

Registered number: 09440413

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**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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**UNAUDITED**  
**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr J C Patel Jnr Mr Inderdeep Ruprah Miss Jaspal Ruprah Mr J C Patel
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<b>Company secretary</b>	Mr A R Patel
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<b>Registered number</b>	09440413
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<b>Registered office</b>	2 Peterwood Way Croydon Surrey CR0 4UQ
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**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

**Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of retail chemists and druggists.

**Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £120,583 (2019 - £106,032).

The Directors recommend a final dividend of £nil to be paid for the year (2019: £50,000).

**Directors**

The Directors who served during the year were:

Mr J C Patel Jnr  
Mr Inderdeep Ruprah  
Miss Jaspal Ruprah  
Mr J C Patel

**Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year ended 31 March 2020.

**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.



**Mr J C Patel Jnr**  
Director

Date: 11 February 2021

2 Peterwood Way  
Croydon  
Surrey  
CR0 4UQ

**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	842,166	763,473
Cost of sales		(511,187)	(456,801)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>330,979</b>	<b>306,672</b>
Administrative expenses		(176,374)	(168,767)
<b>Operating profit</b>	5	<b>154,605</b>	<b>137,905</b>
Interest payable and similar expenses		(5,349)	(6,207)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>149,256</b>	<b>131,698</b>
Tax on profit	7	(28,673)	(25,666)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>120,583</b>	<b>106,032</b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the financial year		120,583	106,032
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>120,583</b>	<b>106,032</b>

The notes on pages 6 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:09440413**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	8	458,363	463,137
Tangible assets	9	27,647	32,517
		<u>486,010</u>	<u>495,654</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	10	57,706	45,994
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	184,458	184,752
Cash at bank and in hand	12	201,792	101,771
		<u>443,956</u>	<u>332,517</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(477,701)	(460,609)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(33,745)</u>	<u>(128,092)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>452,265</u>	<u>367,562</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(158,932)	(194,812)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>293,333</u></u>	<u><u>172,750</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	18	100	100
Profit and loss account	19	293,233	172,650
		<u><u>293,333</u></u>	<u><u>172,750</u></u>

The Directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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:

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CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED  
REGISTERED NUMBER:09440413

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BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

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**Mr J C Patel Jnr**  
Director

Date: 11 February 2021

The notes on pages 6 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2019	100	172,650	172,750
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	120,583	120,583
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	120,583	120,583
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>293,233</b>	<b>293,333</b>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	100	116,618	116,718
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	106,032	106,032
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	106,032	106,032
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>172,650</b>	<b>172,750</b>

The notes on pages 6 to 20 form part of these financial statements.



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## CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1. General information

Cape Holdings 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. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the director's report on pages 1.

#### 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 Cape Holdings 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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 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 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- 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 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from 2 Peterwood Way, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4UQ.

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## CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Going concern

In assessing the validity of the going concern basis, the Directors have prepared financial forecasts for the period until 31 December 2021. In doing so they have considered the level of bank facilities available to the parent company and the Group, and its compliance with bank covenant tests both during the period and for the period ahead. During September 2020, the parent company refinanced its banking facility with 4 banks and now have in place a RCF facility of £125m until at least 2023.

Those forecasts are dependent on the company's immediate parent company, Stargazer Drug Stores Ltd, parent company Day Lewis Plc and a fellow subsidiary Day Lewis Medical Limited not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 March 2020 amounted to £207,481. *Stargazer Drug Stores Limited, Day Lewis Plc and Day Lewis Medical Limited* has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of these amounts for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

The Directors have assessed the impact of COVID-19 on the business, which has been limited. Based on their examination of its revenue sources, funding arrangements and operational soundness, they do not expect the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic to present any risk of material degradation of the entity's revenue and margins within the next twelve months.

Having considered the Company's financial forecasts and investment and financing commitments for the year until 31 December 2021, the Directors believe the company has sufficient current and future cash reserves and facilities available for it to meet its liabilities including financing obligations for at least twelve months from the signing of the financial statements.

Having considered the above, the Directors conclude that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

### 2.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

### 2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

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## CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

##### 2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

##### 2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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.

##### 2.9 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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Retail pharmacy licence	-	100	years
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## CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.10 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:

Short-term leasehold property	-	over period of lease
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance

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 profit or loss.

##### 2.11 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.

##### 2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### 2.13 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.

##### 2.14 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.

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## CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.15 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 profit or loss 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.

##### 2.16 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Profit and Loss Account if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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

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## CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.16 Financial instruments (continued)

net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### 2.17 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.

#### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

##### **Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies**

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

##### **Key source of estimation uncertainty - impairment of retail pharmacy licences**

Determining whether retail pharmacy license is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which retail pharmacy license has been allocated. During this financial year we have changed our judgment on what basis CGUs are formed from Acquisition & Geographical location to CGUs managed by Retail Pharmacist Managers. The impairment value is based on applicable discount rate and turnaround plan for cash-generating units that may have been impaired. The carrying amount of retail pharmacy license at the balance sheet date was £458K (2019:£463K) after an impairment loss of £nil was recognised during the year 2020.

##### **Key source of estimation uncertainty - useful life of retail pharmacy licences**

The directors believe that the right for dispensing UK NHS prescriptions, being the pharmacy licence which is attached to a particular pharmacy, has a continuing value. Such rights, conferred by the Department of Health as contracts to dispense prescriptions, are not generally granted to new pharmacies in the same locality. Consequently the Directors consider that the value of retail pharmacy licences have a long life of 100 years and therefore are amortised over that period.

