Company Registration No. 06504258 (England and Wales)

NATURAL EYES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED **31 OCTOBER 2018**

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

		2018		201	2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	4	•	-		9,104	
Tangible assets	5		2,497	•	1,570	
			2,497		10,674	
Current assets						
Stocks		-		23,001		
Debtors	6	-		147,413		
Cash at bank and in hand		173,074		43,686		
		173,074		214,100		
Creditors: amounts falling due within						
one year	7	(28,528)		(83,635)		
Net current assets			144,546		130,465	
Total assets less current liabilities			147,043		141,139	
Provisions for liabilities	8		(424)		(315)	
Net assets			146,619		140,824	
					====	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	9		100		100	
Profit and loss reserves	-		146,519		140,724	
Total equity			146,619		140,824	
· -						

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 October 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on ...13.1.2.1.1.9

Mr C Wilkinson

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Natural Eyes Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Malvern Avenue, Gatley, Cheadle, SK8 4HT.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis as the company had adequate cash resources to indicate that the company will continue to trade within its existing bank facilities.

Reporting period

These financial statements are prepared for the 18 month period ending 30 October 2018. The reason for the change in accounting date is that the company ceased to trade and the financial statements have been prepared up to cessation. Therefore the comparative amounts in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

Turnovei

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of opticians services provided and goods sold during the year at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the product and services have been transferred to the customer.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Franchise Agreement

10% straight line

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost represents purchase price together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

Franchise agreement

The franchise agreement is stated at cost. Cost is calculated as purchase invoice price.

Depreciation

The part of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets which relates to the revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account.

Office Equipment

15% 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.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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 (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised 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 debtors 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, or a right to receive repayments of tax.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the average 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.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 11 (2017 - 11).

3 Director's remuneration and dividends

	2018	2017 £
	£	
Remuneration paid to directors	59,408	36,040
Dividends paid to directors	59,000	34,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

4	Intangible fixed assets		
		Franchise Agreement £	
	Cost		
	At 1 May 2017	95,000	
	Disposals	(95,000)	
	At 31 October 2018	-	
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2017	85,896	
	Amortisation charged for the period	9,104	
	Disposals	(95,000)	
	At 31 October 2018		
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2018	-	
	At 30 April 2017	9,104	
	At 30 April 2017	====	
5	Tangible fixed assets		
		Office Equipment £	
	Cost		
	At 1 May 2017	3,301	
	Additions	1,523	
	At 31 October 2018	4,824	
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2017	1,731	
	Depreciation charged in the period	596	
	At 31 October 2018	2,327	
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2018	2,497	
	A. 00 A. 11 0047		
	At 30 April 2017	1,570	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

6	Debtors	2018	2017
•	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	-	3,962
	Other debtors		143,451
		<u>-</u>	147,413 ======
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•	Creditors, amounts raining due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,280	62,872
	Corporation tax	23,094	8,916
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	794 3,360	1,726 10,121
		28,528	83,635
			=====
8	Provisions for liabilities		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	.424	315
_	C. H. J about a servital		
9 .	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		100	100
10	Operating lease commitments		
	Lessee		
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:	future minimum leas	e payments
	under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:	2018	2017
		£	£
	Between one and five years	-	65,316
		===== .	
11	Related party transactions		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

11 Related party transactions (Continued)

Included within debtors is an amount of £nil (2017: £125,971) owed by a director of the company.