DOVER STREET MARKET INTERNATIONAL (DSMI) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors D J L Bowden

A N Joffe J Gilchrist R C Hallauer

Registered number 07877671

Registered office 5-11 Regent Street

Charles House London SW1Y 4LR

Auditors Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street

Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the year were the operation of a high end fashion store and online retailing.

Business review

The business measures itself in a number of different ways using key performance indicators (KPIs); at the highest level these are as follows:

- Turnover growth which has increased by 6.9% from £30.1m in 2021 to £32.2m in 2022;
- Gross margin which has fallen from 38.7% in 2021 to 33.4% in 2022; and
- Operating margin which has fallen from -6.59% in 2021 to -12.5% in 2022.

These KPIs have been impacted as a result of weaker trading results during the year, notably due to the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic to the business.

For the year ended 31 May 2022, the company made a loss before tax of £3,107,720 (2021: loss of £609,974) and this fall in profitability is in part a result of latent impact of COVID-19 also.

As at 31 May 2022, the company had net assets of £8,660,727 (2021: £11,275,317).

The value of stocks held at 31 May 2022 totalled £17,390,560 (2021: £19,041,550), a decrease of 8.7%. Stock levels have increased due to an increase in top line sales.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Operating risks

The directors consider that the principal operating risk and uncertainty facing the company is competition in the market from other retailers.

The directors have taken measures to minimise the company's exposure to this risk by ensuring their offering is continually reviewed, that displays are constantly updated and they are cutting and leading edge in their sector.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash requirements to ensure that it has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk. However, it manages this risk by only offering credit to pre-approved customers.

Foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk as it purchases a significant proportion of its stock in foreign currencies. It manages this exposure by operating foreign currency bank accounts and, where possible, using foreign-denominated receipts to make payments in the same currency. Where surplus foreign currency funds exist, the company ensures that the timing of their conversion into sterling arises at favourable rates of exchange.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Policy on payment of creditors

The company declares its strictly implemented policy of punctual payment for materials and services according to the terms and conditions agreed with its suppliers which is in line with the government's recommendation on payment practices.

Health and safety

The company recognises its responsibilities, under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974, for ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its employees, temporary staff, and visitors to its premises and to others who may be affected by its operations and/or activities. Health and safety is regarded as a key component of the company's strategy and its operational considerations. It is a prime responsibility of the management team to promote a positive health and safety culture. The company will develop, install and support appropriate methods for the control of health and safety; means of securing employee co-operation; methods for the effective communication of health and safety information; means for ensuring the competence of its employees in health and safety matters.

The company will adequately resource the continuing implementation, operation and review of this policy.

Equal opportunities

The company is committed to an active equal opportunities policy from recruitment and selection, through training and development, appraisal and promotion to retirement.

It is the policy of the company to promote an environment free from discrimination, harassment and victimisation, where everyone will receive equal treatment regardless of gender, colour, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation or religion. All decisions relating to employment practices will be objective, free from bias and based solely upon work criteria and individual merit.

The company is responsive to the needs of its employees, customers and the community at large.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

D J L Bowden

Director

Date: 1 June 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2022.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,614,590 (2021 - loss £419,246).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D J L Bowden
A N Joffe
J Gilchrist (appointed 5 October 2021)
R C Hallauer (appointed 5 October 2021)

Charitable donations

There was £NIL paid to local charities in the year (2021 - £13,728).

Matters covered in the Strategic report

As permitted by Section 414c(11) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have elected to disclose information, required to be in the Directors' report by Schedule 7 of the 'Large and Medium-sized Companies and Group's (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008', in the strategic report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Auditor

The auditor, Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

D J L Bowden

Director

Date: 1 June 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOVER STREET MARKET INTERNATIONAL (DSMI) LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dover Street Market International (DSMI) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 May 2022, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOVER STREET MARKET INTERNATIONAL (DSMI) LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors 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 DOVER STREET MARKET INTERNATIONAL (DSMI) LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the company;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and health and safety legislation;
- · we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- · identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested a sample of journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 3 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- · agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOVER STREET MARKET INTERNATIONAL (DSMI) LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.

