RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

FRIDAY

S6JECY11

17/11/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Information

Directors Mr M Embrey

Mr N J Wicks Mr J Burton

Secretary Mrs E Embrey

Company number SC228623

Registered office Unit 79-81

Bandeath Industrial Estate

Throsk Stirling Stirlingshire FK7 7NP

Auditor Condie & Co

10 Abbey Park Place

Dunfermline

Fife KY12 7NZ

Bank of Scotland Plc

Teviot House

41 South Gyle Crescent

Edinburgh EH12 9DR

Solicitors Muirhead Buchanan

8 Allan Park Stirling Scotland FK8 2QE

Contents

	·····
	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Group statement of financial position	7
Company statement of financial position	8
Company statement of financial position	0
Group statement of changes in equity	9
or an area of the second of th	
Company statement of changes in equity	10
Group statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 - 34

Strategic Report

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company during the year was to provide the service of dispensing chemists and to retail medical and orthopaedic goods.

The group has had another strong year of trading which is reflected in the financial results reported. Turnover has increased following the inclusion of a full years trading for acquisitions in the prior year, and the acquisition of a further two pharmacies during the current year. The maintenance of core business coupled with the clear execution of our buying strategy has also led to continued improved gross margins being achieved.

Administrative expenses have increased as a result of the acquisitions noted above but operating profit has remained resilient given the improved margins achieved.

The group has completed a further acquisition since the year end and are continually considering both organic and acquisitive growth opportunities.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors are ultimately responsible for the system of internal control, which covers all aspects of the business, and for reviewing its effectiveness. However, any such system is designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve the company's objectives. Therefore any system is only able to provide reasonable, and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The directors regularly review the risks to which the company is exposed, as well as the operation and effectiveness of the system of internal controls. This is an ongoing process, involving the identification, evaluation and management of the significant risks faced by the company.

Risks are assessed on a regular basis across all areas but, in particular, health and safety, information flow, asset protection and regulatory requirements.

Key performance indicators

The key financial indicators used by the directors are detailed below:

	2017 £000	2016 £000	2015 £000
Turnover	13,835	10,669	9,444
Gross profit	4,996	3,709	2,887
Operating Profit	1,071	654	1,021

The directors also make use of a number of monthly non-financial metrics based around the NHS service provision to provide insight and assist decision making within the group.

Nolly

On behalf of the board

Mr N J Wicks

Director

30 October 2017

Directors' Report

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr M Embrey Mr N J Wicks Mr J Burton

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £196,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Post reporting date events

Since the year end the group has completed the acquisition of another pharmacy.

Auditor

The auditor, Condie & Co, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of the principal activities, business review and principal risks and uncertainties of the group.

Directors' Report (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company and group is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company and group is aware of that information.

Nollaps

On behalf of the board

Mr N J Wicks
Director
30 October 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members Of Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited for the year ended 28 February 2017 which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Statement Of Financial Position, the Company Statement Of Financial Position, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 28 February 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To The Members Of Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Sharon Collins (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Condie & Co

31 October 2017

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

10 Abbey Park Place Dunfermline Fife KY12 7NZ

Group Statement Of Comprehensive Income

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	13,834,756	10,668,667
Cost of sales		(8,838,721)	(6,960,070)
Gross profit		4,996,035	3,708,597
Administrative expenses		(3,987,441)	(3,063,004)
Other operating income		62,023	9,019
Operating profit	4	1,070,617	654,612
Share of results of associates and joint ventures			
		(8,526)	80,463
Interest receivable and similar income	8	2,295	527
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	<u>(177,177)</u>	(93,467)
Profit before taxation		887,209	642,135
Taxation	10	(273,823)	(137,276)
Profit for the financial year		613,386	504,859
Profit for the financial year is attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent company		517,079	497,550
- Non-controlling interests	•	96,307	7,309
		613,386	504,859
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent company		517,079	497,550
- Non-controlling interests		96,307	7,309
		613,386	504,859

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Group Statement Of Financial Position

