Registration number: 4163754

Advanced Dyeing Solutions Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 28 February 2014

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22/11/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE #160

Clough and Company LLP Chartered Accountants New Chartford House Centurion Way Cleckheaton Bradford West Yorkshire BD19 3QB

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Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 28 February 2014

	20		14	2013	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets			12,114		7,869
Investments			. 1		1
	2		12,115		7,870
Current assets					
Stocks		100,500		88,000	
Debtors		195,824		164,304	
Cash at bank and in hand		550,944		566,397	
		847,268		818,701	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(219,196)		(212,332)	
Net current assets		,	628,072		606,369
Total assets less current liabilities			640,187		614,239
Provisions for liabilities			(1,750)		(1,167)
Net assets			638,437		613,072
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3	100		100	
Profit and loss account		638,337		612,972	
Shareholders' funds			638,437		613,072

(Registration number: 4163754)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 28 February 2014

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For the year ending 28 February 2014 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 .

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 2014

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).

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:

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 2014

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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 2014

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Employee benefit trusts

The company has created a trust whose beneficiaries will include employees of the company and their dependents. Assets held under this trust will be controlled by the trustees who will be acting independently and entirely at their own discretion.

Where assets are held in the trust and these are considered by the company to be in respect of services already provided by employees to the company, the company will account for these assets of the trust when payment is made to the trust. The value transferred will be charged in the company's profit and loss account for the year to which it relates.

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2013	1,000	36,660	1	37,661
Additions	-	8,196	-	8,196
Disposals		(3,129)	<u> </u>	(3,129)
At 28 February 2014	1,000	41,727	1	42,728
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2013	1,000	28,791	-	29,791
Charge for the year	-	3,951	-	3,951
Eliminated on disposals	<u> </u>	(3,129)		(3,129)
At 28 February 2014	1,000	29,613	<u> </u>	30,613
Net book value				
At 28 February 2014		12,114	1	12,115
At 28 February 2013		7,869	1	7,870

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

		2014		2013	
		No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1	each	100	100	100	100