Registered number: SC378421

BELLA JANE BOAT TRIPS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Bella Jane Boat Trips Limited
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Bella Jane Boat Trips Limited
Balance Sheet
As At 31 March 2025

Registered number: SC378421

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible Assets	**4**		69,312
			69,312
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	**5**	1,500	
Debtors	**6**	6,416	
Cash at bank and in hand		90,237	
		98,153	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**7**	(66,152)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			32,001
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			101,313
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**8**		(19,593)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred Taxation			(12,811)
NET ASSETS			68,909
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	**9**		1
Profit and Loss Account			68,908
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			68,909

For the year ending 31 March 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr David Brown

Director
26/11/2025

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Bella Jane Boat Trips Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number SC378421 . The registered office is The Jetty, Elgol, Isle Of Skye, IV49 9BJ.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold	10% Reducing Balance
Plant & Machinery	10% Reducing Balance
Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing Balance
Fixtures & Fittings	25% Reducing Balance
Computer Equipment	33.3% Straight Line

2.4. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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2.5. **Taxation - continued**

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss for the year, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case current and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 3

4. Tangible Assets

	Land & Property Freehold	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 April 2024	7,259	221,244	11,393	239,896
As at 31 March 2025	7,259	221,244	11,393	239,896
Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2024	1,378	150,872	-	152,250
Provided during the period	588	7,037	10,709	18,334
As at 31 March 2025	1,966	157,909	10,709	170,584
Net Book Value				
As at 31 March 2025	5,293	63,335	684	69,312
As at 1 April 2024	5,881	70,372	11,393	87,646

5. Stocks

	2025
	£
Stock	1,500

6. Debtors

	2025
	£
Due within one year	
Other debtors	6,416

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2025
	£
Trade creditors	10,412
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000
Corporation tax	3,434
Other taxes and social security	26
Accruals and deferred income	42,280
	66,152

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2025
	£
Bank loans	10,833
Other creditors	8,760
	19,593

Other creditors represent amounts due to Mr D J Brown, this is interest free and repayable upon demand.

9. Share Capital

	2025
	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	1

10. Dividends

	2025
	£
On equity shares:	
Final dividend paid	1,000

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.