

Company registration number 04163754 (England and Wales)

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

		29 February 2024		28 February 2023	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		2,136		2,746
Tangible assets	4		9,058		36,624
			<u>11,194</u>		<u>39,370</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		192,000		118,000	
Debtors	5	915,383		920,706	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,850,749		1,738,210	
		<u>2,958,132</u>		<u>2,776,916</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(325,105)</u>		<u>(429,477)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,633,027</u>		<u>2,347,439</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,644,221</u>		<u>2,386,809</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(1,700)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u><u>2,642,521</u></u>		<u><u>2,386,809</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			2,642,421		2,386,709
Total equity			<u><u>2,642,521</u></u>		<u><u>2,386,809</u></u>

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 29 February 2024 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.

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 October 2024

S F O'Neill
Director

Company registration number 04163754 (England and Wales)

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Advanced Dyeing Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 11, Springwell 27, Dark Lane, Birstall, Leeds, West Yorkshire, WF17 9LN.

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the Director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Director therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - 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	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	Over 5 years commencing in the year after acquisition

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software	Over 5 years commencing in the year after acquisition
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1.6 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:

Leasehold improvements	25% straight line basis
Plant and machinery	25% straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% straight line basis

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.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call 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.

1.10 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 cash 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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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.

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.

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.15 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.

1.16 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:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	16	12

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill and Intellectual Property £	Software £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2023 and 29 February 2024	1,000	3,051	4,051
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 March 2023	1,000	305	1,305
Amortisation charged for the year	-	610	610
At 29 February 2024	1,000	915	1,915
Carrying amount			
At 29 February 2024	-	2,136	2,136
At 28 February 2023	-	2,746	2,746

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2023	110,235	65,560	175,795
Additions	-	4,175	4,175
Disposals	-	(4,051)	(4,051)
At 29 February 2024	110,235	65,684	175,919
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2023	82,677	56,494	139,171
Depreciation charged in the year	27,558	4,183	31,741
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(4,051)	(4,051)
At 29 February 2024	110,235	56,626	166,861
Carrying amount			
At 29 February 2024	-	9,058	9,058
At 28 February 2023	27,558	9,066	36,624

5 Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	131,480	89,801
Corporation tax recoverable	-	40,272
Amounts owed by group undertakings	749,184	749,184
Other debtors	34,719	41,449
	915,383	920,706

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	145,577	297,762
Corporation tax	99,242	87,878
Other taxation and social security	12,029	9,947
Other creditors	68,257	33,890
	325,105	429,477

ADVANCED DYEING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

7 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:

2024	2023
£	£
103,554	138,690
<u>103,554</u>	<u>138,690</u>

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Rent paid	
	2024	2023
	£	£
Other related parties	33,500	34,394
	<u>33,500</u>	<u>34,394</u>

9 Directors' transactions

Amounts due to Mr S O'Neill by the company at the year end were £4,370 (2023 £4,370).

10 Parent company

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures' from disclosing transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Roaches International Limited. The ultimate parent company is Roaches Ltd. The parent's registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Unit 11, Springwell 27
Dark Lane
Birstall
Leeds
West Yorkshire
WF17 9LN

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