

Registration number 5723793

Pure Corporate Systems Ltd

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2012



Pure Corporate Systems Ltd
(Registration number: 5723793)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	<u>4,936</u>	<u>6,581</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		300	250
Debtors		1,847	1,820
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,203</u>	<u>-</u>
		3,350	2,070
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(4,237)</u>	<u>(4,971)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(887)</u>	<u>(2,901)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		4,049	3,680
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(84)</u>	<u>(187)</u>
Net assets		<u>3,965</u>	<u>3,493</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>3,964</u>	<u>3,492</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>3,965</u>	<u>3,493</u>

For the year ending 31 March 2012 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 accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

Approved by the director on 29 November 2012


Mr Graeme Bannister
Director

Pure Corporate Systems Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2012

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

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or value, less any estimated residual value, over their useful economic life as follows

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	20% straight line

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or value, less any estimated residual value, over their useful economic life as follows

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	25% pa reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% pa reducing balance

Work in progress

Work in progress 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. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads

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 the FRSSE

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

Pure Corporate Systems Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2012

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Hire purchase and leasing

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 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

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2011	5,000	21,615	26,615
At 31 March 2012	5,000	21,615	26,615
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2011	5,000	15,034	20,034
Charge for the year	-	1,645	1,645
At 31 March 2012	5,000	16,679	21,679
Net book value			
At 31 March 2012	-	4,936	4,936
At 31 March 2011	-	6,581	6,581

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2012		2011	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1