Company Registration Number: 07263721

Pomellato (UK) Limited

Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016



Pomellato (UK) Limited
Report and financial statements 2016
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Pomellato (UK) Limited
Professional advisors

Registered office

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

Bank

BNP Paribas
10 Harewood Avenue
London
NW1 6AA

Statutory auditor

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

Pomellato (UK) Limited

Strategic Report

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, 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 during the year was the retail of luxury Jewellery.

Business Review

In 2016 the company continued to operate one directly managed store in Brook Street London and its consignment agreement with Harrods.

Whilst the Pomellato brand continues to be one of the prime players in the international Jewellery sector, the results in the UK in 2016 have been impacted by Brexit and the subsequent effect on the exchange rate which has increased the level of tourism in London.

Performance for the year

Given the challenges faced in the luxury retail market, the Directors of Pomellato (UK) Limited are satisfied with the improved performance of the business during 2016. There is an operating profit for the year of £36,956 (2015 operating loss: £274,805).

The Brook Street Boutique has recorded an increase in sales compared with 2015. The increase in turnover is partially due to the new Sabbia and Tango collections which were well received by clients.

Key performance indicators

The company's overriding objective in the UK continues to be the achievement of attractive and sustainable rates of growth and return. The key elements to the company's strategy for growth are:

- Continuing to increase our range of high-end exclusive products, to strengthen our luxury positioning and enhance the image of our stores and concession portfolio.
- Investment in the design and layout of our stores and concession portfolio.
- Effective store staff training and development in order to retain our employees and deliver strong customer service.

The directors monitor the progress on the strategy by reference to the following KPI's:

- Change in sales 8%, 2015: (15)%
- Gross margin 31%, 2015: 31%
- Loss before tax over turnover (0.2)%, 2015: (14)%

The Directors have assessed the KPIs above when providing their opinion on the performance for the year.

Pomellato (UK) Limited
Strategic Report (continued)

Strategy

Pomellato will continue with its focus on designing fine jewellery for women with an emphasis on everyday and special occasion wear. A strong proportion of turnover comes from repeat customers and therefore understanding the changing needs of these customers continues to be important.

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 jewellery events ensure that trends are identified early on to serve as a basis for the collection development.

Outlook

We continue to work towards increasing our market share by identifying new opportunities for store locations along with investing in our current store portfolio, benefiting from the support, expertise and synergies to be leveraged from being part of the Kering Group.

The trading performance for the company post year end follows the same trend and the same challenges are being faced as described in this report. The directors do however believe that the company is well positioned to respond to these.

Strategic report approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board on

10th July 2017.

R Bocus
Director

Company ~~registration~~ number: 07263721

Pomellato (UK) Limited

Directors' Report

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

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 9.

The results for the year show a loss before tax of £5,496 (2015: £310,472) and sales of £2,324,293 (2015: £2,146,072).

The loss for the year after taxation of £1,958 (2015: £310,472) has been included in reserves.

The Directors do not propose the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company during the year ended 31 December 2016 and up to the date of signing the Directors' Report were as follows:

R Bocus
C Buora (Resigned 15th February 2016)
N Minini

Directors' interests

Ms Minini and Mr Bocus hold one share in the group undertaking Pomellato Paris SA. at 31 December 2016.

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.

Pomellato (UK) Limited
Directors' Report (continued)

Political contributions

The company has not made any political contributions during the year (2015: £nil).

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 Pomellato (UK) 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 on an annual basis.

Directors' report approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board on 10th July 2017.

