Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2022

Company Number 05209185

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Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Directors

G M Zumbuhl

K P Mueller

R A Clement

M Maronneau

Registered office

8-9 Frith Street, London, W1D 3JB

Company number

05209185

Auditor

KPMG LLP, 15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for Bucherer UK Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2022. The comparative period was the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a watch, pre-owned watch and jewellery retailer.

Business review

The company's results are summarised in the profit and loss account on page 11. Turnover increased year-on-year by 9% to £101.7m (2021: £93.1m), gross profit increased year on year by 15% to £30.6m (2021: £26.6m), profit before tax decreased year on year by 16% to £5.4m (2021: £6.4m) and EBITDA decreased year on year by 20% to £7.0m (2021: £8.7m). The increase in year-on-year revenue is due to the slow down of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related government imposed lockdowns causing the closure of non-essential retail in the first quarter of 2021. Whilst revenues increased year-on-year EBITDA did not due to increased cost base and Government reliefs including the JRS scheme and rates relief that were utilised in 2021. During the year the company terminated the contract with one of its concession partners. There continue to be uncertainties surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic however the company considers the likelihood of further significant impact to trade to be low.

Definitions and Method of Calculation

EBITDA - Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation.

Inventory Turnover - Cost of sales for the period divided by closing stock.

Likely future developments

The Board's strategy is to drive growth in sales and EBITDA. A major key to the success of this strategy was the opening of a new central London store in November 2022. Further plans for another development to open at the beginning of Q3 2023 are under way.

Key performance indicators

The company uses a range of financial key performance indicators to measure and manage performance of the business effectively. KPI's are assessed against budget and historical performance. Selected KPI's are presented below. Management are pleased with the performance.

	2022	2021	Change
Turnover	£101.7m	£93.1m	+9%
Gross Profit	£30.6m	£26.6m	+15%
Gross Profit % of Turnover	30%	29%	+1%
EBITDA	£7.0m	£8.7m	-20%
EBITDA % of Turnover	7%	9%	-2%
Inventory Turnover	3.6	3.2	+0.4

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency

	2022	2021
UK Energy consumed:	kWh	kWh
Electricity use	254,756	244,987
Gas combustion	-	-
Fuel consumption	-	-
	2022	2021
UK Emissions from:	Tonnes CO2	Tonnes CO2
Scope 1 (Direct)	-	-
Scope 2 (Energy Indirect)	48.7	56.6
Scope 3 (Other indirect)	-	-
	2022	2021
Company's Chosen Intensity Measurement	Ratio	Ratio
Total CO2 emissions per £m Revenue	0.48	0.61

Consumption data was determined by using invoices and annual statements from suppliers. Emissions were determined by applying the UK government conversion factors to the energy consumption values and aggregating the total.

In order to reduce energy consumption, heating in the company's head office is on a central timed control therefore heating is not left on overnight. The lighting system is programmed by a timer to only be active during office hours and approximately 95% of the lighting is on a motion sensitive switch. In addition, computers, monitors, printers and photocopiers are switched off overnight to minimise energy consumption.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a competitive retail environment and, like other retailers, is exposed to consumer trends and spending levels, the latter being strongly determined by the macro-economic environment. A significant proportion of the company's business is in central London and any factors that affect shoppers coming to this area can affect sales. The development of e-commerce is helping to broaden out the customer base of the company.

The company operates some of its business through retail outlets within department stores and its ongoing trade is dependent on these contracts being maintained by the host stores. The ability of the host stores to generate footfall is important in creating sales activity. The company continues to work closely with host stores to develop this business.

The company is licensed by many of the key brands within the watch and jewellery market to retail their products. The continuance of these licences is important to ensure the breadth and depth of the product range. The company continues to work closely with the brands to provide a retail environment commensurate with the brand's aspirations.

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk and profits may be adversely impacted by unforeseen movements in foreign exchange rates.

The company is exposed to rising inflation and energy prices which would adversely impact profits. These factors have been considered as part of the going concern assessment on page 14.

The UK formally left the EU on 31 January 2020 and entered a period of transition which ended on 31 December 2020 and the UK exited the EU customs union. The vast majority of the company's suppliers and customers domicile in the UK. As a result, there has been no material impact on the company from changes to duty or VAT resulting from the exit of the EU customs union.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Political Contributions

The company made no political contributions or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2021:nil).