Andrew Sanford (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

21 June 2023

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	32,205,747	30,108,120
Cost of sales		(20,978,445)	(18,442,867)
Gross profit		11,227,302	11,665,253
Distribution costs		(1,707,633)	(2,370,506)
Administrative expenses		(13,547,497)	(11,460,720)
Other operating income	5	644	185,177
Operating loss	6	(4,027,184)	(1,980,796)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	1,284,306	1,670,685
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(364,842)	(299,863)
Loss before tax		(3,107,720)	(609,974)
Tax on loss	11	493,130	190,728
Loss for the financial year		(2,614,590)	(419,246)

There are no items of other comprehensive income for either the year or the prior year other than the loss for the year. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2022

			2022		2021
	Note		£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		11,776		-
Tangible assets	13		5,291,453		6,023,823
Investments	14		13,811,527		13,811,527
			19,114,756		19,835,350
Current assets					
Stocks	15	17,390,560		19,041,550	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16	213,285		213,285	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	4,453,905		3,724,409	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	1,360,372		39,978	
Sastrat Bank and III hand	• •				
		23,418,122		23,019,222	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(31,034,756)		(27,893,104)	
Net current liabilities			(7,616,634)		(4,873,882)
Total assets less current liabilities			11,498,122		14,961,468
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one					
year	19		(2,837,395)		(3,686,151)
Net assets			8,660,727		11,275,317
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		14,001		14,001
Share premium account	23		2,996,000		2,996,000
Profit and loss account	23		5,650,726		8,265,316
Total equity			8,660,727		11,275,317

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

D J L Bowden

Director

Date: 1 June 2023

The notes on pages 13 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 June 2020	14,001	2,996,000	8,684,562	11,694,563
Loss for the year	-	-	(419,246)	(419,246)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(419,246)	(419,246)
At 31 May 2021 and at 1 June 2021	14,001	2,996,000	8,265,316	11,275,317
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,614,590)	(2,614,590)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(2,614,590)	(2,614,590)
At 31 May 2022	14,001	2,996,000	5,650,726	8,660,727

The notes on pages 13 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1. General information

Dover Street Market International (DSMI) Limited's principal activities are the operation of a high end fashion store and online retailing.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 5-11 Regent Street, Charles House, London, SW1Y 4LR. The address of its principal place of business is 18-22 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4DG.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The company was, at the end of the year, a subsidiary of Comme des Garçons International S.A.S., whose registered office is 16 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris. In accordance with Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, the company is not required to produce, and has not published, consolidated accounts.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102:

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45,11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c) disclosures relating to financial instruments);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Comme des Garçons International S.A.S. as at 31 May 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from its registered office at 16 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.

The following accounting policies have been applied:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Going concern

As outlined in the strategic report and illustrated in the financial statements, the company made a loss before tax of £3,107,720 in the year ended 31 May 2022 caused by the ongoing effects COVID-19 on the business.

Subsequent to the year end, the company has made further significant losses.

In light of the above, the directors have obtained a letter of support from the parent company, Comme des Garçons International S.A.S, for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which these financial statements were signed.

Having considered post year end trading, financial results, cash reserves and the ongoing support of the parent company, and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 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.

2.4 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying value amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

2.8 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the profit and loss account over its useful economic life of nine years.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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, and dismantling and restoration.

Subsequent additions and major components

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as a separate asset where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful life.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Leasehold improvements -

7 - 33% straight line

Plant & machinery

25% straight line

Fixtures & fittings

25% straight line

Computer equipment

25% straight line

Other fixed assets

25 - 33% straight line

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.

2.10 Operating leases

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 term of the lease.

2.11 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.13 Interest income

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

2.14 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within interest receivable or payable. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'gross profit'.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the key judgments made by the directors are:

Impairment of investments

The company considers whether investments are impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

Stock provisioning

The carrying value of stock, at the lower of cost and net realisable value, is dependent on key judgments and estimates that are made by management. The judgments relating to stock include an estimation of future expected average sales prices and disposal costs. These judgments also include consideration of specific factors and the developments in the market that have been identified throughout the year and subsequent to the year end. Actual outcomes could be different to the assumptions used in determining the estimates.

4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

		2022 £	2021 £
United King	dom	21,517,056	23,477,475
Rest of Euro	рре	2,978,427	2,205,572
Rest of the	world	7,710,264	4,425,073
		32,205,747	30,108,120
5. Other opera	ating income		
		2022 £	2021 £
Government	t grants receivable under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	644	185,177

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

6.

7.

