Abbeyfield V.E. Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

Registered number: 03104285

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

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Directors and advisers

Directors

J Lawson M Flint S Hope

Company secretary

S Hope

Registered office

Mere Way Ruddington Fields Business Park Ruddington Nottingham NG11 6NZ

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Donington Court
Pegasus Business Park
Castle Donington
East Midlands
DE74 2UZ

Bankers

HSBC Bank plc 12 Victoria Street Nottingham NG1 2FF

Solicitors

Geldards LLP The Arc Enterprise Way Nottingham NG2 1BN

Shakespeares Legal LLP 20 New Walk Leicester LE1 6TX

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Business review and principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be the management of an optical retail group. No change is planned to these activities.

The company's main income stream is generated from charging management fees to Joint Venture Vision Express stores.

The results of the company show a profit before taxation of £3,431,000 (2015: £4,396,000). The company has net assets of £764,000 (2015: £10,325,000).

Future outlook

The Vision Express group continues to invest in its stores, equipment, product, and people, to maximise opportunities to retain and grow its customer base within a competitive market. As a result of our ongoing commitment to such investment and against a back drop of a challenging economic environment, we remain confident that we will continue to generate satisfactory returns for the foreseeable future.

The directors continue to review the performance of all stores in the Joint Venture estate to ensure that each operates under the optimum business model for that location and customer base. The company continues to charge on-going management fees to stores that remain in the Joint Venture estate and no significant changes are expected in the near future in this regard.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The total number of trading stores, Joint Venture and Franchise, at the end of December 2016 was 87, compared to 88 at the prior year end.

With this statistic, plus comments above, given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using more KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

Risks are reviewed by the board, and appropriate processes put into place to monitor and mitigate them. If more than one event occurs, it is possible that the overall effect of such events would compound the possible adverse effects on the company.

The key business risks affecting the company are set out below:

National and global economic trading conditions

The overall performance of the stores from which the company derives fees, is dependent, to some degree, upon the overall national economy, although balanced by the fundamental need of customers for optical care and services. The risk of continuous difficult economic trading conditions is partly mitigated by continued management focus and tactical change to deliver services and products in line with the changing needs of the customer, and driving competitive advantage.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Amount owed by Joint Venture stores

The company continues to loan funds to Joint Venture companies, in which it has an investment as disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Whilst the company actively manages the risks associated in loans to these businesses, the ultimate recovery of these debts remains reliant on the performance of the individual Joint Venture companies.

Business interruption

The company has a risk associated with potential interruption to business either at the national store support centre or in its associated stores. This risk is mitigated through an effective disaster recovery plan, supplemented by appropriate insurance coverage.

Regulatory changes

The overall performance of the company is dependent upon any future regulatory changes which may be imposed by either HMRC or other Government or Regulatory bodies.

On behalf of the board

S Hope **Director**

17 July 2017

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016

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

Results and dividends

The company's operating profit for the year amounted to £3,315,000 (2015: £4,293,000).

The profit for the financial year amounted to £2,939,000 (2015: £3,710,000).

During the year the company paid dividends of £12,500,000 (2015: £nil), see note 16. Dividends were received in the year of £3,000 (2015: £nil).

The future outlook of the company is considered within the strategic report.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. The directors actively manage these risks by monitoring levels of risk and related costs.

The company has implemented policies to ensure that appropriate credit checks are carried out on potential customers before credit sales are made.

The company has both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. Interest bearing assets include amounts held on intra group loan accounts and cash balances, all of which earn interest at floating interest rates. When necessary, the company utilises overdraft facilities at floating interest rates designed to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for its operations and its required level of working capital. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

J Lawson M Flint S Hope

Directors' indemnities

The company purchased and maintained throughout the financial year directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

Employees

It is the company's aim to create a culture of performance, engagement and involvement to attract, develop, engage and retain the best people, putting our customers first each and every day.

Through our workforce we aspire to reflect the diversity of our customers and the communities in which we work and it is our policy to ensure we operate a working environment which is free of discrimination on any grounds. Equal opportunity shall be given to all at every stage of the employment journey from a fair and transparent recruitment process through to training, career development and promotion. We require all of our employees to treat each other with dignity and respect, free from harassment or bullying both inside and outside the workplace.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

Employees (continued)

The company places significant value on the engagement and involvement of its employees and has continued to focus on keeping them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the company. There are a variety of mechanisms implemented to achieve this, including manager and team briefings, newsletters, podcasts, video briefs, publications, road-shows, surveys, appraisals, employee forums and attendance at annual conferences.

