Company Registration No. 10875738 (England and Wales)		
TYREKEY LIMITED		
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018		
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR		

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	2018		
	Notes	£	£
Current assets			
Stocks		535	
Debtors	3	27,533	
Cash at bank and in hand		28,173	
		56,241	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(40,617)	
Net current assets			15,624
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5		100
Profit and loss reserves			15,524
Total equity			15,624
• •			

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

For the financial period ended 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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 period 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr SP Jones Director

Company Registration No. 10875738

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tyrekey Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Springboard Business Centre, Ellerbeck Way, Stockesley, United Kingdom, TS9 5JZ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

1.2 Reporting period

The company was incorporated on 20 July 2017 and began trading on 30 November 2017. The company has prepared a 54 week set of accounts to 31 July 2018.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.6 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, that are classified as debt, 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 Taxation

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

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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 2.

3 Debtors

2018

Amounts falling due within one year:

27.533

£

Prepayments and accrued income

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
		2018
		£
	Corporation tax	3,777
	Other creditors	34,413
	Accruals and deferred income	2,427
		40,617
		_
5	Called up share capital	
		2018
		£
	Ordinary share capital	
	Issued and fully paid	
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100
		100

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