As At 28 February 2017

		20	17	20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	12		6,580,309		4,931,313
Tangible assets	13		1,159,689		1,061,303
Investment properties	14		150,000		150,000
			7,889,998		6,142,616
Current assets					
Stocks	19	1,022,976		918,235	
Debtors	20	1,793,153		1,427,711	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,129,093		1,045,239	
Ozaditana, amazunta falling dua within	24	3,945,222		3,391,185	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	(3,263,103)		(2,649,923)	
Net current assets			682,119		741,262
Total assets less current liabilities			8,572,117		6,883,878
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	22		(6,527,674)		(5,270,190)
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	24	26,605		18,079	
Deferred tax liability	25	22,847		18,004	
					(00.000)
Net assets			1,994,991		1,577,605
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	28		95		95
Capital redemption reserve			5		5
Profit and loss reserves			1,714,683		1,393,604
Equity attributable to owners of the			***************************************		-
parent company			1,714,783		1,393,704
Non-controlling interests			280,208		183,901
			1,994,991		1,577,605

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N J Wicks Director

Company Statement Of Financial Position

As At 28 February 2017

		20	17	20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	12		2,754,526		1,438,289
Tangible assets	13		334,582		248,776
Investments	15		21		21
			3,089,129		1,687,086
Current assets					
Stocks	19	541,108		509,105	
Debtors	20	1,512,165		1,411,632	
Cash at bank and in hand		691,586		807,701	
		2,744,859		2,728,438	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	(1,640,566)		(1,422,277)	
		(1,040,000)		(1,422,277)	
Net current assets			1,104,293		1,306,161
Total assets less current liabilities			4,193,422		2,993,247
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	22		(2,474,790)		(1,650,805)
Provisions for liabilities			(13,183)		(12,725)
Deferred tax liability	25	13,183	(10,100)	12,725	(12,120)
Net assets			1,705,449		1,329,717
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	28		95		95
Capital redemption reserve			5		5
Profit and loss reserves			1,705,349		1,329,617
Total equity			1,705,449		1,329,717

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £571,732 (2016 - £485,892 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N J Wicks Director

Company Registration No. SC228623

Group Statement Of Changes In Equity

		Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total controlling interest	Non- controlling interest	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 March 2015		95	5	1,093,754	1,093,854	80,721	1,174,575
Year ended 28 February 2016: Profit and total							
comprehensive income for the year		-	_	497,550	497,550	7,309	504,859
Dividends	11	_	_	(197,700)	(197,700)	-	(197,700)
Acquisition of non- controlling interests	••	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	95,871	95,871
Balance at 28 February 2016		95	5	1,393,604	1,393,704	183,901	1,577,605
Year ended 28 February 2017:							
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11		-	517,079 (196,000)	517,079 (196,000)	96,307 -	613,386 (196,000)
Balance at 28 February 20	17	95	5	1,714,683	1,714,783	280,208	1,994,991

Company Statement Of Changes In Equity

		Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 March 2015		95	5	1,041,425	1,041,525
Year ended 28 February 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
Prince I		-	-	485,892	485,892
Dividends	11		<u></u>	(197,700)	(197,700)
Balance at 28 February 2016		95	5	1,329,617	1,329,717
Year ended 28 February 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
· ·		-	-	571,732	571,732
Dividends	11	-	-	(196,000)	(196,000)
Balance at 28 February 2017		95	5	1,705,349	1,705,449

Group Statement Of Cash Flows

		20	17	20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	34		1,541,062		1,164,439
Interest paid			(177,177)		(93,467)
Income taxes paid			(172,196)		(195,152)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,191,689		875,820
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(2,161,000)		(2,862,630)	
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles		-		25	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(158,834)		(868,133)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed					
assets		-		16,000	
Purchase of shares in subsidiary from non- controlling interest		-		95,871	
Proceeds from other investments and loans					
		15,991		49,183	
Interest received		2,295		47,691 ————	
Net cash used in investing activities			(2,301,548)		(3,521,993)
Financing activities					
Repayment of bank loans		1,389,713		3,060,254	
Payment of finance leases obligations		-		(21,995)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(196,000)		(197,700)	
Net cash generated from financing					
activities			1,193,713		2,840,559
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5		83,854		194,386
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of ye	ear		1,045,239		850,853
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			1,129,093		1,045,239

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Unit 79-81, Bandeath Industrial Estate, Throsk, Stirling, Scotland, FK7 7NP.