Research and development

The company was not involved in research and development activities during the current or preceding year.

Post balance sheet events

Please refer to note 24 for further consideration.

Section 172 statement

The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 (the "Regulations") came into force on 1 January 2019. The Regulations aim to extend sustainable and responsible governance practice beyond listed companies to private companies. The Regulations require Bucherer UK Limited (the "company") to report how the directors of the company have considered their duties under section 172 (of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act")) ("Section 172") during the reporting period 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

The duties under Section 172 are owed by the directors to the company. In the context of a group, being the Bucherer Holding AG group of companies, the company's directors owe their duties to the company and not to the parent company. However, the directors recognise the overall framework that Section 172 promotes is intended to drive the long-term success and economic viability of the company for the benefit of its sole shareholder and stakeholders.

The directors are mindful of corporate governance and seek to demonstrate understanding of their accountability and statutory responsibilities, including application of their Section 172 duties. The directors receive regular updates on matters of corporate governance from the ultimate parent's group governance department. Bucherer UK Limited directors always consider whether the decision they are about to take leads to a positive long-term increase in the value of the company for the benefit of the shareholder and the company's wider stakeholder base.

For details of the issues, factors and stakeholders the directors consider relevant in complying with Section 172 and the main methods the directors have used to engage with stakeholders and understand the issues to which they must have regard, please refer to the Statement of engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the company on page 5.

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Approval

This Strategic Report was approved by order of the Board on 6 April 2023.

M Maronneau Director K P Mueller **Director**

8-9 Frith Street London W1D 3JB

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 12 and shows the profit for the year.

The directors approved an interim dividend of £1,512,328 during the year (2021: nil) and the directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2021: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were:

G M Zumbuhl K P Mueller R A Clement M Maronneau

The company provided qualifying third-party indemnity provisions to its directors during the financial year and at the date of this report.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Exposure to price, credit and liquidity cash flow risks

The company has funding arrangements with other group companies to support its working capital requirements. The company voluntarily paid down its loan facility in the year. It does not have any significant price or credit risks.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from a term loan (see note 13), together with operational cash flows, intercompany loan and trading balances with the group headed by Bucherer Holding AG, the ultimate parent company.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts and performed a going concern assessment which indicates that, in both the base and reasonably plausible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due during 24 month period ending 31 December 2024, the going concern assessment period. This assessment is dependent on its ultimate company, not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to £ 7,612,701.

The directors have considered the impact of rising inflation and energy costs carefully and have performed a detailed review of the company's projected cashflows over a period which extended beyond 12 months from the date of these accounts to December 2024. The approach included a review of the company's financial position and performance, a range of scenarios with regard to trading performance and assumptions over FY23/24 including assumptions to reflect stress tested scenarios having regard to the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the business including specific consideration of the potential risks associated with rising inflation and energy costs.

Directors' Report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2022

Going concern (continued)

The scenarios set out the possible cash impact for different levels of sales and inflated costs. They then set out the measures which the business could take to control costs, conserve cash and meet its liabilities as they fall due. The reasonably but plausible downside scenarios prepared incorporated double-digit reduction in like-for-like revenues trading alongside margin pressure on 2022 actuals for the remainder of the going concern period. They also incorporated forecasted inflation rates. The cost base has not been reduced to reflect the aforementioned downside or providing further headroom to cashflow forecasts.

In all scenarios, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Statement of engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the company

Positive and collaborative relationships with our customers, suppliers and other stakeholders are critical to the company's ongoing success.

Customer relationships are at the core of the business. Learning from the customer will continue to be a key aspect in helping to form future strategy.

Supplier relationships are critical to achieving our goal of providing quality products loved by our customers. Long term supplier relationships are critical to the company's ongoing success.

Impact of the company's operations on the community and environment

The company has taken steps to reduce the environmental impact of its head offices.

Reputation for a high standard of business conduct

The company has a set of core values 'The Bucherer Way' by which it expects its employee's to act with respect to each other, our suppliers, our customers and other stake holders.

