



# The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited

## Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 October 2025



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## Company information

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### Reference and administrative details

The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited is a private company limited by shares.

Governing document	The company's governing instrument is the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
Company name	The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited
Company registration number	SC212094
Registered office	Atria One 144 Morrison Street Edinburgh EH3 8EX
Directors	Kevin Lang Patricia Thom
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland 36 St Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB
Auditor	BDO LLP Citypoint, 65 Haymarket Terrace Edinburgh EH12 5HD



## Directors' report

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The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2025.

### Principal Activities

The company is currently inactive and will not undertake any trading or business activities in the foreseeable future. It will be maintained in a dormant state for potential future use.

### Overview

The company did not undertake any trading activities during the financial period.

During 2025 the Board reviewed the current and planned operations of the company and concluded that the company should be made non-trading. Operating activities and assets have been transferred to the parent entity, consolidating resources under the Law Society of Scotland. The legal status will be retained for potential future use.

### Structure, Governance and Management

The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited was incorporated as a private company limited by shares. It is governed by the memorandum and articles of association.

### Directors

The directors during the year were:

- Patricia Thom (resigned 8 January 2025, appointed 17 March 2025)
- Kevin Lang (appointed 17 March 2025)
- Diane McGiffen (resigned 8 January 2025)
- Paul Mosson (resigned 13 March 2025)
- Susan Murray (resigned 17 March 2025)
- Sheila Webster (resigned 17 March 2025)
- Stephen Uphill (resigned 24 June 2025)

### Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they each are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report is prepared in accordance with special provisions of part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

By order of the board

Kevin Lang  
Director, Law Society of Scotland Services Limited  
18 June 2026



## Statement of directors' responsibilities

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The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. As explained in note 1.1 to the financial statements, the directors do not believe the going concern basis to be appropriate and, in consequence, these financial statements have not been prepared on that basis.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



## Independent Auditor's Report to Members of The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited

### Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 October 2025 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 October 2025 which comprise Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Independence*

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### Emphasis of matter – financial statements prepared on a basis other than a going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the company is non-trading. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern as described in Note 1. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.





## Independent Auditor's Report to Members of The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited (continued)

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### Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.



## Independent Auditor's Report to Members of The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited (continued)

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### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

#### *Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud*

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

#### *Non-compliance with laws and regulations*

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Company and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations; and

We considered the significant laws and regulations to be the applicable accounting framework (UK GAAP), UK tax legislation and the Companies Act.

The Company is also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be the Companies Act.

## Independent Auditor's Report to Members of The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited (continued)

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Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Review of minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Review of confirmations received from the entity's solicitor.

#### *Fraud*

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
  - Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements; and
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be management override of controls.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Testing all journal entries throughout the year, which met a defined risk criteria, by agreeing to supporting documentation.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.



## Independent Auditor's Report to Members of The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited (continued)

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### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stuart MacDougall (Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Glasgow, UK

Date :

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).



## Statement of income and retained earnings

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		2025	2024
	Note	£	£
<b>Income</b>			
Operating Income		-	1,798
Investment income		-	3,012
<b>Total Income</b>		-	<b>4,810</b>
Administrative expenses		-	(9,563)
<b>Total expenses</b>		-	<b>(9,563)</b>
<b>Operating loss</b>	2	-	<b>(4,753)</b>
Realised gain / (loss) on sale of investments		-	13,741
		-	13,741
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation</b>		-	<b>8,988</b>
Taxation on profit/(loss)	3	-	<b>(135)</b>
<b>Profit/(loss)for the year</b>		-	<b>8,853</b>
<b>Retained profits at 1 November</b>		2	203,551
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	<b>8,853</b>
Dividends declared	4	-	<b>(212,402)</b>
<b>Retained profits at 31 October</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

The notes on pages 13 to 17 form part of these financial statements.



