Registration number: 02677111

Individually Designed Solutions Ltd

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2014

Sobell Rhodes LLP
Chartered Accountants
Monument House
1st Floor
215 Marsh Road
Pinner
Middlesex
HA5 5NE

Individually Designed Solutions Ltd

Contents

Individually Designed Solutions Ltd
(Registration number: 02677111)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	1,004	179
Current assets			
Debtors		69	294
Cash at bank and in hand		45,792	24,758
		45,861	25,052
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(23,279)	(23,304)
Net current assets		22,582	1,748
Net assets		23,586	1,927
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		13,586	(8,073)
Shareholders' funds		23,586	1,927

For the year ending 31 March 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 .

Approved by the Board on 17 July 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

R Sutton
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Individually Designed Solutions Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 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).

Turnover
The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	20% on cost
Computer equipment	20% on cost

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing
Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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 April 2013	19,625	19,625
Additions	1,256	1,256
At 31 March 2014	20,881	20,881
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2013	19,446	19,446
Charge for the year	431	431
At 31 March 2014	19,877	19,877
Net book value		
At 31 March 2014	1,004	1,004
At 31 March 2013	179	179

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2014		2013	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £0.14 each	68,543	9,596	68,543	9,596

4 Control

The company is controlled by the directors who with spouses own 100% of the issued share capital.