

Company Information

Director P Thwaites

Company number 04534274

Registered office Charlotte Building

17 Gresse Street London

W1T 1QL

Accountants Kingston Smith LLP

Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street

London W1T 1QL

Bankers Lloyds TSB Bank Plc

1 Walm Lane Willesden Green NW2 5SN

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Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2017

		201	7	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		87
Investments	5		-		7
_			-		94
Current assets		004 450		400.000	
Debtors	6	321,459		460,089	
Cash at bank and in hand		139,756		294,313	
		461,215		754,402	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	7				
one year		(45,872)		(47,298)	
Net current assets			415,343		707,104
Total assets less current liabilities			415,343		707,198
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			415,243		707,098
Total equity			415,343		707,198

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

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 March 2017

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to
 accounting records and the 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 8 November 2017

P Thwaites **Director**

Company Registration No. 04534274

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Mashie Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Charlotte Building, 17 Gresse Street, London, W1T 1QL.

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 financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Mashie Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 are recoverable.

1.4 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 only has basic financial instruments measured at amortised cost, with no financial instruments classified as other or basic instruments measured at fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

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

		2017 Number	2016 Number
	Total	2	1
3	Dividends	2017	2016
		£	£
	Interim paid	227,000	75,000
		227,000	75,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and ma	chinery etc £
	Cost		-
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017		3,442
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2016		3,355
	Depreciation charged in the year		87
	At 31 March 2017		3,442
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		-
	At 31 March 2016		87
5	Fixed asset investments	0047	2040
		2017 £	2016 £
	Investments	-	7
	Movements in fixed asset investments		nvestments
		5.11.5.	£
	Cost or valuation		-
	At 1 April 2016		7
	Disposals		(7)
	At 31 March 2017		-
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		-
	At 31 March 2016		7

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

6	Debtors	2045	
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	120,214 201,245	259,898 200,191
		321,459	460,089
	Debtors include an amount of £199,711 (2016: £199,711) which is due after more that	an one year.	
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	3,000	2,880
	Corporation tax	(1,581)	(1,581)
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	44,380 73	39,279 6,720
		45,872	47,298
8	Called up share capital		
0	Called up Silate Capital	2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100 Ordinary Shares Of ET each		=====

9 Control

The ultimate controlling party is P Thwaites by virtue of his 65% shareholding.

10 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

At the balance sheet date, an amount of £73 (2016: £3,720) was owed to P Thwaites, a director of the company.

Additionally, at the balance sheet date, an amount of £199,711 (2016: £199,711) was owed to the business by Bikram Yoga Soho Limited, a company controlled by SC Thwaites, brother of PA Thwaites, a director of the company.

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