Registered Number 03172074 CLASSACT LIMITED Abbreviated Accounts 31 March 2013

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2013

	Notes	2013	2012
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	9,246	16,080
		9,246	16,080
Current assets			
Stocks		59,375	60,500
Debtors		290,725	307,001
Cash at bank and in hand		768	594
		350,868	368,095
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(268,629)	(306,397)
Net current assets (liabilities)		82,239	61,698
Total assets less current liabilities		91,485	77,778
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(598)	(9,092)
Provisions for liabilities		(1,849)	(3,216)
Total net assets (liabilities)		89,038	65,470
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,100	5,100
Profit and loss account		83,938	60,370
Shareholders' funds		89,038	65,470

- For the year ending 31 March 2013 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 31 December 2013

And signed on their behalf by:

M S Prior, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2013

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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:

Plant & Machinery - 25% on cost Fixtures & Fittings - 25% on cost Motor Vehicles - 25% on cost Equipment - 25% on cost

Valuation information and policy

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Other accounting policies

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account at a constant rate of charge on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Deferred taxation

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 director considers 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.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2 Tangible fixed assets

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Cost	
At 1 April 2012	44,847
Additions	4,803
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2013	49,650
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2012	28,767
Charge for the year	11,637
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2013	40,404
Net book values	
At 31 March 2013	9,246

£ 16,080

At 31 March 2012

Hire purchase agreements

Included within the net book value of £9,246 is £5,488 (2012 - £14,739) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £9,251 (2012 - £9,251).