Company Registration Number: 04438273

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited

Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

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Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Professional advisors

Registered office

5th Floor, Rear Suite, Oakfield House 35 Perrymount Road Haywards Heath West Sussex United Kingdom RH16 3BW

Bank

HSBC Bank Plc 40 South Road Haywards Heath West Sussex RH16 4LU

Statutory auditor

KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Strategic Report

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, together with an update of activity for the subsequent period to the date of the filing of the accounts.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company continues to be the strategic development of the Alexander McQueen brand.

Business Review

In 2015, both retail and wholesale sales for the global brand reached unprecedented levels, confirming the strong development of the Alexander McQueen brand as well as the successful in-house relaunch of the McQ Label.

During the year the the company sold its US branch to Alexander McQueen Trading America Inc., a company within the Kering SA group. The results of this branch have therefore been disclosed in the profit and loss account as discontinued activities. The sale of the US branch generated a profit of £2,599,188.

The Directors of Alexander McQueen Trading Limited are therefore satisfied with the performance of the business during 2015.

Performance for the year

Sales for the company in the UK and the US have been maintained at £63.9m (2014: £64.1m), a fall of 0.3%, in the face of challenging conditions.

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited posted an operating loss of £611,730 in 2015 which compares to £656,672 in 2014, a reduction of 7%.

Key performance indicators

Given the structure of the Alexander McQueen business and the company within that, management monitors progress on its strategy by reference to turnover and profit disclosed within the profit and loss account, as discussed above.

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Strategic Report (continued)

Strategy

Founded in 1992 by Lee Alexander McQueen, the Alexander McQueen brand quickly gained reputation for conceptual design and forged a strong brand identity which led to a partnership with Kering in 2001. Since the death of Lee Alexander McQueen in 2010, the brand has been fully owned by Kering.

Renowned for its unbridled creativity, Alexander McQueen, under the creative direction of Sarah Burton since 2010, has expanded internationally through both wholesale and retail channels over the past decade, with wholesale being a key growth driver. In recent years, an acceleration in new stores openings has enabled the brand to strengthen its position in the luxury sector.

Risks & Uncertainties

As a fashion and lifestyle company every new season confronts the brand with the risk that the new collections may be received less positively than anticipated. Constant market observation and regular attendance of international fashion events ensure that trends are identified early on to serve as a basis for the collection development.

The Directors also recognise the risks associated with not adequately protecting the brand's trademarks. As such the Company invests strongly in securing and defending industrial property rights in various product categories and countries.

Outlook

In 2016, both Alexander McQueen and McQ will continue to expand. Alexander McQueen plans to open additional freestanding stores and McQ will continue to build on its franchise network. In February 2016, Alexander McQueen will show its Fall/Winter 2016 collection in London, marking a landmark return to its home city, followed by the launch of McQueen Parfum. Management feels that the company is therefore well positioned to keep this momentum going and continue with the long term strategy of developing the business.

Strategic report approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board on 30 SEPTEMBER. 2016

B D Van Holderbeke Director

Company registration number: 04438273

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 10.

The results for the year show a loss before tax of £694,022 (2014: £1,020,624) and sales of £63,904,175 (2014: £64,103,572).

The loss for the year after taxation of £430,362 (2014: £1,212,131) has been included in reserves.

The Directors do not propose the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: £nil).

Financial Instruments

The company has no derivatives and does not trade in financial instruments.

The company operates within the United Kingdom and the majority of transactions are denominated in Sterling. Foreign currency transactions are monitored by the directors to ensure that currency risks are kept at acceptable levels.

The company funds operations through agreements with other group companies.

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Directors' Report (continued)

Directors

The directors of the company during the year ended 31 December 2015 and up to the date of signing the Directors' Report were as follows:

J Akeroyd (resigned 4 May 2016) B D Van Holderbeke E Sandrin E Gintzburger (appointed 9 May 2016)

Directors' and secretary's interests

The directors and secretary and their families hold no beneficial interests in the company or any other group company at 31 December 2015.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

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

Political contributions

The company has not made any political contributions during the year (2014: £nil).

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Directors' Report (continued)

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding the net current liability position on the company's balance sheet, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it indirectly by Kering Holland NV who have provided Alexander McQueen Trading Limited with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available that would otherwise place the company in insolvency. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

Based on this undertaking the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

Auditor

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

Directors' report approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board on 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

B D Van Holderbeke Director

Company registration number: 04438273

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Statement of Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Alexander McQueen Trading Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Alexander McQueen Trading Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 10 to 37. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 7, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practises Board Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Alexander McQueen Trading Limited (continued)

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.

