

Company registration number: 07658261

Pilot Financial Consulting Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2020

PILOT FINANCIAL CONSULTING LIMITED

Contents

Statement of financial position

Notes to the financial statements

PILOT FINANCIAL CONSULTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	39,995		43,105	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
			39,995		43,105
Current assets					
Debtors	6	82,602		29,329	
Cash at bank and in hand		179,285		99,076	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		261,887		128,405	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(102,283)		(61,118)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			159,604		67,287
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total assets less current liabilities			199,599		110,392
Provisions for liabilities			(7,599)		(8,190)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			192,000		102,202
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account	8		191,900		102,102
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			192,000		102,202
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 December 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr I R G Thomas

Director

Company registration number: 07658261

PILOT FINANCIAL CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is 56 High Street, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 5SQ.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is financial consultancy .

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are 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. Deferred tax is measured 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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

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. 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 a 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.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25 % straight line

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.

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.

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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 6 (2019: 5).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	66,917	16,829	83,746
Additions	4,492	1,953	6,445
At 31 March 2020	71,409	18,782	90,191
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	28,515	12,126	40,641
Charge for the year	6,659	2,896	9,555
At 31 March 2020	35,174	15,022	50,196
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	36,235	3,760	39,995
At 31 March 2019	38,402	4,703	43,105

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	75,793	24,995
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	3,334	3,334
Other debtors	3,475	1,000
	82,602	29,329

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	18,994	13,887
Social security and other taxes	82,709	46,452
Other creditors	580	779
	102,283	61,118

8. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	Loans to / (from) directors at 1 April 2019 £	Loans to / (from) the directors £	Balance at 31 March 2020 £
Directors	(541)	583	42
	Loans to / (from) directors at 1 April 2018 £	Loans to / (from) the directors £	Balance at 31 March 2019 £
Directors	(541)	-	(541)

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.