Registered Number 00716779

A F BROWNE LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

30 April 2015

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2015

	Notes	2015		2014	
Fixed assets	2	£	£	£	£
Intangible	_		139,075		162,254
Tangible			270,605		171,542
		-	409,680	-	333,796
Current assets					
Stocks		340,994		277,853	
Debtors		752,521		766,714	
Investments		3,900		3,900	
Cash at bank and in hand		98,471		106,788	
Total current assets		_1,195,886		1,155,255	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(820,266)		(911,636)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			375,620		243,619
Total assets less current liabilities		-	785,300	_	577,415
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	3		(175,000)		0 (29,645)

Total net assets (liabilities)		572,132	547,770
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	94	94
Profit and loss account		572,038	547,676
Shareholders funds		572,132	547,770

- a. For the year ending 30 April 2015 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 17 August 2015

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr. R. D. Patel, Director

Mr. S. D. Patel, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 30 April 2015

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 April 2008).

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises sales and services to external customers (excluding VAT and other sales taxes) for the sale of prescriptions and other counter goods.

Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its useful economic life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years. Useful ecomonic lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and revised if necessary, subject to the constraint that the revised life shall not exceed 20 years from the date of acquisition. The carrying amount at the date of revision is depreciated over the revised estimate of remaining useful economic life.

Goodwill

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: Over the period of 20 years

Stocks

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

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.

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 profit and loss account.

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. 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.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

10% 10% p.a. reducing balance Fixtures & Fittings Motor Vehicles 25% 25% p.a reducing balnce

0% straight line over the life of the lease Leasehold Property Leasehold Improvements 0% straight line over the life of the lease

2 Fixed Assets

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£	£
At 01 May 2014	678,120	578,848	1,256,968
Additions		129,349	129,349
At 30 April 2015	678,120	708,197	1,386,317
Depreciation			
At 01 May 2014	515,866	407,306	923,172
Charge for year	23,179	30,286	53,465
At 30 April 2015	539,045	437,592	976,637
Net Book Value			
At 30 April 2015	139,075	270,605	409,680
At 30 April 2014	162,254	171,542	333,796

 $_{
m 3}$ Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015	2014
	£	£
Secured Debts	175,000	0

4 Share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
100000 Ordinary of £1 each	100,000	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully		
paid:		
94 Ordinary of £1 each	94	94