Investment in the training and development of our people is core to everything we do, and to ensuring we can best serve our customers now and in the future. This is delivered through our comprehensive and established training and development path throughout the business alongside external investment in professional career sponsorship.

As an employer we are committed to a fair, equitable and transparent approach to total remuneration. It is our policy to set our entry level role rates of pay ahead of statutory minimums and to provide a competitive and valued total reward package at all levels of the company governed by our Remuneration policy and salary structure and benchmarked annually.

Our policy is to fulfil our obligations under current employment legislation through an active trained HR department alongside appropriately trained line managers and supported by outside expert counsel.

The health, safety and wellbeing of our people is essential, therefore it is our policy to carry out our business so as to avoid causing any unnecessary or unacceptable health, safety or wellbeing risks to any of our employees.

Employment of people with disabilities

It is our policy that people with disabilities should have fair consideration for all vacancies within the company. The company is therefore committed, where possible, to ensuring that people with disabilities are supported and encouraged to apply for employment and to achieve progress once employed. They will be treated so as to ensure that they have an equal opportunity to be selected, trained and promoted. In addition, every reasonable effort is made for disabled persons to be retained in the employment of the company by investigating the possibility of making reasonable adjustments to the job, workplace or equipment.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors 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.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

A resolution to reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors to the company will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

S Hope Director

17 July 2017

Independent auditors' report to the members of Abbeyfield V.E. Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Abbeyfield V.E. Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit 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.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- · the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinions 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.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Abbeyfield V.E. Limited (continued)

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 5 and 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the parent company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK and Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- · the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- · the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Gillian Hinks

Gillian Hinks (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors East Midlands

17 July 2017

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		£'000	£'000
Turnover	3	9,340	9,662
Administrative expenses		(6,025)	(5,369)
Operating profit	5	3,315	4,293
Income from shares in group undertakings		3	-
Profit before interest and taxation		3,318	4,293
Interest receivable and similar income	6	121	137
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(8)	(34)
Profit before taxation		3,431	4,396
Tax on profit	8	(492)	(686)
Profit for the financial year		2,939	3,710
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,939	3,710

All results derive from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016

Registered number: 03104285	Note	2016	2015
		£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	1	2
Investments	10	328	15
		329	17
Current assets			
Debtors	11	7,751	14,548
Cash at bank and in hand		2,222	2,353
Total current assets		9,973	16,901
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(9,532)	(6,587)
Net current assets		441	10,314
Total assets less current liabilities		770	10,331
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(6)	(6)
Net assets		764	10,325
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	-	-
Retained earnings	15	764	10,325
Total equity		764	10,325

These financial statements on pages 9 to 29 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 July 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

J Lawson **Director**

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	•	6,615	6,615
Profit for the financial year	-	3,710	3,710
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,710	3,710
Balance at 31 December 2015	•	10,325	10,325
Profit for the financial year	-	2,939	2,939
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,939	2,939
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends paid (note 16)	-	(12,500)	(12,500)
Balance at 31 December 2016	•	764	764

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abbeyfield V.E. Limited is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Abbeyfield V.E. Limited, Mere Way, Ruddington Fields Business Park, Ruddington, Nottingham, NG11 6NZ.

The company's principal activities are disclosed in the strategic report.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and under the historical cost convention.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000, except where otherwise indicated.

Consolidated financial statements

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of GrandVision N.V., which prepares group financial statements which incorporate this entity. Consequently, these financial statements present the financial position and financial performance of the company as a single entity.

Reduced disclosures

In accordance with FRS102, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements;

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures.
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' –
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument.
- Section 26 'Share Based Payments' Share based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements.
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of GrandVision N.V., which incorporate the full consolidated statement of cash flows and details of share based payments. The consolidated financial statements of GrandVision N.V. are available from The Base, Evert van de Beekstraat 1-80, Tower C, 6th floor, 118 CL Schiphol, The Netherlands.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the directors have carried out a detailed review of the company's resources. The directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient cash flows to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Functional and presentational currencies

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is also the functional currency of the company.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Turnover

Revenue in respect of services is recognised in the accounting period to which the services are rendered and at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the ordinary nature of the business. Turnover is shown net of VAT.

