

Registered Number 06370241

KAZOO CREATIVE LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

30 September 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	9,295	12,356
		<u>9,295</u>	<u>12,356</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		19,866	17,911
Cash at bank and in hand		6,844	9,487
		<u>26,710</u>	<u>27,398</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(91,482)</u>	<u>(87,405)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(64,772)</u>	<u>(60,007)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(55,477)</u>	<u>(47,651)</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(1,511)</u>	<u>(2,143)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(56,988)</u>	<u>(49,794)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		(56,990)	(49,796)
Shareholders' funds		<u>(56,988)</u>	<u>(49,794)</u>

- For the year ending 30 September 2016 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 28 June 2017

And signed on their behalf by:

A S H Zuabi, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 September 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover policy

Turnover represents amounts chargeable to clients for professional services provided during the year including recoverable expenses on client assignments but excluding Value Added Tax.

Services provided to clients, which at the balance sheet date have not been billed to clients, have been recognised as turnover. Unbilled revenue is included within debtors.

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 reducing balance

Other accounting policies**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company will continue in business for the foreseeable future. The shareholders believe that this is appropriate with their continued support and that of the company's bankers.

Operating lease agreements

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.

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.

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling

at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

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

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2015	57,576
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 September 2016	<u>57,576</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2015	45,220
Charge for the year	3,061
On disposals	-
At 30 September 2016	<u>48,281</u>
Net book values	
At 30 September 2016	<u>9,295</u>
At 30 September 2015	<u>12,356</u>

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016	2015
	£	£
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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