Cooper Dispensing Chemist Ltd

Filleted Abridged Accounts

31 March 2017

Cooper Dispensing Chemist Ltd

Registered number: 04677218

Abridged Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2017

ı	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		90,000		105,000
Tangible assets	3		3,087		4,116
		_	93,087	_	109,116
Current assets					
Stocks		24,384		27,205	
Debtors		126,516		151,952	
Investments held as current					
assets	4	20,344		15,719	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,275,903		1,175,786	
		1,447,147		1,370,662	
Creditors: amounts falling due	!				
within one year		(135,505)		(155,264)	
Net current assets			1,311,642		1,215,398
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,404,729	-	1,324,514
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	ı		(127,150)		(100,268)
Net assets		- -	1,277,579	- -	1,224,246
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium			96,084		96,084
Profit and loss account			1,181,395		1,128,062
Shareholder's funds		-	1,277,579	-	1,224,246

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions

applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

R Shah

Director

Approved by the board on 4 October 2017

Cooper Dispensing Chemist Ltd Notes to the Abridged Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The abridged accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

25% reducing balance

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:		£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016		300,000
	At 31 March 2017		300,000
	Amortisation		
	At 1 April 2016		195,000
	Provided during the year		15,000
	At 31 March 2017		210,000
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2017		90,000
	At 31 March 2016		105,000
	Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its years.	estimated econd	omic life of 20
3	Tangible fixed assets		Takal
			Total
	Cost		£
			47,056
	At 1 April 2016 At 31 March 2017		47,056
	Depreciation		40.040
	At 1 April 2016		42,940
	Charge for the year		1,029
	At 31 March 2017		43,969
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2017		3,087
	At 31 March 2016		4,116
4	Investments held as current assets	2017	2016
		£	£
	Fair value		
	Unlisted investments	20,344	15,719

5 Other information

Cooper Dispensing Chemist Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

364 Bowes Road

Arnos Grove

London

N11 1AH

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