Turnover is recognised by reference to the year that it relates. Any future periods' turnover is held within the balance sheet and is released into the correct accounting year.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land and investment properties, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of each asset to its estimated residual value on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Fixtures, fittings and equipment 3-5 years

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investments (continued)

The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of fixed assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, are recognised as impairment losses in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. On reversal of an impairment loss, the depreciation is adjusted to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount (less any residual value) over its remaining useful life.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Taxation

Taxation expense comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is the amount payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the amount of tax payable.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are considered as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits or deferred tax liabilities in the foreseeable future against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits - Long-term incentives

Liabilities under long-term incentive schemes are based on an actuarial valuation and actuarial gains and losses are recognised as employee expenses with the charge being spread over the period of required employment.

Retirement benefits

Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. The company has taken advantage of exemptions from disclosure requirements in relation to these provisions.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangement with a trade debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a trade creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument.

Bank overdrafts

Bank overdrafts are presented within creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges.

Commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is de-recognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

2 Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Bad debt provision

Trade debtors and amounts owed by joint ventures are stated at recoverable amounts, after appropriate provision for bad and doubtful debts. Calculation of the bad debt provision requires judgement from the management team, based on the creditworthiness of the customer.

3 Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Sale of management services	9,340	9,662
An analysis of the geographical location of the company's tu	urnover is as follows:	
	2016	2015
	5,000	£'000
United Kingdom	9,340	9,662

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

4 Employees and directors

Staff costs are borne by other group companies and recharged to the company. Costs in respect of salaries amounting to £2,392,000 (2015: £2,448,000) are recharged from Vision Express UK Limited in the year for time worked on behalf of the company by a monthly average of 69 (2015: 74) employees on dual employment contracts.

The monthly average number of employees (including directors) during the year was made up as follows:

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Management and store support centre (including directors on service contracts)	69	74
Staff costs for the above persons:		
	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	2,176	2,216
Social security costs	168	176
Other pension costs	48	56
	2,392	2,448

Directors' emoluments

Remuneration for directors of the company is borne by other group companies and recharges were made for their services to the company. Directors' emoluments are allocated on a time-spent basis to each company within the group. The aggregate emoluments of the directors apportioned to the company were:

	2016	2015
	£,000	£'000
Directors' emoluments and annual performance related bonus	199	178
Long term incentive scheme payments	216	199
Pension contributions	9	15
	424	392

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

4 Employees and directors (continued)

Directors' emoluments were in respect of management services, and retirement benefits are accruing to three (2015: three) directors under the money purchase scheme.

Long term incentive scheme payments relate to directors' entitlements to securities under the GrandVision N.V. Long Term Incentive Plan. There were two directors who exercised share options during the year (2015: two). There were three directors who were accruing benefits under the long term incentive scheme during the year (2015: three).

The emoluments of the highest paid director were £192,832 (2015: £193,546), including long term incentive scheme payments of £91,594 (2015: £136,822). Pension contributions of £5,880 (2015: £6,325) were paid on his behalf.

5 Operating profit

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	£,000	£,000
Auditors' remuneration - audit	-	13
Depreciation - owned tangible fixed assets	1	1
Operating lease rental expense	125	209
Operating lease rental income	(125)	(209)
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	-	(15)

Auditors' remuneration of £9,000 (2015: £nil), relating to audit services, has been borne by another group company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	£'000	£,000
On loans to group undertakings	31	74
Joint Ventures loan interest	25	13
Bank interest receivable	65	50
	121	137

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Interest on amounts owed to Joint Ventures	4	30
On loans to group undertakings	4	4
	8	34

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

8 Tax on profit

Analysis of tax during the year

	2016	2015
	£,000	£,000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	490	699
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1	(14)
Total current tax charge	491	685
Deferred tax (note 12)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1	1
Total deferred tax	1	1
Total tax on profit	492	686

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The total tax charge for the year is lower (2015: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Profit before taxation	3,431	4,396
Profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of tax at 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	686	890
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	-
Non-taxable dividend income	(1)	-
Group relief received for no consideration	(196)	(190)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1	(14)
Total tax charge	492	686

The rate of corporation tax reduced from 20% to 19% on 1 April 2017. It was announced at the 2016 Budget that from 1 April 2020 the rate will further reduce to 17%. This change became substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and so its effect is reflected in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

9 Tangible assets

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

	000,3
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	61
Disposals	(52)
At 31 December 2016	9
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	59
Charge for the year	1
Disposals	(52)
At 31 December 2016	8
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	1
At 31 December 2015	2

The depreciation charge for the year is recognised within administrative expenses.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

10 Investments

	2'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	15
Additions	321
Disposals	(8)
At 31 December 2016	328
Net book amount	
At 31 December 2016	328
At 31 December 2015	15

The additions in the year relate to the acquisition of the 'A' shares and profit share entitlement in Halifax V.E. Limited, Rochdale V.E. Limited, and Stirling V.E. Limited.

