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Registration number: 05778434

Orpington Specsavers Hearcare Limited

Report and Financial Statements (Filleted Accounts)

for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

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Company Information

Directors

Specsavers Hearcare Group Limited Kiranjit Kaur Shahendra Rajasekeran Wai Keung Leung

Company secretary

Specsavers Hearcare Group Limited

Registered office

Forum 6 Parkway Solent Business Park Whiteley, Fareham United Kingdom PO15 7PA

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor London

Registration number

05778434

(Registration number: 05778434) Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2017

	Note	2017 ₤	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	7,573	7,325
Current assets			
Stocks	6	14,247	21,748
Debtors	7	56,432	76,379
Cash and cash equivalents	8	75,309	135,700
		145,988	233,827
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(118,794)	(170,279)
Net current assets		27,194	63,548
Total assets less current liabilities		34,767	70,873
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(45,318)	(51,318)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(10,551)	19,555
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	120	120
Profit and loss account		(10,671)	19,435
Total equity		(10,551)	19,555

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. The Company has elected not to file a Profit and Loss Account.

Director

FOR SPECSAVERS HEARCARE GROUP LTD

CATHY PERKINS

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in the United Kingdom.

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.

The company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 May 2015. An explanation of how the transition has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

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 £.

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.

Deferred revenue arises when cash is received in advance of revenue being earned, either in the form of deposits received for hearing aids which have not been collected or payments in relation to hearing aid servicing, some or all of which is to be provided in a future period. Deferred revenue is a liability on the Balance Sheet until it is earned.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

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.

Key areas of estimation uncertainty and judgments

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where there are indicators of impairment of individual assets, the company performs impairment tests based on fair value less costs to sell or a value in use calculation. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction on similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

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 class

Furniture, fittings and equipment Other property, plant and equipment Depreciation method and rate

14-25% on cost 14-33% on cost

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

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 Specsavers Finance (Guernsey) Limited, 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.

Work in progress

Included within the accounts is a balance relating to work in progress for private sales. The private WIP relates to customer orders received prior to the year end and where the fitting and balance is completed/paid post year end.

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.

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.

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.

3 Audit Report

An unqualified audit opinion was issued on the Report and Financial Statements by Julie Carlyle, for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

4 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 7 (2016 - 6).

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Other property,		
	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2016	8,128	25,483	33,611
Additions	-	2,690	2,690
Disposals		(5,788)	(5,788)
At 30 April 2017	8,128	22,385	30,513
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2016	8,128	18,158	26,286
Charge for the year	-	2,226	2,226
Eliminated on disposal		(5,572)	(5,572)
At 30 April 2017	8,128	14,812	22,940
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2017		7,573	7,573
At 30 April 2016		7,325	7,325

6 Stocks

	2017	2016
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	12,895	19,720
Work in progress	1,352	2,028
	14,247	21,748

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

7 Debtors

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Other debtors		738	1,572
Amounts owed by related parties	11	54,127	69,588
Prepayments		859	4,445
Deferred tax assets		708	774
Total trade and other debtors		56,432	76,379

Total trade and other debtors

Deferred tax assets of £708 (2016: £774) are classified as non current.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Cash on hand		8,846	2,417
Group Treasury Company	11	66,463	133,283
		75,309	135,700

9 Creditors

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		6,761	5,193
Corporation tax liability		5,025	20,391
Taxation and social security		7,587	9,735
Other creditors		2,482	4,862
Amounts owed to related parties	11	39,616	52,857
Deferred income		57,323	77,241
		118,794_	170,279
Due after one year			
Deferred income		45,318	51,318

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
·	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

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 Hearcare Group 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. Trading balances outstanding at 30 April 2017, are as follows:

2017	Parent £	Other group undertakings £
Assets	-	120,590
2016	Parent £	Other group undertakings £
Assets	650	202,221
2017	Parent £	Other group undertakings £
Liabilities	18,612	21,004
2016 Liabilities	Parent € 25,147	Other group undertakings £ 27,710

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

11 Related party transactions (continued)

	2017	2016
	£	£
Dividends paid to directors	138,032	115,426

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

As at the year end Specsavers International Healthcare Limited was the ultimate parent company of Orpington Specsavers Hearcare 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 International Healthcare Limited is also the smallest and largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up.

13 Events after the reporting period

The financial statements do not reflect dividends paid after the year ended 30 April 2017, which will be accounted for in the shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earning in the year ended 30 April 2018. 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.

14 Transition to FRS 102

The company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 May 2015. The impact of the transition is detailed below.

Changes in accounting policy

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

Reclassification of cash and cash equivalents

Balances due from Specsavers Finance (Guernsey) Limited, the Group Treasury Company were reclassified from debtors to cash and cash equivalent under the new FRS 102, 'the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Balances due to Specsavers Finance (Guernsey) Limited remain within creditors but are still deemed to be cash and cash equivalent.

Holiday pay accrual

The company has assessed the requirements of paragraph 28.6 (Recognition and measurement: Short-term compensated absences) which relates to holiday that was earned but not taken at the date of the balance sheet. It has been concluded that adjustments needed in relation to this requirement are immaterial and so have not been made