Andrew Bradshaw (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square London , E14 5GL

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Profit and loss account For year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2015 £	Year ended 31 December 2014 £
Turnover	3	10,531,244	9,605,653
Cost of Sales		(5,210,505)	(5,348,629)
Gross profit		5,320,739	4,257,024
Administrative Expenses		(9,215,097)	(6,625,120)
			
Operating loss	5	(3,894,358)	(2,368,096)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	629	4,328
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(78,277)	(51,760)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxat	tion	(3,972,006)	(2,415,528)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	8	(601)	214,361
Loss from continuing operations Profit from discontinued operations	2 2	(3,972,607) 3,542,245	(2,201,167) 989,036
Retained loss for the financial year		(430,362)	(1,212,131)

The notes on pages 14 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income For year ended 31 December 2015

	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014
Retained loss for the financial year	£ (430,362)	£ (1,212,131)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(30,647)	131,890
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	(461,009)	(1,080,241)

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
Fixed assets	710100	_	
Tangible assets	9	3,583,010	15,451,893
Investments	10	7,561,925	1,389,294
		11,144,935	16,841,187
Current assets			
Stock	11	2,949,714	15,087,163
Debtors	12	11,191,582	22,626,908 ⁻
Cash at bank and in hand		1,816,346	719,880
		15,957,642	38,433,951
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	13	(26,349,026)	(54,060,578)
Net current liabilities		(10,391,384)	(15,626,627)
Total assets less current liabilities		753,551	1,214,560
+ + ·			
Net assets		753,551 ————	1,214,560
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1	1
Profit and loss account		753,550	1,214,559
Total equity shareholders' funds		753,551	1,214,560

The notes on pages 14 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements. These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

B D Van Holderbeke

Director

Company registration number: 04434

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited Statement of Changes in Equity 31 December 2015

•	•	Loss Account	
	· £	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2014	1	2,294,800	2,294,801
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income	- -	(1,212,131) 131,890	(1,212,131) 131,890
Total comprehensive loss	_	(1,080,241)	(1,080,241)
Balance at 31 December 2014	1	1,214,559	1,214,560
Balance at 1 January 2015	, ,1	1,214,559	1,214,560
Loss for the year Other comprehensive loss	- -	(430,362) (30,647)	
Total comprehensive loss	-	(461,009)	(461,009)
Balance at 31 December 2015	1	753,550	753,551

The notes on pages 14 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Alexander McQueen Trading Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The amendments to FRS 101 (2013/14 Cycle) issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied.

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

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

- · a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets, intangible assets and investment properties;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- An additional balance sheet for the beginning of the earliest comparative period following the retrospective change in accounting policy, the correction of error, or the reclassification of items in the financial statements; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

Notification of the exemptions taken under FRS101 has been provided to shareholders and no objections have been made in respect of these.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing an opening FRS 101 balance sheet at 1 January 2013 for the purposes of the transition to FRS 101.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding the net current liability position on the company's balance sheet, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. Kering Holland NV, the intermediate parent, has provided Alexander McQueen Trading Limited with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

Based on this undertaking the Directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

Interest receivable/payable

Interest earned on deposits is credited to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis. Interest arising on borrowings is charged to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle that obligation.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied, exclusive of value added tax and settlement discounts.

Retail revenue is recognised at point of sale in store.

Wholesale revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the customer on despatch.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to the Company's functional currencies at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date.

All exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

The results and balances of overseas operations are translated at the closing rates of exchange at the period end. Exchange differences arising are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Intangible fixed assets

Trademarks and other intangible fixed assets are capitalised at cost and are amortised over their useful economic lives. The Directors estimate these to be between five and twenty years.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and, when appropriate, provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The rates of depreciation are as follows:

Leasehold improvements 6 years straight line Fixtures and fittings 7 years straight line Computer equipment 4 years straight line

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Impairment

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit and loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Stores are identified for impairment testing on the basis of current performance with growth assumptions, age, refurbishment history and geographical proximity to other store locations taken into account. Based on this rationale the Directors do not consider it appropriate to make any adjustments for impairment to the carry values of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the weighted average principle and where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks based on the director's knowledge of customer demands and the stock aging profile. Sales in the fashion industry are volatile with increasing changes in customer demands and trends and therefore the directors have used their best estimation in relation to stock valuation.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the profit and loss account as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Pension scheme arrangements

The company contributes to employees' personal pension schemes. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in respect of the accounting period.

