

Company Registration No. 02928907 (England and Wales)

**DOG FISH LIMITED**

**Unaudited Financial Statements**

**For The Year Ended 30 April 2017**

**Pages For Filing With Registrar**

## DOG FISH LIMITED

### Company Information

---

<b>Directors</b>	N.D. Fisher H.A. Fisher
<b>Secretary</b>	H.A. Fisher
<b>Company Number</b>	02928907
<b>Registered Office</b>	Hooke House, Hooke, Nr. Beaminster, Dorset, DT8 3PD.
<b>Accountants</b>	Nicholas Hall 7b, Johnston Road, Woodford Green, Essex, IG8 0XA.

---

# DOG FISH LIMITED

## Contents

---

	<b>Page</b>
Accountants' Report	1
Balance Sheet	2 - 3
Notes To The Financial Statements	4 - 8

---

## **DOG FISH LIMITED**

### **Accountants' Report To The Board Of Directors On The Preparation Of The Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements Of Dog Fish Limited For The Year Ended 30 April 2017**

---

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Dog Fish Limited for the year ended 30 April 2017 which comprise, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Dog Fish Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Dog Fish Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Dog Fish Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with technical guidelines. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Dog Fish Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Dog Fish Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Dog Fish Limited. You consider that Dog Fish Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Dog Fish Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

**Nicholas Hall**

---

**Nicholas Hall**

7b, Johnston Road,  
Woodford Green,  
Essex,  
IG8 0XA.

**24 January 2018**

# DOG FISH LIMITED

## Balance Sheet

As At 30 April 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	As Restated £	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Tangible Assets	3		125,729		89,605
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Debtors		7,435		25,428	
Cash At Bank And In Hand		55,536		103,760	
		<u>62,971</u>		<u>129,188</u>	
<b>Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year</b>		<u>(30,161)</u>		<u>(32,187)</u>	
<b>Net Current Assets</b>			32,810		97,001
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>			<u>158,539</u>		<u>186,606</u>
<b>Provisions For Liabilities</b>			<u>(15,529)</u>		<u>(9,121)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>			<u>143,010</u>		<u>177,485</u>
<b>Capital And Reserves</b>					
Called Up Share Capital	4		100		100
Profit And Loss Reserves			142,910		177,385
<b>Total Equity</b>			<u>143,010</u>		<u>177,485</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

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

## DOG FISH LIMITED

### Balance Sheet (Continued)

As At 30 April 2017

---

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

**N.D. Fisher**

---

N.D. Fisher  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02928907**

# DOG FISH LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 30 April 2017

---

### 1 Accounting Policies

#### Company Information

Dog Fish Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hooke House, Hooke, Nr. Beaminster, Dorset, DT8 3PD.

#### 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Dog Fish Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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 contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### 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 Freehold	- Not Depreciated
Plant	- 25% Reducing Balance Method
Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment	- 15% Reducing Balance Method
Motor Vehicles	- 25% Reducing Balance Method

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.

# DOG FISH LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 April 2017

### 1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

#### 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.5 Cash At Bank And In Hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.6 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.



# DOG FISH LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 April 2017

### 1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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.

#### **1.7 Equity Instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### **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.

##### **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.

# DOG FISH LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 April 2017

### 1 Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 1.10 Retirement Benefits

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

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

### 3 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Total £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2016	210,770
Additions	61,722
	<hr/>
At 30 April 2017	272,492
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation And Impairment</b>	
At 1 May 2016	121,165
Depreciation Charged In The Year	25,598
	<hr/>
At 30 April 2017	146,763
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying Amount</b>	
At 30 April 2017	125,729
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 April 2016	89,605
	<hr/> <hr/>

### 4 Called Up Share Capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Ordinary Share Capital Issued And Fully Paid</b>		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

### 5 Prior Period Adjustment

#### Changes To The Balance Sheet

	At 30 April 2016			
	As Previously Reported £	Adjustment At May 2015 £	Adjustment At 30 Apr 2016 £	As Restated £
<b>Provisions For Liabilities</b>				
Deferred Tax	-	(8,813)	(308)	(9,121)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

DOG FISH LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 April 2017

5 Prior Period Adjustment

(Continued)

	At 30 April 2016			As Restated £
	As Previously Reported £	Adjustment At May 2015 £	Adjustment At 30 Apr 2016 £	
<b>Capital And Reserves</b>				
Profit And Loss	186,506	(8,813)	(308)	177,385
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Changes To The Profit And Loss Account</b>				
	Period Ended 30 April 2016			As Restated £
	As Previously Reported £	Adjustment £		
Taxation	(10,155)	(308)		(10,463)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
Profit For The Financial Period	42,160	(308)		41,852
	<u>          </u>	<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.