REGISTERED NUMBER: SC419821 (Scotland)

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

for

Gall Robertson Ltd

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	4

Gall Robertson Ltd

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

DIRECTORS:	Mrs S M G Robertson J S Robertson Mrs P S Baillie
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Tweedside Park Tweedbank Galashiels Borders TD1 3TE
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC419821 (Scotland)
ACCOUNTANT:	Gall Robertson CA Tweedside Park Tweedbank Galashiels Selkirkshire TD1 3TE

Balance Sheet
31 March 2022

	Notes	31.3.22 £	£	31.3.21 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		-		-
Tangible assets	5		18,841		23,311
			18,841		23,311
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	287,458		251,487	
Cash at bank and in hand		90,286		75,935	
		377,744		327,422	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	98,643		96,543	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			279,101		230,879
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			297,942		254,190
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(28,072)		(32,513)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(3,403)		(4,214)
NET ASSETS			266,467		217,463
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			266,367		217,363
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			266,467		217,463

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

Balance Sheet - continued
31 March 2022

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mrs S M G Robertson - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Gall Robertson Ltd is a private company, limited by shares , registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
Going Concern
The directors have assessed a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and consider that no material uncertainties exist that cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. Thus the directors adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The impact of COVID 19 is detailed in Post Balance Sheet Events Note.

Revenue
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from (goods supplied and services rendered), net of discounts and Value Added Tax.
Revenue from the above streams is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	- 15% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% on reducing balance

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.
An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments
Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities including trade creditors and 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 18 (2021 - 18) .

continued...

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	174,850
AMORTISATION	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	174,850
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2022	-
At 31 March 2021	-

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 April 2021	17,298	38,063	55,361
Additions	-	453	453
At 31 March 2022	17,298	38,516	55,814
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2021	7,618	24,432	32,050
Charge for year	1,452	3,471	4,923
At 31 March 2022	9,070	27,903	36,973
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2022	8,228	10,613	18,841
At 31 March 2021	9,680	13,631	23,311

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
Trade debtors	211,952	169,339
Other debtors	75,506	82,148
	287,458	251,487

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
Trade creditors	9,936	10,303
Taxation and social security	82,828	81,584
Other creditors	5,879	4,656
	98,643	96,543

continued...

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Other creditors	28,072	32,513

9. COVID 19

The COVID 19 pandemic has continued to impact on the business with increased demand for additional services from clients and work procedure adjustments. The board of directors and management have continued to implement measures in a socially responsible way to protect the health of staff and clients, and to mitigate the financial impact where possible.

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Mrs S M G Robertson.

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.