

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC263565 (Scotland)

Companies House

FITZALLAN LIMITED
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Milne Craig
Chartered accountants
Statutory auditor
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA



FITZALLAN LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

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FITZALLAN LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

DIRECTORS:	Neil James Brennan Gregor Stewart Johnston Robert Thomas Conlon Simon Allport
SECRETARY:	Neil James Brennan
REGISTERED OFFICE:	105 West George Street Glasgow G2 1PB
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC263565 (Scotland)
AUDITORS:	Milne Craig Chartered accountants Statutory auditor Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA
BANKERS:	Royal Bank of Scotland plc Paisley Chief Office 1 Moncrieff Street Paisley PA3 2AW
SOLICITORS:	Brodies LLP 110 Queen Street Glasgow G1 3BX

FITZALLAN LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC263565)

**BALANCE SHEET
30 JUNE 2023**

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	13,260	22,141
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	210,104	245,929
Cash at bank		579,370	567,312
		<u>789,474</u>	<u>813,241</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	191,636	223,393
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>597,838</u>	<u>589,848</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		611,098	611,989
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(19,906)	(29,955)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	8	(1,284)	(3,007)
NET ASSETS		<u>589,908</u>	<u>579,027</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		68,400	68,400
Share premium		385,819	385,819
Capital redemption reserve		7,600	7,600
Retained earnings		128,089	117,208
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>589,908</u>	<u>579,027</u>

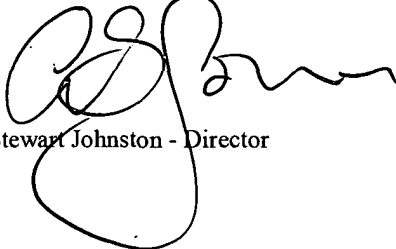
The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



Neil James Brennan - Director



Gregor Stewart Johnston - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

FITZALLAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Fitzallan Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number is SC263565 and registered office address is 105 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 1PB.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are that of the provision of independent financial advice to partners in professional services firms, private clients and trustees, and entrepreneurs and their businesses; and the execution of transactions arising from that advice.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 £.

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 for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Turnover

Turnover represents fees receivable in the period for advice given, execution services and commission earned. Turnover is recognised as contract activity progresses and the right to consideration is earned.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

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

FITZALLAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 balance sheet 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 an 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions 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.

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

FITZALLAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

FITZALLAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Government grants

Government grants received in respect of expenditure charged to the profit and loss account during the year have been included in the profit and loss account when received.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 19 (2022 - 20).

FITZALLAN LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 July 2022	3,565	63,861	67,426
Additions	-	2,831	2,831
At 30 June 2023	3,565	66,692	70,257
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2022	3,321	41,964	45,285
Charge for year	186	11,526	11,712
At 30 June 2023	3,507	53,490	56,997
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2023	58	13,202	13,260
At 30 June 2022	244	21,897	22,141

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	84,898	90,628
Other debtors	61,680	93,065
Prepayments	63,526	62,236
	210,104	245,929

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,021	9,745
Trade creditors	27,512	41,972
Corporation tax	5,679	662
Social security and other taxes	37,626	43,325
Other creditors	8,564	5,814
Accrued expenses	102,234	121,875
	191,636	223,393

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans - 1-2 years	10,276	10,021
Bank loans - 2-5 years	9,630	19,934
	19,906	29,955

FITZALLAN LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

8. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>1,284</u>	<u>3,007</u>
		Deferred
		tax
		£
Balance at 1 July 2022		3,007
Originating and reversal of timing differences		<u>(1,723)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2023		<u>1,284</u>

9. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Alex Webb BAcc FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Milne Craig

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

There is no ultimate controlling party as no shareholder can act in isolation.