Registration number: 02909396

# Gaelpharm Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

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# **Company Information**

**Directors** 

Mrs S Reid

Mrs E Muir

J Mitchell

D Winchester

Company secretary

Thorntons Law LLP

Registered office

Sintons LLP
The Cube
Barrack Road

Newcastle Upon Tyne

Tyne & Wear NE4 6DB

Auditors

Murray Taylor LLP

**Chartered Certified Accountants** 

10 Murray Lane Montrose Angus DD10 8LF

# Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2017.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is retail chemists

#### Fair review of the business

In the accounting year to 31 January 2016, the company sold 2 out of its 3 pharmacies. Therefore the results for this year just focus on one pharmacy. Given that this is a fairly new pharmacy, the pre-tax profit of £23,188 an adequate profit figure so far. The directors are therefore comfortable that the buiness is continuing to grow and expect that the pre-tax profit will continue to increase year on year.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's operations exposed it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in debt, market prices, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. The company directors closely monitor these risks on an ongoing basis to seek to limit any adverse conditions which may affect the financial performance of the company.

Approved by the Board on 26 October 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Mrs E Myir

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017.

#### Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mrs S Reid

Mrs E Muir (appointed 31 October 2016)

J Mitchell (appointed 31 October 2016)

D Winchester

#### Financial instruments

#### Objectives and policies

The group directors closely monitor the cashflow requirements of the business as this is deemed the most important factor in the successful running or the company.

#### Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in debt, market prices, credit rick, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. The company directors closely monitor these risks on an ongoing basis to seek to limit any adverse conditions which may affect the financial performance of the company.

#### **Future developments**

With the 2 pharmacies having been sold last year, the directors are able to focus their attention on the remaining pharmacy. There are no major changes expected other than continuing to grow the pharmacy.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

# Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

#### Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board on 26 October 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Mrs E Muir

#### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Gaelpharm Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Gaelpharm Limited for the year ended 31 January 2017, set out on pages 7 to 22. 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).

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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page -1), the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors to the financial statements.

#### 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 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 the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Gaelpharm Limited

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

# 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Yeshert Si

R Sim F.C.C.A. (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Murray Taylor LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Certified Accountants 10 Murray Lane Montrose Angus DD10 8LF

26 October 2017

# Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

	Note	Total 31 January 2017 £	Total 31 January 2016 £
Turnover	3	1,002,257	2,109,017
Cost of sales		(903,721)	(1,860,549)
Gross profit		98,536	248,468
Administrative expenses		(83,829)	557,902
Other operating income	4	9,000	12,048
Operating profit	6	23,707	818,418
Amounts written off investments		(510)	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(9)	(1,483)
		(519)	(1,483)
Profit before tax		23,188	816,935
Taxation	10	(3,312)	(133,710)
Profit for the financial year		19,876	683,225

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

		2017	
	Note	£	£
Profit for the year	_	19,876	683,225
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	19,876	683,225

# (Registration number: 02909396) Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	42,876	49,960
Other financial assets	12	<u>-</u>	510
		42,876	50,470
Current assets			
Stocks	13	45,753	40,895
Debtors	14	1,318,983	1,318,253
Cash at bank and in hand		64,845	62,278
		1,429,581	1,421,426
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(282,758)	(302,073)
Net current assets		1,146,823	1,119,353
Net assets	:	1,189,699	1,169,823
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	41	41
Capital redemption reserve		51,037	51,037
Profit and loss account		1,138,621	1,118,745
Total equity		1,189,699	1,169,823

Approved and authorised by the Board on 26 October 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Mrs E Muir

Director

D Winchester

Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 February 2016	41	51,037	1,118,745	1,169,823
Profit for the year			19,876	19,876
Total comprehensive income			19,876	19,876
At 31 January 2017	41	51,037	1,138,621	1,189,699
	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
At 1 February 2015		redemption reserve	account	
At 1 February 2015 Profit for the year	£	redemption reserve £	account £	£
•	£	redemption reserve £	account £ 435,520	£ 486,598

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page  $10\,$ 

# Gaelpharm Limited Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items		19,876	683,225
Depreciation and amortisation	6	13,031	43,633
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	5	-	(78,613)
Profit on disposal of intangible assets	5	-	(685,818)
Finance costs	7	519	1,483
Income tax expense	10	3,312	133,710
W 1: 2.1 1: 4		36,738	97,620
Working capital adjustments	10	(4.050)	147 (00
(Increase)/decrease in stocks Increase in trade debtors	13	(4,858)	147,688
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	14	(730) 23,215	(1,045,515) (491,284)
increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	16	25,215	(491,204)
Cash generated from operations		54,365	(1,291,491)
Income taxes paid	10	(35,764)	(35)
Net cash flow from operating activities		18,601	(1,291,526)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions of tangible assets		(5,947)	-
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		-	376,998
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets		<u> </u>	844,000
Net cash flows from investing activities		(5,947)	1,220,998
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	7	(9)	(1,483)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		12,645	(72,011)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 February		52,200	124,211
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 January		64,845	52,200

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Sintons LLP

The Cube

Barrack Road

Newcastle Upon Tyne

Tyne & Wear

NE4 6DB

**England** 

The principal place of business is:

23 Skelton Street

Peterhead

**AB42 1HR** 

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 26 October 2017.

