

**Laroque Limited**

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 03818302

26 February 2021



## Contents

Directors' report	1
Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements	2
Independent auditor's report to the members of Laroque Limited	3
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes	9

## Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 26 February 2021.

### Principal activities

Prior to the current year the company was dormant. Transaction in the year to 26 February 2021 being the write off of the inter company debt with Mackays Stores Limited.

### Summary of trading results

A pre-tax loss of £115,974 (2020: Nil) was incurred in the period as set out on the profit and loss account on page 6.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of this report are as follows:

IW McGeoch (resigned 11 January 2021)

G Urwin (resigned 4 August 2020)

AJ McGeoch (appointed 4 August 2020)

NJ McGeoch (appointed 4 August 2020)

### Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Charitable and political contributions

The Company made neither charitable nor political contributions during the period.

### Going concern

Prior to the current year the company was dormant. Transaction in the year to 26 February 2021 being the write off of the inter company debt with Mackays Stores Limited. This was the company's only transaction. Accordingly, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

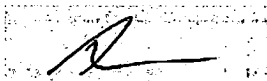
### Post balance sheet events

No post balance sheet events.

### Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the Board



**A McGeoch**  
Director

20 Conduit Place  
Paddington  
London  
W2 1HS

22 February 2022

## **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. As explained in note 1, the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

## **KPMG LLP**

319 St Vincent Street  
Glasgow  
G2 5AS  
United Kingdom

### **Independent auditor's report to the members of Laroque Limited**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Laroque Limited ("the company") for the period ended 26 February 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, Balance Sheet and the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note. 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 26 February 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

#### **Emphasis of matter – non-going concern basis of preparation**

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### **Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect**

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit

As required by auditing standards, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that revenue stream is recorded in the wrong period and the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Laroque Limited (continued)**

### *Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations*

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law, and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

### *Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation*

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

### **Directors' report**

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

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

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

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Laroque Limited** *(continued)*

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

### **Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

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

Our report has been prepared for the Company solely in accordance with the terms of our engagement. It has been released to the Company on the basis that our report shall not be copied, referred to or disclosed, in whole (save for the Company's own internal purposes) or in part, without our prior written consent.

Our report was designed to meet the agreed requirements of the Company determined by the Company's needs at the time. Our report should not therefore be regarded as suitable to be used or relied on by any party wishing to acquire rights against us other than the Company for any purpose or in any context. Any party other than the Company who obtains access to our report or a copy and chooses to rely on our report (or any part of it) will do so at its own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, KPMG LLP will accept no responsibility or liability in respect of our report to any other party.



**Bruce Marks (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**

*Chartered Accountants*  
319 St Vincent Street  
Glasgow  
G2 5AS

22 February 2022

**Profit and loss account**  
*for the 53 week period ended 26 February 2021*

	<i>Note</i>	<b>53 week period ended 26 February 2021 £000</b>	<b>52 week period ended 21 February 2020 £000</b>
<b>Turnover</b>		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Gross profit</b>		-	-
Administrative expenses	2	(116)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Operating loss</b>		(116)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Loss before tax</b>		(116)	-
Tax on profit	3	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Loss for the financial period</b>		(116)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>

**Other comprehensive income**

There is no other comprehensive income, other than the loss shown above.

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

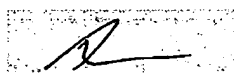


**Balance sheet**  
*at 26 February 2021*

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2021 £000</b>	<b>2021 £000</b>	<b>2020 £000</b>	<b>2020 £000</b>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	3		119	
		<u>3</u>		<u>119</u>	
<b>Net assets</b>			3		119
			<u>3</u>		<u>119</u>
<b>Net assets/liabilities</b>			3		119
			<u>3</u>		<u>119</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5		1,750		1,750
Profit and loss account			(1,747)		(1,631)
			<u>3</u>		<u>119</u>
<b>Equity shareholders' funds/deficit</b>			3		119
			<u>3</u>		<u>119</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 22 February 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



**A McGeoch**  
*Director*

Company registered number: 03818302

## Statement of changes in equity

	Called up share capital £000	Profit & loss account £000	Total share- holder's equity £000
Balance at 23 February 2019	1,750	(1,631)	119
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period to 21 February 2020</b>			
Profit for the period	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 21 February 2020</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>(1,631)</b>	<b>119</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Balance at 22 February 2020	1,750	(1,631)	119
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period to 26 February 2021</b>			
Loss for the period	-	(116)	(116)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(116)	(116)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 26 February 2021</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>(1,747)</b>	<b>3</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

### 1 Accounting policies

#### *Basis of preparation*

Laroque Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK (registration number 03818302). The registered address is 20 Conduit Place, Paddington, London, W2 1HS.

