EYEVIS UK LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MAY 2014

Company Registration Number: 6064658

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible fixed assets		93,275	49,349
Investments		3,698	3,698
		96,973	53,047
Current assets			
Stocks		-	15,833
Debtors		69,102	128,185
Cash at bank and in hand		131,533	101,484
		200,635	245,502
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	(190,638)	(214,295)
Net current assets		9,997	31,207
Total assets less current liabilities		106,970	84,254
Provisions for liabilities		(18,195)	(9,870)
Net assets		88,775	74,384
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		88,675	74,284
Shareholders' funds		88,775	74,384

For the year ending 31 May 2014 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective 2008).

Approved by the director on 19th Dec 2014

Mr Stephen Murphy
Director

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Office equipment	15% reducing balance basis
Plant & machinery	20% reducing balance basis
Fixtures & fittings	15% reducing balance basis

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 June 2013	64,263	3,698	67,961
Additions	55,175	-	55,175
At 31 May 2014	119,438	3,698	123,136
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2013	14,914	-	14,914
Charge for the year	11,249	-	11,249
At 31 May 2014	26,163	-	26,163
Net book value			
At 31 May 2014	93,275	3,698	96,973
At 31 May 2013	49,349	3,698	53,047

3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2014 £	2013 £
Amounts falling due within one year	34,603	12,497

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2014 No.	2014 £	2013 No.	2013 £
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100