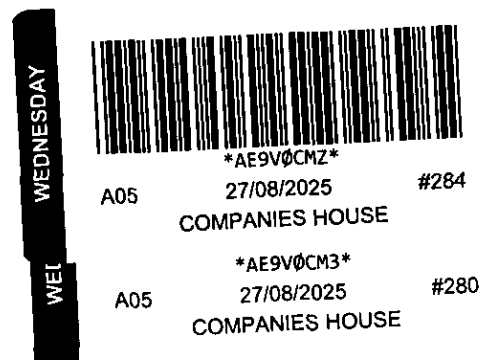


Company Registration No. 08445005 (England and Wales)

**CENTURY DYEING LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**30 NOVEMBER 2024**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



**CENTURY DYEING LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2024**

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		49,215		36,393
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		64,609		76,934	
Debtors	4	114,796		110,226	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,816		13,263	
		<u>188,221</u>		<u>200,423</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(1,695,374)</u>		<u>(1,457,589)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,507,153)</u>		<u>(1,257,166)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,457,938)</u>		<u>(1,220,773)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	6		<u>(11,775)</u>		<u>(8,314)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(1,469,713)</u>		<u>(1,229,087)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,469,714)</u>		<u>(1,229,088)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(1,469,713)</u>		<u>(1,229,087)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

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.

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.

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

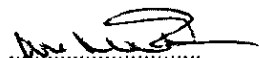
**CENTURY DYEING LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2024**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22/08/25 and are signed on its behalf by:



M A Miller  
Director

# CENTURY DYEING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Century Dyeing Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1 Park Mill, Buckley Road, Rochdale, Lancashire, OL12 9DJ.

#### 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.

#### Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through The British Millerrain Group finance facility and is dependent on the support of its parent company. As at the date of approval of these accounts the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and its parent have adequate resources and facilities to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2024 have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods 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.

#### Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and equipment	10% straight line
Fixtures and Fittings	1-2% and 33% straight line

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and condition expected at the end of its useful life.

# CENTURY DYEING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **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.

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.

#### **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.

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.

#### **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 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 trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

# CENTURY DYEING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### ***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### ***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 trade and other creditors (including accruals) and amounts owed to group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price.

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

#### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

#### ***Equity instruments***

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

#### ***Taxation***

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

# CENTURY DYEING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2024

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

#### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as other creditors.

### 2 Employees

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

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	5	5

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and Fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 December 2023	124,373	48,274	172,647
Additions	19,839	-	19,839
At 30 November 2024	144,212	48,274	192,486
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 December 2023	114,604	21,650	136,254
Depreciation charged in the year	6,381	636	7,017
At 30 November 2024	120,985	22,286	143,271
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 November 2024	23,227	25,988	49,215
At 30 November 2023	9,769	26,624	36,393

# CENTURY DYEING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2024

### 4 Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	4,851	7,891
Amounts owed by group undertakings	83,377	69,706
Other debtors	-	7,750
Prepayments	26,568	24,879
	<u>114,796</u>	<u>110,226</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	21,129	37,047
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,626,685	1,375,185
Taxation and social security	7,775	2,216
Other creditors	39,785	43,141
	<u>1,695,374</u>	<u>1,457,589</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

### 6 Provisions for liabilities

	2024	2023
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>11,775</u>	<u>8,314</u>

### 7 Parent company

The parent of the smallest group for which consolidated accounts are drawn up of which the company is a member is BM Holdco Limited, a company with a registered office at Unit 1, Buckley Brook, Buckley Road, Rochdale, England, OL12 9DJ.