Need to act fairly between members of the company

The company is a subsidiary of Bucherer AG. Their interests are included in the long term strategy and decision making of the company.

Other information

Other information including an indication of likely future developments in the business and post balance sheet events has been included in the Strategic Report on pages 1-3.

Directors' Report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2022

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 to make themselves aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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.

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By order of the Board

M Maronneau **Director**

K P Mueller Director

6 April 2023

8-9 Frith Street London

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.*

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and 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 BUCHERER UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bucherer UK Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of
 its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102
 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks"), we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and management as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures
 to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or
 alleged fraud.
- Reading board meeting minutes.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUCHERER UK LIMITED (continued)

- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management and directors.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indication through the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because revenue converts to cash quickly meaning limited opportunity to manipulate revenue recognition and revenue recognition does not require significant management judgement.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing
 the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual or
 unexpected accounts where one side of the journals was posted to cash or revenue, and any
 journals which are associated with significant unusual transactions.
- Evaluated the business purpose of significant unusual transactions.
- Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a
 potential bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulation

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery and employment law. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUCHERER UK LIMITED (continued)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their 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; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUCHERER UK LIMITED (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in 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.

Barron

Paul Barron (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
06 April 2023

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Year Ended 31.12.22 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Turnover	3	101,687,141	93,093,732
Cost of sales		(71,118,597)	(66,538,674)
Gross profit		30,568,544	26,555,058
Administrative expenses Other operating income	6	(25,164,029)	(20,665,238) 658,996
Operating profit	7	5,404,515	6,548,816
Interest payable and similar charges	8	-	(146,524)
Profit before taxation		5,404,515	6,402,292
Taxation on profit from ordinary activities	9	(931,825)	(1,319,882)
Profit for the year		4,472,690	5,082,410
Other comprehensive income		-	
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,472,690	5,082,410

The results for both years arise from the company's continuing operations.

The company has no items of other comprehensive income or expense in the years being reported on.

The notes on pages 15 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

Company number 05209185	Note	31.12 £	.22	31.12 £	.21
Fixed assets Tangible assets	10		8,110,991		8,531,996
Current assets Stocks Debtors (including £120,000 (2021: £120,000) due after more	11 12	20,008,564 6,067,050		20,527,678 5,983,776	
than one year) Cash at bank and in hand		8,040,038		12,730,265	
Creditors: amounts falling due		34,115,652		39,241,719	
within one year	13	(11,424,477)		(20,086,911)	
Net current assets			22,691,175		19,154,808
Total assets less current liabilities			30,802,166		27,686,804
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	14	(155,000)		-	
Net assets			30,647,166		27,686,804
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	18		200,000 30,447,166		200,000 27,486,804
Shareholders' funds			30,647,166		27,686,804

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 6 April 2023.

M Maronneau **Director**

K P Mueller **Director**

The notes on pages 15 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

1.1.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2022	200,000	27,486,804	27,686,804
Total comprehensive income for the year Interim Dividend Paid (note 19):	- -	4,472,690 (1,512,328)	4,472,690 (1,512,328)
Balance at 31 December 2022	200,000	30,447,166	30,647,166
	Share capital £	Profit and loss Account £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	200,000	22,404,394	22,604,394
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,082,410	5,082,410
Balance at 31 December 2021	200,000	27,486,804	27,686,804

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

Bucherer UK Limited (the "company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England. The registered number is 05209185 and the registered address is 8-9 Frith Street, London, W1D 3JB.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.* The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. Please refer to note 2 for further consideration.

The company's intermediate undertaking, Bucherer Holding Limited, includes the company in its consolidated financial statements (see note 23). The consolidated financial statements of Bucherer Holding Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from 8-9 Frith Street, London, W1D 3JB. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- · Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from a term loan (see note 13), together with operational cash flows, intercompany loan and trading balances with the group headed by Bucherer Holding AG, the ultimate parent company.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts and performed a going concern assessment which indicates that, in both the base and reasonably plausible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due during 24 month period ending 31 December 2024, the going concern assessment period. This assessment is dependent on its ultimate company, not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to £ 7,612,701.