The group consists of Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited and its subsidiaries, Web Pharmacy Ltd and AMR Drug Co. Ltd plus associated companies.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 28 February 2017. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates. In the group financial statements, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

1 Accounting policies

Minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. Minority interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

The proportions of profit or loss and changes in equity allocated to the owners of the parent and to the minority interests are determined on the basis of existing ownership interests and do not reflect the possible exercise or conversion of options or convertible instruments.

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Turnover is analysed between over the counter, NHS, wholesale and other sales.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years. Goodwill arising on group reorganisations is amortised over a 20 year period.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Heritable property
Leasehold land and buildings
Plant and machinery
Fixtures and fittings
Office equipment
Motor vehicles

2% straight line 10% straight line 33% straight line 20/25% straight line 33% straight line 33% straight line

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

1 Accounting policies

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.7 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the income statement.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

1 Accounting policies

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

1 Accounting policies

1.12 Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's statement of financial position when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

1.14 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

1 Accounting policies

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision in measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

1.16 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.17 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.18 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover		
Sale of goods	13,834,756	10,668,667
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	2,295	47,691
Rental income	25,101	16,050
Management charges receivable	24,598	743
Other income	12,272	(7,774)

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the group wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit

2	017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets 86,	954	96,244
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(1,303)
Amortisation of intangible assets 486,	004	310,208
Profit on disposal of intangible assets	-	(25)
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense 9,232,	588	7,051,721
Operating lease charges 237,	707	217,902

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

2017 £	2016 £
7,000	7,118
7,617	5,000
14,617	12,118
	7,000 7,617

6 Employees

7

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

2016 Number	Company 2017 Number	2016 Number	Group 2017 Number	year was:
76	82	124	152	Administrative Staff
3	3	3	3	Management Staff
79	<u>85</u>	127	155	
				Their aggregate remuneration comprised:
2016	Company 2017	2016	Group 2017	
£	£	£	£	
1,220,585	1,345,956	1,694,886	2,228,204	Wages and salaries
77,196	87,454	111,284	149,164	Social security costs
105,951	107,206	107,538	112,193	Pension costs
1,403,732	1,540,616	1,913,708	2,489,561	
				Directors' remuneration
2016 £	2017 £			
31,484	24,192			Remuneration for qualifying services
100,000	100,000		ntribution schemes	Company pension contributions to defined
131,484	124,192			

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2016 - 3).

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

8	Interest receivable and similar income		
0	interest receivable and similar income	2017	2016
		£	£
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	•	527
	Other interest income	2,295	
	Total income	2,295	527
	Investment income includes the following:		
	mrootmon moone modes are following.		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	527
		····	
9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2017	2016
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	177,177	106,384
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	111,111	4,620
	Other interest on financial liabilities	-	(17,537)
		177,177	93,467
10	Taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax	~	~
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	258,796	168,063
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	10,184	322
	Total current tax	268,980	168,385
	Deferred tax		-
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	4,843	(31,109)
	and one		(01,109)
	Total tax charge	273,823	137,276
		·	

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

1	0	Taxation	ì

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

642,135
146,078
6,566
1,135 (17,485)
322
660
137,276
2016 £
197,700
Goodwill £
L
7,015,351
2,135,000
9,150,351
2,084,038
486,004
2,570,042
6,580,309
4,931,313

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

12 Intangible fixed assets

Company	Goodwill
Cost	£
At 29 February 2016	3,439,413
Additions - separately acquired	1,451,000
At 28 February 2017	4,890,413
Amortisation and impairment	
At 29 February 2016	2,001,124
Amortisation charged for the year	134,763
At 28 February 2017	2,135,887
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2017	2,754,526
At 28 February 2016	1,438,289

Amortisation of intangible fixed assets is included in administrative expenses.