Operating loss		
The operating loss is stated after charging:		
	2022	202
	£	0.440.75
Impairment of stock (included in cost of sales)	554,331	2,449,75
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	989,926	945,48
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	4,391	165,75
Operating lease rentals	3,287,707	2,907,86
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	62,150	21,61
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for non-audit services	32,800	7,04
Exchange differences	(512,569)	(1,563,03
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	8,842	17,78
Employees		
Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
	2022 £	202
Wages and salaries	5,412,353	4,310,52
Social security costs	670,279	463,41
Cost of defined contribution scheme	182,279	129,34
	6,264,911	4,903,28
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as	follows:	
	2022	202
	No.	No
Selling and customer service	100	,
penning and edistrition solvice		
	31	2
Administration		
	131	1:
	=======================================	1.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Directors' remuneration		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	290,716	264,226
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	21,600	21,600
	312,316	285,826

The highest paid director received remuneration of £312,316 (2021 - £264,226).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £21,600 (2021 - £21,600).

9. Interest receivable and similar income

2022	2021
£	£
3,055	5,599
1,280,418	1,665,086
833	-
1,284,306	1,670,685
2022	2021
£	£
28,652	25,882
336,190	273,981
364,842	299,863
	£ 3,055 1,280,418 833 1,284,306 2022 £ 28,652 336,190

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax	~	,
Current tax on profits for the year	(493,130)	
	(493,130)	-
- -	(493,130)	
Total current tax Deferred tax	(430,100)	
		10.004
Origination and reversal of timing differences Losses carried forward	-	18,091 (208,819
-		(200,010
Total deferred tax		(190,728
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(493,130)	(190,728
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation 19.00%). The differences are explained below:	on tax in the UK of	19.00% (202
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation	on tax in the UK of 2022 £	2021
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation	2022	2021 £
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation - 19.00%). The differences are explained below:	2022 £	2021 £ (609,974
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation - 19.00%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of	2022 £ (3,107,720)	2021 £ (609,974
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation - 19.00%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 - 19.00%)	2022 £ (3,107,720)	2022 £ (609,974 (115,971
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation - 19.00%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 - 19.00%) Effects of:	2022 £ (3,107,720) ————————————————————————————————————	2021 £ (609,974 (115,971 66,564
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation - 19.00%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 - 19.00%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2022 £ (3,107,720) ————————————————————————————————————	2021 £ (609,974 (115,971 66,564 46,264
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation - 19.00%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 - 19.00%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Depreciation on ineligible assets	2022 £ (3,107,720) (590,467)	2021 £ (609,974 (115,971 66,564 46,264 (31,572
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation - 19.00%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 - 19.00%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Depreciation on ineligible assets Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2022 £ (3,107,720) (590,467) 110,731 - (493,130)	2021 £ (609,974 (115,971 66,564 46,264 (31,572 (260,456
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation - 19.00%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 - 19.00%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Depreciation on ineligible assets Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Forgiveness of debt not taxable	2022 £ (3,107,720) (590,467) 110,731 - (493,130) (180,142)	19.00% (202- 2021 £ (609,974 (115,971 66,564 46,264 (31,572 (260,456 104,443

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

11. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021 on 3 March 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% for companies with profits of over £250,000. A small profits rate will also be introduced for companies with profits of £50,000 or less so that they will continue to pay corporation tax at 19%. From this date companies with profits between £50,000 and £250,000 will pay tax at the main rate reduced by a marginal relief providing a gradual increase in the effective corporation tax rate.

As the proposal to increase the rate had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its

effects on the measurement of deferred tax that have been measured at the newly enacted 25% rate,

has been included in these financial statements.

12. Intangible assets

	Trademarks	Goodwill	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 June 2021	-	2,948,825	2,948,825
Additions	16,167	-	16,167
At 31 May 2022	16,167	2,948,825	2,964,992
Amortisation			
At 1 June 2021	-	2,948,825	2,948,825
Charge for the year	4,391	-	4,391
At 31 May 2022	4,391	2,948,825	2,953,216
Net book value			
At 31 May 2022	11,776		11,776
At 31 May 2021			

The goodwill arose on the acquisition of the trade and assets of the Dover Street Market International branch of Comme des Garçons International S.A.S. in December 2011. The asset is carried at £Nil (2021: £Nil) as the asset was completely amortised during the prior year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 June 2021	8,638,867	50,852	1,285,628	771,586	10,746,933
Additions	5,500	69,786	131,650	122,668	329,604
Disposals	-	-	(78,736)	(67,132)	(145,868)
At 31 May 2022	8,644,367	120,638	1,338,542	827,122	10,930,669
Depreciation					
At 1 June 2021	3,247,871	38,834	997,379	439,026	4,723,110
Charge for the year	665,951	10,416	165,270	148,289	989,926
Disposals	-	-	(52,915)	(20,905)	(73,820)
At 31 May 2022	3,913,822	49,250	1,109,734	566,410	5,639,216
Net book value					
At 31 May 2022	4,730,545	71,388	228,808	260,712	5,291,453
At 31 May 2021	5,390,996	12,018	288,249	332,560	6,023,823

