

Company Registration No. SC032224 (Scotland)

MCCASKIE LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



MCCASKIE-LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A W Rettie M Rettie N J Rettie S A Rettie
Secretary	M Rettie
Company number	SC032224
Registered office	4 Munro Road Springkerse Industrial Estate Stirling FK7 7UU
Auditors	Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited 168 Bath Street Glasgow G2 4TP
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC Thistles Shopping Centre Stirling FK8 2EA
Solicitors	Mitchells Robertson George House 36 North Hanover Street Glasgow G1 2AD

MCCASKIE LTD

INDEX

	Page
Strategic Report	1
Director's Report	2
Director's responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statements of Historical Cost Profits and Losses	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cashflows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 21

MCCASKIE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2022.

Business Overview

The principal activity of the company is as suppliers to the agricultural industry. It operates from premises in central Scotland, Ayrshire and Cumbria. We specialise in the dairy and beef and sheep sectors.

Business Model, Markets and Trends

The company trades as McCaskie Agriculture and Petsensedirect.

Management carefully review material costs in order to ensure that stock is competitively priced.

Objectives

Management believe the company is well positioned within its chosen markets to be able to attract new customers and service its present customer base. The objective is to retain and grow our position within our chosen markets.

Strategy

The company operates within a mature market and industry with long established customers. The company will continue to develop its offering in its chosen trading areas. The AMTRA qualified sales team and engineering teams are sufficient for our needs. Where additional training support and development is needed this will be given. We remain open to any business opportunities that come our way and are connected with adding value to our customers and what we do.

KPI's and Risk

The company's key financial indicators are:- gross profit, EBIT, net current assets and balance sheet net worth.

The key risks which may affect the company's strategy are weather and major animal health issues. Either of these areas can have a significant impact upon the farming community that are our customers and which might then lead to a detrimental and quite sudden impact upon the company both in terms of sales and cash flow. These risks are completely outwith the control of the company, however past experience has shown that we are able to manage our way through such issues by responding rapidly and positively in support of our customers, depending on circumstances presented at the time.

The business' principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade debtors, trade creditors, bank loans and finance lease agreements. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the business' operations.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at floating rates of interest.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Loans comprise loans from financial institutions and are repayable over a fixed period. The business manages the liquidity risk by ensuring there are sufficient funds to meet the repayments.

Performance

Performance in 2022 saw a modest improvement in terms of profit. Our working capital position remains satisfactory to meet the needs of the business.

Covid-19

Whilst the Covid-19 pandemic has not gone away, its direct impact upon the business this year has been minimal.

The strategic report was approved by the board on 16 June 2023.

Neil J Rettie
Director

DocuSigned by:

Neil Rettie

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MCCASKIE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2022.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is as suppliers to the agricultural industry.

This year has again been marked by the Covid-19 pandemic, albeit to a lesser extent than last year. The biggest pressure has been the impact on the supply chain and the rapid increase of prices from suppliers. Business levels have held up well. Having changed our financial reporting system in 2021, we are now beginning to see the benefits of this investment as it helps us to provide more timely and better information. Overall given the year we have experienced, we are happy with the results achieved.

The company enters 2023 with cautious optimism.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 December 2021:

A W Rettie
M Rettie
N J Rettie
S A Rettie

Results

The results for year are set out on page 6.

During the year dividends of £149,000 (2021 - £142,633) were paid.

Auditors

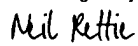
The auditor Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited was appointed during the year and is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Neil J Rettie
Director
16 June 2023

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MCCASKIE LIMITED

**DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022**

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 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

McCASKIE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF McCASKIE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of McCaskie Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 November 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2022 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report and financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters 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 the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 require 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; 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.

Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

McCASKIE LIMITED**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
McCASKIE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022, continued.****Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations we considered the following:

- *The nature of the company and the industry, control environment and business performance; and*
- *Our enquiries of management about their identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.*

Based on our understanding of the company and the industry we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to, but were not limited to;

- *Regulations and legislation pertinent to the company's industry operations; and*
- *UK tax legislation.*

We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material impact on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations which have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of management override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to;

- *Posting inappropriate journal entries.*

Audit response to the risks identified;

Our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- *Gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates;*
- *Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;*
- *Enquiring of management and legal advisors concerning actual and potential litigation and claims; -*
- *Reviewing correspondence with HMRC;*
- *In addressing the risk of fraud as a result of management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments' assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and, evaluating business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.*

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would be to become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

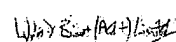
A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.