The group's goodwill has a remaining amortisation period of 10 years.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Heritable property	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost							
At 29 February 2016	971,827	22,071	7 789	331,698	142,254	55,141	1,530,780
Additions	85,809	-	-	45,800	42,224	11,000	184,833
At 28 February 2017	1,057,636	22,071	7,789	377,498	184,478	66,141	1,715,613
Depreciation and impairment							
At 29 February 2016	42,797	22,071	7 052	282,191	91,879	23,487	469,477
Depreciation charged in the year	20,295	-	577	15,995	39,335	10,245	86,447
At 28 February 2017	63,092	22,071	7,629	298,186	131,214	33,732	555,924
Carrying amount							
At 28 February 2017	994,544		160	79,312	53,264	32,409	1,159,689
At 28 February 2016	929,030		737	49,507	50,375	31,654	1,061,303

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

13 Tangible fixed assets

Сотрапу	Heritable property	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	<i>Motor</i> vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 29 February 2016	191,474	22,071	293,333	112,810	45,808	665,496
Additions	85,809	-	12,650	27,970	5,000	131,429
At 28 February 2017	277,283	22,071	305,983	140,780	50,808	796,925
Depreciation and Impairment At 29 February 2016	35,077	22,071	256,654	81,246	21,672	416,720
Depreciation charged in the year	4,688	22,071	8,027	26,607	6,301	45,623
At 28 February 2017	39,765	22,071	264,681	107,853	27,973	462,343
Carrying amount						
At 28 February 2017	237,518	-	41,302	32,927	22,835	334,582
At 28 February 2016	156,397		36,679	31,564	24,136	248,776

Tangible fixed assets with a carrying amount of £1,159,689 (2016 - £1,061,303) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the group.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

14	Investment property					
					Group	Company
					2017	2017
					£	£
	Fair value					
	At 29 February 2016 and 28 Februa	ary 2017			150,000	-
	The fair value of the investment p March 2015 by Allied Scotland, Cr was made on an open market valu properties. The directors do not con since this date.	nartered Surveyoue basis by refe	ors, who are not rence to market	connected very connected very connected with connected very connec	vith the group. ⁻ transaction pric	The valuation es for similar
15	Fixed asset investments		Group		Company	
			2017	2016	2017	2016
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in associates	17	-		21	21
	Movements in fixed asset investr	nents				
	Company				ı	ares in group undertakings and participating interests
						£
	Cost or valuation					
	At 29 February 2016 and 28 February	ary 2017				<u>21</u>
	Carrying amount					
	At 28 February 2017					21
	At 28 February 2016					21

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

16 Subsidia	aries
-------------	-------

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 28 February 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Web Pharmacy Limited	United Kingdom	Dispensing chemist	Ordinary Shares	58.33 -
AMR Drug Co. Ltd	United Kingdom	Dispensing chemist	Ordinary Shares	- 100.00

17 Associates

Details of associates at 28 February 2017 are as follows:

	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business		Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
	Carcrow Limited	United Kingdom	Gourmet restuarant		Ordinary shares	40.00
	HKPC Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant company	ı	ordinary Shares	40.00 <i>-</i> 50.00 <i>-</i>
18	Financial Instruments		Group 2017	2016	_+	,
	Counting on of finese		£	£	£	£
	Carrying amount of financ		4 500 040	4 054 740	4 400 507	4 040 700
	Debt instruments measured	at amortised cost	1,582,042	1,251,742	1,408,587	1,310,793
	Carrying amount of financ	ial liabilities				
	Measured at amortised cost		9,485,099	7,717,260	3,915,616	2,895,735

19 Stocks

	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,022,976	918,235	541,108	509,105

Group

Company

Stock with a carrying value of £1,022,976 (2016 - £918,235) is pledged as security for the group's bank loans.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

