

Company Registration No. 07804382 (England and Wales)

KENNET DISTRICT GYMNASTIC CENTRE LIMITED

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
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KENNET DISTRICT GYMNASTIC CENTRE LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		104,463		91,188
Current assets					
Stocks		2,230		4,640	
Debtors	5	185		5,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		61,968		157,184	
		<u>64,383</u>		<u>166,824</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(12,809)</u>		<u>(20,051)</u>	
Net current assets			51,574		146,773
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>156,037</u>		<u>237,961</u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			<u>156,037</u>		<u>237,961</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 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 5 April 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Horne
Director

Company Registration No. 07804382

KENNET DISTRICT GYMNASTIC CENTRE LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Income and expenditure account £
Balance at 1 January 2017	237,049
Year ended 31 December 2017:	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	912
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2017	237,961
Year ended 31 December 2018:	
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	(81,924)
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u><u>156,037</u></u>

**KENNET DISTRICT GYMNASTIC CENTRE LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kennet District Gymnastic Centre Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 25 Sarum Way, Hungerford, Berkshire, RG17 0LJ.

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 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

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 surplus or deficit.

1.4 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.

KENNET DISTRICT GYMNASTIC CENTRE LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 surplus or deficit, 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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Stocks

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

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

KENNET DISTRICT GYMNASTIC CENTRE LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in surplus or deficit depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.9 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

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 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

KENNET DISTRICT GYMNASSTIC CENTRE LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.13 Members

The liability of the members is limited by guarantee to a maximum of £1 per member. At the date of these statements, there were 4 members.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 12 (2017 - 23).

3 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation taxation under Chapter 9 Part 13 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

4 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc
£

Cost

At 1 January 2018 182,306

Additions 37,343

At 31 December 2018 219,649

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 January 2018 90,117

Depreciation charged in the year 25,069

At 31 December 2018 115,186

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2018 104,463

At 31 December 2017 91,188

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

Trade debtors 2018 2017
£ £

Other debtors 185 -

- 5,000

185 5,000

KENNET DISTRICT GYMNASTIC CENTRE LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,934	115
Taxation and social security	8,132	6,616
Other creditors	1,743	13,320
	<u>12,809</u>	<u>20,051</u>
	<u><u>12,809</u></u>	<u><u>20,051</u></u>

7 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

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.