COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 1480593

TYPEPOST LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2009



BREBNERS

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2009

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31st MARCH 2009

		2000		2008	
	Note	2009 £	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		2,908		4,727
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		6,170 54,266		8,007 34,276	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due witt one year	hin	60,436 1,656,244		42,283 1,483,581	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,595,808)		(1,441,298)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,592,900)		(1,436,571)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	4		100 (1,593,000)		100 (1,436,671)
DEFICIT			(1,592,900)		(1,436,571)

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibility for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

Michael Edward Rudman

Director

Company Registration Number: 1480593

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

Turnover

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

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:

Leasehold Property

straight line over the period of the lease

Fixtures & Fittings

15% per annum on cost

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, with the following exceptions:

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider 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.

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 instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2009

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST At 1st April 2008 and 31st March 2009	29,302
•	
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st April 2008	24,575
Charge for year	1,819
At 31st March 2009	26,394
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2009	2,908
At 31st March 2008	4,727
At 6 13t MB: 617 2000	4,121

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTOR

During the year the company borrowed a further £172,233 from the director. Included in creditors is an amount of £1,645,777 (2008: £1,473,544) owed to the director. There is no interest payable on this amount. The director has agreed that he will not call for repayment until such time as the company has adequate working capital.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000		1,000	
Allotted, called up and fully paid:					
	2009		2008	2008	
	No	£	No	£	
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100	

2009

2008