

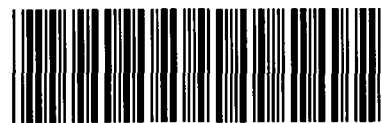
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**BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD**

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR  
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

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A20 01/09/2017 #101  
COMPANIES HOUSE

**BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD**  
Registered number: 05784751

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
As at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	-	665
		<u>-</u>	<u>665</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	46,706	17,187
Cash at bank and in hand	6	94,367	133,620
		<u>141,073</u>	<u>150,807</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(5,226)	(4,202)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>135,847</u>	<u>146,605</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>135,847</u>	<u>147,270</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>135,847</u></u>	<u><u>147,270</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss account	9	135,747	147,170
		<u>135,847</u>	<u>147,270</u>

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27 July 2017



**M Ikuzawa**  
Director

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**BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD**  
**Registered number: 05784751**

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**As at 31 March 2017**

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The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

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## BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 March 2017

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#### 1. Accounting policies

##### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 1.2 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed 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.

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:

Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	25% straight line
Office equipment	-	25% straight line

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 in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

##### 1.3 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### 1.4 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.

##### 1.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash

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## BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 March 2017

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#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

##### 1.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

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**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.7 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

**1.8 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

**1.9 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 April 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

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## **BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD**

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

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#### **1. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **1.10 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

##### **1.11 Research and development**

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

#### **2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily ascertainable from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an continuing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised.

The key areas of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

##### **Accrued Expenditure**

The company includes a provision for invoices which are yet to be received from and amounts paid in advance to suppliers. These provisions are estimated based upon the expected values of the invoices which are issued and services received following the period end.

#### **3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

**BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 April 2016	1,850	3,534	5,988	11,372
At 31 March 2017	1,850	3,534	5,988	11,372
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 April 2016	1,850	3,534	5,323	10,707
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	-	665	665
At 31 March 2017	1,850	3,534	5,988	11,372
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	-	-	665	665

**5. Debtors**

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	46,600	15,275
Other debtors	106	1,912
	46,706	17,187

**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	94,367	133,620
	94,367	133,620



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**BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

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**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	-	1,400
Corporation tax	355	-
VAT payable	-	764
Director's loan account	1,717	-
Other creditors	154	38
Accruals and deferred income	3,000	2,000
	<u>5,226</u>	<u>4,202</u>

**8. Share capital**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Shares classified as equity</b>		
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**9. Reserves**

**Profit & loss account**

The profit and loss account is fully distributable.

**10. Related party transactions**

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £1,774 to Mai Ikuzawa, the sole director. In 2016, Mai owed the company £1,912. Interest is charged at 3% during the year.

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**BOW WOW INTERNATIONAL LTD**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

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**11. First time adoption of FRS 102**

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.