

Registered Number NI050872

RIBHINN DONN LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	190,000	48,000
Tangible assets	3	141,768	144,969
		<u>331,768</u>	<u>192,969</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		26,847	34,241
Cash at bank and in hand		14,053	-
		<u>40,900</u>	<u>34,241</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(53,911)</u>	<u>(52,790)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(13,011)</u>	<u>(18,549)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>318,757</u>	<u>174,420</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(165,000)	(37,885)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(23,200)</u>	<u>(22,400)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>130,557</u>	<u>114,135</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		130,457	114,035
Shareholders' funds		<u>130,557</u>	<u>114,135</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 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 7 September 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr W Coffey, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective January 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention having applied the transitional arrangements of FRS 15, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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

Boat & equipment - 25% Straight line

Intangible assets amortisation policy

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

Fishing Licence - 10% Straight Line

Other accounting policies**Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely

than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	80,000
Additions	150,000
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>230,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2015	32,000
Charge for the year	8,000
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>40,000</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2016	<u>190,000</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>48,000</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	209,744
Additions	9,150
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>218,894</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	64,775
Charge for the year	12,351
On disposals	<u>-</u>

At 31 March 2016	<u>77,126</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2016	<u>141,768</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>144,969</u>

4 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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