

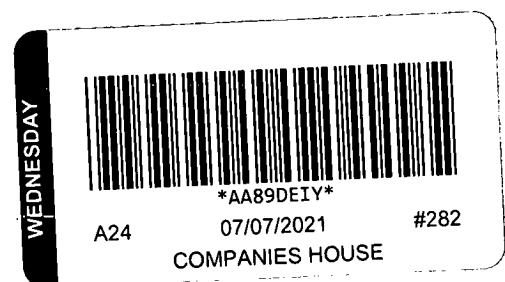
Registered number: 05912176

MASAI CLOTHING COMPANY UK LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020



MASAI CLOTHING COMPANY UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05912176

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	39,668	52,720
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	730,067	321,705
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	116,287	110,558
Cash at bank and in hand	7	52,877	254,089
		<u>899,231</u>	<u>686,352</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(160,947)	(95,608)
Net current assets		<u>738,284</u>	<u>590,744</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>777,952</u>	<u>643,464</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(158,695)	(100,822)
Net assets		<u><u>619,257</u></u>	<u><u>542,642</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		619,256	542,641
		<u><u>619,257</u></u>	<u><u>542,642</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies 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

Louise Bechmann

Louise Bechmann

Director

02/07/2021

The notes on pages 2 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

MASAI CLOTHING COMPANY UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information

Masai Clothing Company UK Limited is a Company limited by shares incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office and principal place of business can be found in the Company's information page of these financial statements.

The accounts are presented in GBP Sterling and are rounded to the nearest £1.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

When making the going concern assessment, the Directors have considered the commitment made by Daisy 2015 TopCo Limited to provide full financial support to the Company for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, the Directors' assessment is in respect of the ability of the group to provide such support as it may be required.

The group has prepared a trading forecast for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 and a budget for the year ended 30 June 2022. In considering the forecast trading performance of the group, the directors have considered the ongoing impact of COVID-19 and the impact that this is having on the group in the short-term.

Due to the current uncertainty in the retail sector, the Directors acknowledge there is a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt over the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the forecasts show that the group expects to be able to operate within the level of its current financial facilities and therefore it is still considered appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Interest income

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

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	20% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% per annum

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when

MASAI CLOTHING COMPANY UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.16 Financial instruments (continued)**

there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2019 - 8).

4. Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets £
Cost	
At 1 July 2019	10,000
At 30 June 2020	10,000
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2019	10,000
At 30 June 2020	10,000
Net book value	
At 30 June 2020	-
At 30 June 2019	-

MASAI CLOTHING COMPANY UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2019	192,496	25,001	217,497
Additions	5,252	-	5,252
At 30 June 2020	197,748	25,001	222,749
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2019	145,716	19,061	164,777
Charge for the year on owned assets	16,041	2,263	18,304
At 30 June 2020	161,757	21,324	183,081
Net book value			
At 30 June 2020	35,991	3,677	39,668
At 30 June 2019	46,780	5,940	52,720

MASAI CLOTHING COMPANY UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	730,067	321,705
	<u>730,067</u>	<u>321,705</u>
	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Other debtors	44,195	47,723
Prepayments and accrued income	70,952	61,695
Deferred taxation	1,140	1,140
	<u>116,287</u>	<u>110,558</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	52,877	254,089
	<u>52,877</u>	<u>254,089</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	94,221	29,299
Corporation tax	14,907	-
Other taxation and social security	11,711	13,526
Other creditors	40,108	52,783
	<u>160,947</u>	<u>95,608</u>

MASAI CLOTHING COMPANY UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	158,695	100,822
	<u>158,695</u>	<u>100,822</u>

10. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £6,943 (2019 - £3,724). Contributions amounting to £Nil (2019 - £Nil) were outstanding at the period end.

11. Related party transactions

The company has taken the exemption available in FRS102 1A.35 and not disclosed balances and transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

12. Controlling party

The immediate parent company of Masai Clothing Company UK Limited is Daisy 2015 Bidco Limited which is incorporated in United Kingdom.

In the opinion of the directors, the Company's ultimate owners and ultimate controlling party are funds advised by Direct Lending Fund II Investments (Luxembourg) SARL. The owner undertaking of the smallest and largest group, which includes the Company and for which group accounts are prepared, is Daisy 2015 TopCo Limited a company incorporated in United Kingdom. Copies of the group financial statements of Daisy 2015 TopCo Limited are available from Companies House, Crown May, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ, UK.

13. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 02/07/2021 by Rajeev Shaunak (FCA) (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.