Related parties

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kering Holland NV and the Company's voting rights are controlled within the group headed by Kering S.A., the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group (or investees of the group qualifying as related parties). The consolidated financial statements of Kering S.A., within which this Company is included, can be obtained from the address given in note 17.

Long term incentive plans

Certain executives of the Company are offered an annual bonus grant which is based on the achievement of financial targets by its parent Company, Kering Holland NV, over the course of three year time frame.

The obligation of the Company over the term of this plan is estimated and its costs are spread over the length of the plan (3 years).

Investments

Investments are stated at cost, less any provision for impairment.

Dividends

Dividends are paid on ordinary shares presented within equity. Dividends are only recognised as a liability to the extent that they are declared prior to the year end. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2 Analysis of continuing and discontinued operations

On 27th December 2015 the company sold its US branch to Alexander McQueen Trading America Inc., a company within the Kering SA group. The results of this branch have therefore been disclosed in the profit and loss account as discontinued activities. The sale of the US branch generated a profit of £2,599,187.

Results of continuing and discontinued operations

	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	2015 Total	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	2014 Total
Turnover Cost of Sales	10,531,244 (5,210,505)	53,372,931 (43,463,957)	63,904,175 (48,674,462)	9,605,653 (5,348,629)	54,497,919 (39,882,574)	64,103,572 (45,231,203)
Gross profit Administrative Expenses	5,320,739 (9,215,097)	9,908,974 (6,626,346)	15,229,713 (15,841,443)	4,257,024 (6,625,120)	14,615,345 (12,903,921)	18,872,369 (19,529,041)
Operating (loss)/profit	(3,894,358)	3,282,628	(611,730)	(2,368,096)	1,711,424	(656,672)
Interest receivable	629		629	4,328	-	4,328
Interest payable	(78,277)	(4,644)	(82,921)	(51,760)	(316,520)	(368,280)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(3,972,006)	3,277,984	(694,022)	(2,415,528)	1,394,904	(1,020,604)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities (note 8)	(601)	264,261	263,660	214,361	(405,868)	(191,507)
Retained loss for the financial year	(3,972,607)	3,542,245	(430,362)	(2,201,167)	989,036	(1,212,131)
the imancial year		<u></u>				<u></u> _

Effect of the disposals of individual assets and liabilities

Tangible fixed assets	8,206,374
Stocks	9,270,951
Trade debtors	6,385,941
Other debtors	369,452
Deferred tax asset	1,370,598
Cash and cash equivalents	11,238
Accruals and deferred income	(5,128,268)
Other creditors	(16,876,974)
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	3,609,312
Consideration, satisfied in share capital	6,168,499
Gain on disposal	2,559,187
	

3 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal continuing activity of the company as outlined in the directors' report and consists entirely of sales to customers in the United Kingdom and intercompany sales to customers and group companies outside the United Kingdom.

	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014
	£	£
Trading activities in the UK	10,531,244	9,605,652
Trading activities within North America	23,268,523	19,666,787
Distribution activities within North America	30,104,408	34,831,133
•	63,904,175	64,103,572

4 Information regarding directors and employees

Average number of persons employed (including executive directors) during the year Selling Administration	Year ended 31 December 2015 No. 105 2	Year ended 31 December 2014 No. 93 2
Staff costs during the year	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014
Wages and salarles Social security costs Contributions to defined contribution plans	5,439,597 450,275 26,607	4,835,901 461,913 16,797
	5,916,479	5,314,611

Directors' emoluments

The Directors who held office during the year received no emoluments in respect of their services to the company (31 December 2014: £nil). The Directors are employed by other group companies so any remuneration given is borne by those group companies. No remuneration is given in respect of acting as a Director of this entity as it is incidental to their overall responsibilities to the group.

5 Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging: Depreciation charge for the year (Profit)/loss on disposal of overseas branch Impairment of tangible fixed assets Operating leases Loss on foreign exchange transactions Auditor's remuneration; audit fees	Year ended 31 December 2015 £ 2,776,674 (2,559,188) 2,116,270 7,148,221 350,998 37,000	Year ended 31 December 2014 £ 2,669,619 - 6,353,398 56,885 47,849
6 Interest receivable and similar income		
	Year ended 31 December 2015 £	Year ended 31 December 2014 £
Bank interest receivable	629	4,328
	629	4,328
7 Interest payable and similar charges		
	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014
Interest payable to group companies Bank interest payable	£ 77,647 5,274	£ 368,280
	82,921	368,280

8 Tax on loss on ordinary activities

There is no tax charged or credited in the current year due to trading losses. No tax credit has been recognised in respect of these losses as the directors are not of the opinion that these amounts are likely to be recovered in the foreseeable future.