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### Asset class

Land and buildings
Furniture, fittings and equipment
Other property, plant and equipment

#### Depreciation method and rate

2% straight line 10%, 15% and 25% reducing balance 20% and 25% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

#### **Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

#### **Asset class**

Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill

10% straight line

#### **Investments**

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

#### Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

3 Revenue		
The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is	as follows:	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Sale of pharmaceutical products	912,684	1,651,237
Other retail sales	46,524	381,495
Commissions received	43,049	76,285
_	1,002,257	2,109,017
4 Other operating income		
The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Sub lease rental income	9,000	12,048
5 Other gains and losses		
The analysis of the company's other gains and losses for the year is as follows:		
	2017	2016
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	£	£ 78,613
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment  Gain (loss) on disposal of intangible assets	_	685,818
	<del>-</del>	764,431
6 Operating profit	·	
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation expense	13,031	29,253
Amortisation expense	-	14,380
Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	3,352	3,168
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(78,613)
7 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2017 £	2016 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	<b>~</b> 7	1,483
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	2	
	9	.1,483

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

# 8 Staff costs

Audit of the financial statements

The aggregate payroll costs	(including	directors'	remuneration)	were as follows:
			,	

	2017 £	2016 ₤
Wages and salaries	125,354	343,265
Social security costs	5,484	14,377
Other employee expense	638	(494)
	131,476	357,148
category was as follows:		
	2017	2016
Administration and support	<b>2017</b> <b>No.</b> 10	2016 No.
Administration and support  9 Auditors' remuneration	No.	

3,250

3,250

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

#### 10 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2017 £	2016 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	3,312	133,710

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 20% (2016 - 20.11%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before tax	23,188	816,935
Corporation tax at standard rate	4,638	164,286
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	73	6,763
Effect of tax losses	-	(17,247)
Tax decrease from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(1,399)	(151,298)
Tax increase from effect of indexation allowance on capital gains		131,206
Total tax charge	3,312	133,710

The change in the tax rate during the period is due to the losses which arose last year. This resulted in a tax rate for the prior year of 0%.

Due to the level of the tax pool, it is anticipated that capital allowances will exceed depreciation in future periods.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

# 11 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 February 2016	106,623	-	808	107,431
Additions	1,888	4,059	<u> </u>	5,947
At 31 January 2017	108,511	4,059	808	113,378
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2016	57,042	-	429	57,471
Charge for the year	12,513	423	95	13,031
At 31 January 2017	69,555	423	524	70,502
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2017	38,956	3,636	284	42,876
At 31 January 2016	49,581	<u> </u>	379	49,960

# 12 Other financial assets (current and non-current)

12 Other infancial assets (current and non-current)		
	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total £
Non-current financial assets		
Cost or valuation At 1 February 2016 Disposals	510 (510)	510 (510)
At 31 January 2017		<u>-</u>
Impairment		
Carrying amount		
At 31 January 2017		-
13 Stocks		2016
Finished goods and goods for resale	2017 £ 45,753	2016 £ 40,895

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

14	D	eb	to	rs

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors		76,981	92,359
Amounts owed by related parties	21	1,210,038	1,161,602
Other debtors		27,771	61,307
Prepayments		4,193	2,985
Total current trade and other debtors	=	1,318,983	1,318,253
15 Cash and cash equivalents			
		2017 £	2016 £
Cash on hand		712	1,397
Cash at bank	_	64,133	60,881
		64,845	62,278
Bank overdrafts	_	<u> </u>	(10,078)
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows	=	64,845	52,200
16 Creditors			
		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	18	-	10,078
Trade creditors		177,156	153,804
Social security and other taxes	•	2,649	914
Accrued expenses		1,695	3,567
Income tax liability	10	101,258	133,710
		282,758	302,073

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

#### 17 Share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
A Ordinary shares of £1 each	39	39	39	39
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
	41	41	41	41

#### Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

All ordinary shares have equal voting rights, dividend and capital distribution rights.

#### 18 Loans and borrowings

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	·	- 10,078

#### Bank borrowings

Bank overdraft is denominated in £ with a nominal interest rate of 5.5%. The carrying amount at year end is £Nil (2016 - £10,078).

The Clydesdale Bank PLC hold a fixed and floating charge over the undertaking and all the assets of Gaelpharm Limited.

#### 19 Dividends

The directors are proposing a final dividend of £Nil (2016 - £Nil) per share totalling £Nil (2016 - £Nil). This dividend has not been accrued in the Balance Sheet.

#### 20 Commitments

#### Capital commitments

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £Nil (2016 - £Nil).

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

## 21 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with directors

2017 D Winchester		At 1 February 2016 £	Repayments by director	At 31 January 2017 £
Director's loan account		214	(214)	_
Mrs S Reid				
Director's loan		217	(217)	
2016 D Winchester	At 1 February 2015 £	Advances to directors	Repayments by director	At 31 January 2016
Director's loan account	221	-	(7)	214
Mrs S Reid		<del></del>		
Director's loan	159	58		217

## Summary of transactions with parent

Buchanhaven Pharmacy Limited, parent company.

During the year, cash transfers were made between the two entities.

# Summary of transactions with entities with joint control or significant interest

Community Dispensing Services Limited - fellow subsidiary.

During the year, cash transfers were made between the two entities.

## Summary of transactions with other related parties

D & M Winchester Limited - a company under significant control by D Winchester. Loan balance was repaid in the year.

# Loans to related parties

2017	Parent £	Entities with joint control or significant influence	Other related parties
At start of period	1,123,740	35,120	2,742
Advanced	86,298	-	-
Repaid	<u> </u>	(35,120)	(2,742)
At end of period	1,210,038	<del> </del>	

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2017

2016	Parent £	Entities with joint control or significant influence	Other related parties
At start of period	-	36,051	2,742
Advanced	1,123,740	-	-
Repaid		(931)	
At end of period	1,123,740	35,120	2,742
Loans from related parties 2017			
2016			Parent £
At start of period			290,266
Repaid			(290,266)
At end of period			

## 22 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Buchanhaven Pharmacy Limited, incorporated in Scotland.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Buchanhaven Pharmacy Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling party is Buchanhaven Holdings Limited.