

**Tiger Eye Consulting Limited**

**Tiger Eye Consulting Limited**

**Unaudited**

**Directors' Report and Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

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COMPANIES HOUSE

**Tiger Eye Consulting Limited**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors**

D Bullock (resigned 2 September 2022)

D Wilson (resigned 2 September 2022)

J Wilson (resigned 2 September 2022)

M Lawrence (appointed 2 September 2022)

H N Wright (appointed 2 September 2022, resigned 2 November 2023)

**Registered number**

05506901

**Registered office**

7450 Daresbury Park,  
Daresbury,  
Warrington,  
Cheshire WA4 4BS

**Tiger Eye Consulting Limited****Statement of Financial Position  
As at 31 March 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	62,833	-
Tangible assets	5	18,701	12,838
		<b>81,534</b>	<b>12,838</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	1,379,197	471,256
Cash at bank and in hand		655,243	1,109,028
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,034,440</b>	<b>1,580,284</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<b>(1,179,660)</b>	<b>(823,973)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>854,780</b>	<b>756,311</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>936,314</b>	<b>769,149</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	-	(33,333)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<b>(4,226)</b>	<b>(3,210)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>932,088</b>	<b>732,606</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		992	940
Capital redemption reserve		8	60
Profit and loss reserves		931,088	731,606
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>932,088</b>	<b>732,606</b>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 March 2023, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question 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 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21st December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
 1A8BAC68C8F24D8  
**M Lawrence**  
 Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**Tiger Eye Consulting Limited****Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the year ended 31 March 2023**

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2021</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>698,352</b>	<b>699,352</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	175,254	175,254
Dividends paid	-	-	(142,000)	(142,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>731,606</b>	<b>732,606</b>
Issue of shares	52	(52)	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	199,482	199,482
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>931,088</b>	<b>932,088</b>

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**1. General information**

Tiger Eye Consulting Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 05506901. The registered office is 7450 Daresbury Park, Daresbury, Warrington, Cheshire WA4 4BS.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

*The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.*

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.3 Government grants**

*Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.*

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Income Statement in the same period as the related expenditure.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**2. Accounting Policies (continued)**

**2.4 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.5 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that 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.

**2.6 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.7 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

*Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:*

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. *Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.*

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**2. Accounting Policies (continued)**

**2.8 Intangible fixed assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development costs      - 3 years straight line

**2.9 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings      - 25% reducing balance  
Office equipment          - 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.10 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.12 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Tiger Eye Consulting Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**2. Accounting Policies (continued)**

**2.13 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

*When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.*

**2.14 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

**2.15 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.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 29 (2022 - 24).



## Tiger Eye Consulting Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**4. Intangible fixed assets**

	Development Costs £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2022	-
Additions – internally developed	72,000
At 31 March 2023	<u>72,000</u>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>	
At 1 April 2022	-
Amortisation charged in the period	9,167
At 31 March 2023	<u>9,167</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2023	<u>62,833</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2022	3,545	23,642	27,187
Additions	2,942	7,284	10,226
At 31 March 2023	<u>6,487</u>	<u>30,926</u>	<u>37,413</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2022	2,135	12,214	14,349
Depreciation charged in the period	411	3,952	4,363
At 31 March 2023	<u>2,546</u>	<u>16,166</u>	<u>18,712</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2023	<u>3,941</u>	<u>14,760</u>	<u>18,701</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,410</u>	<u>11,428</u>	<u>12,838</u>

**6. Debtors**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	614,085	438,701
Amounts owed by group undertakings	725,908	-
Prepayments and accrued income	39,204	32,555
	<u>1,379,197</u>	<u>471,256</u>

**Tiger Eye Consulting Limited****Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2023****7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank Loans	-	10,000
Trade creditors	378,363	412,684
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16,543	-
Corporation tax	30,802	15,042
Other taxation and social security	115,524	70,803
Accruals and deferred income	638,428	314,864
Other Creditors	-	580
	<u>1,179,660</u>	<u>823,973</u>

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank Loans	-	33,333
	<u>-</u>	<u>33,333</u>

**9. Bank Loans**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year	-	10,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years	-	10,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years	-	23,333
	<u>-</u>	<u>43,333</u>

Bank loans were fully repaid during the year.

**10. Provisions for liabilities**

The major deferred tax liabilities recognised by the company are:

	2023	2022
	£	£
<b>Balances:</b>		
Deferred tax liabilities	4,226	3,210
	<u>4,226</u>	<u>3,210</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		
Liability at 1 April 2022	3,210	1,350
Charge to profit or loss	1,016	1,860
Liability at 31 December 2023	<u>4,226</u>	<u>3,210</u>

**Tiger Eye Consulting Limited****Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2023****11. Share capital**

	<b>2023 Number</b>	<b>2022 Number</b>	<b>2023 £</b>	<b>2022 £</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital, Issued and fully paid up</b>				
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	<b>750</b>	750	<b>750</b>	750
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	<b>242</b>	190	<b>242</b>	190
	<b>992</b>	940	<b>992</b>	940

On 2 September 2022, 52 £1 Ordinary B shares were issued.

The shares hold full voting, dividends and distribution rights upon winding up. All shares rank Pari Passu.

**12. Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions relating to section 33.1A of FRS 102, with regard to the requirement of disclosing transactions with fellow group entities.

At the end of the previous year, £580 was owed to a former director of the company who resigned in the year. This was paid during the year.

**13. Parent company**

During the year the company was acquired by CTS Group Management Limited.

The parent company is CTS Group Management Limited by virtue of its shareholding in this company. The ultimate parent entity of the company is CTS Group Holdings Limited. CTS Group Holdings Limited is the parent of the largest and smallest group of companies for which consolidated accounts are prepared. The registered office is 7450 Daresbury Park, Daresbury, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 4BS.

The ultimate controlling party is Tenzing PE I GP LLP, through its ownership of CTS Group Holdings Limited.