# PITCH@PALACE CIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Amanda Thirsk LVO

Martin Harriman Hanadi Jabado

Alexander Johnston

David Stern

(Appointed 14 April 2016) (Appointed 14 April 2016)

Company number

09592001

Registered office

**Buckingham Palace** 

London

SW1A 1AA

Auditor

Mercer & Hole Fleet Place House 2 Fleet Place London EC4M 7RF

Solicitors

Farrer & Co LLP

66 Lincoln's Inn Firlds

London WC2A 3LH

# BALANCE SHEET

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			2,017		4,034
Current assets					
Debtors		80,097		75,877	
Cash at bank and in hand		825,909		265,815	
		906,006		341,692	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year		(864,792)		(357,750)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			41,214		(16,058)
Total assets less current liabilities			43,231		(12,024)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			43,230		(12,025)
Total equity			43,231		(12,024)

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Amanda Thirsk LVO

Director

Company Registration No. 09592001

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Pitch@Palace CIC is a private company limited by shares (Community Interest Company) incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Buckingham Palace, London, SW1A 1AA.

#### 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 are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of The Prince Andrew Charitable Trust, charity number 290140. These consolidated financial statements are available from The Charity Commission, PO Box 1227, Liverpool, L69 3UG.

#### 1.2 Reporting period

The comparative period covered 14 May 2015 to 31 March 2016 and therefore the figures are not entirely comparable. The company was incorporated on 14 May 2015 and has chosen to report to 31 March 2016 and annually thereafter. As such this initial period was shorter than one year.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts received in sponsorship or donation income allocated over the period of the contract or to a specific event, and is net of discounts and of VAT.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Website

3 years straight line

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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 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.

#### 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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 2 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.

There are no significant judgements made by the management in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

#### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2016 - 6).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4	Intangible fixed assets		
	-		Total
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017		6,051 ———
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2016		2,017
	Amortisation charged for the year		2,017
	At 31 March 2017		4,034
	ACST Malon 2017		
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		2,017
			===
	At 31 March 2016		4,034
5	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
		1	1
		<del></del>	

#### 6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Helen Cain BA FCA.

The auditor was Mercer & Hole.

#### 7 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Prince Andrew Charitable Trust, an unincorporated charity registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group within which the company's financial statements are consolidated are those of The Prince Andrew Charitable Trust, whose registered office is Farrer & Co, 66 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3LH.

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available in FRS 102 section 1A not to disclose transactions within wholly owned members of the group.

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# **Community Interest Company Report**

	For official use (Please leave blank)	
Please complete in typescript, or in bold black capitals.	Company Name in full	Pitch@Palace CIC
	Company Number	09592001
	Year Ending	31 March 2017

This template illustrates what the Regulator of Community Interest Companies considers to be best practice for completing a simplified community interest company report. All such reports must be delivered in accordance with section 34 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and contain the information required by Part 7 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005. For further guidance see chapter 8 of the Regulator's guidance notes and the alternate example provided for a more complex company with more detailed notes.

(N.B. A Filing Fee of £15 is payable on this document. Please enclose a cheque or postal order payable to Companies House)

PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a description of how they have benefited the community.

Pitch@Palace CIC is an initiative which supports entrepreneurs with the acceleration and amplification of their businesses by connecting them to CEOs, influencers, angels, mentors and business partners. Pitch@Palace monitors its impact on Entrepreneurs by tracking Connections, Economic Activity and Jobs Created. In 2017 957 jobs have been created, with 1,600 created in total since Pitch@Palace began and 2,350 connections have been made for the Entrepreneurs with whom the organisation works.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.

Pitch@Palace's stakeholders are the Entrepreneurs and its supporters which include the attendees of events, Astra Zeneca UK Ltd, Barclays Bank, Johnson & Johnson Innovation Limited, KPMG LLP, Sidley Austin, Square Roots, Standard Chartered Bank, Business Horizon International, CISCO International Ltd, Inmarsat, Hult Business School, Jaguar Land Rover, L Marks Ltd and Bank of China.

Feedback is sought from attendees of Pitch@Palace events in order to assess how to improve the impact, clarity, performance and structure of the events.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below.

The aggregate amount of emoluments paid to Directors was £67,000.

There are no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of Directors which require to be disclosed.

PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below.

No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made.

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

#### **PART 5 - SIGNATORY**

The original report must be signed by a director or secretary of the company	<b>.</b>	e Juma Id (delete as appropria	Date 18/12/17
You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact			
information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public		Tel	
record.	DX Number	DX Exchange	

When you have completed and signed the form, please attach it to the accounts and send both forms by post to the Registrar of Companies at:

For companies registered in England and Wales. Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ DX 33050 Cardiff

For companies registered in Scotland: Companies House, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

For companies registered in Northern Ireland: Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG

The accounts and CIC34 cannot be filed online

(N.B. Please enclose a cheque for £15 payable to Companies House)