R Bocus
Director

Company registration number: 07263721

Pomellato (UK) 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 Pomellato (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Pomellato (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 9 to 27. 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 6, 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 2016 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.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Strategic report and the Directors' report:

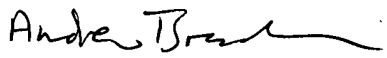
- we have not identified material misstatements in those reports; and
- in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Pomellato (UK) 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

17 July 2017

Pomellato (UK) Limited
Profit and loss account
For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
		£	£
Turnover	2	2,324,293	2,146,072
Cost of Sales		(1,596,195)	(1,473,692)
Gross profit		**728,098**	**672,380**
Administrative Expenses		(691,142)	(947,185)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	**36,956**	**(274,805)**
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(42,452)	(35,667)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		**(5,496)**	**(310,472)**
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	6	3,538	-
Loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year		**(1,958)**	**(310,472)**

All results relate to continuing operations in the current and preceding years.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account and therefore no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Pomellato (UK) Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	-	440,997
Tangible assets	8	34,462	38,198
		34,462	**479,195**
Current assets			
Stock	10	1,228,326	1,015,089
Debtors	11	760,388	584,750
Cash at bank and in hand		163,414	168,292
		2,152,128	**1,768,131**
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,221,240)	(3,280,018)
Net current liabilities		**(1,069,112)**	**(1,511,887)**
Total assets less current liabilities		**(1,034,650)**	**(1,032,692)**
Net liabilities		**(1,034,650)**	**(1,032,692)**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	550,000	550,000
Profit and loss account		(1,584,650)	(1,582,692)
Total equity shareholders' deficit		**(1,034,650)**	**(1,032,692)**

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 10th July 2017.

R Bocus
Director
Company registration number: 07263721

Pomellato (UK) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

31 December 2016

	Share capital £	Profit and Loss Account £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2015	**550,000**	**(1,272,220)**	**(722,220)**
Loss for the year	-	(310,472)	(310,472)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(310,472)**	**(310,472)**
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	**550,000**	**(1,582,692)**	**(1,032,692)**
Balance at 1 January 2016	**550,000**	**(1,582,692)**	**(1,032,692)**
Loss for the Year	-	(1,958)	(1,958)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(1,958)**	**(1,958)**
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	**550,000**	**(1,584,650)**	**(1,034,650)**

Pomellato (UK) Limited
Notes to the accounts

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Pomellato (UK) 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 (2014/15 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.

The Company's parent undertaking Kering S.A. includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Kering S.A. are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from 40 rue de Sevres,75007 Paris,France.

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;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

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 which are prepared on the historical cost basis.

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 Pomellato (UK) 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.

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.

Non-derivative financial instruments trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors

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

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

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.

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.

Retail revenue is recognised at point of sale in store.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to the Company's functional currency 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 are converted to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at that date.

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

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution plans

The company contributes to employees' personal pension under a defined contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in respect of the accounting period.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets related to purchased goodwill.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill (representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the separable net assets acquired) arising on the acquisition of trade and assets is capitalised. Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. It is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment. This is not in accordance with The Large and Medium sized Companies and Group (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 which required that goodwill be amortised. The directors consider that this would fail to give a true and fair view of the profit for the year and that the economic measure of performance in any period is properly made by reference only to any impairment that may have arisen. It is not practicable to quantify the effect on the financial statements of this departure.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	17.5% per annum
Computer equipment	33.33% per annum

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.

Related parties

As the Company is a 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 101.8(k) 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 15.

Investments

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

2 Turnover

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

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
	£	£
Trading activities in the UK	2,098,059	1,887,161
Trading activities within Europe	226,234	258,911
	2,324,293	2,146,072

3 Information regarding directors and employees

Average number of persons employed (including executive directors) during the Year	Year ended 31 December 2016 No.	Year ended 31 December 2015 No.
Selling	4	4
Administration	2	4
	6	8

Staff costs during the Year	Year ended 31 December 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Wages and salaries	158,131	243,225
Social security costs	32,287	27,910
Contributions to defined contribution plans	3,337	2,160
	193,755	273,295

3 Information regarding directors and employees (continued)

Only one Director received remuneration from the Company in 2015 before resigning in December 2015. The other Directors are employed by other group companies so any remuneration given is borne by those group companies. For these Directors, 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, the services are minimal and amounts related to these services cannot realistically be attributed.

