

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended

26 December 2020



COMPANIES HOUSE

21 SEP 2021

EDINBURGH MAILBOX

Company Registration No. SC150432

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

D Mouldsdaie
S Mein
S Hannan

SECRETARY

G Murdoch

REGISTERED OFFICE

The Ca'd'oro
45 Gordon Street
Glasgow
G1 3PE

AUDITORS

RSM UK Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Third Floor
Centenary House
69 Wellington Street
Glasgow
G2 6HG

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

STRATEGIC REPORT

Review of the business

The Optical Express Group is a global leader of ophthalmic services and vision correction, through and including refractive surgery, sight tests and eye health assessments, spectacles and contact lenses.

The directors' strategy is to grow turnover, market share and profitability whilst being committed to delivering the highest level of clinical outcomes, patient satisfaction and safety.

To do this, the directors employ a number of principal KPI's to monitor the performance of the group on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. The principle KPI's employed by the group is turnover and EBITDA before exceptional items.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	Change £'000
Turnover	11,554	15,365	(3,811)
EBITDA (before exceptional items)	6,609	3,325	3,284

The directors are pleased to report that despite difficult trading conditions and a reduction in turnover during the year as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic resulting in the business having to close for several months, the group and its employees were able to adapt and execute an operational plan, while controlling costs that has resulted in a substantial increase in EBITDA profitability.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the group's strategy are subject to a number of risks. Risks are reviewed by management and the board and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate them.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the group are:

Covid 19 pandemic

The Covid 19 pandemic and the actions taken by the governments of the countries that the group trades in have impacted and will continue to impact on its operations affecting Optical Express's patients, employees and suppliers. The group continues to monitor the effect of any impact from Covid 19 and has demonstrated its ability to adapt to the changing restrictions and the effect this has on the group's ability to operate. The ongoing health and safety of our employees and patients continues to be the directors primary concern.

Economic risk

There is a risk of increasing unemployment and a reduction in patient spending levels in the different countries that the group operates in as government assistance to businesses reduces. The groups commercial skills and ability to respond quickly to any changing patient demand is highly developed and proven to be effective in the past.

Competition

The markets in which the group operates in are highly competitive and the actions of competitors could adversely affect the group. The group's strategy is to continue to capitalise on Optical Express's market position, our strong brand and the trust that our patients have in the ophthalmic services that we provide.

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

STRATEGIC REPORT

Other risks

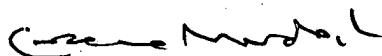
Further to the above principal risks, the board of directors has also considered the exposure of the group to financial price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk. The board of directors has determined that the exposure of the group to these risks is such that they are not considered principal risks for the purpose of this strategic report.

Outlook

2021 trading has started positively with both turnover and EBITDA up on the previous year and budget and the directors are confident that this trend will continue during the remainder of 2021. The group has prepared forecasts to December 2022 and these show that the group has more than sufficient reserves going forward to withstand any future downturn in trading.

As the UK/Ireland market leader, Optical Express continues to perform the majority of refractive surgery procedures through its extensive clinic network. The business is therefore well placed to capitalise on consumer confidence in refractive surgery and as new refractive surgery procedures are introduced to the market.

Signed by



G Murdoch
Company Secretary

23 April 2021

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and financial statements of Optical Express (Gyle) Limited for the year ended 26 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company during the year was ophthalmic refractive surgery and opticians.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

D Mouldsdale
S Mein
S Hannan (Appointed 6 February 2020)
J Finlayson (Resigned 6 February 2020)

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY

The company has granted an indemnity to its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Report of Directors.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

No ordinary dividends were paid and the directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company does not envisage any significant changes to the nature or scope of its future operations.

GOING CONCERN

Despite Covid 19 closing the business for several months during 2020, the company and the group have seen profitability and cash reserves increase on 2019.

