Registered number: 03285536

## THE DONNA KARAN COMPANY STORE (UK) LTD

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

SATURDAY

80A

28/10/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #343

ı

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

J Goldfarb (appointed 1 December 2016) M Goldfarb (appointed 1 December 2016) W Miller (appointed 1 December 2016) N Nackman (appointed 1 December 2016)

Company secretaries Jordan Cosec Limited

Registered number 03285536

Registered office

Suite 1 3rd Floor 11-12 St. James's Square

London SW1Y 4LB

Independent auditor Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

10 Palace Avenue

Maidstone Kent ME15 6NF

## CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Balance sheet	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 19

## DIRECTORS' REPORT For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 4 February 2017.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to 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.

## Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

P Kalberer (resigned 1 December 2016) C Brown (resigned 1 December 2016) J Goldfarb (appointed 1 December 2016) M Goldfarb (appointed 1 December 2016) W Miller (appointed 1 December 2016) N Nackman (appointed 1 December 2016)

### Going concern

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

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

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)** For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

## Change of accounting period

The current accounting period was extended by 1 month to a 13 month accounting period to bring the company in line with the financial year end of its parent company.

## Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

## Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 25/10/17

and signed on its behalf.

N Nackman Director

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DONNA KARAN COMPANY STORE (UK) LTD

We have audited the financial statements of The Donna Karan Company Store (UK) Ltd for the period ended 4 February 2017, set out on pages 5 to 19. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, 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 shareholders 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 shareholders 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 on page 1, 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 Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

## Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### 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 4 February 2017 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DONNA KARAN COMPANY STORE (UK) LTD (CONTINUED)

## Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and this report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

#### 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' report and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Keith Newman (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

Statutory Auditor

10 Palace Avenue Maidstone Kent ME15 6NF

Date: 27/10/17

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

	Note	2017 £	2015 £
Turnover		5,226,790	5,949,087
Cost of sales		(2,249,985)	(2,431,263)
Gross profit		2,976,805	3,517,824
Administrative expenses		(2,833,440)	(2,266,949)
Operating profit	4	143,365	1,250,875
Tax on profit	7	(31,272)	(258,407)
Profit for the period		112,093	992,468
There was no other comprehensive income for 2047 (2045-CNIII.)			

## THE DONNA KARAN COMPANY STORE (UK) LTD Registered number: 03285536

## **BALANCE SHEET** As at 4 February 2017

Note		4 February 2017 £		31 December 2015 £
8		271,454		55,100
		271,454		55,100
	442,703		466,051	
9	1,541,599		9,600,603	
	2,335,789		22,585	
	4,320,091		10,089,239	
11	(2,052,316)		(8, 105, 088)	
		2,267,775		1,984,151
		2,539,229		2,039,251
		2,539,229		2,039,251
14		102		100
		387,883		-
		2,151,244		2,039,151
		2,539,229		2,039,251
	9	442,703 9 1,541,599 2,335,789 4,320,091 11 (2,052,316)	Note  8  271,454  271,454  442,703  9  1,541,599  2,335,789  4,320,091  11  (2,052,316)  2,267,775  2,539,229  14  102  387,883  2,151,244	Note  8  271,454  271,454  442,703  9  1,541,599  2,335,789  22,585  4,320,091  10,089,239  11  (2,052,316)  (8,105,088)  2,267,775  2,539,229  14  102  387,883  2,151,244

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25/10/17

N Nackman

Director

The notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £		Total equity £
At 1 January 2016	100	-	2,039,151	2,039,251
Comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period	-	•	112,093	112,093
Shares issued during the period	2	387,883	•	387,885
At 4 February 2017	102	387,883	2,151,244	2,539,229

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the Period Ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2015	100	1,046,683	1,046,783
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	•	992,468	992,468
At 31 December 2015	100	2,039,151	2,039,251

The notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

#### 1. General information

The principal activity of the company during the year was the retail sales of clothing in specialised stores

The company is a private limited company, which is incorporated and registered in England and Wales (03285536). The address of the registered office is:

Suite 1 3rd Floor 11-12 St. James's Square London SW1Y 4LB

## 2. Accounting policies

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based payment
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- the requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
  - paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
  - paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions
  entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is
  a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

