discount rate is based. The Company implemented the use of the yield curve approach for assumption setting purposes.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. See note 24 for further information.

## Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the Company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts, rebates and value added tax. The turnover and pre-tax profit are attributable to the manufacture and merchanting of varnishes, stains and related products for the trade and DIY markets as well as the wholesale of automotive paint and body repair materials and the sale of thermosetting powder coatings. Turnover is recognised on the despatch of goods.

## Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings and businesses, represents any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over its useful economic life, which is 20 years. Provision is made for any impairment.

## Intangible assets

Intellectual property, arising on the acquisition of trade and assets of Valspar Automotive UK Limited, based on book value, is capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over its useful life which is 5 years.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Freehold land and assets under the course of construction are not depreciated. The rates of depreciation for other assets are as follows:

Buildings - freehold

Buildings - leasehold

Plant and machinery

Fixtures, tools and equipment

2.5 - 6.6% per annum straight line

Depreciated over the term of the lease
6.6 - 20% per annum straight line
10 - 33.3% per annum straight line

Assets under construction are classified within the appropriate fixed asset category but are not depreciated until fully commissioned and brought into use.

### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost less any provision for impairment.

#### Stack

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

### Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Group's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

### Research and development

Research and Development expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account as incurred. Management cannot, with an acceptable level of certainty, give an expected period of economic benefit and products are constantly refined and re-tested to ensure that they remain competitive. Additionally, projects and the research and development phases often overlap making it difficult to value specific development projects.

### Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

The results of overseas operations are translated at the average rates of exchange during the period and their balance sheets at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on translation of the opening net assets and results of overseas operations are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Other exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above);
- exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

## Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## Employee benefits

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to profit or loss are the costs arising from employee services rendered during the period and the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. The net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability is charged to profit or loss and included within finance costs. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the Group, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the benefit obligation at the reporting

### Share-based payments

The Company grants to certain employees rights to equity instruments of the Ultimate Parent. The required disclosures are therefore included in the Ultimate Parent's consolidated financial statements.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each balance sheet date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity reserves.

### Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the underlying contractual arrangements. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

### (i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial assets or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provision that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

## (ii) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment.

## Dividends received

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

## 3. TURNOVER

An analysis of the Company's turnover, which derives wholly from the principal activity of sale of goods, by geographical market is set out below:

		2022	2021
		£	£
With third parties	- Great Britain	283,762,014	159,168,021
•	- Other	73,379,741	29,561,051
With fellow subsidiaries	- Eire and Northern Ireland	6,206,360	5,371,872
	- Poland	1,967,849	374,774
	- Sweden	584,248	225,402
	- Germany	1,060,190	241,946
	- Other	17,064,411	6,104,131
		384,024,813	201,047,197

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	The average monthly number of employees (including Directors) was:		
		2022	2021
	Average number of persons employed	Number	Number
	Production	4,87	261
	Sales and distribution	293	174
	Administration	275	130
		1,055	565
		2022	2021
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	£	£
	Wages and salaries	52,046,667	27,273,637
	Social security costs	5,794,236	3,593,868
	Pension costs	3,577,241	3,095,739
		61,418,144	33,963,244
<b>.</b> 5.	DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	192,627	-
	Company contributions to defined contribution scheme	11,872	<del>-</del>
		204,499	<u>-</u>

There are no Directors that were members of the defined benefit pension scheme in 2022 or 2021.

In the current year, some of the Directors are remunerated by the Ultimate Parent in the United States as their costs are incidental. The proportion of remuneration in relation to the Company is not deemed significant.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 6. OPERATING PROFIT

	Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2022	2021
	Operating profit is after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 13)	4,062,014	2,087,347
	Depreciation of intangible assets (note 12)	611,581	611,949
	Impairment of investment	•	9,807,685
	Rentals under operating leases:		2,007,003
	Hire of plant and machinery	1.048.279	630,242
	Land and buildings	1,048,279	659,181
	Foreign exchange gain		
		(791,467)	(592,794)
	Research and development costs	3,775,501	635,811
	The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:	2022	2021
	<del></del>	£	£
	Fees payable to Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual	•	~
	accounts	320,000	247,473
	Tax compliance services	320,000	
	tax compnance services		28,763
7.	INCOME FROM FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		
		31.12.22	31.12.21
		£	£
	Dividends received	-	14,932,650
		· <del></del>	
8.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Intercompany loan interest	333,249	95,095
	Finance interest re Valspar UK and W&J Leigh Pension Scheme (note 24)	584,000	189,000
	I made interest to valspar of and west beign i ensign deficing (note 24)		107,000
		917,249	284,095
<b>9</b> .	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
		2022	2 2021
		£	£
	Finance interest (income)/cost re Ronseal Pension Scheme (note 24)	9,000	197,000
	Intercompany loan interest	1,166,842	53,997
		1,175,842	2 250,997

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 10. TAXATION

## Tax effects relating to effects of other comprehensive income

Actuarial gain relating to pension Deferred tax relating to pension scheme	Gross £ 9,416,451 (2,354,113) 7,062,338	31.12.22 Tax £	Net £ 9,416,451 (2,354,113) 7,062,338
Actuarial gain relating to pension Deferred tax relating to pension scheme	Gross £ 30,216,534 (7,554,134) 22,662,400	31.12.21 Tax £	Net £ 30,216,534 (7,554,134) 22,662,400
The tax charge comprises:	٠	2022	2021
Current tax on profit UK corporation tax Adjustments in respect of prior years Total current tax		£ (2,341,597) (614,122) (2,955,719)	£ 2,281,904 (1,724,871) 557,033
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	3,992,245 1,051,319	1,195,168 535,541
Total deferred tax (see note 20)  Total tax (credit)/charge on profit		5,043,564 2,087,845	1,730,709 2,287,742

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit is 19% (2021 - 19%). In the 2022 UK Budget on 3 March 2021, the UK government announced that the headline rate of UK corporation tax will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The Company's deferred tax balances are measured using the corporation tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date (25%), based on the periods in which the temporary differences are forecast to reverse.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 10. TAXATION - continued

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows		,	_
	tale of oil corporation and to the profit octore that is as follows	•	2022	2021
			£	£
	Duofisi/(Loss) hofers say			
	Profit/(Loss) before tax	.*.	5,302,959	25,420,968
	Tax on profit/(loss) at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19%	(2021:19%)	1,007,562	4,829,984
	Effects of:			
	- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		529,352	1,841,866
	- Income not taxable		•	(2,837,204)
	- Prior year/rate change		1,548,185	(902,489)
	- Super deduction		(997,254)	(4,816)
	- Group relief		(331,234)	(639,599)
	- Gloup Teller			(039,399)
	Total tax charge for period		2,087,845	2,287,742
11.	DIVIDENDS			
			31.12.22	31.12.21
			£	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each			
	Final		8,500,000	-
12.	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
12.	INTANGIBLE PIXED ASSETS		Intellectual	
		Goodwill		Totals
		£	property	
	COST	L	£	£
	At 1 January 2022		3 055 005	
	and 31 December 2022	7,354,634	3,057,907	10,412,541
	AMORTISATION			•
	At 1 January 2022	7,354,634	662,913	8,017,547
	Amortisation for year	7,554,054	611,581	611,581
	Autorisation for year		011,361	011,361
	At 31 December 2022	7,354,634	1,274,494	8,629,128
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 December 2022		1,783,413	1,783,413
	At 31 December 2021		2,394,994	2,394,994

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 13. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

14.

1.5				
B		D1 . 1		
				-
				Totals
£	£	£	£	£
				64,178,409
	11,265,208			20,777,318
	•			(5,321,483)
53,602	(1,245,145)	1,166,747	24,796	<del></del>
13,007,267	19,717,364	45,351,093	1,558,520	79,634,244
4 420 502		23 532 170	3 059 501	31,012,173
	-			4,062,014
	_		•	(5,182,156)
(10,214)		(1,657,666)	(3,320,002)	(3,162,190)
4,951,106		24,861,499	79,426	29,892,031
8,056,161	19,717,364	20,489,594	1,479,094	49,742,213
8,134,774	9,697,301	14,340,406	993,755	33,166,236
				Shares in
				group
				undertakings
				£
				-
				24,290,407
				-21,270,107
				10,580,167
				10,300,107
				13,710,240
				13,710,240
				12 710 240
				13,710,240
	Freehold property £  12,555,276 416,603 (18,214) 53,602  13,007,267  4,420,502 548,818 (18,214) 4,951,106	Assets in course of construction £  12,555,276	Assets in course of Plant and machinery £  12,555,276 9,697,301 37,872,576 416,603 11,265,208 8,288,957 (18,214) - (1,977,187) 53,602 (1,245,145) 1,166,747  13,007,267 19,717,364 45,351,093  4,420,502 - 23,532,170 548,818 - 3,167,189 (18,214) - (1,837,860)  4,951,106 - 24,861,499  8,056,161 19,717,364 20,489,594  8,134,774 9,697,301 14,340,406	Assets in course of plant and property £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £

The investment brought forward represents 100% of the ordinary share capital of Przedsiebiorstwo Altax spa, a company incorporated in Poland. The principal activity of this Company is the production of protective woodcare coatings. The registered address for the Company is ul. Owsiana, nr 5, lok, miejsc. Plewiska, kod 620-052, poczta Plewiska, kraj Polska.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		•	
15.	STOCKS		
		31.12.22	31.12.21
	Raw materials	£ 18,806,754	£ 19,404,950
	Work-in-progress	520,516	456,003
	Finished goods	50,550,221	34,841,014
	·		
		69,877,491	54,701,967
	The replacement costs of stocks is not materially different from the amounts in	cluded in the ba	lance sheet.
16.	DEBTORS		
10.	DEDICAG	31.12.22	31.12.21
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	68,521,244	70,543,254
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	19,648,716	18,396,158
	Tax	6,486,382	2 (4( 002
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,240,700	3,676,983
		96,897,042	92,616,395
		<u> </u>	
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	913,433	6,705,037
	Amounts owed by holding company	3,994,465	9,364,652
	Prepayments and accrued income	<u>2,196,416</u>	<u>2,546,666</u>
		7,104,314	18,616,355
		7,107,517	10,010,555
	Aggregate amounts	104,001,356	111,232,750
17.	Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries are unsecured and repayable on demand Interest is charged at libor rates +/- basis points.  CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	1 in the month :	following invoice
		51.12.22 £	51.12.21 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 18)	35,452	231,882
	Trade creditors	49,021,199	43,344,916
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	41,367,159	22,385,480
	Tax		1,683,098
	Social security and other taxes VAT	1,250,131 1,672,435	1,914,299 1,306,579
	Accruals and deferred income	34,775,451	33,498,123
		31,773,131	33,170,123
		128,121,827	104,364,377
	Group creditors are repayable on demand and are unsecured. Interest is charged	l at libor rates +	/- basis points.
18.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		31.12.22	31.12.21
	Amounto fallino duo suithin and sono as as describ	£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand: Bank overdrafts	25 457	221 002
	Daik Overmens	35,452	231,882

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

19.	LEASING AGREEMENTS				
	<del></del>			2022	2021
				£	£
	Plant and machinery			222 755	
	Within one year			989,755	1,091,211
	Within 2 to 5 years		-	1,229,852	1,878,416
			_	2,219,607	2,969,627
			•		
	Land and buildings				1 028 680
	Within one year Within 2 to 5 years			1,037,670	1,037,670 3,256,696
	After 5 years			2,915,789 837,276	1,534,039
	And 5 years		-	037,270	1,554,055
	•			4,790,735	5,828,405
	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Capital commitments in relation to propert	y, plant & equip	ment		
	Contracted for, but not provided		-	14,396,891	8,834,307
20.	DEFERRED TAXATION				
		Recognised		Unrecognised	***
	Defermed to a second of (2022, 2021,	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Deferred tax provided (2022: 25% 2021: 25%)	£	£	£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	(5,960,675)	(173,190)		-
	Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) re Pension	(3,700,075)	(1.5,1.70)		
	Scheme	(9,936,927)	(7,420,883)	•	-
	Asset attributable to taxable losses	933,144	•	1,251,207	1,325,966
	Other short term timing differences	563,296	449,678	<u>-</u>	
	Deferred Ton Asses//Linking	(14.401.162)	(7.144.305)	1 261 207	1 226 066
	Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	(14,401,162)	(7,144,395)	1,251,207	1,325,966
	Deferred tax assets have been recognised on	the basis that the	Company is for	recast to make a pr	ofit in the next
	financial year.				
	Reconciliation of Deferred Tax				
	Reconculation of Deletted 142			2022	2021
				£	£
	Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) at 1 January			(7,144,395)	4,626,159
	Prior year movement			(1,051,319)	113,706
	Prior year rate change			. <del>-</del>	1,496,800
	Transfers			140,910	(4,490,849)
	Current year charged to income statement			(3,992,245)	(1,195,168)
	Current year charged to other comprehensive	income	-	(2,354,113)	(7,695,043)
	Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) at 31 December	<b>-</b> r		(14,401,162)	(7,144,395)
	Perenten Tay Washa (Plannink) at 31 December			(17,701,102)	7,177,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 21. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Balance at 1 January	1,451,382	2,307,609
Utilised in the year	(330,436)	(856,227)
Balance at 31 December	1,120,946	1,451,382
Datatice at 31 December	1,120,940	1,302