## Balance sheet

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	Note	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Investments	5	-	-
Intangible assets	6	-	-
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	4,083
Trade and other debtors	8	2	
		<u>2</u>	<u>4,083</u>
		-	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other creditors	9	-	(4,044)
Corporation Tax		-	(37)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(4,081)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u><b>2</b></u>	<u><b>2</b></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10,11	2	2
Profit & loss account	11	-	-
		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

### Company registration number SC212094

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A – Small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and are signed on its behalf by:

Kevin Lang  
Director, Law Society of Scotland  
18 June 2026

The notes on pages 13 to 17 form part of these financial statements.



## Notes to the financial statements

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### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland, and with its registered office and registered number as set out on the Company Information page. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and are compliant with FRS 102 Section 1A “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.

Following the issue of the FRC’s Periodic Review 2024 Amendments to Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Law Society of Scotland has chosen to apply the amendments early, with the date of initial application being 31<sup>st</sup> October 2024. The adoption of these amendments has not had a material effect on the recognition, measurement, presentation or disclosure of amounts in these financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company and have been rounded to the nearest £1.

#### Going Concern

The use of the going concern basis of accounting would be inappropriate due to the company having ceased to trade. No adjustments were made as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material to the financial statements.

#### 1.2 Income Recognition

Investment income is recognised when receivable.

#### 1.3 Investments

Investments comprise investments in quoted and unquoted equity instruments which are measured at fair value where this can be measured reliably. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably then the investment is carried at cost less impairment. Changes in fair value are recognised in income and expenditure.

#### 1.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis as follows:

Course Development	5 years
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#### 1.5 Taxation

Corporation tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.7 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount.

#### 1.8 Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are recognised at their settlement amount.

#### 1.9 Financial instruments

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

#### 1.10 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The directors consider there to be no key sources of estimation uncertainty in the year.

### 2. Operating loss

The Operating loss is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration - audit services	-	-
Other administrative expenses	-	9,563

The company has no employees (2024: none), other than the directors who did not receive any remuneration for their services (2024: none). 2025 Auditor's remuneration will be absorbed by the parent entity The Law Society of Scotland.

### 3. Taxation

The company has a Corporation Tax charge of £NIL for 2025 (2024: £135).

### 4. Dividends

	2025	2024
	£	£
Dividends for which the company became liable during the year		
Dividends paid	-	212,402
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	212,402



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 5. Investments

	2025	2024
	£	£
Market value at the beginning of the period	-	91,777
Additions during the year	-	9,369
Disposals at opening market value	-	(101,146)
Realised gain	-	-
Unrealised gain	-	-
Market value at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Comprises:</i>		
Listed investments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The historical cost of listed investments at 31 October 2025 was NIL (2024: NIL). Investments were divested during the prior year.

### 6. Intangible Assets

	2025	2024
	£	£
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 November 2024	-	26,327
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	(26,327)
At 31 October 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 November 2024	-	1,772
Charge for year	-	4,395
Disposals	-	(6,167)
At 31 October 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book value 31 October 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book value 31 October 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Intangible assets related to investment in Paralegal course creation in conjunction with Robert Gordon University were transferred to the parent entity, the Law Society of Scotland during the prior financial year ended 31 October 2024.



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank	-	4,083
Cash held by investment manager	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,083</u>

### 8. Trade and other debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Law Society of Scotland	2	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

### 9. Trade and other creditors

	2025 £	2024 £
Law Society of Scotland	-	2,242
Trade payables	-	1,802
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,044</u>

### 10. Share capital

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
2 ordinary shares of £1	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

All shares have equal voting rights

### 11. Reserves

The company's capital and reserves are as follows:

#### Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends and paid and other adjustments.



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 12. Related Party Transactions

The company is controlled and administered by the Law Society of Scotland. At 31 October 2025, £2 was due from the Law Society of Scotland (2024: £2,242 due to the Law Society of Scotland).

### 13. Ultimate Controlling Party

The Law Society of Scotland Services Limited is ultimately controlled by the Law Society of Scotland, which owns the complete shareholding. The financial statements of the company are included within the consolidated financial statements of the Law Society of Scotland. The address of the Law Society of Scotland is the same as the registered address of the company disclosed on page 3.