Registered number: 02563351

THE PIPELINE INDUSTRIES GUILD LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

mca business ltd
The American Barns
Banbury Road
Lighthorne
Warwick
CV35 0AE

The Pipeline Industries Guild Limited
Contents

The Pipeline Industries Guild Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As At 31 December 2025

Registered number: 02563351

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	**5**		2,717		1,479
Investments	**6**		735,452		635,927
			738,169		637,406
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	**7**	223,121		269,868	
Cash at bank and in hand		532,048		470,264	
		755,169		740,132	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**8**	(558,163)		(522,132)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			197,006		218,000
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			935,175		855,406
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			(381)		(381)
NET ASSETS			934,794		855,025
Income Statement			934,794		855,025
MEMBERS' FUNDS			934,794		855,025

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Income Statement.

On behalf of the board

Mr Adam Wynne Hughes

Director
09/04/2026

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

The Pipeline Industries Guild Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 02563351 . The registered office is 15a Bloxham Mill Barford Road, Bloxham, Banbury, OX15 4FF.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have not identified any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.4. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Other Intangible

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Trade marks are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of three years.

CiviCRM system is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of five years.

2.5. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures & Fittings	33% on cost

2.6. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to the income statement as incurred.

2.7. Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable.

Basic financial assets and liabilities that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables; are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

2.8. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable surplus for the year. Taxable surplus differs from surplus as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable surplus will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable surplus will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in surplus or deficit for the year, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case current and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.9. Pensions

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the Income Statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 14 (2024: 10)

4. Intangible Assets

	Other	Development Costs	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 January 2025	6,035	50,589	56,624
As at 31 December 2025	6,035	50,589	56,624
Amortisation			
As at 1 January 2025	6,035	50,589	56,624
As at 31 December 2025	6,035	50,589	56,624
Net Book Value			
As at 31 December 2025	-	-	-
As at 1 January 2025	-	-	-

5. Tangible Assets

	Fixtures & Fittings
	£
Cost	
As at 1 January 2025	57,804
Additions	2,998
As at 31 December 2025	60,802
Depreciation	
As at 1 January 2025	56,325
Provided during the period	1,760
As at 31 December 2025	58,085
Net Book Value	
As at 31 December 2025	2,717
As at 1 January 2025	1,479

6. Investments

	Listed
	£
Cost or Valuation	
As at 1 January 2025	635,927
Additions	86,391
Disposals	(77,797)
Revaluations	90,931
As at 31 December 2025	735,452
Provision	
As at 1 January 2025	-
As at 31 December 2025	-
Net Book Value	
As at 31 December 2025	735,452
As at 1 January 2025	635,927

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	97,504	201,507
Other debtors	125,617	68,361
	223,121	269,868

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	27,480	37,712
Other creditors	510,256	444,289
Taxation and social security	20,427	40,131
	558,163	522,132

9. FRC's Ethical Standard - Provision Available for Small Entities

In common with other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

10. Audit Information

The auditor's report on the accounts of The Pipeline Industries Guild Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025 was unqualified.

The auditor's report was signed by Martin Cox (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of mca Banbury Ltd , Statutory Auditor.

mca Banbury Ltd
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
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