Registered Number 04887454

DOG AND BONE PHONES LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

30 September 2016

DOG AND BONE PHONES LIMITED **Registered Number 04887454**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2016

	Notes	*2016*	*2015*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	1,334	3,212
		1,334	3,212
Current assets			
Stocks		3,184	2,983
Debtors		2,800	790
Cash at bank and in hand		310	26
		6,294	3,799
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(10,703)	(6,217)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(4,409)	(2,418)
Total assets less current liabilities		(3,075)	794
Total net assets (liabilities)		(3,075)	794
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		(3,175)	694
Shareholders' funds		(3,075)	794

- For the year ending 30 September 2016 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 26 December 2017

And signed on their behalf by:
ALAN COOPER, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 September 2016

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Turnover policy
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Tangible assets depreciation policy
Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Equipment - 20% straight line

Other accounting policies
Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2015	37,110
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 September 2016	37,110
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2015	33,898
Charge for the year	1,878
On disposals	-
At 30 September 2016	35,776
Net book values	
At 30 September 2016	1,334
At 30 September 2015	3,212

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016	*2015*
	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100