Registered number: 2029103

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 27 August 2016

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Company Information

Directors	RL Burchill R de Dombal GA Hague S Wightman
Company secretary	R Flaherty
Registered number	2029103
Registered office	Colegrave House 70 Berners Street London W1T 3NL
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Central Square 29 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DL

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

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for the year ended 27 August 2016

Introduction

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Zoom.Co.UK Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 27 August 2016.

Business review

During the year, the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Taveta Investments Limited ("Taveta") and a review of the group's businesses during the year, its future outlook and its position at 27 August 2016 is given on pages 1 to 3 of the financial statements of that company.

Principal activities and future developments

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of internet design and production services to companies within the Arcadia group. It also acts as an intermediary for these companies, providing web based promotion and a sales and distribution channel for their products. The Company will continue to trade on the same basis for the foreseeable future.

Results for the year

During the year ended 27 August 2016 the Company made a loss of £43,000 (2015: loss £7,000).

As at 27 August 2016 the Company had net liabilities of £3,614,000 (2015: net liabilities £3,571,000)

Management of and reporting of risks and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The directors of Taveta Investments Limited manage the Company's risks and those of its fellow subsidiaries at a group level. Furthermore, they monitor the group's performance on a brand basis rather than at statutory level.

For these reasons the Company's directors do not believe that a discussion of the principal risks facing the Company or the KPIs used to analyse its performance is appropriate for an understanding of its development, performance or financial position.

The KPIs used by the group and the principal business risks it faces, are discussed on pages 3 to 5 of Taveta Investments Limited's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Going concern

In the opinion of the directors it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis as Arcadia Group Limited has given an undertaking to provide the Company with continuing financial support for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which the financial statements were signed.

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Strategic report
for the year ended 27 August 2016

Financial risk management

The directors of Taveta Investments Limited manage the Company's financial risks and those of its fellow subsidiaries at group level. Furthermore, they monitor the group's performance on a brand basis rather than at statutory level.

For these reasons the Company's directors do not believe that a discussion of the principal financial risks facing the Company or of the management of those risks is appropriate for an understanding of its development, performance or financial position.

The principal financial risks faced by the Group, and the strategy it employs to manage those risks, are discussed on page 4 of Taveta Investments Limited's annual report which does not form part of this report.

This report was approved by the board 24 May 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

S Wightman
Director

Date: 25 May 2017

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Directors' report
for the year ended 27 August 2016

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 27 August 2016.

Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its results under Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). The impact of this transition is shown in note 18 of the financial statements.

Matters covered in the strategic report

The principal activities, the business review, financial risk management, KPI's and future developments are discussed in the strategic report on page 1.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year (2015: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

RL Burchill
R de Dombal
GA Hague
S Wightman

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with the Companies Act 2006. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Directors' report
for the year ended 27 August 2016

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company's ultimate parent company (Taveta Investments Limited) also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

Disclosure of information to auditors

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as they have is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- they have taken all the steps they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The Company has passed an elective resolution to dispense with the annual appointment of auditors. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will therefore continue as auditors in accordance with and subject to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 24 May 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

S Wightman
Director

Date: 25 May 2017

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Zoom.Co.UK Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 27 August 2016 and its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 27 August 2016;
- the profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)".

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Paul Cragg

Paul Cragg (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Leeds

25 May 2017

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Profit and loss account
for the year ended 27 August 2016

	Note	2016 £000	2015 £000
Turnover	5	**58,690**	59,583
Cost of sales		**(23,625)**	(23,606)
Gross profit		**35,065**	35,977
Distribution costs		**(35,065)**	(35,977)
Result on ordinary activities before taxation	6	**-**	-
Tax on result on ordinary activities	8	**(43)**	(7)
Loss for the financial year		**(43)**	(7)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no other comprehensive income transactions in 2016 or 2015 and therefore a statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Zoom.Co.UK Limited
Registered number:2029103

Balance sheet
as at 27 August 2016

	Note		2016 £000		2015 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		**3,338**		2,864
Tangible assets	10		**1,624**		2,110
			4,962		4,974
Current assets					
Debtors	11	**2,336**		1,291	
Cash and cash equivalents		**5,581**		-	
		7,917		1,291	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**(16,493)**		(9,836)	
Net current liabilities			**(8,576)**		(8,545)
Total assets less current liabilities			**(3,614)**		(3,571)
Net liabilities			**(3,614)**		(3,571)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		**400**		400
Accumulated losses			**(4,014)**		(3,971)
Total equity			**(3,614)**		(3,571)

The financial statements on pages 7 to 21 were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 24 May 2017 and were signed on its behalf on 25 May 2017.