2021 group trading has started positively with both turnover and EBITDA up on the previous year and budget and the group is confident that this trend will continue during the remainder of 2021. The group has prepared forecasts to December 2022 and these show that the group has more than sufficient reserves going forward to withstand any future downturn in trading and will remain profitable and cash positive for at least a period of twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements.

As a result of this the directors consider that there will be appropriate cash within the group to pay all liabilities as they fall due.

AUDITOR

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the board



G Murdoch
Company Secretary

23 April 2021

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OPTICAL EXPRESS (GYLE) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Optical Express (Gyle) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 26 December 2020 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 26 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OPTICAL EXPRESS (GYLE) LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud
Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OPTICAL EXPRESS (GYLE) LIMITED

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures and engaging an internal tax specialist to review the tax computations.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to government regulatory standards for healthcare providers and General Optical and Medical Council requirements. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management whether the company is in compliance with these law and regulations, we documented management's processes to ensure compliance, including the work of the internal compliance team, and reviewed the results of inspections by regulatory authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to any significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities> This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

LINDA GRAY (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK AUDIT LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Third Floor, Centenary House
69 Wellington Street
Glasgow
G2 6HG
Date: 27 April 2021

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 26 December 2020

		Year ended 26 December 2020 £'000	Year ended 28 December 2019 £'000
	Notes		
TURNOVER	3	11,554	15,365
Cost of sales		(1,640)	(2,576)
Gross profit		9,914	12,789
Administrative expenses		(6,689)	(12,810)
Other operating income	4	1,725	1,322
OPERATING PROFIT	5	4,950	1,301
Analysed as:			
Before exceptional items		3,475	3,284
Exceptional items	5	1,475	(1,983)
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(98)	(127)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		4,852	1,174
Taxation	9	(939)	(192)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		3,913	982

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

26 December 2020

		Year ended 26 December 2020 £'000	Year ended 28 December 2019 £'000
	Notes		
FIXED ASSETS			
Negative goodwill	10	-	(93)
Tangible assets	11	2,330	2,410
		<u>2,330</u>	<u>2,317</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	12	382	364
Debtors	13	9,298	11,505
Cash at bank and in hand		5,916	149
		<u>15,596</u>	<u>12,018</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,894)	(2,071)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>12,702</u>	<u>9,947</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>15,032</u>	<u>12,264</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(1,695)	(1,404)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred taxation	17	(221)	(172)
Other provisions	18	(472)	(1,957)
NET ASSETS		<u>12,644</u>	<u>8,731</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up equity share capital	21	-	-
Revaluation reserve	22	-	-
Profit and loss account	22	12,644	8,731
		<u>12,644</u>	<u>8,731</u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 26 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 April 2021 and are signed on their behalf by:



D Mouldsdaie
Director

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
26 December 2020

	Share capital £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 29 December 2018	-	-	7,749	7,749
Profit for the year	-	-	982	982
Balance at 28 December 2019	-	-	8,731	8,731
Profit for the year	-	-	3,913	3,913
Balance at 26 December 2020	-	-	12,644	12,644

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 26 December 2020

GENERAL INFORMATION

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited ('the company') is a private company limited by shares and is registered, domiciled and incorporated in Scotland.

The registered office address of the company is The Ca'd'oro, 45 Gordon Street, Glasgow, G1 3PE.

The company's principal activity is as disclosed in the Directors' Report.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and under the historical cost convention.

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 whole £1,000, except where otherwise indicated.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATE

On 29 December 2019, the company changed its accounting estimate in relation to the timing of when turnover for the company's laser vision correction business is recognised. Previously, the Company recognised revenue on the completion of customer consultations before surgery was undertaken. Now revenue will be recognised on the completion of surgery. The directors believe this change in estimate provides a more relevant and reliable representation of revenue.

REDUCED DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing the following information, as permitted by the reduced disclosure regime within FRS 102:-

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in the income statement and in other comprehensive income.
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Lorena Investments Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Lorena Investments Limited are available from its registered office, The Ca'd'oro, 45 Gordon Street, Glasgow, G1 3PE.

