

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 5390331

A & S OPTOMETRICS LTD

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2022

A & S OPTOMETRICS LTD

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

Contents	Page
Chartered certified accountants report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements	1
Statement of financial position	2
Notes to the financial statements	4

A & S OPTOMETRICS LTD

Chartered Certified Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of A & S OPTOMETRICS LTD

Year ended 31 March 2022

As described on the statement of financial position, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

VAGHELA & CO. (SERVICES) LTD. Chartered Certified Accountants

P.O. Box 10901 Birmingham B1 1ZQ

8 February 2023

A & S OPTOMETRICS LTD
Statement of Financial Position
31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	2	2
Current assets			
Debtors	8	56,863	51,932
Cash at bank and in hand		5,866	4,551
		62,729	56,483
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	47,102	54,968
Net current assets		15,627	1,515
Total assets less current liabilities		15,629	1,517
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	13,020	—
Net assets		2,609	1,517
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		2,509	1,417
Shareholders funds		2,609	1,517

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 31 March 2022 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 .

A & S OPTOMETRICS LTD

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 February 2023 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A.S. Ubhi

Director

Company registration number: 5390331

A & S OPTOMETRICS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 34 Fowgay Drive, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 3PH.

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.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

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. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

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:

Office equipment	-	20% straight line
Optical equipment	-	20% 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance 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. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2021: 2).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	7,290	2,629
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	7,290	2,629
	-----	-----

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2021: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2021: 19 %).

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	38,382	13,852
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	7,293	2,632
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(3)	(3)
Tax on profit	7,290	2,629

6. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividends on equity shares	30,000	12,000

7. Tangible assets

	Equipment	User defined asset	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	3,337	2,006	5,343
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	3,336	2,005	5,341
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	1	1	2
At 31 March 2021	1	1	2

8. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	4,763	2,187
Other debtors	52,100	49,745
	56,863	51,932

The director has repaid his overdrawn loan account after 31st March 2021.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,000	20,000
Trade creditors	1,352	1,349
Corporation tax	39,705	32,415
Social security and other taxes	170	170
Other creditors	1,875	1,034
	47,102	54,968

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	13,020	—

11. Called up share capital**Authorised share capital**

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100

12. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

At 31st March 2022, other debtors include the following amounts due from the director:- Mr A.S. Ubhi £52,100 (2021 - £49,745) The loans are interest-free and repayable on demand

13. Related party transactions

The director, Mr A.S. Ubhi, received dividends amounting to £21,000 (2021 - £8,000) for the year under review. A close family member, Mrs D. Kaur, received dividends amounting to £9,000 (2021 - £4,000) for the year under review.

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.