

Peloton UK Holdings Ltd

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Peloton UK Holdings Ltd

(Registration number: 10921472)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	<u>4</u>	4	4
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Net assets		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

For the financial year ending 30 June 2022 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 1 March 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr I Evans
Director

Peloton UK Holdings Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Sgubor Pengoyffordd

Trefeitha

Brecon

Powys

LD3 0RN

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 1 March 2023.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Financial Instruments

Classification

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.

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment

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. 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.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 2 (2021 - 2).

4 Investments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 July 2021		<u>4</u>
Provision		
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2022		<u><u>4</u></u>
At 30 June 2021		<u><u>4</u></u>

5 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Other creditors	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>

6 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>

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.