S Wightman
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 27 August 2016

	Called up share capital	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 30 August 2015	400	(3,971)	(3,571)
Loss for the financial year	-	(43)	(43)
At 27 August 2016	400	(4,014)	(3,614)

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 29 August 2015

	Called up share capital	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 31 August 2014	400	(3,964)	(3,564)
Loss for the financial year	-	(7)	(7)
At 29 August 2015	400	(3,971)	(3,571)

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Zoom.Co.UK Limited ("the Company") provides internet design and production services to companies within the Arcadia Group. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Taveta Investments Limited.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Colegrave House, 70 Berners Street, London, W1T 3NL.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Zoom.Co.UK Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. This is the first year that the Company has presented its results under Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). The impact of this transition is shown in note 18 of the financial statements.

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared for the 52 weeks ended 27 August 2016 (2015: 52 weeks ended 29 August 2015).

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

3.2 Going concern

In the opinion of the directors it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis as Arcadia Group Limited has given an undertaking to provide the Company with continuing financial support for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which the financial statements were signed.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been applied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of the exemptions by the Company's shareholders.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statements of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Taveta Investments Limited ("Taveta"), includes the Company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statements disclosures of Taveta.

The Company has also taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing key management personnel compensation in total, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the key management personnel compensation is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of Taveta.

3.4 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Taveta Investments Limited group.

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the Taveta Investments Limited group.

3.5 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and comprises postage and packaging income levied on external customers on the despatch of their goods. It also includes recharges to Arcadia group companies of the costs associated with hosting their websites and is stated net of discounts and value added tax.

The Company recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the Company retains no continuing investment or control over the goods or services; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount of assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives (ranging from 1 year to 10 years).

Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

The assets are reviewed for impairment where there are indicators that they may be impaired.

Costs that are associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software;
- there is an ability to use the software;
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliable measured.

Other development expenditure that do not meet these criteria is recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

3.7 Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	- 2 to 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the profit and loss account.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

3.9 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired by in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

3.10 Pensions

The Company's employees participate in two defined benefit schemes operated by the group to which the Company contributes in order to provide pension and other benefits expressed in terms of a percentage of pensionable salary. Although these pension schemes are defined benefit in nature the Company accounts for its contributions as though they were defined contribution schemes as the Company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the schemes.

The above schemes are now closed and eligible employees are offered the opportunity to join the group's defined contribution scheme. For this scheme, the amounts charged to the profit and loss account are the contributions payable during the year.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Taxes

Determining current tax provisions involves judgements on the tax treatment of certain transactions.

Deferred tax is recognised on tax losses not yet used on timing differences where it is probable that there will be taxable income against which these can be offset. See note 13 for details of deferred tax recognised.

(ii) Capitalisation of developed software

Determining whether costs that have been incurred in the design and development of computer software meet the specific criteria (as detailed in note 3.6 on page 12) and therefore can be capitalised involves a degree of judgement by management.

5. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom and is wholly attributable to the Company's principal activities.

6. Result on ordinary activities before tax

The result on ordinary activities before tax is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible assets	**839**	1,976
Amortisation of intangible assets	**1,251**	2,819

Auditors' remuneration has been borne by Arcadia Group Limited, the parent undertaking.

There were no non-audit services provided by the auditor to the Company during the year (2015: none).

7. Staff costs

Staff costs were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	**3,433**	3,047
Social security costs	**393**	367
Other pension costs (note 15)	**98**	95
	3,924	3,509

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Internet design and production	**49**	45

The average monthly number of full-time equivalent employees was 49 (2015: 45).

Service contracts are held by Arcadia Group Limited. Employment costs are recharged to the Company in full.

None of the directors received remuneration in respect of his or her services to the Company during the financial year (2015: £nil).

8. Tax on results on ordinary activities

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge/(credit) on result for the financial year	**258**	(23)
Total current tax	**258**	(23)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(258)**	23
Adjustments in respect of previous years	**(20)**	8
Effects of changes in tax rates	**63**	(1)
Total deferred tax	**(215)**	30
Taxation on results on ordinary activities	**43**	7

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2015: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.0% (2015: 20.6%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Result on ordinary activities before tax	-	-
Result on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.0% (2015: 20.6%)	-	-
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of previous years	**(20)**	8
Effects of changes in tax rates	**63**	(1)
Taxation on results on ordinary activities	**43**	7

The Company has entered into a group payment arrangement whereby Arcadia Group Limited undertakes to make corporation tax payments on behalf of all companies within the Arcadia group. Accordingly, at the year end the Company's corporation tax creditor has been offset against amounts owed to group undertakings (note 12).

