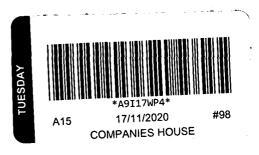
Registered number: SC124767

LAURENCE GOULD PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020



LAURENCE GOULD PARTNERSHIP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: SC124767

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		73,106		104,281
Current assets					
Debtors	5	881,986		1,013,353	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	580,049		580,434	
	•	1,462,035	•	1,593,787	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(498,305)	•	(478,063)	
Net current assets	•		963,730		1,115,724
Total assets less current liabilities		·	1,036,836	-	1,220,005
Net assets		•	1,036,836	:	1,220,005
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		54,000		54,000
Share premium account			12,000		12,000
Capital redemption reserve			3,000		3,000
Profit and loss account			967,836		1,151,005
		•	1,036,836	-	1,220,005
				:	

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11/11/2020

K.I.I.eddington-Hill

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information

Laurence Gould Partnership Limited is a Private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Buchan House, Carnegie Campus, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland, KY11 8PL. The nature of operations continued to be that of the provision of rural business advice.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Financial Statements are presented in Pounds sterling, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

In the light of the rapidly escalating COVID-19 pandemic, the directors have considered whether any adjustments are required to the reported amounts in the financial statements. As at 11 March 2020 a global pandemic was declared and the Company has continued to trade albeit adhering to the Government policy to limit social interaction both with staff and clients. The Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

The developing situation with respect to COVID-19 does give rise to some uncertainty around going concern however, the directors are satisifed that the steps taken are sufficient to address downside scenarios and support the going concern judgement. The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts which demonstrate that the cash reserves will continue to meet liabilities as they fall due.

The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that would be required if the company were not able to continue as a going concern.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, Value Added Tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Fee income represents turnover earned under a wide variety of contracts to provide professional services. Turnover is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the firm obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding value added tax.

Turnover is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of turnover reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the vale of work performed. Turnover not billed to clients is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - 25% Fixtures & fittings - 25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Debtors and creditors receivable/payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.8 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 32 (2019 - 33).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

		Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2019	416,018	60,544	476,562
	Additions	37,299	-	37,299
	Disposals	(22,987)	-	(22,987)
	At 30 June 2020	430,330	60,544	490,874
	Depreciation			
	At 1 July 2019	314,632	57,649	372,281
	Charge for the year on owned assets	67,750	724	68,474
	Disposals	(22,987)		(22,987)
	At 30 June 2020	359,395	58,373	417,768
	Net book value			
	At 30 June 2020	70,935	2,171	73,106
	At 30 June 2019	101,386	2,895	104,281
		•	-	
5.	Debtors		2020	2019
			2020 £	2019 £
	Due after more than one year			
	Deferred tax asset		35,329	26,208
	Due within one year			
	Trade debtors		686,221	824,971
	Other debtors		7,648	7,645
	Prepayments and accrued income		152,788	154,529
			881,986	1,013,353
6.	Cash and cash equivalents			
			2020 £	2019 £
	Cash at bank and in hand		580,049	580,434

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	26,833	40,892
	Corporation tax	92,737	98,321
	Other taxation and social security	295,862	232,441
	Other creditors	22,826	26,498
	Accruals and deferred income	60,047	79,911
		498,305	478,063
8.	Deferred taxation		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	At beginning of year	26,208	23,404
	Charged to profit or loss	9,121	2,804
	At end of year	35,329	26,208
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	29,299	26,208
	Other timing differences	6,030	
		35,329	26,208
9.	Share capital		
<i>3</i> .	onare capital	***	***
		2020 £	2019 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	-
	54,000 (2019 - 54,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	54,000	54,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

10. Capital commitments

At 30 June 2020 the Company had capital commitments as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements		20,618
	-	20,618

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £167,401 (2019 - £104,796). At the balance sheet date £31,734 (2019 - £18,789) was payable to the fund.

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	45,350	48,350
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	119,400	134,900
Later than 5 years	75,925	105,775
	240,675	289,025

13. Related party transactions

Dividends paid to directors and their spouses in the year totalled £553,500 (2019 - £445,500).