
DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K C Patel Jnr J C Patel Jnr H Patel
Registered number	03602459
Registered office	2 Peterwood Way Croydon Surrey CR0 4UQ
Independent auditor	KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 1 Forest Gate Brighton Road Crawley RH11 9PT

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the 9 month period ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activity

The company ceased trading on 30 June 2017. On 1st July 2017 the entire issued share capital of the company was acquired by Day Lewis plc and trade and assets were hived up into that company.

Accounting Reference Date

The company changed its accounting reference date from 30 June 2018 to 31 March 2018. Accordingly these accounts are for 9 month period.

Directors

The Directors who served during the period were:

K C Patel Jnr
J C Patel Jnr
H Patel

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, 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.

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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to 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.

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

H Patel

Director

Date: 5 December 2018

2 Peterwood Way
Croydon
Surrey
CR0 4UQ

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Drury's Pharmacies Limited ("the company") for the period ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and related notes.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other matter - prior period financial statements

We note that the prior period financial statements were not audited. Consequently ISAs (UK) require the auditor to state that the corresponding figures contained within these financial statements are unaudited. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Timothy Rush (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 Forest Gate
Brighton Road
Crawley
RH11 9PT

5 December 2018

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Period from 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018 £	Unaudited period from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2017 £
Turnover	-	3,476,928
Cost of sales	-	(2,479,450)
Gross profit	-	997,478
Administrative expenses	-	(1,139,056)
Profit on hive up at fair value	2,298,403	-
Operating profit/(loss)	2,298,403	(141,578)
Interest payable and similar expenses	-	(684)
Profit/(loss) before tax	2,298,403	(142,262)
Tax on profit/(loss)	-	19,072
Profit/(loss) for the financial period	2,298,403	(123,190)

The Company has not traded during the period. During this period, the Company received no income and incurred no expenditure other than exempted payments under the provisions of section 1169 (3)(b) of the Companies Act 2006.

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:03602459

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	31 March 2018 £	Unaudited 30 June 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	-	30,875
Tangible assets	6	-	20,723
Investments	7	-	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	51,599
Current assets			
Stocks	8	-	144,998
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	2,271,526	213,309
Cash at bank and in hand	10	-	29,292
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,271,526	387,599
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	-	(460,126)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		2,271,526	(72,527)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,271,526	(20,928)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	-	(5,949)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>2,271,526</u>	<u>(26,877)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		2,270,526	(27,877)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>2,271,526</u>	<u>(26,877)</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

H Patel
Director

Date: 5 December 2018

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 July 2017	1,000	(27,877)	(26,877)
Comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	2,298,403	2,298,403
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	2,298,403	2,298,403
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	1,000	2,270,526	2,271,526

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2016	1,000	141,313	142,313
Comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the period	-	(123,190)	(123,190)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(123,190)	(123,190)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(46,000)	(46,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(46,000)	(46,000)
At 30 June 2017	1,000	(27,877)	(26,877)

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

1. General information

Drury's Pharmacies Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is given on company information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional currency of Drury's Pharmacies Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are also presented in pounds sterling and rounded to nearest £.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Day Lewis Plc as at 31 March 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from 2 Peterwood Way, Croydon, CR0 4UQ.

2.3 Going concern

As the directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of goods and services supplied during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and Loss Account over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Acquired goodwill - 20% or 5% straight line

Website - 33% straight line

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.14 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.15 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.18 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the period was as follows:

	Period from 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018 No.	Unaudited period from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2017 No.
Pharmacists and sales assistants	-	29

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4. Exceptional items

	Period from 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018 £	Unaudited period from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2017 £
Profit on disposal of trade and assets	2,298,403	-
	<u>2,298,403</u>	<u>-</u>

On 1st July 2017, after the acquisition of the company by Day Lewis plc, the trade and assets were hired up at fair value to that company.

5. Intangible assets

	Trademarks, patents and licenses £	Goodwill £	Total £
At 1 July 2017	4,299	680,000	684,299
Transferred on hive up	(4,299)	(680,000)	(684,299)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 1 July 2017	4,299	649,125	653,424
Transferred on hive up	(4,299)	(649,125)	(653,424)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>At 30 June 2017</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,875</u>	<u>30,875</u>

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
At 1 July 2017	43,750	28,648	221,836	294,234
Transferred on hive up	(43,750)	(28,648)	(221,836)	(294,234)
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-
At 1 July 2017	39,570	13,753	220,188	273,511
Transferred on hive up	(39,570)	(13,753)	(220,188)	(273,511)
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-
Net book value				
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2017	<u>4,180</u>	<u>14,895</u>	<u>1,648</u>	<u>20,723</u>

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

7. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
At 1 July 2017	1
Transferred on hive up	(1)
At 31 March 2018	-
At 31 March 2018	-
At 30 June 2017	1

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Drury's Internet Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	Dormant

8. Stocks

	31 March 2018 £	Unaudited 30 June 2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	144,998
	-	144,998

9. Debtors

	31 March 2018 £	Unaudited 30 June 2017 £
Trade debtors	-	175,553

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

9. Debtors (continued)

Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,271,526	-
Other debtors	-	36,252
Deferred taxation	-	1,504
	<u>2,271,526</u>	<u>213,309</u>

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2018 £	Unaudited 30 June 2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	29,292
	<u>-</u>	<u>29,292</u>

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2018 £	Unaudited 30 June 2017 £
Trade creditors	-	382,636
Other taxation and social security	-	11,502
Other creditors	-	65,988
	<u>-</u>	<u>460,126</u>

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 March 2018 £	Unaudited 30 June 2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	5,949
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,949</u>

Finance lease liabilities are secured by a charge over the assets to which they relate.

DRURY'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

13. Financial instruments

	31 March 2018 £	<i>Unaudited 30 June 2017 £</i>
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>29,292</u>

14. Share capital

	31 March 2018 £	<i>Unaudited 30 June 2017 £</i>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
350 (2017 - 350) A Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	350	350
325 (2017 - 325) B Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	325	325
325 (2017 - 325) C Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	325	325
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

15. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Day Lewis plc, a company registered in England and Wales. It prepares group accounts which are available at Day Lewis House, 2 Peterwood Way, Croydon, Surrey CR0 4UQ.

The ultimate parent company is Day Lewis Holdings Limited, a company registered in Cyprus and controlled by the executors of the Kirit Patel Estate.

Copies of the ultimate parent and of its group financial statements are not publicly available.

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 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.