Highest paid director	**Year ended 31 December 2016 £**	**Year ended 31 December 2015 £**
Aggregate emoluments	-	99,996
	-	99,996

4 Operating loss

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:	**Year ended 31 December 2016 £**	**Year ended 31 December 2015 £**
Depreciation charge for the year	24,696	21,266
Impairment charge for the year	440,997	-
Operating leases	399,726	242,000
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange transactions	10,913	(72,970)
Auditor's remuneration; audit fees	8,000	12,500

5 Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 31 December 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Interest payable to group companies	42,452	35,667
	42,452	35,667

6 Tax on loss on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of (credit)/charge in period

	Year ended 31 December 2016 £	year ended 31 December 2015 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax		
UK corporation tax at 20.00% 2015 (20.25%) on loss on ordinary activities	-	-
Payment received for group relief surrendered	(3,538)	-
Total tax (credit)/charge	(3,538)	-

6 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 higher (2015 higher) than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
	£	£
(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	(5,496)	(310,472)
Current tax (credit)/charge		
Tax on (loss) on ordinary activities at standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	(1,099)	(62,871)
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses and non-taxable income	14,944	4,908
Unrecognised deferred tax over capital allowances lower than depreciation	1,236	1,033
Tax losses not recognised	-	55,423
Tax losses utilised	(16,810)	-
Depreciation on non-qualifying assets	1,729	1,507
Payment received for group relief surrendered	(3,538)	-
Total tax (credit)/charge/(credit)	(3,538)	-

6 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 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Tax effect of temporary differences due to:	Recognised in income	Unrecognised	Recognised in income	Unrecognised
Tax losses carried forward	-	228,455	-	300,508
	-	228,455	-	300,508

The deferred asset in relation to tax losses carried forward has not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered through future taxable profits.

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 21% to 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) was 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, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2016 has been calculated based on these rates.

7 Intangible Fixed Assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	575,215
At 31 December 2016	575,215
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2016	134,218
Impairment Charge for the year	440,997
At 31 December 2016	575,215
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	-
At 31 December 2015	440,997

8 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	210,282	6,489	216,771
Additions	20,960	-	20,960
At 31 December 2016	231,242	6,489	237,731
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	177,230	1,343	178,573
Charge for the year	22,902	1,794	24,696
At 31 December 2016	200,132	3,137	203,269
Net book value			
At 31 December 2016	31,110	3,352	34,462
At 31 December 2015	33,052	5,146	38,198

9 Investments

The company has the following investment in subsidiaries;

Subsidiary Undertakings	Registered office address	Principle Activity	Class & percentage of shares held in the company
Dodo (UK) Limited	5th Floor, Rear Suite, Oakfield House, 35 Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 3BW	Jewellers	100% Ordinary Shares

Under the provision on section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 the company is exempt from preparing consolidated accounts and therefore the results of Dodo (UK) Limited are not incorporated in this set of accounts.

As a result of the annual impairment review carried out in 2013, the carrying value of the investment in Dodo (UK) Limited was written off to the Profit and Loss account.

10 Stocks

	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2015 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,228,326	1,015,089

Changes in finished goods and goods for resale recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £1,596,195 (2015:£1,473,692).

11 Debtors

	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	141,037	119,771
Amounts due from group undertakings	420,600	277,963
Other debtors	198,751	187,016
	760,388	584,750

12 Creditors

	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade creditors	274,393	282,699
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,282,710	2,733,373
Other taxes and social security	118,515	95,785
Accruals and deferred income	545,622	168,161
	3,221,240	3,280,018

Amounts owed to group undertakings includes loans totalling £2,900,000 due to Kering Finance SNC repayable in less than 1 year (31 December 2015: £2,500,000). The loan is interest bearing at a rate of LIBOR + 1%.

13 Called up share capital

	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2015 £
Authorised		
550,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	550,000	550,000
	550,000	550,000

	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2015 £
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
550,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	550,000	550,000
	550,000	550,000

14 Operating leases

At 31 December 2016 the company had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases related to store premises as follows:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
	Operating leases £	Operating leases £
Less than one year	-	41,770
	-	41,770

15 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 40 rue de Sevres, 75007 Paris, France.