The Company was incorporated on 2 August 1999.

These Company financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £.

The Company's parent undertaking, Mackays Stores Group Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Mackays Stores Group Limited which are prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF.

In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the period;
- Cash flow statement and related notes;
- Key management personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Mackays Stores Group Limited include the equivalent disclosure, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures.

- Disclosures required by FRS 102.26 for *Share Based Payments* and
- The disclosure required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instruments* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. In line with FRS 102 related party transactions between wholly-owned subsidiaries and with the parent company have not been disclosed separately

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 8.

#### *Going concern*

Prior to the current year the company was dormant. Transaction in the year to 26 February 2021 being the write off of the inter company debt with Mackays Stores Limited. This was the company's only transaction. Accordingly, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### *Basic financial instruments*

##### *Trade and other debtors/creditors*

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

##### *Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments*

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

##### *Investments in preference and ordinary shares*

Investments in equity instruments are measured initially at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Transaction costs are excluded if the investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment in profit or loss.

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

#### *Taxation*

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Tangible fixed assets and depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Tangible fixed assets include investment property whose fair value cannot be measured reliably without undue cost or effort. Certain items of tangible fixed assets that had been revalued to fair value on or prior to the date of transition to FRS 102, are measured on the basis of deemed cost, being the revalued amount at the date of that revaluation.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

Leases in which the entity assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated on initial recognition at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, including any incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease. At initial recognition a finance lease liability is recognised equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease payments are accounted for as described below.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including those leased under a finance lease) are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. Tangible fixed assets are classified as Capital Work in Progress and not depreciated until such time as they are completed and utilised within the Company. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- All other tangible fixed assets evenly over their estimated useful lives at annual rates ranging as follows:
  - Plant and machinery                      5% - 33%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

#### **Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the entity.

At the acquisition date, the Company recognises goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration (excluding contingent consideration) transferred; plus
- estimated amount of contingent consideration (see below); plus
- the fair value of the equity instruments issued; plus
- directly attributable transaction costs; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, this is recognised and separately disclosed on the face of the balance sheet as negative goodwill.

Consideration which is contingent on future events is recognised based on the estimated amount if the contingent consideration is probable and can be measured reliably. Any subsequent changes to the amount are treated as an adjustment to the cost of the acquisition.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### *Amortisation*

Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Goodwill has no residual value. The company reviews the amortisation period and method when events and circumstances indicate that the useful life may have changed since the last reporting date.

#### *Finance leases and hire purchase*

##### *Operating lease*

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

##### *Finance lease*

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the rate implicit in the lease. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

### 2 Administrative expenses

	53 week period ended 26 February 2021 £000	52 week period ended 21 February 2020 £000
Expense from forgiveness of balance due to Mackays Stores Limited	116	-

During the year Mackays Stores Limited entered voluntary administration and the inter company balance due was written off in the amount of £115,974.

## Notes (continued)

### 3 Tax on loss

	2021 £000	2020 £000
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on loss for the period at 19% (2020: 19%)	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on loss	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The current tax charge for the period is higher (2020: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%. The differences are explained below:

	2021 (53 weeks) £000	2020 (52 weeks) £000
<i>Current tax reconciliation</i>		
Loss before tax	(116)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current tax at 19% (2020: 19%)	(22)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Bad debts not allowable	22	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax credit for period	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The UK corporation tax rate for the current year is consistent with the prior year which is 19% from 1 April 2017.

A UK corporation rate of 19% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020, reversing the previously enacted reduction in the rate from 19% to 17%.

In the 3 March 2021 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023.

### 4 Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	3	119
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	119
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Notes (continued)

### 5 Capital and reserves

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Share capital		
Called up share capital		
Ordinary shares of £1	1,750	1,750

### 6 Ultimate parent undertaking

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Mackays Stores Group Limited which is registered in Scotland.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Mackays Stores Group Limited. The consolidated accounts of Mackays Stores Group Limited are available from its registered office at Caledonia House, 5 Inchinnan Drive, Inchinnan Business Park, Inchinnan, Renfrew, PA4 9AF.

### 7 Related party transactions

#### *Identity of related parties with which the Company has transacted*

The Company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transaction with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

### 8 Accounting estimates

#### *Key sources of estimated uncertainty*

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

There are no critical estimates and assumptions applied that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.