Company registration number SC382849 (Scotland)
PIONEER-HUB LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF PIONEER-HUB LTD

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Pioneer-Hub Ltd for the year ended 31 July 2022 set out on pages 2 to 7 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the ICAS we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://icas.com/icas-framework-preparation-of-accounts.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Pioneer-Hub Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 7 November 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Pioneer-Hub Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Pioneer-Hub Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the ICAS as detailed at https://icas.com/icas-framework-preparation-of-accounts. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Pioneer-Hub Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Pioneer-Hub Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Pioneer-Hub Ltd. You consider that Pioneer-Hub Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Pioneer-Hub Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

MMG Chartered Accountants

19 January 2023

4 Albert Place PERTH PH2 8JE

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2022

2022 2021		2022		2021	
Notes	£	£	£	£	
4		8,749		9,822	
5		45,619		25,663	
		54,368		35,485	
	1,750		1,750		
6	41,192		44,204		
	54,069		67,881		
	97,011		113,835		
7	(54,587)		(68,556)		
		42,424		45,279	
		96,792		80,764	
		4		4	
		96,788		80,760	
		96,792		80,764	
	4 5	Notes £ 4 5 1,750 41,192 54,069 97,011	Notes £ 4 8,749 45,619 54,368 1,750 41,192 54,069 97,011 7 (54,587) 42,424 96,792 4 96,792	Notes £ £ 4 8,749 5 45,619 54,368 1,750 6 41,192 44,204 54,069 67,881 97,011 113,835 7 (54,587) (68,556) 42,424 96,792 4 96,788 96,792	

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

For the financial year ended 31 July 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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 19 January 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

David Scott

Director

Company Registration No. SC382849

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pioneer-Hub Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 4 Albert Place, PERTH, PH2 8JE.

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 £.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation 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:

Plant and machinery 15% per annum reducing balance Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% per annum straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and invoice. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks and work in progress to their present level.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements 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 estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Other investments other than loans

3	Emplo	yees
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The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Total	4	4
4	Tangible fixed assets		
		n	Plant and nachinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 August 2021		24,365
	Additions		1,696
	At 31 July 2022		26,061
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 August 2021		14,543
	Depreciation charged in the year		2,769
	At 31 July 2022		17,312
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 July 2022		8,749
	At 31 July 2021		9,822
5	Fixed asset investments	2022	2021
		£	£

45,619

25,663

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

5	Fixed asset investments		(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Investments
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 August 2021		25,663
	Additions		19,956
	At 31 July 2022		45,619
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 July 2022		45,619
	At 31 July 2021		25,663
6	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	30,299	37,743
	Other debtors	10,893	6,461
		41,192	44,204
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•	orealtors, amounts failing due within one year	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	30,023	35,000
	Trade creditors	244	206
	Corporation tax	16,832	17,404
	Other taxation and social security	4,468	13,113
	Other creditors	3,020	2,833
		54,587	68,556

8 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £55,000 (2021 - £40,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.