The Company holds a provision in the accounts for future liabilities arising as a result of a completed project which moved manufacturing from another site to the Sherwin-Williams UK Limited plant based in Sheffield. The future liabilities within the provision relate to building rent and dilapidation costs. The provision is likely to remain throughout 2023 and will be utilised upon final agreements.

## 22. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	31.12.22	31.12.21
		value:	£	£
21,958,093	Ordinary	£1	21,958,093	21,958,093

### 23. RESERVES

•	Retained earnings
At 1 January 2022	110,049,751
Profit for the year	3,215,114
Dividends	(8,500,000)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	7,062,338
Movement in equity associated with share-based payments	628,723
At 31 December 2022	112,455,926

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

## Defined contribution schemes

The Group operates defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all qualifying employees. The total expense charged to profit or loss in the period ended 31 December 2022 was £3,577,241 (2021: 3,095,739).

## Defined benefit schemes

The Group operates defined benefit schemes for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the employees are entitled to retirement benefits varying between 25% and 40% per cent of final salary on attainment of a retirement age of 65. No other post-retirement benefits are provided. The schemes are funded schemes.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the Ronseal and W&J Leigh schemes assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 5 April 2019 by Mr. Philip Murray, Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method. The last full actuarial valuation of the Valspar UK scheme was completed and signed on 30 June 2021 and was carried out by Spencer Bowman, Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. The scheme was valued in accordance with the projected unit credit method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Ronseal Scheme		Valspar UK Scheme	
		0001		
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Key assumptions used:				
Discount rate	4.75%	1.95%	4.75%	1.95%
Rate of general long term increase in				
salaries	3.25%	3.25%	•	-
Future pension increases	3.00%	3.15%	3.00%	3.15%
RPI inflation	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
CPI inflation	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
			W&J Leigh	
			Scheme	
			2022	2021
Key assumptions used:				
Discount rate			4.80%	1.95%
Rate of general long-term increase in salaries				,
Future pension increases			3.05%	3.15%
RPI inflation			3.30%	3.30%
CPI inflation			2.80%	2.80%

Mortality assumptions: Investigations have been carried out within the past three years into the mortality experience of the defined benefit schemes. These investigations concluded that the current mortality assumptions include sufficient allowance for future improvements in mortality rates. The assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65 are:

	Ronseal Scheme		alspar UK heme		&J Leigh heme	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Retiring today:						
Males	87	87	87	87	87	87
Females	89	89	90	90	89	89
Retiring in 20						
years:						
Males	88	88	88	88	88	88
Females	90	90	92	92	90	90

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

Current service cost	Ronseal Scheme 2022 £'000 937	2021 £'000 1,120	Valspar UK Scheme 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Administration expenses	(75)	(104)	(515)	(456)
Net interest cost (note 8) Past service cost		197	(221)	(49)
Total cost relating to defined benefit scheme	871	1,213	(736)	(505)
	W&J Leigh Scheme 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	TOTAL 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current service cost	546	583	1,483	1,703
Administration expenses	-	-	(590)	(560)
Net interest cost (note 8)	(363)	(140)	(575)	8
Past service cost		·	<del> </del>	
Total cost relating to defined benefit				
scheme	183	443	318	1,151

