WELLWAY PHARMACY LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31st MARCH 2006

A49 **AUJIXI6P* 221
COMPANIES HOUSE 22/08/2006

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2006

CONTENTS	PAGES
Abbreviated balance sheet	1 to 2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3 to 5

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31st MARCH 2006

					=
		2006		2005 (restated)	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			5,454		6,417
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		7,884		16,356	
Debtors		74,189		61,046	
Cash at bank and in hand		93,393		107,290	
		175,466		184,692	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due	e				
within one year		102,203		110,101	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			73,263		74,591
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURREN	T LIABIL	ITIES	78,717		81,008
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	S AND CH	ARGES	757		786
			77,960		80,222
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		100		100
Profit and loss account			77,860		80,122
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			77,960		80,222

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31st MARCH 2006

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

Dr P. Anderson

Director

Dr C. Marr

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

Changes in accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted the following Financial Reporting Standards:

Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

The adoption of the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005) has resulted in changes in accounting policy in respect of proposed equity dividends. If the company declares dividends to the holders of equity instruments after the balance sheet date, the company does not recognise those dividends as a liability at the balance sheet date. The aggregate amount of equity dividends proposed before approval of the financial statements, which have not been shown as liabilities at the balance sheet date, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Previously, proposed equity dividends were recorded as liabilities at the balance sheet date.

This change in accounting policy has resulted in a prior year adjustment for the company. For year ended 31st March 2005, the change in accounting policy has resulted in a net increase in retained profit for the year of £40,000. The balance sheet at 31st March 2005 has been restated to reflect the de-recognition of a liability for proposed equity dividends of £40,000.

Turnover

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

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:

Fixtures & Fittings

15% reducing balance

Equipment

15% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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.

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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

COST	Tangible Assets £
COST At 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006	16,569
	= =====================================
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st April 2005	10,152
Charge for year	963
At 31st March 2006	11,115
	
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2006	5,454
At 31st March 2005	6,417

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2006

3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
			2006		2005 (restated)
			£		£
	100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		100,000		100,000
					,
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2006		2005	
		No	£	No	£
	Equity shares				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100