Disposals in the year relate to a number of non trading companies which have been struck off.

There are no other investments whose result or financial positions affect the figures in the company's financial statements. The investment consists of shares in group undertakings. The directors consider the value of investments to be supported by their underlying assets and value in use.

Investments at cost	Country of Incorporation	% of holding	Class of shares	% of holding	Class of Principal shares activity
Andover V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Ashbourne V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Ashby de la Zouch V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Ashford V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Banbury V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Bangor V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Barnet V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Barnstaple V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Beeston V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Berwick upon Tweed V.E.	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Limited			-		
Bexley Heath V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Bicester V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Bishops Stortford V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Blackburn V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Boston V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Boston Town V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Brentwood V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Burton upon Trent V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Bury St Edmunds V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Buxton V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Chesterfield V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Chiswick V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Clapham Common V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

10 Investments (continued)

Investments at cost	Country of Incorporation	% of holding	Class of shares	% of holding	Class of Principal shares activity
Crewe V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Doncaster V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non Trading
Eastbourne V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Eastleigh V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Edgware V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Enfield V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Falkirk V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Fareham V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Farnham V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Gloucester V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Goring by Sea (Batemans) Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Greenock V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Halifax V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Harborne V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Harlow V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Hemel Hempstead V.E. Limited		-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Hereford V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Hinckley V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Hitchin V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Hornchurch V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Horsham V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Hounslow V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Huntingdon V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Kendal V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Kettering V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Kettering Town V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Kidderminster V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Kings Lynn V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Kirkcaldy V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Leamington Spa V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Lewisham V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Lichfield V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Lisburn V.E. Limited	United Kingdom		Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Livingston V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Llandudno V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Loughborough V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Loughton V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Lowestoft V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Luton V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Macclesfield V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	
Maidenhead V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer Ordinary B Optical retailer
Mansfield V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Market Harborough V.E.	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Limited	J	-	•		•
Morpeth Town V.E. Limited (formerly Newark V.E. Limited)	United Kingdom	50%	Ordinary	-	- Non trading
Newbury V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Newton Abbey V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Newton Abbott V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Northwich V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Nuneaton V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Perth V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Petersfield V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

10 Investments (continued)

Investments at cost	Country of Incorporation	% of holding	Class of shares	% of holding	Class of Principal shares activity
Rayleigh V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Reigate V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Rochdale V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	25%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Rotherham V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Rugby V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Ruislip V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Salisbury V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Scunthorpe V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Shrewsbury V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Southport V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Spalding V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
St Helens V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Stafford V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Stamford V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Stevenage V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Stirling V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Stockton V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Stratford Upon Avon Optical	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Limited	_		·		,
Sutton Coldfield V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Swiss Cottage V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Tamworth V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Taunton V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Torquay V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Truro V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Welwyn Garden City V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
West Bridgford V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Westwood Cross V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Weymouth V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	_	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Widnes V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Wilmslow V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	50%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Winchester V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Woking (Batemans) Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Non trading
Woking V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Wood Green V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Worthing V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer
Yeovil V.E. Limited	United Kingdom	-	Ordinary A	100%	Ordinary B Optical retailer

All subsidiaries are registered at the following address: Mere Way, Ruddington Fields Business Park, Ruddington, Nottingham, NG11 6NZ.

No shares in Abbeyfield V.E. Limited are held by or on behalf of any of these entities.

