Registered number: SC124767

LAURENCE GOULD PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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LAURENCE GOULD PARTNERSHIP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: SC124767

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		155,478		63,705
Current assets					
Debtors More Than One Year	5	32,207		37,151	
Debtors Within One Year	5	1,045,447		929,869	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	501,451		612,786	
		1,579,105		1,579,806	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(459,891)		(556,395)	
Net current assets			1,119,214	·	1,023,411
Total assets less current liabilities		•	1,274,692	•	1,087,116
Net assets			1,274,692		1,087,116
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			1,205,692		1,018,116
			1,274,692		1,087,116

LAURENCE GOULD PARTNERSHIP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: SC124767

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

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 22 Nov 2022

K. J. Laddigton-Hill

K Leddington-Hill (Nov 22, 2022, KO년⁴본**eddington-Hill**

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

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

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

The directors have considered a period of at least twelve months from the approval of the financial statements and have prepared cash flow forecasts which demonstrate that the cash reserves are sufficient to enable the company 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 2022

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 revenue 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 revenue 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 revenue 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 and 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 2022

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 and investments in ordinary shares.

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 2022

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.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 31 (2021 - 29).

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

		Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2021	453,095	60,544	513,639
	Additions	131,773	-	131,773
	Disposals	(104,076)	-	(104,076)
	At 30 June 2022	480,792	60,544	541,336
	Depreciation			
	At 1 July 2021	390,837	59,097	449,934
	Charge for the year on owned assets	38,840	1,160	40,000
	Disposals	(104,076)	-	(104,076)
	At 30 June 2022	325,601	60,257	385,858
	Net book value			
	At 30 June 2022	155,191	287	155,478
	At 30 June 2021	62,258	1,447	63,705
5.	Debtors			
			2022 £	2021 £
	Due after more than one year			
	Deferred tax asset		32,207	37,151
			2022 £	2021 Restated £
	Due within one year			
	Trade debtors		389,934	324,222
	Other debtors		6,551	6,752
	Prepayments and accrued income		155,897	166,832
	Amounts recoverable under contracts		493,065	432,063
			1,045,447	929,869

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

5. Debtors (continued)

A prior year adjustment of £432,063 was processed to reclassify amounts recoverable under contracts out of trade debtors for the year ended 30 June 2021.

6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	501,451	612,786
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	31,276	32,176
	Corporation tax	122,417	108,407
	Other taxation and social security	196,871	292,657
	Other creditors	41,249	38,237
	Accruals and deferred income	68,078	84,918
		459,891	556,395
8.	Deferred taxation		
			2022 £
	At beginning of year		37,151
	Charged to profit or loss		(4,944)
	At end of year	_	32,207
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	24,370	26,857
	Other timing differences	7,837	10,294
		32,207	37,151

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

9. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	·-	
54,000 (2021 - 54,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	54,000	54,000

10. 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 £104,914 (2021 - £142,541). Contributions totalling £41,249 (2021 - £54,178) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

11. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	29,850	29,850
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	92,625	110,475
Later than 5 years	43,000	55,000
	165,475	195,325