Sweetmores Anocrome Limited
Abbreviated Balance Sheet
31 January 2014

Company Registration Number: 00284023

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets	**2**		
Tangible fixed assets		25,563	6,477
Current assets			
Stocks		750	-
Debtors		393,093	389,826
Cash at bank and in hand		18,560	8,059
		412,403	397,885
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	(77,545)	(83,211)
Net current assets		334,858	314,674
Total assets less current liabilities		360,421	321,151
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(10,667)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(10,639)	(10,639)
Net assets		339,115	310,512
Capital and reserves			

Called up share capital	4	4,358	4,358
Other reserves		5,642	5,642
Profit and loss account		329,115	300,512
Shareholders' funds		339,115	310,512

For the year ending 31 January 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the director on 27 October 2014

Mr S Preston
Director

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.

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirements to prepare such a statement.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable in respect of income from profits in a joint venture.

Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less 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:

Land and buildings	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 FRS19. 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.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 February 2013	10,000	10,000
Additions	23,190	23,190
At 31 January 2014	33,190	33,190
Depreciation		
At 1 February 2013	3,523	3,523
Charge for the year	4,104	4,104
At 31 January 2014	7,627	7,627
Net book value		
At 31 January 2014	25,563	25,563
At 31 January 2013	6,477	6,477

3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2014 £	2013 £
Amounts falling due within one year	3,200	-
Amounts falling due after more than one year	13,867	-
Total secured creditors	17,067	-

4 **Share capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2014		2013	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,358	4,358	4,358	4,358