GOING CONCERN

Despite Covid 19 closing the business for several months during 2020, the company and the group have seen profitability and cash reserves increase on 2019.

2021 group trading has started positively with both turnover and EBITDA up on the previous year and budget and the group is confident that this trend will continue during the remainder of 2021. The group has prepared forecasts to December 2022 and these show that the group has more than sufficient reserves going forward to withstand any future downturn in trading and will remain profitable and cash positive for at least a period of twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 26 December 2020

GOING CONCERN (Contd.)

As a result of this the directors consider that there will be appropriate cash within the group to pay all liabilities as they fall due.

TURNOVER

Turnover represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

RENTAL INCOME

Rental income for the company is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

GOVERNMENT GRANT

Each grant is recognised at fair value when there are reasonable assurances they will be received, and any qualifying conditions have been complied with. The grants are subsequently presented in the income statement on a systematic basis in the period that the expenses, for which the grants are compensating, are recognised.

GOODWILL

Goodwill representing the excess of the consideration for an acquired undertaking, or acquired trade and assets, compared with the fair value of net assets acquired is capitalised and written off evenly over 5 years as in the opinion of the directors this represents the period over which the goodwill is expected to give rise to economic benefits. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Negative goodwill arises when the fair value of the consideration for an acquired undertaking, or acquired trade and assets, is less than the fair value of the separable net assets. The amount up to the value of the non-monetary assets acquired is credited to the income statement in the period in which those non-monetary assets are recovered through depreciation or sale. Negative goodwill in excess of the fair values of the non-monetary assets acquired is credited to the income statement in the periods expected to benefit.

AMORTISATION

Amortisation 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:

Goodwill arising on acquisitions is being amortised over a period of 5 years. Negative goodwill is being amortised over the period in which the non-monetary assets are released.

FIXED ASSETS

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Chartered Surveyors, Montagu Evans, have revalued certain freehold property to the open market valuation.

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 26 December 2020

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	- Over the term of the lease & 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and Fittings	- 15% reducing balance
Equipment	- 10% & 15% 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.

IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income, 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised.

The impairment reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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 income statement on a straight line basis.

FINANCE LEASE AGREEMENTS

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the statement of financial position as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included with creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the company income statement on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

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

for the year ended 26 December 2020

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 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.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, 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 a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of comprehensive income in the period it arises.

PENSION COSTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 26 December 2020

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, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Trade, group and other debtors

Trade, group and other debtors (including accrued income) which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangement with a debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Trade, group and other creditors

Trade, group and other creditors (including accruals) payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges.

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 26 December 2020

1 JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised. The items in the financial statements where the judgements and estimations have been made include:

In categorising leases as finance leases or operating leases, management makes judgements as to whether significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the company as lessee.

In determining depreciation rates, management must consider and make judgements on the residual value of the asset and their useful life to set depreciation rates.

Management make judgements on the whether there is significant changes in valuation of leasehold property.

In calculating the provision for onerous contracts, management make judgements on the best estimate of the consideration to settle the present obligation.

2 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATE

The effect of the change in accounting estimate as described in accounting policies was as follows:

	£'000
Decrease in turnover	73

3 TURNOVER

An analysis of the company's turnover is given below:

Turnover analysed by class of business

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Ophthalmic services	11,210	14,970
Rental of goods	344	395
	<u>11,554</u>	<u>15,365</u>

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
United Kingdom	11,531	15,330
Europe	23	35
	<u>11,554</u>	<u>15,365</u>

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4 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Rent and rates receivable	1,254	1,250
Other operating income	59	72
Government grants	412	-
	<u>1,725</u>	<u>1,322</u>

The company received government grants in relation to the job retention scheme in the year in order to retain the workforce during the restrictions on working practices.

