Company Registration No. 10203127 (England and Wale	es)
ONE VISION LABORATORY LIMITED  ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Ms R Heron (Appointed 27 May 2016)

Mr L McGee (Appointed 27 May 2016)

Company number 10203127

Registered office 5 Shadwell Walk

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS17 6EQ

Accountants Hentons

Northgate

118 North Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS2 7PN

Business address 5 Shadwell Walk

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS17 6EQ

# CONTENTS

	Page	
Balance sheet	1 - 2	
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7	
Total to the managed catemories	Ŭ <i>,</i>	

# **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	2017			
	Notes	£	£	
Fixed assets Tangible assets	3		12,537	
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	4	11,376 32,645 403		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	44,424 (38,75 <b>1</b> )		
Net current assets			5,673	
Total assets less current liabilities			18,210	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(9,597)	
Provisions for liabilities	7		(2,507)	
Net assets			6,106	
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	8		1,000 5,106	
Total equity			6,106	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

#### AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

For the financial Period ended 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

# Directors' responsibilities:

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms R Heron

Director

Company Registration No. 10203127

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

One Vision Laboratory Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 Shadwell Walk, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS17 6EQ.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the Period ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of One Vision Laboratory Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was . The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

## 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment

25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

# Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, 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.

## Classification of financial liabilities

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

# 1.10 Leases

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

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was:

	Numbe
Total	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc
	Cost	
	At 27 May 2016	-
	Additions	13,995
	At 31 January 2017	13,995
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 27 May 2016	-
	Depreciation charged in the Period	1,458
	At 31 January 2017	1,458
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 January 2017	12,537
4	Debtors	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£
	Trade debtors	29,147
	Amounts due from group undertakings	460
	Other debtors	3,038
		32,645
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<del></del>
Ĭ	oreanors, amounts faming due within one year	2017 £
	Trade creditors	29,501
	Other creditors	9,250
		38,751
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	
	,	2017
		£
	Other creditors	9,597

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

7	<b>Provisions</b>	for liabilities
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2017

Deferred tax liabilities 2,507

2,507

8 Called up share capital

2017 £

Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid

1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each

1,000

9 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

10 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is One Vision Holdings Limited.

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