Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

for the period ended

30 December 2006

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COMPANIES HOUSE

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO OPTICAL EXPRESS (GYLE) LIMITED UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of Optical Express (Gyle) Limited for the period from 26 March 2006 to 30 December 2006 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of the director and the auditors

The director is responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions

BAKER TILLY
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Breckenridge House
274 Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow G2 3EH

27 March 2007

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 December 2006

	Notes	30 Dec 06 £	25 Mar 06 £
FIXED ASSETS	1		
Tangible assets		88,449	84,931
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		46,854	44,365
Debtors		1,533,257	428,981
Cash at bank and in hand		1,346,769	1,706,936
		2,926,880	2,180,282
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year		1,744,597	1,264,710
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,182,283	915,572
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,270,732	1,000,503
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		13,012	12,980
		1,257,720	987,523
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up equity share capital	2	100	100
Revaluation reserve		12,609	13,413
Profit and loss account		1,245,011	974,010
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		1,257,720	987,523

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies $Act\ 1985$

These abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5 were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 27 March 2007

D Moulsdale

Director

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2005)

TURNOVER

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the period

FIXED ASSETS

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

DEPRECIATION

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

Short Leasehold Property/Revaluations

Fixtures and Fittings Equipment Motor Vehicles Over the term of the lease & 25% reducing balance 15% reducing balance 10% & 15% reducing balance 20% reducing balance

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve

STOCKS

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is computed on an average cost basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less the estimated cost of disposal.

HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

OPERATING LEASE AGREEMENTS

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited ACCOUNTING POLICIES

DEFERRED TAXATION

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

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.

PENSIONS

The company made contributions into employees private pension schemes during the year. The assets of these schemes are held separately from those of the company. The contributions are charged to the profit and loss

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

for the period from 26 March 2006 to 30 December 2006

1 FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
Cost or valuation At 26 March 2006 Additions	284,104 11,598
At 30 December 2006	295,702
Depreciation At 26 March 2006 Charge for period At 30 December 2006	$ \begin{array}{r} 199,173 \\ 8,080 \\ \hline 207,253 \end{array} $
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Net book value At 30 December 2006	88,449
At 25 March 2006	84,931

The leasehold property was revalued on 7th March 2000 on an open market valuation by Montagu Evans, Chartered Surveyors The historical cost of the short leasehold property is £26,813 (March 2006 £26,813)

2 SHARE CAPITAL

	30 Dec 06	25 Mar 06
Authorised	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	30 Dec 06	25 Mar 06
	£	£
Allotted and called up		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	,	
Equity shares		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

3 GUARANTEES AND OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The bank holds an unlimited inter company cross guarantee between the company and the other group companies

At the 30 December 2006 the above companies' loans and overdrafts totalled £27,512,153 (March 2006 £15,915,553)

4 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is DCM (Optical Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland A copy of that company's accounts is available from Companies House, 37 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2EB The company is controlled by D Moulsdale