20	Debtors					
			Group		Company	
			2017	2016	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one ye	ar:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors		1,342,380	1,173,162	703,850	661,876
	Amounts due from group undertaking		-	· · ·	507,644	578,088
	Amounts due from undertakings in w	nich the	70 470	40 445	70.470	40 445
	company has a participating interest Other debtors		70,470	40,415	70,470	40,415
			281,940	152,556	168,713	94,522
	Prepayments and accrued income		98,363	61,578	61,488	36,731
			1,793,153	1,427,711	1,512,165	1,411,632
21	Creditors: amounts falling due with	hin one year	•			
	-	-	Group		Company	
			2017	2016	2017	2016
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	23	569,246	437,017	319,860	236,051
	Trade creditors		1,904,966	1,684,008	996,222	975,604
	Corporation tax payable		268,950	172,166	176,630	156,427
	Other taxation and social security		36,728	30,687	23,110	20,920
	Other creditors		160,667	161,943	21,341	6,357
	Accruals and deferred income		322,546	164,102	103,403	26,918
	, tordare and deferred income			104,102		20,910
			3,263,103	2,649,923	1,640,566	1,422,277
22	Creditors: amounts falling due afte	er more than	one year			
			Group		Company	
			2017	2016	2017	2016
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	23	6,387,674	5,130,190	2,474,790	1,650,805
	Other creditors		140,000	140,000		-
			6,527,674	5,270,190	2,474,790	1,650,805
	Amounts included above which fall du	ue after five y	ears are as follo	ows:		
	Payable by instalments		3,925,728	3,290,614	1,090,245	630,847

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

23	Loans and overdrafts				
		Group		Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Bank loans	6,956,920	5,567,207	2,794,650	1,886,856
	Payable within one year	569,246	437,017	319,860	236,051
	Payable after one year	6,387,674	5,130,190	2,474,790	1,650,805
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years:				
	Payable by instalments	3,925,728	3,290,614	1,090,245	630,847

The following securities are held in respect of the company bank loans: The Bank of Scotland Plc hold legal charges dated 7th May 2013 and 27th May 2013 over all of the heritable property owned by the company.

The following securities have been granted by Web Pharmacy Limited: The Bank of Scotland Plc hold a legal charge dated 10th October 2014 over all property and undertakings of the company. The Bank of Scotland Plc also holds various standard securities over the heritable property owned by the company.

The following securities have been granted by AMR Drug Co. Ltd.: The Bank of Scotland Pic hold a legal charge dated 25th June 2015 over all property and undertakings of the company. The Bank of Scotland Pic also hold a standard security dated 3rd July 2015 over the investment property owned by the company.

The company has several fixed interest and variable interest term loans which attract fixed interest at rates of between 3.64%-3.80% and variable interest rates of 2.0%-2.1% over base rate.

The subsidiaries have term loans on which interest is charged at 2-4% over base rate payable monthly in arrears.

24 Provisions for liabilities

	Group	Company		
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Interest in net liabilities of associates	26,605	18,079		

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

24	Drovid	eione	for li	abilities
Z 4	PIOVE	SIUNS	10r II	aviiiues

Movements on provisions:

	liabilities of associates
Group	£
At 29 February 2016 Share of loss of associate	18,079 8,526
At 28 February 2017	26,605

25 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2017	2016
Group	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	22,847	20,704
Tax losses	<u> </u>	(2,700)
	22,847	18,004
	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2017	2016
Company	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	13,183	12,725
		-
	Group	Company
	2017	2017
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 29 February 2016	18,004	12,725
Charge to profit or loss	4,843	458
Liability at 28 February 2017	22,847	13,183

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

26 Acquisitions of business

On 31 January 2017 Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited acquired the business of another pharmacy for a total consideration of £1,450,000. The fair value of amounts recognised at the acquisition date in relation to the pharmacy is as follows: Tangible fixed assets - £5,000, Moveable assets - £1,000, Goodwill on acquisition - £1,444,000.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the financial year includes turnover of £65,802 and profit after tax of £3,085 in respect of the acquired pharmacy since the acquisition date.