The directors have considered the impact of rising inflation and energy costs carefully and have performed a detailed review of the company's projected cashflows over a period which extended beyond 12 months from the date of these accounts to December 2024. The approach included a review of the company's financial position and performance, a range of scenarios with regard to trading performance and assumptions over FY23/24 including assumptions to reflect stress tested scenarios having regard to the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the business including specific consideration of the potential risks associated with rising inflation and energy costs.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

The scenarios set out the possible cash impact for different levels of sales and inflated costs. They then set out the measures which the business could take to control costs, conserve cash and meet its liabilities as they fall due. The severe but plausible downside scenarios prepared incorporated double-digit reduction in like-for-like revenues trading alongside margin pressure on 2022 actuals for the remainder of the going concern period. They also incorporated forecasted inflation rates. The cost base has not been reduced to reflect the aforementioned downside or providing further headroom to cashflow forecasts.

In all scenarios, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover and income recognition

Turnover represents sales of goods and provision of services to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax or local taxes on sales. Turnover is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer and it is probable that the company will receive payment. These criteria are considered to be met when the goods are delivered to the buyer.

Other operating income

Other operating income represents commission income receivable from third parties, government grants, as well as marketing income receivable from related parties. Other operating income is recognised in accordance with the timing of services provided.

Government grants

Government grants received in the prior year consist solely of those from the job retention scheme. These are initially recognised within accruals and deferred income in the balance sheet and credited to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the assets to which they relate or in periods in which the related costs are incurred. Amounts recognised in the profit and loss are presented under the heading "other operating income".

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all tangible fixed assets evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates:

Fixtures and fittings
Computer equipment

10%-33% per annum

ent - 25% per annum

Consignment stock

Consignment stock remains the property of the consignor until they are sold. At the year-end accordingly any consignment stock that remains unsold is neither recognised in stock or the related creditor.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment

Assets that are subject to depreciation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired the carrying value of the asset (or the cash generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separate identifiable cashflows (CGU's).

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents cost of purchase together with attributable expenditure. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Work in progress is valued at cost of purchase plus any costs incurred in bringing the product to sellable value.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account deferred taxation.

Current tax is measured at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Operating leases

Annual rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Reverse premiums and similar incentives received to enter into operating lease agreements are released to the income statement over the period to the underlying lease contract.

Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the year in which they become payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately in an independently administered fund.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the entity 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 the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies 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 retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

Interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable on intercompany payables.

Reserves

The company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment within tangible assets

Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Stock provisioning (see note 11)

The company sells luxury goods and is subject to changing consumer demands and fashion trends. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the inventory, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials.

• Dilapidation provision (see note 17)

The company holds a number of operating leases from which it trades. At the end of such leases the company is required to return the unit to its original state. The company has provided for the estimated cost of such remedial works. This estimation is based on historic costs of this nature and are reviewed on an annual basis.

3 Turnover

Turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the principal activity of the company, relating to continuing operations, and wholly arises in the United Kingdom.

4 Employees

Limployees	Year Ended 31.12.22 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Staff costs consist of:	~	~
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	6,699,442 790,105 173,930	5,716,400 585,138 168,822
	7,663,477	6,470,360
The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was:	Number	Number
Selling Administration	100 32	97 29
	132	126

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Year Ended 31.12.22	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
£	L
455,273 43,221	439,174 41,250
498,494	480,424
290,011	235,355
	Ended 31.12.22 £ 455,273 43,221 ———————————————————————————————————

Pension contributions of £27,900 (2021: £26,250) were made by the company in respect of the highest paid director.

Some directors of the company are incidental to their employment with Bucherer Holding AG, the ultimate parent company. As such, these directors do not receive remuneration in respect of their role as directors of the company.

		31.12.22 Number	31.12.21 Number
	The number of directors who were accruing benefits under the company pension schemes was as follows:		
	Money purchase schemes	2	2
6	Other operating income	Year	_ Year
		Ended 31.12.22 £	Ended 31.12.21 £
	Other sundry income JRS grant Income	- -	233,576 425,420
		-	658,996

As part of the government's financial support measures, the company received £nil (2021: £425,420) in grants from the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in order to help cover the cost of employees who were placed on furlough during the year.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

7	Operating profit	Year Ended 31.12.22 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
	This has been arrived at after charging:		
	Depreciation of tangible assets (note 10) Impairment of fixed assets Loss on disposal of fixed assets Auditor's remuneration:	1,575,037 - 9,115	1,621,833 403,936 77,625
	- audit services - non audit services Operating lease rentals (note 21):	93,000 74,098	90,000 45,750
	- land and buildings - other operating leases	3,054,822 6,438,384	2,503,987 6,059,364

The impairment of £nil (2021: £403,936) was in relation to items of shop fit installed in one of the group's concession locations.