Scott Gillon BA(Hons) FCCA, CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited, Statutory Auditor
 168 Bath Street
 Glasgow
 G2 4TP

DocuSigned by:



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Date: 16 June 2023

MCCASKIE LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	11,511,215	10,563,232
Cost of sales		(8,600,250)	(7,921,327)
Gross profit		2,910,965	2,641,905
Distribution costs		(383,592)	(312,169)
Administration expenses		(2,198,148)	(2,034,679)
Other operating income		26,112	31,162
Operating profit	4	355,337	326,219
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(40,146)	(25,943)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		315,191	300,276
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(59,107)	(71,269)
Profit for the financial period		256,084	229,007

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022**

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the period	256,084	229,007
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	256,084	229,007

MCGASKIE-LIMITED**NOTE OF THE HISTORICAL COST PROFITS AND LOSSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	315,191	300,276
Difference between a historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge on the revalued amount	5,136	5,136
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>320,327</u>	<u>305,412</u>
Historical cost loss for the year retained after taxation and dividends	<u>112,220</u>	<u>91,510</u>

MCCASKIE LIMITED
COMPANY NUMBER

SC032224

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		1,328,811		1,381,865
Investments	11		101		101
			<u>1,328,912</u>		<u>1,381,966</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	12	2,046,404		1,649,164	
Debtors	13	2,086,680		1,779,009	
Cash at bank and in hand		387,006		673,082	
		<u>4,520,090</u>		<u>4,101,255</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,941,024)		(2,597,300)	
Net current assets			<u>1,579,066</u>		<u>1,503,955</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,907,978</u>		<u>2,885,921</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(888,809)		(965,080)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	16		(60,567)		(69,323)
Net assets			<u>1,958,602</u>		<u>1,851,518</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		40,000		40,000
Revaluation reserve			586,302		591,438
Profit and loss reserves			1,332,300		1,220,080
Total equity			<u>1,958,602</u>		<u>1,851,518</u>

Approved by the Board for issue on 16 June 2023

Neil J Rettie
 Director

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Neil Rettie

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MCGASKIE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022**

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£		£	£
Balance at 1 December 2020	40,000	596,574	1,128,570	1,765,144
Year ended 30 November 2021				
Profit for the period	-	-	229,007	229,007
Transfer		(5,136)	5,136	-
Dividends paid	-	-	(142,633)	(142,633)
Balance at 30 November 2021	<u>40,000</u>	<u>591,438</u>	<u>1,220,080</u>	<u>1,851,518</u>
Year ended 30 November 2022				
Profit for the period	-	-	256,084	256,084
Transfer		(5,136)	5,136	-
Dividends paid	-	-	(149,000)	(149,000)
Balance at 30 November 2022	<u>40,000</u>	<u>586,302</u>	<u>1,332,300</u>	<u>1,958,602</u>

MCCASKIE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

	2022		2021	
	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from operations (note 21)		93,443		926,458
Interest paid		(40,146)		(25,943)
Taxes paid		(52,613)		(50,829)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Net cash inflow from operating activities		684		849,686
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(46,241)		(83,152)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets	2,250		5,192	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Net cash used in investing activities		(43,991)		(77,960)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of long term bank loan	(71,814)		(30,815)	
Repayment hire purchase contracts	(27,950)		(37,208)	
Repayment of other loan	(20,000)		(20,000)	
Hire purchase contracts	25,995		39,594	
Equity dividends paid	(149,000)		(142,633)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Net cash used in financing activities		(242,769)		(191,062)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(286,076)		580,664
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		673,082		92,418
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		387,006		673,082
		<hr/>		<hr/>

MCCASKIE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022****1 Accounting policies****Company Information**

McCaskie Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 4 Munro Road, Springkerse Industrial Estate, Stirling FK7 7UU.

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 on the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of freehold land and buildings. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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, with continued bank support, for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised when the goods are dispatched.

