Registration number: 04015524

Milton Keynes Specsavers Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements (Filleted Accounts)

for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

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Company Information

Directors Specsavers Optical Group Limited

Mary Lesley Perkins

Rajesh Shah

Stephen James Moore

Company secretary Specsavers Optical Group Limited

Registered office Forum 6

Parkway

Solent Business Park Whiteley, Fareham United Kingdom PO15 7PA

Registration number 04015524

(Registration number: 04015524) Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	141,247	222,056
Investments	5	100	100
		141,347	222,156
Current assets			
Stocks		35,155	32,341
Debtors	6	57,364	41,628
Cash and cash equivalents		180,029	4,693
		272,548	78,662
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(545,442)	(258,218)
Net current liabilities		(272,894)	(179,556)
Total assets less current liabilities		(131,547)	42,600
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(88,996)	(102,446)
Net liabilities		(220,543)	(59,846)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	120	120
Profit and loss account		(220,663)	(59,966)
Total equity		(220,543)	(59,846)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities. In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 28 February 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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Director

Rajesh Shah

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital registered in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Forum 6 Parkway Solent Business Park Whiteley, Fareham United Kingdom PO15 7PA

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A – small entities.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Key areas of estimation uncertainty and judgments

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives, taking into account residual values where appropriate. The useful economic lives of assets and residual values are assessed annually, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, or when services are provided and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using tax rates and laws which have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements, except that unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

Government grants

Grants are accounted for under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the profit and loss account 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 "Other operating income" within profit or loss in the same period as the related expenditure. This includes the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ('Furlough').

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis at the following rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life (or if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter):

Asset classDepreciation method and rateFurniture, fittings and equipment14-25% on costMotor vehicles25% on costOther property, plant and equipment14-33% on cost

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is impaired and it is reduced to its recoverable amount through an impairment in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss of a revalued asset is a revaluation decrease. An impairment loss recognised for all assets is reversed in a subsequent period if and only if the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. The directors have included the balances owed to and from the Group Treasury Company, within cash equivalents. If the overall cash balance with the Group Treasury Company is overdrawn, this is classified as a current liability alongside any other overdrawn external cash balances.

Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other operating expenses.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the useful life of the asset in the same manner as other property, plant and equipment. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the profit and loss account, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Group accounts

The Group is small sized and as a result the parent company has taken advantage of the exemption available not to prepare statutory consolidated financial statements granted under Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly these financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 0 (2021: 0).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2021	330,576	474,582	805,158
Additions		5,959	5,959
At 28 February 2022	330,576	480,541	811,117
Depreciation			
At I March 2021	266,813	316,289	583,102
Charge for the year	44,147	42,621	86,768
At 28 February 2022	310,960	358,910	669,870
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2022	19,616	121,631	141,247
At 28 February 2021	63,763	158,293	222,056

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

5 Investments

		2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries		100	100
Subsidiaries			£
Cost or valuation At 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2022			100
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2022			100
At 28 February 2021			100
6 Debtors			
	Note	2022 £	2021 €
Other debtors		85	495
Amounts owed by related parties	11	330	1,262
Prepayments and accrued income		23,302	23,565
Taxation and social security		4,188	-

16,306

41,628

29,459 57,364

Due after one year

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets of £29,459 (2021: £16,306) are classified as non current.

7 Creditors

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	18,164	30,801
Trade creditors		6,936	8,493
Taxation and social security		-	885
Accruals and other creditors		15,699	2,889
Amounts owed to related parties	11	500,340	211,486
Deferred rent	_	4,303	3,664
	=	545,442	258,218

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

7 Creditors (continued)

,			
		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	76,480	84,783
Deferred rent	_	12,516	17,663
	=	88,996	102,446
8 Loans and borrowings			
		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Current loans and borrowings			
Group Treasury Company loan	11	18,164	30,801
		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings			
Group Treasury Company loan	11	76,480	84,783

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Operating lease commitments

At 28 February 2022, the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases over the remaining life of those leases of £645,246 (2021: £803,158).

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
"A" Ordinary of £0.50 each	120	60	120	60
"B" Ordinary of £0.50 each	120	60	120	60
	240	120	240	120

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

10 Share capital (continued)

Rights, preferences and restrictions

In accordance with the Articles of Association the following rights attach to shares: a) to "A" shares, the right to receive that part (including the whole) of the profits of the company which the directors shall, from time to time, determine to distribute as dividends. b) to "B" shares, the right to appoint the chairman of the board of directors and of the general meeting of the company. The "B" shares are held by Specsavers UK Holdings Limited. In all other respects both classes of share carry equal rights over the assets of the company, subject to those provisions as laid out in the shareholders' agreement.

11 Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Balances outstanding at 28 February 2022, are as follows:

2022 Assets	Parent £ 30	Subsidiary £	Other group undertakings £ 180,329
2021 Assets	Parent £ 962	Subsidiary £	Other group undertakings £ 4,993
2022 Liabilities	Parent £ 110,062	Subsidiary £ 329,099	Other group undertakings £ 155,823
2021 Liabilities	Parent £ 96,961	Subsidiary £ 48,076	Other group undertakings £ 182,033

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

As at the year end Specsavers International Healthcare Limited was the ultimate parent company of Milton Keynes Specsavers Limited. Mr and Mrs Perkins have the controlling interest in the ordinary share capital of Specsavers International Healthcare Limited, the ultimate parent company. Specsavers International Healthcare Limited is a Guernsey registered company and its accounts are not available to the public.

Specsavers Optical Superstores Limited is the parent company of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up and in which Milton Keynes Specsavers Limited is a member. Specsavers Optical Superstores Limited registered office is:

Forum 6 Parkway Solent Business Park Whiteley Fareham PO15 7PA

13 Events after the reporting period

If dividends were paid after the year ended 28 February 2022, which will be accounted for in the shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the year ended 28 February 2023, the financial statements do not reflect these. The company has controls in place to ensure that there are sufficient retained earnings to cover dividend payments based on the latest available management information at the dividend declaration date so that the company remains in a net asset position.

The cost of disclosing and repeatedly updating the quantum of these dividends, right up to the date of signing the financial statements, is therefore considered to exceed any benefit to the users thereof.