REGISTERED NUMBER: SC309261 (Scotland)

H & K WILLIS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

Milne Craig
Chartered Accountants
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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H & K WILLIS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

DIRECTOR:	Keith David Willis
SECRETARY:	Heather Sarah Willis
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC309261 (Scotland)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Milne Craig Chartered Accountants Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

BALANCE SHEET
31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		1,361,559		1,588,693
Tangible assets	5		392,709		421,958
Investments	6		2,747,222		-
			4,501,490		2,010,651
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	7	163,638		174,387	
Debtors	8	654,952		737,282	
Cash at bank and in hand		368,853		531,109	
		1,187,443		1,442,778	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	9	1,199,638		756,244	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(12,195)		686,534
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			4,489,295		2,697,185
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(4,409,365)		(2,514,514)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	12		(12,222)		(18,274)
NET ASSETS			67,708		164,397
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			67,608		164,297
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			67,708		164,397

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 January 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 JANUARY 2017

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 3 October 2017 and were signed by:

Keith David Willis - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

H & K Willis Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The Company's registered number is SC309261 and registered office address is Abercorn House, 79 Renfrew Road, Paisley, PA3 4DA.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities for the year under review was that of pharmacists.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 £.

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.

Significant judgements and estimates
In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Inventories are assessed for evidence of obsolescence and a provision is made against any inventory unlikely to be sold, or where stock is sold post year end at a loss.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Consideration is given to the point at which the Company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

Goodwill
Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of businesses in 2007, 2010 and 2015, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of ten years with a full year's charge in the first period of acquisition.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property	- 2% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 15% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on cost

Investments in subsidiaries
Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The Company 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 Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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 transactions 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.

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 Company 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 Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of assets
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets
An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.
An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

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

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 41 .

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017	3,720,737
AMORTISATION	
At 1 February 2016	2,132,044
Charge for year	227,134
At 31 January 2017	2,359,178
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2017	1,361,559
At 31 January 2016	1,588,693

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5. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 February 2016	341,411	1,473	237,148	34,925	614,957
Additions	14,485	-	-	9,337	23,822
Disposals	-	-	-	(4,575)	(4,575)
At 31 January 2017	355,896	1,473	237,148	39,687	634,204
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 February 2016	32,321	1,473	144,365	14,840	192,999
Charge for year	6,828	-	34,032	9,924	50,784
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(2,288)	(2,288)
At 31 January 2017	39,149	1,473	178,397	22,476	241,495
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 January 2017	316,747	-	58,751	17,211	392,709
At 31 January 2016	309,090	-	92,783	20,085	421,958

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £ 4,960 (2016 - £ 9,924) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

6. **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
Additions	2,747,222
At 31 January 2017	2,747,222
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2017	2,747,222

7. **STOCKS**

	2017 £	2016 £
Stocks	163,638	174,387

8. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	263,618	326,624
Other debtors	219,000	219,000
Directors' loan accounts	130,506	107,812
Value added tax	33,123	65,146
Prepayments	8,705	18,700
	654,952	737,282

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9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	291,734	170,406
Hire purchase contracts	3,355	3,355
Trade creditors	462,926	486,410
Amounts owed to group undertakings	23,263	-
Corporation tax	19,890	68,188
Social security and other taxes	10,522	8,118
Other creditors	360,337	-
Accrued expenses	27,611	19,767
	1,199,638	756,244

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans - 1-2 years	298,318	173,944
Bank loans - 2-5 years	2,306,456	543,799
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	1,602,884	1,791,708
Other loans - 2-5 years	200,000	-
Hire purchase contracts	1,707	5,063
	4,409,365	2,514,514

Amounts falling due in more than five years:

Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	1,602,884	1,791,708

11. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	4,499,392	2,679,857
Hire purchase contracts	5,062	8,418
	4,504,454	2,688,275

The bank holds a bond and floating charge from H & K Willis Limited.

The hire purchase creditor is secured over the asset to which it relates.

12. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax	12,222	18,274

continued...

12. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 February 2016	18,274
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,052)
Balance at 31 January 2017	12,222

Deferred taxation provided for at 19% in the financial statements is set out below:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	12,222

13. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 31 January 2017 and 31 January 2016:

	2017 £	2016 £
Keith David Willis		
Balance outstanding at start of year	107,812	126,445
Amounts advanced	162,316	133,606
Amounts repaid	(139,622)	(152,239)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	130,506	107,812

14. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company is jointly controlled by the director and a shareholder.

15. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION

The adoption of FRS 102 has had no impact on the opening financial position of the company.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF H & K WILLIS LIMITED

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the director and members in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Director are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of H & K Willis Limited for the year ended 31 January 2017 which comprise the Profit and loss, Balance Sheet, and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of ICAS, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance.

This report is made solely to the director of H & K Willis Limited in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of H & K Willis Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of H & K Willis Limited in this report in accordance with the requirements of ICAS as detailed at http://www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that H & K Willis Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of H & K Willis Limited. You consider that H & K Willis Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of H & K Willis Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Milne Craig
Chartered Accountants
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

3 October 2017

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.