5 OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Staff pension contributions	31	39
Amortisation	(93)	(236)
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	97	111
Depreciation of assets held under hire purchase and finance agreements	180	166
Auditor's fees	9	6
Operating lease costs:		
Plant and equipment	89	121
Land and buildings	<u>1,863</u>	<u>3,790</u>

The exceptional gain in the current year relates to the release of the provision for onerous lease contracts and legal fees incurred in relation to the recovery of VAT owing to the company.

Exceptional costs in the prior year relate to the provision of onerous lease contracts, legal fees incurred in relation to the recovery of VAT owing to the company and losses from the write off of closed stores assets.

6 PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of staff employed by the company during the financial period amounted to:

	26 December 2020 No	28 December 2019 No
Office management	3	2
Other	55	64
	<u>58</u>	<u>66</u>

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6 PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES (Contd.)

The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Wages and salaries	2,095	2,634
Social security costs	150	253
Pension costs	31	39
	<u>2,276</u>	<u>2,926</u>

7 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

For the year ended 26 December 2020 and preceding year, all costs of employment of directors, who are considered to be Key Management Personnel, were borne by Optical Express (Westfield) Limited and are disclosed in the accounts of that company.

8 INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Other interest and similar charges payable	5	7
Finance charges	93	120
	<u>98</u>	<u>127</u>

9 TAXATION ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Analysis of charge in the year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax	700	13
Group Relief	192	105
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(2)	3
Total current tax	<u>890</u>	<u>121</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	49	71
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total deferred tax	<u>49</u>	<u>71</u>
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>939</u>	<u>192</u>

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 26 December 2020

9 TAXATION (Contd.)

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year.

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2019 – lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>4,852</u>	<u>1,174</u>
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax of 19%	922	223
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	4	4
Fixed asset differences	12	15
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1)	3
Other	20	(8)
Non taxable Income	<u>(18)</u>	<u>(45)</u>
Tax expense	<u>939</u>	<u>192</u>

10 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Negative Goodwill £'000
Cost	
At 28 December 2019	(1,173)
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At 26 December 2020	<u>(1,173)</u>
Amortisation	
At 28 December 2019	(1,080)
Charge for the year	(93)
Disposals	-
At 26 December 2020	<u>(1,173)</u>
Net book value	
At 26 December 2020	<u>-</u>
At 28 December 2019	<u>(93)</u>

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 26 December 2020

11 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Equipment £'000	Fixtures & Fittings £'000	Short Leasehold Property £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation				
At 28 December 2019	2,375	1,142	103	3,620
Additions	196	1	-	197
Disposals	(2)	-	(20)	(22)
At 26 December 2020	<u>2,569</u>	<u>1,143</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>3,795</u>
Depreciation				
At 28 December 2019	477	649	84	1,210
Charge for the year	198	74	5	277
On disposals	(2)	-	(20)	(22)
At 26 December 2020	<u>673</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>1,465</u>
Net book value				
At 26 December 2020	<u>1,896</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2,330</u>
At 28 December 2019	<u>1,898</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2,410</u>

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 £27K (2019 - £27K).

Hire purchase and finance agreements

Included within the net book value of £2,330K is £1,720K (2019 - £1,764K) relating to assets held under hire purchase and finance agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the period in respect of such assets amounted to £180K (2019 - £166K).

If leasehold properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	26 December 2020 £'000
Historical cost:	
At 28 December 2019	27
At 26 December 2020	<u>27</u>
Depreciation:	
At 28 December 2019	27
At 26 December 2020	<u>27</u>
Net historical cost value:	
At 26 December 2020	-
At 28 December 2019	-

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited
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12 STOCKS

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Finished goods	<u>382</u>	<u>364</u>

13 DEBTORS

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Trade debtors	27	67
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,633	10,376
Other debtors	57	76
Prepayments and accrued income	581	986
	<u>9,298</u>	<u>11,505</u>