(a) Analysis of (credit)/charge in period	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014
Current tax: UK corporation tax UK corporation tax at 20.25% (21.50%) on loss on	£	£
ordinary activities Under/(over) provision in prior year corporation tax Double taxation relief	601	47,729 (214,361) (47,729)
	601	(214,361)
Foreign tax Current tax on Income for the year Adjustments in respect of prior periods	791,662 314,675	643,366 (237,498)
Total current tax	1,106,938	191,507
Deferred tax Tax effect of timing differences due to: Accelerated capital allowances Adjustment relating to prior year	231,954 (1,602,552)	- -
Total deferred tax	(1,370,598)	-
Total tax (credit)/charge	(263,660)	191,507

8 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting the tax (credit)/charge for the current year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2014: higher) than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%). The differences are explained below:

	31 December 3 2015	2014
(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	£ (694,022)	£ (1,020,624)
Current tax charge/(credit) Tax on (loss) on ordinary activities at standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%)	(140,539)	(221,560)
Disallowed expenses and non-taxable income Under/(over) provision in prior year corporation tax Over provision in prior year deferred tax Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Overseas tax charge at increased rates Tax losses not recognised Depreciation on non-qualifying assets Short term timing differences	(104,092) 601 (1,287,877) 108,530 501,973 356,594 69,196 231,954	9,056 (214,361) (237,498) 80,347 147,934 453,648 173,941
Total tax (credit)/charge	(263,660)	191,507

8 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets as at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014	Year ended 31 December 2014
	£	£	£	£
Tax effect of temporary	Recognised	Unrecognised	Recognised	Unrecognised
differences due to:	in income		in income	
Tangible fixed assets	-	471,501	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	382,598		-
		854,099		-

The deferred assets in relation to accelerated capital allowances and losses carried forward have not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence that the assets will be recovered through future taxable profits.

The tax rate used for tax on results on ordinary activities is the standard rate for UK corporation tax. Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. An additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was announced in the Budget on 16 March 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

9 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2015	17,864,271	4,696,530	541,280	23,102,081
Exchange differences	564,233	111,482	23,803	699,518
Additions	501,332	239,431	13,041	
Disposals	(11,654,475)	(2,407,759)	(502,174)	(14,564,408)
At 31 December 2015	7,275,361	2,639,684	75,950	9,990,995
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	6,125,345	1,277,728	247,115	7,650,188
Exchange differences	176,119	29,316	29,416	234,851
Charge for the year	2,098,250	591,357	87,067	
Impairment losses	1,878,076	238,194	-	2,116,270
Disposals	(5,133,983)	(931,346)	(304,669)	(6,369,998)
At 31 December 2015	5,143,807	1,205,249	58,929 ————	6,407,985
Net book value				
At 31 December 2015	2,131,554	1,434,435	17,021	3,583,010
At 31 December 2014	11,738,926	3,418,802	294,165	15,451,893

During the year an impairment charge was recognised in relation to one of the company's leasehold properties.

10 Investments

Cost and net book value	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
At 1 January Additions	1,389,294 6,172,631	1,389,294
At 31 December	7,561,925	1,389,294

During the year the company invested in 100% of the share capital of Alexander McQueen Trading America Inc., a company incorporated in the United States, as detailed in note 2.

The company also invested in 100% of the share capital of Alexander McQueen GmBH, a company incorporated in Austria.

The company has the following investments in subsidiaries:

Subsidiary Undertakings	Country of Incorporation	Principle Activity	Class & percentage of shares held in the company
Alexander McQueen Italia SRL	Italy	Operation of retail stores	100%
Alexander McQueen Trading America Inc.	United States	Operation of retail stores and wholesale activities	100%
Alexander McQueen GmBH	Austria	Operation of retail stores 100%	100%

11 Stocks

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,949,714	15,087,163

Changes in finished goods and goods for resale recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £48,674,462 (2014:£45,231,203).

12 Debtors

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	182,094	7,292,172
Amounts due from group undertakings	10,631,930	12,536,980
Other debtors	91,967	1,478,612
Prepayments	285,591	1,319,144
	11,191,582	22,626,908

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

13 Creditors

	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	24,201,523	42,802,711
Other taxes and social security	465,021	646,182
Accruals and deferred income	921,909	5,717,785
Other Creditors	760,573	4,893,900
	26,349,026	54,060,578

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings are intercompany loans of £5,100,000 (2014: £18,932,000) which are unsecured and accrue interest at the prevailing 3 month LIBOR rate \pm 1%. The remaining amounts are unsecured and repayable on demand.