8 Interest expense and similar charges

	Year Ended 31.12.22 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Interest expense on intercompany loans		146,524
·		

Of the above amount, £nil (2021: £146,524) was payable to the ultimate parent company. Intercompany loans on which interest accrued were fully repaid in year ended 31 December 2021.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

9 Taxation on profit from ordinary activities	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax	L	L
UK corporation tax on profit for the year Adjustments in respect of prior periods	1,164,247 (51,998)	1,149,388 13,910
Total current tax	1,112,249	1,163,298
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustments in respect of prior periods Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	(11,653) (165,092) (3,679)	89,128 (6,120) 73,576
Total deferred tax (note 16)	(180,424)	156,584
Total tax charge for year	931,825	1,319,882
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard rate. The differences are explained below:	e of corporation 2022 £	tax in the UK. 2021
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5,404,515	6,402,292
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	1,026,858	1,216,435
Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Group relief claimed for no consideration Adjustments in respect of prior periods (current tax) Adjustments in respect of prior periods (deferred tax) Adjustments to deferred tax charge in respect of change in tax rates	132,179 100,781 (107,223) (51,998) (165,092) (3,680)	167,454 15,342 (182,104) 13,910 (6,120) 94,965
Total tax charge for year	931,825	1,319,882

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

An increase in the UK corporation rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 31 December 2022 has been calculated based on these rates, reflecting the expected timing of reversal of the related timing differences (2021: 25%).

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

10	Tangible assets	 .				
		Fixtures and fittings £	Assets under construction £	Computer equipment £	-	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2022 Additions Disposals	17,303,459 1,144,586 (337,192)	18,561 -	938,825 (2,067)	18,242 1,163 (339	
	At 31 December 2022	18,110,853	18,561	936,758	19,066	5,172
	Depreciation At 1 January 2022 Charge for the year Disposals	8,814,336 1,548,222 (328,077)		895,952 26,815 (2,067)	9,710 1,575 (330	
	At 31 December 2022	10,034,481	-	920,700	10,955	5,181
	Net book value At 31 December 2022	8,076,372	18,561	16,058	8,110),991
	At 31 December 2021	8,489,123	_	42,873	8,531	,996
11	Stocks			31	.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
	Finished goods and goods Work in progress	s for resale			51,158 57,406	20,527,678
				20,00	08,564	20,527,678

There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and the amounts stated above.

Work in progress of £1,957,406 (2021: nil) represents pre-owned watches requiring further servicing and certification before being held for resale.

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £65,281,463 (2021: £61,065,265). The stock provision at the year-end amounted to £322,264 (2021: £317,637).

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

11 Stocks (continued)

Trade creditors

Corporation tax

Other creditors

Amounts owed to group undertakings Deferred tax liability (note 16)

Other taxation and social security

Accruals and deferred income

12 Debtors

As at 31 December 2022 the company held consignment stock with a cost of £2,319,065 (2021: £1,342,458). The benefits and risks of holding this stock had not passed to the company at the year end and accordingly neither the stock nor the related creditor has been recognised.

Voar

5,200,826

1,935,899

215,265

238,457

1,015,228

2,615,952

11,424,477

202,850

Vear

5,534,946

9,128,489

395,689

403,208

1,059,131

3,259,028

20,086,911

306,420

		Fear Ended 31.12.22 £	Fear Ended 31.12.21 £
	Trade debtors Prepayments and other debtors	5,440,529 626,521	5,363,411 620,365
		6,067,050	5,983,776
	Due within one year Due after more than one year	5,947,050 120,000	5,863,776 120,000
		6,067,050	5,983,776
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	-	Year	Year
		Ended	Ended
		31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
		~	~

Accruals and deferred income include payments on account of orders of £469,465 (2021: £866,395). Amounts owed to group undertakings bear no interest and have no fixed term of repayment. Amounts owed to group undertakings includes £nil (2021: £2,842,458) owed to Bucherer Limited, £nil (2021: £3,987,186) owed to Bucherer Holding Limited and £1,935,899 (2021: £2,298,845) to other group companies. Reduction in year on year amounts owed to group undertakings as a result of voluntary repayment during the year.