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from obligations in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows:

Present value of defined benefit	Ronseal Scheme 2022 £'000 (57,073)	2021 £'000 (94,589)	Valspar UK Scheme 2022 £'000 (26,859)	2021 £'000 (42,951)
obligations Fair value of scheme assets	70,757	94,079	34,421	53,239
	13,684	(510)	7,562	10,288
	W&J Leigh Scheme 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	TOTAL 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Present value of defined benefit	(27,390)	(43,181)	(111,322)	(180,721)
obligations Fair value of scheme assets	45,087	63,086	150,265	210,404
	17,697	19,905	38,943	29,683

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Movements in the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	Ronseal Scheme 2022	2021	Valspar UK Scheme 2022	2021
	£'000;	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	94,589	101,778	42,951	46,650
Service cost	937	1,120	•	•
Administration expenses				-
Interest cost Actuarial gains and losses in respect of	1,770	1,205	784	555
assumptions	-	(4,496)	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses in respect of		, , , , ,		
experience	(38.072)	(2,500)	(15,078)	(3,122)
Contributions from scheme participants	204	228		•
Net benefits paid out	(2,355)	(2,746)	(1,798)	(1,132)
At 31 December	57,073	94,589	26,859	42,951
	W&J Leigh	•		
	Scheme		TOTAL	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000.	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	43,181	46,708	180,721	195,136
Service cost	546	583	1,483	1,703
Administration expenses	-	-	•	-
Interest cost	786	507	3,340	2,267
Actuarial gains and losses in respect of				
assumptions	(15,711)	(3,391)	(15,711)	(7,887)
Actuarial gains and losses in respect of				
experience	-	-	(53,150)	(5,622)
Contributions from scheme participants	164	174	368	402
Net benefits paid out	(1,576)	(1,400)	(5,729)	(5,278)
At 31 December	27,390	43,181	111,322	180,721

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	Ronseal Scheme 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Valspar UK Scheme 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At I January	94,079	85,605	53,239	50,693
Interest income	1,761	1,008	1,005	604
Administration costs	(75)	(104)	(515)	(456)
Actuarial gains and losses	(23,766)	9,245	(17,610)	3,480
Contributions from the employer	909	842	100	50
Contributions from scheme participants	204	228	•	•
Benefits paid	(2,355)	(2,745)	(1,798)	(1,132)
At 31 December	70,757	94,079	34,421	53,239

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

·	W&J Leigh Scheme 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	TOTAL 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At 1 January	63,086	59,332	210,404	195,630
Interest income	1,149	647	3,915	2,259
Administration costs	•	-	(590)	(560)
Actuarial gains and losses	(18,068)	3,982	(59,444)	16,707
Contributions from the employer	332	351	1,341	1,243
Contributions from scheme participants	164	174	368	402
Benefits paid	(1,576)	(1,400)	(5,729)	(5,277)
At 31 December	45,087	63,086	150,265	210,404

The analysis of the scheme assets at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	Fair value of assets			
	Ronséal	Valspar UK		
	Scheme		Scheme	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity instruments	28,684	38,051	7,013	18,965
Debt instruments	35,207	46,393	15,392	21,984
Property	6,495	9,265	-	-
Other assets	371	370	12,016	12,290
	70,757	94,079	34,421	53,239
	W&J Leigh			
	Scheme	2021	TOTAL	2021
	2022	2021	2022	2021
e to the contract of	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity instruments	20,266	28,796	55,963	85,812
Debt instruments	12,042	17,035	62,641	85,412
Property	-	-	6,495	9,265
Other assets	12,779	17,255	25,166	29,915
	45,087	63,086	150,265	210,404

## 25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group.

## 26. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is The Valspar (UK) Holding Corporation Limited, Avenue One, Station Lane, Witney, Oxfordshire, OX28 4XR. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is The Sherwin-Williams Company, incorporated in the United States of America. The address from which financial statements of the Group can be obtained is The Sherwin-Williams Company, 101 Prospect Avenue, N.W, Cleveland, Ohio, 44115-1075. The Sherwin-Williams Company heads the largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and of which the Company is a member.