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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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 residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Buildings - Freehold	1%	Straight line
Leasehold improvements		Straight line over the life of the lease
Plant and machinery	20%	Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15%	Reducing balance
Computer / website	25% / 33%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	20%	Straight line

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

MCCASKIE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.6 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.

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 and loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit and loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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 no 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 trade and other receivables 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.

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 publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

MCCASKIE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022****1 Accounting policies (continued)*****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 when 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 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, including trade and other payables and bank loans 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.09 Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

1.10 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 profit and loss account 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

MCCASKIE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Operating Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.14 Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company'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.

The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Depreciation of fixed assets - fixed assets are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. The useful lives of fixed assets are based on the knowledge of senior management, with reference to assets expected life.

Bad debt provision - Trade debtors are reviewed by appropriately experienced senior management on a case by case basis with the balance outstanding and ageing of debtor taken into consideration.

Stock provision - the company reviews stock based on when it last moved. Based on this data a provision is made for stock which is deemed to be slow moving and which in turn may make it become obsolete.

MCCASKIE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022****3 Turnover**

All turnover takes place within the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets	99,295	81,716
(Gain) / loss on disposal of tangible assets	(2,250)	2,810
Auditors' remuneration	7,470	6,535

5 Employees

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the period was:		
Office and management	13	13
Sales and distribution	37	34
Service	7	8
	<u>57</u>	<u>55</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,391,220	1,297,257
Social security costs	136,386	122,312
Other pension costs	64,586	100,583
	<u>1,592,192</u>	<u>1,520,152</u>

6 Directors' emoluments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Emoluments for qualifying services	34,282	36,145
Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	18,000	57,500
	<u>52,282</u>	<u>93,645</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under money purchase pension schemes amounted to 2 (2021 - 2).

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest payable	3,972	150
Bank loan interest	33,151	22,447
Hire purchase interest paid	3,023	3,346
	<u>40,146</u>	<u>25,943</u>

MCCASKIE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

8 Taxation	2022 £	2021 £
Domestic current period tax		
U.K. current tax expense	67,863	52,613
Current tax charge	67,863	52,613
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(8,756)	18,656
	59,107	71,269
Factors affecting the tax charge for the period		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	315,191	300,276
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of U.K. corporation tax of 19% (2021 - 19%)	59,886	57,052
Effects of:		
Non allowable (income)	1,269	537
Capital allowances exceeded by excess of depreciation	6,708	(4,976)
	7,977	(4,439)
Current tax charge	67,863	52,613
Deferred tax	(8,756)	18,656
Total tax charge	59,107	71,269
9 Dividends	2022 £	2021 £
Dividends paid in year	149,000	142,633
	149,000	142,633

Dividends of £149,000 (2021 - £142,633) were paid to directors.

MCCASKIE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022****10 Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings - Freehold	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 December 2021	1,150,000	219,400	134,077	614,471	125,115	2,243,063
Additions	-	-	2,600	17,356	26,285	46,241
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	0
At 30 November 2022	1,150,000	219,400	136,677	631,827	151,400	2,289,304
Depreciation						
At 1 December 2021	81,624	149,797	91,873	464,976	72,928	861,198
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-	0
Charge for the year	11,496	6,540	10,992	47,905	22,362	99,295
At 30 November 2022	93,120	156,337	102,865	512,881	95,290	960,493
Net book value						
At 30 November 2022	1,056,880	63,063	33,812	118,946	56,110	1,328,811
At 30 November 2021	1,068,376	69,603	42,204	149,495	52,187	1,381,865

The freehold land and property was valued on an open market basis at 1 December 2014 by DM Hall, a firm of independent Chartered Surveyors, in order to comply with the deemed cost transition of FRS102. The Directors assessment is that there is no material change in market value.