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

14. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies	Investments in associates	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 June 2021 and 31 May 2022	13,700,655	110,872	13,811,527

The directors are satisfied that the carrying value of the investments in subsidiary undertakings is appropriate on the basis of support from the ultimate parent underwriting for any losses that may arise as a result of the company's investment in Dover Street Market New York LLC and Dover Street Market Paris.

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Dover Street Market New York LLC	167 Lexington Avenue, Ste.100, New York, NY10016	Operation of a high end fashion store and online retailing	Ordinary	100 %
Dover Street Market Japan Co. Limited	5-11-15 Minimiaoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 107-0062 Japan	Operation of a high end fashion store and online retailing	Ordinary	100 %
Dover Street Market LA LLC	608 Imperial St, Los Angeles, CA 90021, USA	Operation of a high end fashion store and online retailing	Ordinary	100 %
Dover Street Market Paris	16 Place Vendome, Paris 75001, France	Cosmetic and beauty	Ordinary	100 %
Chaolea				

15. Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	17,390,560	19,041,550

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

16.

Debtors		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	213,285	213,285
	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	1,131,014	1,254,490
Amounts owed by group undertakings	833,336	846,646
Other debtors	627,144	693,939
Prepayments and accrued income	1,862,411	929,334
	4,453,905	3,724,409

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

		2022 £	2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,360,372	39,978
18.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	7,523,568	5,978,757
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	20,245,570	18,505,173
	Corporation tax	-	371,281
	Other taxation and social security	838,588	171,579
	Other creditors	109,700	134,252
	Accruals and deferred income	2,317,330	2,732,062
		31,034,756	27.893.104

Included in other creditors is £47,859 (2021: £54,033) in relation to unpaid pensions contributions.

Included in amounts owed to group undertakings is £3,586,396 (2021: £3,276,599) bearing interest at 4.1% and £3,665,533 (2021: £4,779,211) bearing interest at 2.1% per annum and £9,816,184 (2021: £1,634,900) bearing interest at 1% per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

19.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,837,395	3,686,151
	Amounts owed to group undertakings bear interest at rates between 1% and 2.1% per annum.		
20.	Deferred taxation		
		2022 £	2021 £
	At the beginning of the year	-	(190,728)
	Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	<u>.</u>	190,728
21.	Share capital		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	14,001 ordinary shares of £1 each	14,001	14,001

As at year end, there is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Approval of the re-designation of 6,650 ordinary shares to preference shares was approved on 5 October 2021 but was contingent on the registration of Dover Street Market Holding S.A.S. (DSMH) as the holder of 6,650 ordinary shares in the capital of the Company. DSMH was registered as holder of the legal title to 6,650 ordinary shares on 25 May 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

22. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

Transactions with other related parties are as follows:

				Amount due (to)/	from related
Relationship	Transaction	Amount		parties	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		£	£	£	£
Entities with control or significan influence		40,546	80,115	63,426	(5,489,472
	Purchases	620,464	4,122,549	(9 4 5,457)	-
	Loans	(1,221,941)	1,958,526	(10,988,675)	(13,548,641
	Interest payable	36,288	36,288	-	-
	Loan forgiveness	1,280,418	1,665,086	-	-
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	Sales	43,149	44,463	-	-
	Purchases	1,275,468	9,666,358	(8,277,625	(8,277,625)
	Management fees	85,236	715,568	-	-
	Loans	9,672,467	-	(9,674,063)	-
	Interest payable	1,569	-	-	-

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest free and due for repayment within one year.

23. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium reserve included any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from the share premium.

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 May 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	3,276,027	3,276,027
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	12,067,481	12,422,896
Later than 5 years	21,904,590	24,825,202
	37,248,098	40,524,125

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

25. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Comme des Garçons International S.A.S., a company incorporated in France. Group financial statements, in which the company is consolidated, are prepared and are available from 16 Place Vendome, 75001, Paris.

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate parent undertaking is Comme des Garçons Co. Limited, a company incorporated in Japan.

The ultimate controlling party is R Kawakubo by virtue of her shareholding in the parent company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.