Company registration number 01806199 (England and Wales)
IMPARTEX LIMITED
T/A WRAYSBURY TYRES
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## IMPARTEX LIMITED T/A WRAYSBURY TYRES BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2023		2023 2022			
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	3		4,052		4,233		
Current assets							
Stocks		25,575		27,588			
Debtors	4	57,310		23,460			
Cash at bank and in hand		23,944		68,324			
		106,829		119,372			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(109,213)		(121,741)			
Net current liabilities			(2,384)		(2,369)		
Total assets less current liabilities			1,668		1,864		
Provisions for liabilities			(735)		(804)		
Net assets			933		1,060		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital			140		140		
Share premium account			3,178		3,178		
Profit and loss reserves			(2,385)		(2,258)		
Total equity			933		1,060		

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 11 March 2024

### T.M. Slaughter

### Director

Company registration number 01806199 (England and Wales)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Impartex Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ground Floor, 1 - 7 Station Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1HT.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover, which arises from the company's principal activities, is recognised upon the sale of goods and is recognised net of VAT, discounts and rebates payable to customers.

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

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery 20% per annum on reducing balance Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% per annum on reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% per annum on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include eash in hand, deposits held at eall with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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 debtors and eash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of 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 deducting all of its liabilities.

## Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

#### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

## 1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	6	6

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 1 July 2022		93,108
	Additions		895
	At 30 June 2023		94,003
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 July 2022		88,875
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,076
	At 30 June 2023		89,951
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2023		4,052
	At 30 June 2022		4,233
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors	13,375	12,760
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	43,496	10,317
	Other debtors	439	383
		57,310	23,460
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5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
		£	£ 2022
	Trade creditors	95,205	99,444
	Taxation and social security	11,321	19,887
	Other creditors	2,687	2,410
		109,213	121,741

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

#### 6 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2023	2022
£	£
129,353	160,183

### 7 Related party transactions

## Transactions with related parties

During year the company paid for expenses on behalf of the parent company totalling £1,768 (2022: £1.650) and len: money to the parent company totalling £31,411 (2022: £nil) . The amount owed to the company by the parent company at the balance sheet date was £43,496 (2022: £10,317).

#### 8 Parent company

Impartex Limited is a subsidiary of Trevor Slaughter Holdings Limited, which has its registered office at 1-7 Station Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1HT.

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.