Within all of these investments (known as 'investee undertakings') which have both 'A' and 'B' ordinary shares:

Both the 'A' and 'B' ordinary shares have voting rights. The 'B' ordinary shares entitle the holders to appoint 'B' directors, including the chairman. The 'B' ordinary shares do not entitle the holders to receive a dividend, with the exception of Andover V.E. Limited, Ashby de la Zouch V.E. Limited, Halifax V.E. Limited, Hitchin V.E. Limited, and Rochdale V.E. Limited, whereby the 'B' ordinary shares entitle the holders to receive a percentage of any dividends. On a winding up the 'A' and 'B' ordinary shares rank pari passu.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

11 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	112	161
Amounts owed by group undertakings	957	7,822
Amounts owed by Joint Ventures (note 18)	6,111	6,188
Deferred tax (note 12)	-	2
Other taxation and social security	58	-
Prepayments and accrued income	46	86
	7,284	14,259
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Deferred tax (note 12)	2	1
Amounts owed by Joint Ventures (note 18)	465	288
	7,751	14,548

Amounts owed by group undertakings are non-interest bearing, except for an amount of £nil (2015: £3,000,000) which bears interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 2%. All amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

Amounts owed by Joint Ventures are non-interest bearing. Amounts owed by Joint Ventures are unsecured and repayable on demand, except for an amount of £465,000 (2015: £288,000).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

12 Deferred tax asset

The deferred tax asset is analysed as follows:

As at 31 December	2	3
Charged to statement of comprehensive income (note 8)	(1)	(1)
As at 1 January	3	4
	5,000	£,000
	2016	2015

Of the deferred tax asset of £2,000 (2015: £3,000), £nil (2015: £2,000) is expected to reverse within 12 months.

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

	2016	2015
	€,000	£'000
Fixed asset timing differences	2	3

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	2'000	£,000
Trade creditors	1	25
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,827	1,963
Amounts owed to Joint Ventures (note 18)	6,094	4,188
Corporation tax	432	180
Other taxation and social security	-	225
Accruals and deferred income	178	6
	9,532	6,587

Amounts owed to group undertakings are non-interest bearing, except for an amount of £480,000 (2015: £477,000) which bears interest at LIBOR less 0.25%. Amounts owed to Joint Ventures are non-interest bearing, except for individual balances exceeding £60,000 which bear interest at the Bank of England base rate. All amounts owed to group undertakings and Joint Ventures are unsecured, and repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Accruals and deferred income	6	6

15 Called up share capital and reserves

	2016	2015
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50 (2015: 50) 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
50 (2015: 50) 'B' ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
	100	100

Ordinary share rights

Both the 'A' and 'B' ordinary shares have voting rights. The 'B' ordinary shares entitle the holders to appoint three 'B' directors, including the chairman. The 'B' ordinary shares do not entitle the holders to receive a dividend.

On a winding up the 'A' and 'B' ordinary shares rank pari passu.

Reserves

Reserves of the company represent the following:

Retained earnings

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

16 Dividends

	2016	2015
	٤٬000	£'000
Dividends paid on 'A' ordinary shares of £250,000 per share (2015: £nil per share)	12,500	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

17 Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2016	2015
	€'000	£'000
Amounts due:		
Within one year	99	125
Between one and five years	157	256
	256	381

18 Related party transactions

During the accounting year ended 31 December 2016 Abbeyfield V.E. Limited entered into service and interest transactions with a number of Joint Venture companies which are predominantly 50% owned. The specific shareholdings of each Joint Venture company are disclosed in note 10.

The value of the intercompany trading for the invoicing of service fees amounted to £8,781,000 (2015: £9,040,000), interest receivable amounted to £25,000 (2015: £13,000) and interest payable amounted to £4,000 (2015: £30,000). An amount of £760,000 (2015: £587,000) is owed by the investee undertakings as at 31 December 2016 and held within debtors.

In addition to the intercompany trading for service fees, Abbeyfield V.E. Limited entered into financing transactions with a number of Joint Venture companies. An amount of £5,816,000 (£5,351,000 within one year and £465,000 after more than one year) (2015: £5,889,000 (£5,601,000 within one year and £288,000 after more than one year)) is owed by the investee undertakings as at 31 December 2016 and held within debtors.

In the year, Abbeyfield V.E. Limited received dividend income from Joint Venture companies of £3,000 (2015: £nil).

19 Ultimate parent and controlling company

The immediate controlling party of the company is Vision Express (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. A copy of their financial statements can be obtained from Mere Way, Ruddington Fields Business Park, Ruddington, Nottingham, NG11 6NZ.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is HAL Trust, a trust under Bermuda Law.

The largest group in which results of the company are consolidated is that headed by HAL Trust whose financial statements are available to the public from Millennium Tower, Weena 696, 3012, CN Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

The smallest group in which results of the company are consolidated is that headed by GrandVision N.V., whose financial statements are available to the public from The Base, Evert van de Beekstraat 1-80, Tower C, 6th floor, 118 CL Schiphol, The Netherlands.