

CITY FINANCIAL PLANNING (EXETER) LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020
Pages for filing with the registrar

CITY FINANCIAL PLANNING (EXETER) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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CITY FINANCIAL PLANNING (EXETER) LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

DIRECTORS

F M Binstead

S Bishop

K Harrison

G L J Pimm

T P Quirke

C Swiggs

SECRETARY

RWK Company Services Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

3 Princes Buildings

Bath

BA1 2ED

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER

03606716(England and Wales)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Bishop Fleming LLP

10 Temple Back

Bristol

BS1 6FL

CITY FINANCIAL PLANNING (EXETER) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	6,281	9,488
		6,281	9,488
Current assets			
Debtors	5	50,915	105,834
Cash at bank and in hand		91,693	60,790
		142,608	166,624
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(94,633)	(69,962)
Net current assets		47,975	96,662
Total assets less current liabilities		54,256	106,150
Provisions for liabilities		(1,163)	(1,707)
Net assets		53,093	104,443
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	7	2	2
Profit and loss account		53,091	104,441
Total shareholder's funds		53,093	104,443

For the financial year ending 31 December 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 financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of City Financial Planning (Exeter) Limited (registered number: 03606716) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 September 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:

T P Quirke
Director

CITY FINANCIAL PLANNING (EXETER) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year.

General information and basis of accounting

City Financial Planning (Exeter) Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 3 Princes Buildings, Bath, BA1 2ED, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of City Financial Planning (Exeter) Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report.

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of the continued possible impact of COVID-19 in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities.

Therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the Statement of Financial Position date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the Statement of Financial Position date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the over its useful economic life of 10 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a [straight-line, reducing balance] basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

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

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial in such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. Employees

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	7	7

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3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 January 2020	10,820	10,820
At 31 December 2020	10,820	10,820
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 January 2020	10,820	10,820
At 31 December 2020	10,820	10,820
Net book value		
At 31 December 2020	0	0
At 31 December 2019	0	0

4. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 January 2020	49,950	35,453	85,403
Disposals	(43,440)	0	(43,440)
At 31 December 2020	6,510	35,453	41,963
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 January 2020	43,636	32,279	75,915
Charge for the financial year	763	445	1,208
Disposals	(41,441)	0	(41,441)
At 31 December 2020	2,958	32,724	35,682
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	3,552	2,729	6,281
At 31 December 2019	6,314	3,174	9,488

5. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	23,491	34,542
Amounts owed by own subsidiaries	0	43,456
Other debtors	27,424	27,836
	50,915	105,834

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6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,171	2,937
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	38,416	0
Other creditors	17,752	25,592
Corporation tax	35,323	40,362
Other taxation and social security	971	1,071
	94,633	69,962

7. Called-up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	2	2

8. Financial commitments

Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
- within one year	15,750	15,750
- between one and five years	59,063	63,000
- after five years	0	11,813
	74,813	90,563

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the directors and employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Unpaid contributions due to the fund (inc. in other creditors)	315	323

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9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company is party to a composite cross guarantee with the bank and the parent company.

At 31 December 2020, City Financial Planning Limited showed a positive net cash balance.

Thus the company is not liable to any further liabilities other than those stated in the balance sheet.

10. Related party transactions

During the year the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 1AC.35 of FRS 102 to not disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £Nil (2019: £63) to directors of the company.

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.