Amended Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Period from 22 September 2014 to 30 November 2015

SATURDAY



SCT 06/08/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE

#96

Deli Zola Limited Contents

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(Registration number: 487211)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 November 2015

		30 November 2015
	Note	£
Fixed assets		
Intangible fixed assets		8,000
Tangible fixed assets		10,316
		18,316
Current assets		
Stocks		2,200
Debtors		421
Cash at bank and in hand		2,314
		4,935
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(14,924)
Net current liabilities		(9,989)
Total assets less current liabilities		8,327
Provisions for liabilities		(1,555)
Net assets		6,772
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	3	100
Profit and loss account		6,672
Shareholders' funds		6,772

For the year ending 30 November 2015 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 4 August 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 November 2015

D M Taylor Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Period from 22 September 2014 to 30 November 2015

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 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, less any estimated residual value, over their expected 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 valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate 15% reducing balance

Fixtures & fittings Plant & machinery

20% reducing balance

Stock

Stock 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.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Period from 22 September 2014 to 30 November 2015

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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			
Additions	10,000	12,544	22,544
At 30 November 2015	10,000	12,544	22,544
Depreciation			
Charge for the period	2,000	2,228	4,228
At 30 November 2015	2,000	2,228	4,228
Net book value			
At 30 November 2015	8,000	10,316	18,316

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

30 Novem	ber 2015
No.	£
100	100

New shares allotted

Ordinary shares of £1 each

During the period 100 ordinary shares having an aggregate nominal value of £100 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £100 on incorporation