

Company registration number 08054913 (England and Wales)

BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED

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BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		66,035		4,839
Current assets					
Stocks		47,108		36,471	
Debtors	5	30,071		38,288	
Cash at bank and in hand		74,562		103,407	
		<u>151,741</u>		<u>178,166</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(57,155)</u>		<u>(50,910)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>94,586</u>		<u>127,256</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>160,621</u>		<u>132,095</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(23,274)		(33,206)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(6,039)</u>		<u>(919)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>131,308</u></u>		<u><u>97,970</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		20		20
Share premium account			5,000		5,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>126,288</u>		<u>92,950</u>
Total equity			<u><u>131,308</u></u>		<u><u>97,970</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Maddocks

Director

Company Registration No. 08054913

BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bow Wow London Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 36 Earlham Street, London, WC2H 9LH.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on collection or dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from retail sales of professional services is recognised as soon as the work is completed.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Leasehold	straight line over period of lease
Plant and machinery	Over four years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price. Cost comprises the cost of acquisition.

BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, and bank loans that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	7	6
	==	==

BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 June 2022	36,504	8,576	16,952	2,886	64,918
Additions	52,351	9,833	21,678	-	83,862
Disposals	(36,504)	(8,576)	(16,952)	-	(62,032)
At 31 May 2023	52,351	9,833	21,678	2,886	86,748
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 June 2022	36,504	8,576	12,808	2,191	60,079
Depreciation charged in the year	10,470	2,458	5,420	174	18,522
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(36,504)	(8,576)	(12,808)	-	(57,888)
At 31 May 2023	10,470	2,458	5,420	2,365	20,713
Carrying amount					
At 31 May 2023	41,881	7,375	16,258	521	66,035
At 31 May 2022	-	-	4,144	695	4,839

5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,461	5,954
Other debtors	20,610	32,334
	30,071	38,288

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	9,931	9,687
Trade creditors	5,239	9,696
Taxation and social security	31,267	26,305
Other creditors	10,718	5,222
	57,155	50,910

BOW WOW LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£

Bank loans and overdrafts	23,274	33,206
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£

Payable by instalments	23,274	33,206
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid Ordinary Share of £1 each	20	20	20	20
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
	232,972	13,125
	<u> </u>	<u> </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.