14 Called up share capital

	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000
	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
Called up, allotted and fully paid	,	2
1 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
~	1	1

15 Financial commitments

At 31 December 2015 the company had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases related to store premises as follows:

	31 December	2015	31 December 2014		
	Land and Other buildings		Land and buildings		
	£	£	£	£	
Less than one year	2,170,362		6,915,049	_	
Between one and five years	7,701,325	-	26,102,949	-	
More than five years	8,738,593	-	41,070,568		
	18,610,280	_	74,088,566	-	

16 Explanation of transition from UK GAAP to FRS 101

As stated in note 1, these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 and in the preparation of an opening FRS 101 balance sheet at 01 January 2014 (the Company's date of transition).

In preparing its FRS 101 balance sheet, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting (UK GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from UK GAAP to FRS 101 has affected the Company's financial position and financial performance is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

16 Explanation of transition to FRS 101 (continued)

Reconciliation of equity:	31 UK GAAP	December 2013 Effect of transition to FRS 101	3 FRS 101 €	31 UK GAAP	December 20: Effect of transition to FRS 101	14 FRS 101 £
Fixed assets		_	_		_	_
Tangible assets	15,093,311	-	15,093,311	15,451,893	-	15,451,893
Investments	1,389,294	-	1,389,294	1,389,294	-	1,389,294
	16,482,605	-	16,482,605	16,841,187	-	16,841,187
Current assets						
Stock	12,219,868	-	12,219,868	15,087,163	-	15,087,163
Debtors	15,710,872	-	15,710,872	22,626,908	-	22,626,908
Cash at bank and in hand	94,716	•	94,716	719,880	-	719,880
	28,025,456	-	28,025,456	38,433,951	-	38,433,951
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(42,012,159)	(201,101)	(42,213,260)	(53,841,713)	(218,865)	(54,060,578)
Net current assets	(13,986,703)	(201,101)	(14,187,804)	(15,407,762)	(218,865)	(15,626,627)
Total assets less current liabilities	2,495,902	(201,101)	2,294,801	1,433,425	(218,865)	1,214,560
Net assets	2,495,902	(201,101)	2,294,801	1,433,425	(218,865)	1,214,560
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	1	-	1	1	-	1
Profit and loss account	2,495,901	(201,101)	2,294,800	1,433,424	(218,865)	1,214,559
Tatal ancies shoulded by the	2 405 000	(201 101)	2 204 001	1 422 425	(319.965)	1,214,560
Total equity shareholders' funds	2,495,902	(201,101)	2,294,801	1,433,425	(218,865)	1,214,560

16 Explanation of transition from UK GAAP to FRS 101 (continued)

Notes to the reconciliation of equity

a) The adjustment above relates to a difference in the accounting treatment of rent free periods and other incentives in relation to certain of the company's leasehold properties.

16 Explanation of transition from UK GAAP to FRS 101 (continued)

Reconciliation of loss for 2014	31 UK GAAP	31 December 2014 UK GAAP Effect of transition to FRS 101		
Note	£	£	£	
Turnover	64,103,572	-	64,103,572	
Cost of Sales	(45,231,203)	-	(45,231,203)	
Gross profit	18,872,369	-	18,872,369	
Administrative Expenses	(19,511,277)	(17,764)	(19,529,041)	
Operating profit	(638,908)	(17,764)	(656,672)	
Interest receivable and similar income	4,328	-	4,328	
Interest payable and similar charges	(368,280)	-	(368,280)	
Profit on ordinary activities `before taxation	(1,002,860)	(17,764)	(1,020,624)	
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	(191,507)	-	(191,507)	
Retained profit for the financial year	(1,194,367)	(17,764)	(1,212,131)	

16 Explanation of transition from UK GAAP to FRS 101 (continued)

Notes to the reconciliation of loss

a) The adjustment above relates to a difference in the accounting treatment of rent free periods and other incentives in relation to certain of the company's leasehold properties. The tax effect of the adjustment has not been recognised given that the company is loss making and there is insufficient short term evidence that deferred tax in relation to tax losses carried forward will be recovered through future profits.

17 Ultimate holding company, holding company and controlling party

Kering S.A., a company incorporated in France, is the ultimate parent company and the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Consolidated accounts including the results of the company are available to the public from 10 Avenue Hoche, 75381, Paris Cedex 08, France.