On 30 September 2016 Web Pharmacy Ltd acquired the business of a further pharmacy for a total consideration of £700,000. The fair value of amounts recognised at the acquisition date in relation to the pharmacy is as follows: Tangible fixed assets - £20,000, Moveable assets - £1,000, Goodwill on acquisition - £679,000.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the financial year includes turnover of £350,608 and profit after tax of £27,423 in respect of the acquired pharmacy since the acquisition date.

27 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2017 £	2016 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	112,193	107,538

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

28 Share capital

	Group and company	
	2017	2016
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
95 Ordinary shares of £1 each	95	95

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

29 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group 2017			
		2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	25,308	32,641	10,008	17,341
Between two and five years	68,885	75,172	37,285	43,572
In over five years	54,025	63,146		3,721
	148,218	170,959	47,293	64,634

30 Reserves

Share capital account - This reserve records the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Capital redemption reserve - This reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses. This reserve also includes a revaluation reserve of £70,691 which is non-distributable.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

31 Related party transactions

Mr N Wicks, Mr J Burton and Mr M Embrey provided a personal guarantee to Bank of Scotland Plc to the value of £300,000 in respect of the bank loans.

During the year, the company traded with its subsidiary, Web Pharmacy Limited, providing goods and services amounting to £197,072 (2016- £99,967) and receiving management charges amounting to £214,013 (2016- £96,648). Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited purchased goods and services from Web Pharmacy Limited amounting to £31,297 (2016- £31,938). All transactions were under normal commercial terms.

At 28 February 2017 the company was due £508,095 (2016- £574,489) from Web Pharmacy Limited. Included within this amount is a loan due from Web Pharmacy Limited of £211,818(2016- £162,376). The loan is interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

During the year, the company traded with its subsidiary, AMR Drug Co. Ltd., providing goods and services amounting to £21,531 (2016- £14,735) and receiving management charges amounting to £24,598 (2016-£9,446). All transactions were under normal commercial terms.

At 28 February 2017 the company owed £451 (2016- (£3,599)) from AMR Drug Co. Ltd.. The balance is interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

During the year, the company paid expenses on behalf of HKPC Limited amounting to £Nil (2016- £18,956). Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited owns 50% of the share capital in HKPC Limited and Mr N Wicks is also a director. Included within other debtors is a loan due from HKPC Limited of £44,122 (2016- £33,416). The loan is interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

During the year, the company paid expenses on behalf of Carcrow Limited amounting to £Nil (2016- £Nil). Right Medicine Pharmacy Limited owns 40% of the share capital in Cacrow Limited and Mr N Wicks is also a director. Included within other debtors is a loan due from Cacrow Limited of £26,347 (2016- £6,999). The loan is interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

The key management personnel are considered to be the directors of the company and therefore the aggregate of key management compensation includes amounts as detailed in note 7, plus Social Security costs of £Nil (2016 - £Nil)

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 28 February 2017

Directors' transacti	ons					
Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Interest charged	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£	£
Mr N J Wicks -	3.00	25,252	64,000	1,906	(9,680)	81,478
Mr J Burton - Mr M Embrey -	3.00	(1,040)	24,000	389	(4,780)	18,569
•	3.00	(1,040)				(1,040)
		23,172	88,000	2,295	(14,460)	99,007
					-	

Dividends totalling £196,000 (2016 - £197,700) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

The directors' loans are repayable on demand and interest is charged on overdrawn balances at a rate of 3%.

33 Controlling party

32

The company was under the control of the directors throughout the current and previous year. No individual party has an overall majority shareholding.

34 Cash generated from group operations

oush generated from group operations	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year after tax	613,386	504,859
Adjustments for:		
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	8,526	(80,463)
Taxation charged	273,823	137,276
Finance costs	177,177	93,467
Investment income	(2,295)	(527)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(1,303)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	-	(25)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	486,004	310,208
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	86,447	96,245
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(104,741)	(227,650)
(Increase) in debtors	(365,442)	(76,060)
Increase in creditors	368,177	408,412
Cash generated from operations	1,541,062	1,164,439
		