

**REGISTERED NUMBER: 09065160 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

for

Zipon Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

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Zipon Limited

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

**DIRECTOR:** D S Djanogly

**SECRETARY:** W D Alexander

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Egyptian House, Third Floor  
170 Piccadilly  
London  
W1J 9EJ

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 09065160 (England and Wales)

**ACCOUNTANTS:** Curo Chartered Accountants  
Curo House  
Greenbox  
Westonhall Road  
Bromsgrove  
Worcestershire  
B60 4AL

Balance Sheet  
31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	4		383		-
Investments	5		<u>4</u>		<u>4</u>
			387		4
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks		290,299		-	
Debtors	6	225,951		245,536	
Cash at bank		<u>60,983</u>		<u>1,656</u>	
		577,233		247,192	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>371,919</u>		<u>38,305</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>205,314</u>		<u>208,887</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			205,701		208,891
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>			<u>65</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>205,636</u>		<u>208,891</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			10		10
Retained earnings			<u>205,626</u>		<u>208,881</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>205,636</u>		<u>208,891</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

Zipon Limited (Registered number: 09065160)

Balance Sheet - continued

31 March 2019

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 9 December 2019 and were signed by:

D S Djanogly - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Zipon Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the directors believe that there is sufficient funding in place to support the business for the next twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

**Turnover**

The amount of turnover is the invoiced value of goods and services supplied to customers, excluding value added tax, arising from the principal activity of the company.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer equipment - 33% on cost

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

**Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour costs and those overheads which have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for; differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

**Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price, including any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

**Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2018 - NIL ).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>COST</b>	
Additions	574
At 31 March 2019	<u>574</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
Charge for year	191
At 31 March 2019	<u>191</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 March 2019	<u>383</u>

5. **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	Interest in other participating interests £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	4
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 March 2019	<u>4</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>4</u>

6. **DEBTORS**

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	<u>25,000</u>	<u>205</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	<u>200,951</u>	<u>245,331</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>225,951</u>	<u>245,536</u>

7. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	66	-
Taxation and social security	2,265	21,182
Other creditors	<u>369,588</u>	<u>17,123</u>
	<u>371,919</u>	<u>38,305</u>



This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.