Company registration number SC390050 (Scotland)
COUTTSGIBB LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	Notes	£	2023 £	£	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		607		265
Current assets					
Debtors	4	16,973		7,642	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,197		11,483	
		25,170		19,125	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(19,836)		(14,073)	
Net current assets			5,334		5,052
Total assets less current liabilities			5,941		5,317
Provisions for liabilities			(115)		(50)
Net assets			5,826		5,267
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			5,726		5,167
Total equity			5,826		5,267

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 June 2023

# P E GIBB

P E Gibb

Director

Company Registration No. SC390050

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

CouttsGibb Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 23 Rubislaw Den North, Aberdeen, AB15 4AL.

#### 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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Consultancy income is recognised in the month work is carried out.

## 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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 their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Office Equipment

3 years 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

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors. These are measured at amortised cost and 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 comprehensive income.

#### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

## 1.10 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

### 1.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid.

# 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	2	2

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3	Tangible fixed assets		065
			Office Equipment
	Cost		£
	At 1 April 2022		2,954
	Additions		694
	Disposals		(1,497)
	At 31 March 2023		2,151
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2022		2,689
	Depreciation charged in the year		349
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(1,494)
	At 31 March 2023		1,544
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2023		607
	At 31 March 2022		265
4	Debtors		
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	16,732	7,642
	Other debtors	241	-
		16,973	7,642
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Corporation tax	9,166	7,447
	Other taxation and social security	7,040	3,326
	Other creditors	3,630	3,300
		19,836	14,073

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