Club Peloton Trading Limited Financial Statements 30 June 2022

PERRYS AUDIT LIMITED

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor 4th Floor

399-401 Strand London WC2R 0LT



30/03/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2022

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Officers and Professional Advisers

Director N P Hanmer

Registered office Coram Campus

41 Brunswick Square

London WC1N 1AZ

Auditor Perrys Audit Limited

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

4th Floor 399-401 Strand London WC2R 0LT

Bankers HSBC UK Bank PLC

PO Box 1EZ 196 Oxford Street

London W1D 1NT

Director's Report

Year ended 30 June 2022

The director presents his report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

N P Hanmer

Going concern

The company is financed by a short term loan provided by the parent undertaking. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the forseeable future. Therefore the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Nick Hanmer

N P Hanmer Director

Registered office: Coram Campus 41 Brunswick Square London WC1N 1AZ

Director's Responsibilities Statement

Year ended 30 June 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Club Peloton Trading Limited

Year ended 30 June 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Club Peloton Trading Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice:
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Club Peloton Trading Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2022

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Club Peloton Trading Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2022

Responsibilities of the director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Club Peloton Trading Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2022

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

We focused on laws and regulations which could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and enquiries with management.

We did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities, including fraud. As in all our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Club Peloton Trading Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2022

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Perrys

Declan McCusker (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Perrys Audit Limited Chartered accountants & statutory auditor 4th Floor 399-401 Strand London WC2R 0LT

30 November 2022

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note Turnover	£ 712,073	£ 19,310
Cost of sales	406,940	23,336
Gross profit/(loss)	305,133	(4,026)
Administrative expenses Other operating income	270,327 69,359	240,434 95,763
Operating profit/(loss)	104,165	(148,697)
Profit/(loss) before taxation 6	104,165	(148,697)
Tax on profit/(loss)	_	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income	104,165	(148,697)
Retained losses at the start of the year	(202,222)	(53,525)
Retained losses at the end of the year	(98,057)	(202,222)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7	1,129	2,257
•	•	.,	2,20
Current assets Stocks		4,884	4,970
Debtors	8	61,147	49,945
Cash at bank and in hand	•	52,040	149,944
		118,071	204,859
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	217,256	409,337
Net current liabilities		99,185	204,478
Total assets less current liabilities		(98,056)	(202,221)
Net liabilities		(98,056)	(202,221)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		(98,057)	(202,222)
Shareholder deficit		(98,056)	(202,221)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 November 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Nick Hanmer

N P Hanmer Director

Company registration number: 06428654

The notes on pages 11 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2022

1. General information

The company is a 100% owned trading subsidiary of Club Peloton, a charity and a company limited by guarantee, in England and Wales. Club Peloton is registered at Coram Campus, 41 Brunswick Square, London, WC1N 1AZ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The company is financed by a short term loan provided by the parent undertaking. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the forseeable future. Therefore the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Club Peloton which can be obtained from Companies House. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company; and
- (b) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings
Computer equipment

- straight line basis over three years
- straight line basis over three years

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,400	4,250

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2021: 4).

6. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,128	1,511
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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2022

7.	Tangible assets			
		Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	11,493	5,464	16,957
	Depreciation At 1 July 2021 Charge for the year	11,493	3,207 1,128	14,700 1,128
	At 30 June 2022	11,493	4,335	15,828
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2022		1,129	1,129
	At 30 June 2021	_	2,257	2,257
8.	Debtors			
	Trade debtors		2022 £ 58,340	2021 £ 10,805
	Other debtors		2,807 61,147	39,140 49,945
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>—</u>	
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertaking	as in which the	2022 £ 20,466	2021 £ 13,929
	company has a participating interest Social security and other taxes Other creditors	yo iii willon the	99,302 33,247 64,241	179,323 40,976 175,109
			217,256	409,337
10.	Operating leases	•		
	The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:			
	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		£ 5,996	5,219

11. Related party transactions

The company's financial statements are included within the consolidated financial statements of Club Peloton. Therefore the company has taken advantage of the exemptions under section 33.1(a) of FRS 102 from the requirement to make disclosures concerning transactions with fellow group members.