## Sweetmores Anocrome Limited Abbreviated Balance Sheet 31 January 2015

# Company Registration Number: 284023

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible fixed assets		20,443	25,563
Current assets			
Stocks		835	750
Debtors		405,371	393,093
Cash at bank and in hand		8,535	18,560
		414,741	412,403
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	(62,627)	(77,545)
Net current assets		352,114	334,858
Total assets less current liabilities		372,557	360,421
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(7,466)	(10,667)
Provisions for liabilities		(10,639)	(10,639)
Net assets		354,452	339,115

# Capital and reserves

Called up share capital	4	4,358	4,358
Other reserves		5,642	5,642
Profit and loss account		344,452	329,115
Shareholders' funds		354,452	339,115

For the year ending 31 January 2015 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 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 Board on 26 October 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Preston Director Sweetmores Anocrome Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts Year Ended 31 January 2015

#### 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.

## Sweetmores Anocrome Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts Year Ended 31 January 2015

#### 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 2014	33,190	33,190
Additions	1,773	1,773
Disposals	(2,500)	(2,500)
At 31 January 2015	32,463	32,463
Depreciation		
At 1 February 2014	7,627	7,627
Charge for the year	4,518	4,518
Eliminated on disposals	(125)	(125)
At 31 January 2015	12,020	12,020
Net book value		
At 31 January 2015	20,443	20,443

## 3 Creditors

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

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year	3,200	3,200
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7,466	13,867
Total secured creditors	10,666	17,067

## 4 Share capital

### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2015	2014			
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,358	4,358	4,358	4,358	

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