
VALE TYRE SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

VALE TYRE SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05015065

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	58,818	74,830
		<u>58,818</u>	<u>74,830</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	68,529	50,364
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	213,927	170,334
Cash at bank and in hand	7	227,921	130,062
		<u>510,377</u>	<u>350,760</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(276,342)	(207,522)
Net current assets		<u>234,035</u>	<u>143,238</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>292,853</u>	<u>218,068</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(27,273)	(36,364)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(14,705)	(14,218)
Net assets		<u>250,875</u>	<u>167,486</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account		250,872	167,483
		<u>250,875</u>	<u>167,486</u>

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

VALE TYRE SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05015065

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
C S Wiltshire

Director

Date: 4 October 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1. General information

Vale Tyre Services Limited is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is C/O Hillier Hopkins LLP, 249 Silbury Boulevard, Milton Keynes, Bucks, MK9 1NA.

The principal activity of the Company in the year under review was that of the provision of tyre, exhaust and brake repairs services.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

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

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.6 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance sheet 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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using

VALE TYRE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Employees	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 February 2022	43,736	204,179	6,878	254,793
Disposals	(1,184)	(17,875)	(1,103)	(20,162)
At 31 January 2023	42,552	186,304	5,775	234,631
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2022	34,867	138,787	6,309	179,963
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,651	12,978	74	14,703
Disposals	(574)	(17,372)	(907)	(18,853)
At 31 January 2023	35,944	134,393	5,476	175,813
Net book value				
At 31 January 2023	6,608	51,911	299	58,818
At 31 January 2022	8,869	65,392	569	74,830

5. Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Stocks for resale	68,529	50,364

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	209,700	169,085
Other debtors	2,980	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,247	1,249
	213,927	170,334

VALE TYRE SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>227,921</u>	<u>130,062</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	10,000	10,909
Trade creditors	195,229	146,755
Corporation tax	23,197	9,881
Other taxation and social security	34,787	26,299
Other creditors	5,000	6,178
Accruals and deferred income	8,129	7,500
	<u>276,342</u>	<u>207,522</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	<u>27,273</u>	<u>36,364</u>

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	10,000	10,909
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	10,000	10,909
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	17,273	25,455
	<u>37,273</u>	<u>47,273</u>

VALE TYRE SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

11. Deferred taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
At beginning of year	14,218	11,675
Charged to profit or loss	487	2,543
At end of year	<u>14,705</u>	<u>14,218</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>14,705</u>	<u>14,218</u>

12. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension costs charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £5,839 (2022: £6,375). Contributions totalling £nil (2022: £1,178) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

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.