8. Tax on results on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A change to the UK corporation tax rate was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016. The change announced is to reduce the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Changes to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020 had already been substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

As the change to 17% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date its effects are not included in these financial statements. The overall effect of that change, if it had applied to the deferred tax balance at the balance sheet date, would be to reduce the deferred tax asset by an additional £31,000 and increase the tax expense for the period by £31,000.

9. Intangible assets

	Software £000
Cost	
At 30 August 2015	**14,189**
Additions	**2,488**
Disposals	**(1,264)**
At 27 August 2016	**15,413**
Accumulated amortisation	
At 30 August 2015	**11,325**
Charge for the year	**1,251**
On disposals	**(501)**
At 27 August 2016	**12,075**
Net book value	
At 27 August 2016	**3,338**
At 29 August 2015	2,864

Zoom.Co.UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 27 August 2016

10. Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £000
Cost	
At 30 August 2015	**4,323**
Additions	**719**
Disposals	**(3,362)**
At 27 August 2016	**1,680**
Accumulated depreciation	
At 30 August 2015	**2,213**
Charge for the year	**839**
Disposals	**(2,996)**
At 27 August 2016	**56**
Net book value	
At 27 August 2016	**1,624**
At 29 August 2015	2,110

11. Debtors

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Taxation and social security	**936**	729
Deferred tax asset (note 13)	**560**	345
Prepayments and accrued income	**840**	217
	2,336	1,291

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 **£000**	2015 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	**-**	2,638
Trade creditors	**3,531**	2,360
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**9,377**	127
Taxation and social security	**377**	100
Other creditors	**14**	23
Accruals and deferred income	**3,194**	4,588
	16,493	9,836

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

13. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax £000
At 30 August 2015	**345**
Charged to the profit and loss account	**215**
At 27 August 2016	**560**

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2016 **£000**	2015 £000
Capital allowances	**560**	345

14. Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Allotted and fully paid		
200,000 (2015: 200,000) A ordinary shares of £1 each	**200**	200
200,000 (2015: 200,000) B ordinary shares of £1 each	**200**	200
	400	400

The "A" and "B" ordinary shares entitle the respective holders to 50% of the rights to dividends and distributions of income and capital, together with 50% of the voting rights and Board representation.

15. Pension commitments

The Company's eligible employees participate in two defined benefit schemes operated by Arcadia Group Limited to which the Company contributes in order to provide pension and other benefits expressed in terms of a percentage of pensionable salary. These schemes are financed through separate trustee administered funds. Contributions to the schemes are based on actuarial advice following the most recent valuations of the funds.

During the year, the Company contributed £nil (2015: £nil) to the above schemes.

An actuarial valuation of the defined benefit schemes referred to above, and carried out as at 27 August 2016 for the purposes of FRS 102 Section 28, identified that the present value of their liabilities exceeded the market value of the schemes' assets by £425,275,000 (2015: £189,330,000). The detailed disclosures required by FRS 102 are provided for the Group as a whole in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Taveta Investments Limited.

The defined benefit schemes above closed to future accrual during the prior year and eligible employees were offered the opportunity to join the Group's defined contribution scheme, to which the Company contributed £98,000 (2015: £95,000) in the financial year.

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Arcadia Group Limited, a company incorporated in England. The Company's ultimate parent company is Taveta Investments Limited, a company incorporated in England. The largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Taveta Investments Limited. The smallest group is Arcadia Group Limited. Copies of both Arcadia Group Limited and Taveta consolidated financial statements can be obtained by writing to the Secretary at Colegrave House, 70 Berners Street, London, W1T 3NL.

The Company's ultimate controlling party is Lady Cristina Green.

17. Contingent liabilities

The Company considers the potential obligations which may arise as a result of past events and the uncertainty of the impact on the Company. Where the Company identifies an obligation for which payment is probable and the amount can be reliably estimated a provision is recognised. As at 27 August 2016 no contingent liabilities were identified that required a provision (2015: none).

18. Transition to FRS 102

There is no impact on equity or profit and loss on transition to FRS 102.

Computer software, with a net book value of £2,864,000 at 31 August 2014, has been reclassified from tangible to intangible assets as required under FRS 102. This has no effect on the Company's net assets nor on the profit for the year, except that the previous depreciation charge is now described as amortisation.