14 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Trade creditors	762	744
Amounts owed to group undertakings	190	118
Hire purchase and finance lease agreements	479	428
Corporation tax	700	16
Other creditors	367	381
Accruals and deferred income	358	322
Other loans	38	62
	<u>2,894</u>	<u>2,071</u>

15 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due in more than one year

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Hire purchase and finance lease agreements	1,060	1,282
Other creditors	-	100
Accruals and deferred income	635	-
Other loans	-	22
	<u>1,695</u>	<u>1,404</u>

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 26 December 2020

16 COMMITMENTS UNDER HIRE PURCHASE AND FINANCE LEASE AGREEMENTS

Future commitments under hire purchase agreements are as follows:

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Amounts payable within 1 year	573	574
Amounts payable between 1 and 2 years	574	653
Amounts payable between 3 and 5 years	570	872
	<u>1,717</u>	<u>2,099</u>
Less interest and finance charges relating to future periods	(178)	(389)
	<u>1,539</u>	<u>1,710</u>
Hire purchase agreements are analysed as follows:		
Current obligations	479	428
Non-current obligations	1,060	1,282
	<u>1,539</u>	<u>1,710</u>

17 DEFERRED TAXATION

The movement in the deferred taxation provision during the year was:

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Provision brought forward	172	101
Profit and loss account movement arising during the year	49	71
	<u>221</u>	<u>172</u>

The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	<u>221</u>	<u>172</u>

18 PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Onerous contract		
At 28 December 2019	1,957	-
Additional provision	84	1,957
Reversed in year	(1,509)	-
Utilised in the year	(60)	-
At 26 December 2020	<u>472</u>	<u>1,957</u>

The Onerous Contract provision represents the remaining obligations in respect of property leases which the company is no longer deriving benefit from, net of any anticipated rental income to be received from sub-letting or assigning this lease to a third party.

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

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for the year ended 26 December 2020

19 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 26 December 2020 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

	26 December 2020		28 December 2019	
	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000
Operating leases which expire:				
Within 1 year	1,840	24	1,503	24
Within 2 to 5 years	6,138	12	4,925	36
After more than 5 years	4,055	-	3,679	-
	<u>12,033</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>10,107</u>	<u>60</u>

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by paragraph 33.1A of the Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

The company's other related party transactions during the year were as follows:

Related Party	Relationship	Transaction	Amount £'000	Balance due (to)/from At 26/12/2020 £'000
Bridgewater Clinic Limited	Common Control	None in year	-	(57)
Mouldsdale Properties	Common Control	Rent paid on properties owned by	213	(64)
Precision Optics Cooperatief U.A.	Common Control	Purchases	-	(93)
		Sale & Leaseback	-	(3)
DCM (Optical Holdings) Limited and subsidiaries	Common Control	Purchases	7,214	8,149
		Sales	(2,334)	
Larkhall Circuit Limited	Common Control	Purchases on behalf of	3	3

Optical Express (Gyle) Limited

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20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Contd.)

The company's other related party transactions during the prior period were as follows:

Related Party	Relationship	Transaction	Amount £'000	Balance due (to)/from At 28/12/2019 £'000
Bridgewater Clinic Limited	Common Control	None in year	-	(57)
Mouldsdale Properties	Common Control	Rent paid on properties owned by	215	(66)
Precision Optics Cooperatief U.A.	Common Control	Purchases Sale & Leaseback	52 -	(93) (3)
DCM (Optical Holdings) Limited and subsidiaries	Common Control	Purchases Sales	10,409 (2,545)	10,221

21 SHARE CAPITAL

	26 December 2020 £'000	28 December 2019 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid: 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-

Ordinary shares

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

22 RESERVES

Revaluation reserve

The cumulative revaluation gains and losses in respect of land and buildings, except revaluation gains and losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Profit and loss account

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

23 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent company is Lorena Investments Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland. Group financial statements are available at The Ca'd'oro, 45 Gordon Street, Glasgow, G1 3PE.