

Richard Dawkins Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 June 2015

Richard Dawkins Limited

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Richard Dawkins Limited
(Registration number: 06936950)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		709,610	688,136
Investments		520,000	520,000
		<u>1,229,610</u>	<u>1,208,136</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>3</u>	893,681	257,116
Cash at bank and in hand		555,773	683,017
		1,449,454	940,133
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(261,497)</u>	<u>(90,007)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,187,957</u>	<u>850,126</u>
Net assets		<u>2,417,567</u>	<u>2,058,262</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>4</u>	1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>2,417,566</u>	<u>2,058,261</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>2,417,567</u>	<u>2,058,262</u>

For the year ending 30 June 2015 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 director acknowledges his 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 director on 24 March 2016

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Professor C R Dawkins
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Richard Dawkins Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 June 2015
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1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, excluding Value Added Tax, in respect of the sale of services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Motor vehicles	25% straight line
Fixture, fittings and equipment	25% straight line

Investment properties

Certain of the company's properties are held for long-term investment. Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with the FRSSE, as follows: No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties and they are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year. This treatment as regards the company's investment properties may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the average exchange rate for the period. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Richard Dawkins Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 June 2015
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2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2014	754,844	520,000	1,274,844
Additions	69,285	-	69,285
At 30 June 2015	824,129	520,000	1,344,129
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2014	66,708	-	66,708
Charge for the year	47,811	-	47,811
At 30 June 2015	114,519	-	114,519
Net book value			
At 30 June 2015	709,610	520,000	1,229,610
At 30 June 2014	688,136	520,000	1,208,136

3 Debtors

Debtors includes £200,000 (2014 - £200,000) receivable after more than one year.

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2015		2014	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

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.