COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08256621

BODYTECH GYM LTD

UNAUDITED FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31ST OCTOBER 2017

BARNETT AND CO ACCOUNTANTS LIMITED
CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS
MELKSHAM

FRIDAY

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BODYTECH GYM LTD

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BODYTECH GYM LTD

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Mr J Harvey Mr R Harvey
Company number	08256621
Registered office	Unit 2 Elms Cross Business Park Bradford on Avon Wiltshire BA15 2AY
Business address	Units 1 & 2 Elms Cross Business Park Bradford on Avon Wiltshire BA15 2AY
Accountants	Barnett and Co Accountants Limited 24A High Street Melksham Wiltshire SN12 6LA
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC 36-38 Milsom Street Bath BA1 1DW

BODYTECH GYM LTD

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BODYTECH GYM LTD YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Bodytech Gym Ltd for the year ended 31st October 2017 which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.accaglobal.com/en/member/ professional-standards/ rules-standards/acca-rulebook.html.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Bodytech Gym Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 1st June 2016. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Bodytech Gym Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Bodytech Gym Ltd as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at http://www.accaglobal.com/uk/en/technical-activities /technical-resources-search/2009/october/ factsheet-163-audit-exempt-companies.html. http://www.accaglobal.com/uk/en/technical-activities /technical-resources-search/2009/october/ factsheet-163-audit-exempt-companies.html. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Bodytech Gym Ltd and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Bodytech Gym Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Bodytech Gym Ltd. You consider that Bodytech Gym Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Bodytech Gym Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.



Barnett and Co Accountants Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants

24A High Street
Melksham
Wiltshire
SN12 6LA

18th May 2018

BODYTECH GYM LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31ST OCTOBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**4**	-		4,000	
Tangible assets	**5**	13,547		16,567	
			13,547		20,567
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		174		15	
		174		15	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(10,620)		(13,147)	
Net current liabilities			(10,446)		(13,132)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,101		7,435
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		-		(3,918)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,573)		(3,147)
Net assets			528		370
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			428		270
Shareholders funds			528		370

For the year ending 31st October 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors 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 directors acknowledge their 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 and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 6 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
31ST OCTOBER 2017

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18th May 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr J Harvey
Director

Company registration number: 08256621

BODYTECH GYM LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	**Total £**
At 1st November 2015	100	6,947	7,047
Profit for the year		1,323	1,323
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,323	1,323
Dividends paid and payable		(8,000)	(8,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(8,000)	(8,000)
At 31st October 2016 and 1st November 2016	100	270	370
Profit for the year		2,558	2,558
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,558	2,558
Dividends paid and payable		(2,400)	(2,400)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(2,400)	(2,400)
At 31st October 2017	100	428	528

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Bodytech Gym Limited, Unit 2, Elms Cross Business Park, Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire, BA15 2AY.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Turnover

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	- 20%	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 20%	reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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 or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	**Total**
	£	**£**
Cost		
At 1st November 2016 and 31st October 2017	20,000	20,000
Amortisation		
At 1st November 2016	16,000	16,000
Charge for the year	4,000	4,000
At 31st October 2017	20,000	20,000
Carrying amount		
At 31st October 2017	-	-
At 31st October 2016	4,000	4,000

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid for the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the separable assets. It is amortised to profit and loss account over it's estimated economic life of 5 years

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1st November 2016	37,334	37,334
Additions	367	367
At 31st October 2017	37,701	37,701
Depreciation		
At 1st November 2016	20,767	20,767
Charge for the year	3,387	3,387
At 31st October 2017	24,154	24,154
Carrying amount		
At 31st October 2017	13,547	13,547
At 31st October 2016	16,567	16,567

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	4,269	2,854
Social security and other taxes	29	19
Other creditors	6,322	10,274
	10,620	13,147

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,918

8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2017

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr J Harvey	(6,017)	-	2,004	(4,013)
Mr R Harvey	(2,557)	-	2,526	(31)
	(8,574)	-	4,530	(4,044)

2016

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr J Harvey	(4,201)	(1,816)	-	(6,017)
Mr R Harvey	(1,691)	(866)	-	(2,557)
	(5,892)	(2,682)	-	(8,574)