## 2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Turnover is recognised at point of sale.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property - over 7 years Fixtures & fittings - over 5 - 7 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## 2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## 2.7 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

#### Financial assets

The Company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

## Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

#### **Financial liabilities**

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

#### At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance sheet.

## 2.8 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 2.9 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

#### 2.10 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

#### 2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the carrying value of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The resulting accounting estimates calculated using these judgements will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results but are based on the experience of the directors and the expectations of future events. The estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

The judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty include the stock provision which discounts the value of the stock held according to the age of that particular stock line.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

## 4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	72,565	38,879
Exchange differences	230,881	1,485

## 5. Auditors' remuneration

The company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company:

	2017 £	2015 £
Fees for assurance services	8,100	8,000
Fees for tax compliance services	1,525	1,500
	9,625	9,500

The *Company* has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent *Company*.

## 6. Employees

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

2017	2015
No.	No.
Sales and administration 32	30

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

Taxation		
	2017 £	201
Corporation tax	_	-
Current tax on profits for the year	34,884	260,299
	34,884	260,299
Total current tax	34,884	260,299
Deferred tax		<del> </del>
Origination and reversal of timing differences Changes to tax rates	(3,612)	(3,034 1,142
Total deferred tax	(3,612)	(1,892
	·	
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	31,272 	258,407 ———
Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year	31,272 	258,407
Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year  The tax assessed for the period/year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the		
Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year  The tax assessed for the period/year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the	standard rate o	f corporation 2015
Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year  The tax assessed for the period/year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:	standard rate o	f corporation
Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year  The tax assessed for the period/year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)	2017 £ 143,365	f corporation 2015 £ 1,250,875
Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year  The tax assessed for the period/year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)  Effects of:	2017 £ 143,365 28,673	f corporation 2015 £ 1,250,875 253,259

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

## 8. Tangible fixed assets

		S/Term Leasehold Property £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 January 2016	239,806	131,537	371,343
	Additions	26,182	262,737	288,919
	At 4 February 2017	265,988	394,274	660,262
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2016	187,581	128,662	316,243
	Charge for the period on owned assets	38,972	33,593	72,565
	At 4 February 2017	226,553	162,255	388,808
	Net book value			
	At 4 February 2017	39,435	232,019	271,454
	At 31 December 2015	52,224	2,875	55,099
9.	Debtors			
			4 February 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
	Trade debtors		32,656	95,882
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		1,295,601	9,309,310
	Other debtors		184,991	170,672
	Deferred taxation		28,351	24,739
			1,541,599	9,600,603

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

10.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		4 February 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,335,789	22,585
		2,335,789	22,585
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		4 February 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
	Trade creditors	21,709	144,876
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,620,656	7,374,945
	Corporation tax	10,324	253,181
	Other taxation and social security	321,947	238,343
	Accruals and deferred income	77,680	93,744
		2,052,316	8,105,089

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

Financial instruments		
	4 February 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,791,984	9,598,449
	3,791,984	9,598,449
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1,720,046)	(7,613,565)
	(1,720,046)	(7,613,565)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank, trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

## 13. Deferred taxation

12.

•	2017 £
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss	24,739 3,612
At end of year	28,351

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

#### 13. **Deferred taxation (continued)**

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

4	February 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	25,679	21,476
Short term temporary differences	2,672	3,263
	28,351	24,739
Share capital		
		31
4	February 2017 £	December 2015 £

Shares classified as equity

14.

Allotted, called up and fully paid

102 (2015 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1 each

102 100

On 2 November 2016, the company allotted 2 ordinary shares for consideration of £193,943 per share.

## Commitments under operating leases

At 4 February 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	4 February 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
Not later than 1 year	551,920	551,920
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,311,000	1,862,921
	1,862,920	2,414,841

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 4 February 2017

## 16. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the provisions of FRS 101 paragraph 8(k) which exempts qualifying entites from disclosing related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

## 17. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Donna Karan Company Stores UK Holding Limited.

The directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking to be G-III Apparel Group Limited. G-III Apparel Group Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group in which the financial statements of the company are consolidated.

Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from 512 7th Avenue, New York, NY 10018.