Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 September 2013



21/03/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE

Pencoed Tyres Limited Contents

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(Registration number: 05221959)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 September 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Fixed assets Tangible fixed assets	2	18,722	25,118
Current assets			
Stocks		1,850	1,800
Debtors	3	96,311	103,137
Cash at bank and in hand		140,598	76,368
		238,759	181,305
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	4	(157,057)	(135,498)
Net current assets		81,702	45,807
Total assets less current liabilities		100,424	70,925
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(7,563)	(14,450)
Provisions for liabilities		(2,429)	(3,664)
Net assets		90,432	52,811
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	1	1
Profit and loss account		90,431	52,810
Shareholders' funds		90,432	52,811

For the year ending 30 September 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

Approved by the director on 10 March 2014

Wayne Williams Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements

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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2013

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

Asset class Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery 25% straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment 25% straight line basis

Motor vehicles

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stock. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

25% straight line basis

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2013

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Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £		
Cost			
At 1 October 2012	69,977	69,977	
Additions	5,204	5,204	
At 30 September 2013	75,181	75,181	
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2012	44,859	44,859	
Charge for the year	11,600	11,600	
At 30 September 2013	56,459	56,459	
Net book value			
At 30 September 2013	18,722	18,722	
At 30 September 2012	25,118	25,118	

Pencoed Tyres Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2013 continued

3	Debtors						
	Debtors includes £nil (2012 - £nil) receivable a	after more tha	ın one yea	г			
4	Creditors						
	Creditors includes the following liabilities, on	which securit	ty has been	n given by th	e company		
					2013 £		2012 £
	Amounts falling due within one year				5	882	5,882
	Amounts falling due after more than one year				7	,563	13,446
	Total secured creditors				13	,445	19,328
5	Share capital						
	Allotted, called up and fully paid shares		2012			2012	
		No.	2013	£	No	2012	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		_1	1		1 _	1