

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10641203 (England and Wales)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
FOR
THE HIVE GYM LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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THE HIVE GYM LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

DIRECTOR: A A Kleanthous

SECRETARY: M Patel

REGISTERED OFFICE: 1 Kings Avenue
London
N21 3NA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10641203 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: AGK Partners
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
1 Kings Avenue
London
N21 3NA

THE HIVE GYM LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10641203)

BALANCE SHEET
30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	4		3,756		-
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	174,612		100	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>19,404</u>		<u>-</u>	
		194,016		100	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>176,906</u>		<u>-</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>17,110</u>		<u>100</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>20,866</u>		<u>100</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			<u>20,766</u>		<u>-</u>
			<u>20,866</u>		<u>100</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 27 March 2020 and were signed by:

A A Kleanthous - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Hive Gym Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

Significant judgements and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The following are the key judgements that management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) Depreciation: depreciation is provided as to write down assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The selection of these residual values and estimated lives requires the exercise of management's judgement

Revenue

Revenue recognised is in respect of gym membership.

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 and value added tax.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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 provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 25% on cost

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to and from related parties.

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.

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

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

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 5 (2018 - 1) .

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant and machinery £
COST	
Additions	5,048
At 30 June 2019	<u>5,048</u>
DEPRECIATION	
Charge for year	1,292
At 30 June 2019	<u>1,292</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2019	<u><u>3,756</u></u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	60,000	-
Amounts owed by related undertakings	114,255	-
Other debtors	357	100
	<u>174,612</u>	<u>100</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	123,138	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,000	-
Taxation and social security	40,025	-
Other creditors	8,743	-
	<u>176,906</u>	<u>-</u>

7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Michael Marcus (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of AGK Partners

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Amounts owed to group or related undertakings are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

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.