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CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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**4. Turnover**

The whole of the turnover is attributable to be that of retail pharmacy.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom	842,167	763,473
	<u>842,167</u>	<u>763,473</u>

**5. Operating profit**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2020 £	2019 £
Other operating lease rentals	18,048	16,619
	<u>18,048</u>	<u>16,619</u>

**6. Employees**

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

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Sales and distribution	3	3
Pharmacist	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

7. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	29,374	26,298
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	1	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>29,375</b>	<b>26,298</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(447)	(632)
Changes to tax rates	(255)	-
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<b>(702)</b>	<b>(632)</b>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<b>28,673</b>	<b>25,666</b>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	149,256	131,698
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	28,359	25,023
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	568	569
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	1	-
Tax rate changes	(255)	-
Other adjustments	-	74
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>28,673</b>	<b>25,666</b>



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CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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7. Taxation (continued)

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

At Budget 2020, the government announced that the Corporation Tax main rate for the years starting 01 April 2020 and 2021 would remain at 19%.

The deferred tax liability at the balance sheet date has been calculated based on the rate of 19% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

8. Intangible assets

	Retail pharmacy licences £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2019	477,461
At 31 March 2020	477,461
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 April 2019	14,324
Charge for the year on owned assets	4,774
At 31 March 2020	19,098
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2020	458,363
At 31 March 2019	463,137

**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**9. Tangible fixed assets**

	Short-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2019	1,681	46,931	48,612
At 31 March 2020	1,681	46,931	48,612
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2019	504	15,591	16,095
Charge for the year on owned assets	168	4,702	4,870
At 31 March 2020	672	20,293	20,965
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2020	1,009	26,638	27,647
At 31 March 2019	1,177	31,340	32,517

**10. Stocks**

	2020 £	2019 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	57,706	45,994
	57,706	45,994

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £511,187 (2019 - £456,801) .

An impairment loss of £nil (2019 - £nil) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

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CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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**11. Debtors**

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	150,248	155,924
Amounts owed by group undertakings	432	628
Other debtors	17,288	13,974
Prepayments and accrued income	13,618	12,056
Deferred taxation	2,872	2,170
	<u>184,458</u>	<u>184,752</u>

**12. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	201,792	101,771
	<u>201,792</u>	<u>101,771</u>

**13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	41,229	41,229
Trade creditors	78,959	68,751
Amounts owed to group undertakings	207,913	176,987
Corporation tax	37,969	26,011
Other taxation and social security	1,952	1,866
Other creditors	104,027	140,842
Accruals and deferred income	5,652	4,923
	<u>477,701</u>	<u>460,609</u>

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**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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**14. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	158,932	194,812
	<u>158,932</u>	<u>194,812</u>

Bank loan is secured by way of a first legal charge on leasehold property owned by the company and debenture consisting of fixed and floating charges over the company's assets. The bank loan has a maturity date of May 2025. The loan bears fixed interest rate of 2.46% per annum until May 2021.

**15. Loans**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	41,229	41,229
	<u>41,229</u>	<u>41,229</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	41,229	41,229
	<u>41,229</u>	<u>41,229</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	117,703	153,583
	<u>117,703</u>	<u>153,583</u>
	<u>200,161</u>	<u>236,041</u>

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**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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**16. Financial instruments**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value	201,792	101,771
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	167,968	170,526
	<u>369,760</u>	<u>272,297</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(630,981)</u>	<u>(650,498)</u>

**17. Deferred taxation**

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	2,170	1,538
Charged to profit or loss	702	632
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>2,872</u>	<u>2,170</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(831)	(417)
Other timing differences	74	152
Deferred tax on retail pharmacy licences	3,629	2,435
	<u>2,872</u>	<u>2,170</u>

**18. Share capital**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

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**CAPE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**19. Reserves**

**Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, including dividends paid and other adjustments.

**20. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 March 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2020 £	2019 £
Ending not later than 1 year	18,000	18,000
Ending later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	72,000	72,000
Ending later than 5 years	17,014	35,063
	<u>107,014</u>	<u>125,063</u>

**21. Related party transactions**

A total of £130,280 (2019: £56,875) worth of expenses paid by the Day Lewis Plc, a parent company on behalf of the company. The company recharged £nil (2019: £nil) worth of expenses paid on behalf of the Day Lewis Plc. As at 31 March 2020 the company owed £56,275 (2019: £17,237) to Day Lewis Plc.

During the year the company made purchases totalling £246,178 (2019: £213,800) from and recharged expenses of £nil (2019: £nil) paid on behalf of the Day Lewis Medical Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the company's parent company Day Lewis Plc. As at 31 March 2020 Day Lewis Medical Limited owed £48,929 (2019: £19,301) to the company.

The company recharged £nil (2019: £nil) worth of expenses paid on behalf of ABC Drug Stores Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the company's parent company Day Lewis Plc. ABC Drug Stores Limited paid expenses of £nil (2019: £nil) on behalf of the company. As at 31 March 2020 ABC Drug Stores Limited owed £432 (2019: £628) to the company.

The company purchased good of £6,443 (2019: £10,601) from Eaststone Limited, a company in which the KCTP Will Trust has a controlling interest. At the balance sheet date £1,422 (2019: £2,202) was payable to Eaststone Limited.

During the year £nil (2019: £nil) funds made available to the company by Stargazer Drug Stores Limited, an immediate parent company. As at 31 March 2020 the company owed £102,709 (2019: £140,449) to Stargazer Drug Stores Limited.

During the year £nil (2019: £nil) funds made available to the company by I Pill Investments Limited, Mr Inderdeep Ruprah, a director, has material interest in the company. As at 31 March 2020 the company owed £100,376 (2019: £136,636) to I Pill Investments Limited.

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**22. Controlling party**

The company's parent company is Stargazer Drug Stores Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Stargazer Drug Stores Limited is a subsidiary of 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 KCTP Will Trust.