

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07955446

Anne Gill Eyecare Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

28 February 2023

Anne Gill Eyecare Ltd
Statement of Financial Position
28 February 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	22,897	29,274
Current assets			
Stocks		3,561	9,129
Debtors	6	42,905	14,674
Cash at bank and in hand		892	4,476
		47,358	28,279
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	42,954	24,127
Net current assets		4,404	4,152
Total assets less current liabilities		27,301	33,426
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	17,188	—
Provisions		4,350	5,562
Net assets		5,763	27,864
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		5,762	27,863
Shareholders funds		5,763	27,864

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 28 February 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Anne Gill Eyecare Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

28 February 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 November 2023
, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M J Underwood

Director

Company registration number: 07955446

Anne Gill Eyecare Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 226 London Road, North End, Portsmouth, Hampshire, PO2 9JQ, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent 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 using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Short leasehold property	-	5% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2022: 4).

5. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 March 2022 and 28 February 2023	7,050	74,481	3,130	7,622	92,283
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Depreciation					
At 1 March 2022	3,450	50,504	2,465	6,590	63,009
Charge for the year	900	4,796	133	548	6,377
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At 28 February 2023	4,350	55,300	2,598	7,138	69,386
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Carrying amount					
At 28 February 2023	2,700	19,181	532	484	22,897
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At 28 February 2022	3,600	23,977	665	1,032	29,274
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6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	14,062	7,880
Other debtors	28,843	6,794
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	42,905	14,674
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,250	—
Trade creditors	23,432	7,435
Corporation tax	10,851	6,169
Social security and other taxes	55	143
Other creditors	2,366	10,380
	<u>42,954</u>	<u>24,127</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	17,188	—
	<u>17,188</u>	<u>—</u>

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2023			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mrs A M Gill	—	—	—	—
Mr M J Underwood	2,000	(682)	(2,000)	(682)
	<u>2,000</u>	<u>(682)</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>(682)</u>
	2022			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mrs A M Gill	(19,260)	—	19,260	—
Mr M J Underwood	—	2,000	—	2,000
	<u>(19,260)</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>19,260</u>	<u>2,000</u>

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.