Registered Number NI004835

W.G. Hamilton (Chemists), Ltd

Abbreviated Accounts

29 February 2012

W.G. Hamilton (Chemists), Ltd

Registered Number NI004835

Balance Sheet as at 29 February 2012

	Notes	2012	_	2011	
Fixed assets	2	£	£	£	£
Tangible			3,142		2,948
Investments			250		250
			3,392		3,198
Current assets					
Stocks		40,923		42,803	
Debtors		82,084		78,998	
Cash at bank and in hand		427,817		410,148	
Total current assets		550,824		531,949	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(143,350)		(146,186)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			407,474		385,763
Total assets less current liabilities			410,866		388,961
Provisions for liabilities			(426)		(426)
Total net assets (liabilities)			410,440		388,535
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	4		2,010		2,010
Profit and loss account	7		408,430		386,525
Shareholders funds			410,440		388,535

- a. For the year ending 29 February 2012 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 September 2012

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr F Hamilton, 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 29 February 2012

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).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

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

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.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Financial Instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar

debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Depreciation

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

Land & Buildings 0% Not depreciated
Plant & Machinery 25% Reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings 25% Straight line

Fixed Assets

	Tangible Assets	Investments	Total
Cost or valuation	4	£	£
At 01 March 2011	71,097	250	71,347
Additions	_ 1,559	<u> </u>	1,559_
At 29 February 2012	72,656	<u>250</u>	72,906
Depreciation			
At 01 March 2011	68,149)	68,149
Charge for year	_ 1,365	<u> </u>	1,365_
At 29 February 2012	69,514	<u>-</u> -	69,514
Net Book Value			
At 29 February 2012	3,142	2 250	3,392
At 28 February 2011	2,948	<u>250</u>	3,198

2 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Share capital

	2012	2011
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
2010 Ordinary of £1 each	2,010	2,010

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

2010 Ordinary of £1 each 2,010 2,010