Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 28 February 2013

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Advanced Dyeing Solutions Limited Contents

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Advanced Dyeing Solutions Limited (Registration number: 4163754)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 28 February 2013

		2013		201	2
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets			7,869		7,385
Investments			1		1
	2		7,870		7,386
Current assets					
Stocks		88,000		68,900	
Debtors		164,304		209,697	
Cash at bank and in hand		566,397		448,563	
		818,701		727,160	
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		(212,332)		(154,147)	
Net current assets			606,369		573,013
Total assets less current liabilities			614,239		580,399
Provisions for liabilities			(1,167)		(979)
Net assets			613,072		579,420
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3	100		100	
Profit and loss account		612,972		579,320	
Shareholders' funds			613,072		579,420

(Registration number: 4163754)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 28 February 2013

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For the year ending 28 February 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 Board on and signed on its behalf by

P P Cox Director

G Dixon
Director

S F O'Neill Director

Advanced Dyeing Solutions Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 28 February 2013

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)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to customers, including expenses and disbursements, but excluding VAT.

Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to customers is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue is included in creditors (where applicable)

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the fair value of consideration paid for an acquired entity and the aggregate of the fair value of that entity's identifiable assets and liabilities

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost less any estimated residual value over their expected useful economic life as follows

Asset class

Goodwill

Intellectual property

Amortisation method and rate

Over 5 years commencing in the year after acquisition

Over 5 years commencing in the year after acquisition

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 28 February 2013

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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

Plant and machinery

Fixtures fittings and equipment

Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

25% straight line basis

25% straight line basis

25% straight line basis

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value

Stock

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

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

Foreign currency

Profit and loss account transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the closing rates at the balance sheet date and the exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred

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.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged in the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 28 February 2013

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2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost			•	22 067
At 1 March 2012	1,000	32,866	l	33,867
Additions		3,794		3,794
At 28 February 2013	1,000	36,660	1	37,661
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2012	1,000	25,481	-	26,481
Charge for the year		3,310	<u> </u>	3,310
At 28 February 2013	1 000	28,791		29,791
Net book value				
At 28 February 2013		7,869	1	7,870
At 29 February 2012		7,385	1	7,386

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

Anotteu, caneu up and tuny paid snar	2013	2013		2012		
	No.	£	No.	£		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100		

4 Related party transactions

Director's loan accounts

At 29 February 2012, Mr S O'Neill had a loan from the company of £38,000 which was repaid during the year ending 28 February 2013 No interest is charged on this loan