

# Best Tyre Company Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 August 2019

McIntosh Accountants Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
263A Werrington Road  
Bucknall  
Stoke-on-Trent  
ST2 9AS

# **Best Tyre Company Limited**

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# **Best Tyre Company Limited**

## **Company Information**

**Directors** Mrs Karen Ann Byrne  
Mr Paul Colin Byrne

**Company secretary** Mrs Karen Ann Byrne

**Registered office** Croft House  
Croft Road Industrial Estate  
Croft Road  
Newcastle-under-lyme  
ST5 0TW

**Accountants** McIntosh Accountants Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
263A Werrington Road  
Bucknall  
Stoke-on-Trent  
ST2 9AS

**Best Tyre Company Limited**  
**(Registration number: 04830138)**  
**Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets		79,325	91,880
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		124,541	139,570
Debtors		389,401	470,774
Cash at bank and in hand		165,643	129,706
		679,585	740,050
<b>Prepayments and accrued income</b>		1,000	15,458
<b>Creditors:</b> Amounts falling due within one year		(575,787)	(672,625)
<b>Net current assets</b>		104,798	82,883
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		184,123	174,763
<b>Creditors:</b> Amounts falling due after more than one year		-	(11,152)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(14,584)	(17,457)
<b>Accruals and deferred income</b>		(4,107)	(4,892)
<b>Net assets</b>		165,432	141,262
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		165,430	141,260
<b>Total equity</b>		165,432	141,262

For the financial year ending 31 August 2019 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.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

**Best Tyre Company Limited**

**(Registration number: 04830138)**

**Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2019**

Approved and authorised by the Board on 23 January 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

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Mr Paul Colin Byrne  
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form an integral part of these abridged financial statements.

# **Best Tyre Company Limited**

## **Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2019**

### **1 General information**

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

The address of its registered office is:

Croft House  
Croft Road Industrial Estate  
Croft Road  
Newcastle-under-lyme  
ST5 0TW

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 23 January 2020.

### **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 abridged financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis of preparation**

These abridged 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.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

the amount of revenue can be reliably measured;  
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and  
specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### **Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

## **Best Tyre Company Limited**

### **Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2019**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position 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.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
Furniture, Fittings and equipment	25% Reducing balance
Furniture, Fittings and equipment	25% Reducing balance
Furniture, Fittings and equipment	25% Reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing balance

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## **Best Tyre Company Limited**

### **Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2019**

#### **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.

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### **Leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

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.