If the freehold land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cost	636,757	636,757
Accumulated depreciation	(158,835)	(153,699)
Net book value	477,922	483,058

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts as follows:

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Net book values			
At 30 November 2022	23,120	33,489	56,609
At 30 November 2021	29,720	52,186	81,906
Depreciation charge for the year			
At 30 November 2022	6,600	7,302	13,902
At 30 November 2021	3,275	12,642	15,917

MCCASKIE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

11 Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £
At 1 December 2021 and 30 November 2022:	101

Subsidiaries

Subsidiary undertaking	Class of share	%
Agri-Pharma UK Ltd	Ordinary shares	100

12 Stocks	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,046,404	1,649,164

13 Debtors	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,559,136	1,421,691
Amounts owed by group undertakings	0	3,015
Other debtors	44,425	51,325
Prepayments and accrued income	483,119	302,978
	<u>2,086,680</u>	<u>1,779,009</u>

Included in Other Debtors are amounts of £7,808 (2021 - £7,808); £8,162 (2021 - £8,162) and £17,558 (2021 - £17,558) due to the company by A W Rettie, M Rettie and N J Rettie respectively, all of whom are directors of the company. The loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	59,934	69,647
Other loans	20,000	20,000
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	17,513	25,298
Trade creditors	1,677,045	1,719,516
Amounts owed to group undertakings	55,274	0
Other taxes and social security costs	207,537	139,187
Corporation tax	67,864	52,614
Other creditors	8,191	7,969
Accruals and deferred income	827,666	563,069
	<u>2,941,024</u>	<u>2,597,300</u>

The company's bank overdraft and loans are secured by standard securities over the freehold property at Stirling and the leasehold property at Ayr together with a bond and floating charge over the company's assets.

The hire purchase contracts are secured over the relevant assets purchased.

MCCASKIE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022**

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	822,225	884,326
Other loans	28,333	48,333
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	38,251	32,421
	888,809	965,080
Analysis of loans		
Total repayable	930,492	1,022,306
	930,492	1,022,306
Included in current liabilities	(79,934)	(89,647)
	850,558	932,659
Loan maturity analysis		
Between one and two years	81,006	90,324
Between two and five years	141,711	226,856
In five years or more	627,841	615,479
	850,558	932,659
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	19,841	28,250
Repayable between two and five years	43,427	36,131
	63,268	64,381
Finance charges and interest allocated to future accounting periods	(7,504)	(6,662)
	55,764	57,719
Included in liabilities falling due within one year	(17,513)	(25,298)
	38,251	32,421

The company has a bank term loan which is repayable in monthly instalments over 25 years commencing October 2019. The terms of the loan is that interest is accrued to the capital at a margin of 2.25% over bank base rate.

The company has a CBILS loan that is repayable over 7 years with a 1 year initial moratorium.

Other loans are interest free and payable over 5 years.

MCCASKIE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022****16 Provision for liabilities and charges**

	Deferred taxation £
Balance at 1 December 2021	69,323
Profit and loss account	(8,756)
	<hr/>
Balance at 30 November 2022	60,567
	<hr/>

Deferred taxation provided in the financial statements is as follows:

	2022 £	Fully provided 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	60,567	69,323
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	60,567	69,323
	<hr/>	<hr/>

17 Share Capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Authorised		
40,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	40,000	40,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
37,600 "A" Ordinary shares of £1 each	37,600	37,600
1,000 "B" Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
1,000 "C" Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
400 "D" Ordinary shares of £1 each	400	400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	40,000	40,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

18 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
Defined contributions		
Contributions payable by the company for the period	64,586	100,583
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

MCCASKIE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022****19 Financial commitments**

At 30 November 2022 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Land and buildings		
Expiring within one year	44,400	44,400
Expiring between two and five years	63,350	99,350
Expiring after five years	50,400	58,800
	158,150	202,550
Plant & machinery		
Expiring within one year	7,835	50,350
Expiring between two and five years	-	7,835
	7,835	58,185

20 Control

A W Rettie, as the majority shareholder, is deemed to be the ultimate controlling party.

21 Cash generated from operations

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year after tax	256,084	229,007
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charge	59,107	71,269
Finance costs	40,146	25,943
(Gain) / loss on disposal of tangible assets	(2,250)	2,810
Depreciation of tangible assets	99,295	81,716
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in stocks	(397,240)	38,503
(Increase) in debtors	(307,671)	(412,577)
Increase in creditors within one year	345,972	889,787
Cash generated from operations	93,443	926,458

22 Related party transactions

Debtors includes £Nil (2021 - £3,015), and creditors includes £55,274 (2021 - £Nil) in respect of Agri-Pharma Ltd.