As at the year end amounts owed to group undertakings represent administration and stock purchases falling due within one year.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

14	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		
		Year	Year
		Ended	Ended
		31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
	Provisions for dilapidations	155,000	
		155,000	-

15 Financial instruments

Financial assets comprise those that are measured at amortised cost and include trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings. Refer to note 12 for further details.

Financial liabilities comprise that that are measured at amortised cost and include trade creditors, amounts owed to group companies and other creditors. Refer to notes 13 & 14 for further details.

There are no financial assets or financial liabilities that are held at fair value through profit or loss and no derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of variable interest rate risk.

16 Deferred taxation

	Year Ended 31.12.22 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
At 1 January Charge for the year (note 9)	(395,689) 180,424	(239,105) (156,584)
At 31 December	(215,265)	(395,689)

The balance of the deferred taxation account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	Year Ended 31.12.22 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Short term timing differences	(218,998)	(399,175) 3,486
Deferred tax liability	(215,265)	(395,689)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

17	Provisions			
		Dilapidations	Operating lease	Total
		£	£	£
	At 1 January 2022	_	-	<u>-</u>
	Provisions made during the year	150,000	155,000	305,000
	Provisions used during the year	-	-	-
	Provisions reversed during the year	<u>-</u>		
	At 31 December 2022	150,000	155,000	305,000

Dilapidations provision comprises obligations for store remediation costs at the end of their lease. The key estimates associated with calculating the provision relate to the cost of repair or replacement to perform the necessary remediation required at the end of a lease. Operating lease provision comprises an obligation for disputed underpaid rents. The key judgement associated with calculating the operating lease provision is the likelihood of disputed rents being collected.

18 Share capital

•	Allotted, called up and fully paid			
	31.12.22 Number	31.12.21 Number	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000

All shares have full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights.

13	Dividends		
		Year	Year
		Ended	Ended
		31.12.22	31.12.21
		£	£

Interim dividend paid – 756.1p per share (2021: nil) **1,512,328**

20 Pension commitments

The company provides a defined contribution pension scheme to employees. At 31 December 2022, contributions totalling £30,532 (2021: £27,947) were due to the scheme and are included within accruals and deferred income.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

21 Commitments under operating leases

As at 31 December 2022, the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	31.12.22	31.12.22 Other	31.12.21	31.12.21 Other
	Land and Buildings £	Operating Leases £	Land and Buildings £	Operating Leases £
Operating leases which expire:				
Not later than one year Later than one year and not later	3,121,040	5,059,906	2,933,090	4,996,460
than five years	11,042,493	-	11,191,868	• -
After 5 years	12,697,607	-	13,504,063	-
			<u></u>	
	26,861,140	5,059,906	27,629,021	4,996,460

During the year £9,493,206 (2021: £8,563,351) was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases.

22 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard 8, "Related party disclosures", not to disclose any transactions with members of the group headed by Bucherer Holding AG on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within that group and the company is included in consolidated financial statements.

Other than directors' remuneration as disclosed in note 5 to these financial statements there were no further related party transactions during the current or prior year. The directors are considered to be key management personnel.

23 Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent company is Bucherer Holding Limited, a company incorporated in England with registered address 8-9 Frith Street, London, W1D 3JB. The ultimate controlling party is Bucherer Holding AG.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Bucherer Holding AG, a Swiss company registered at Langensandstrasse 27, Lucerne 6005, Switzerland. These consolidated financial statements are not available to the public.

The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by Bucherer Holding Limited registered at 8-9 Frith Street, London, W1D 3JB. These consolidated financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from 8-9 Frith Street, London, W1D 3JB.

24 Post balance sheet events

As of 17 March 2023 the company completed on two new leases for retail locations.