Company Registration No. SC497921 (Scotland)

BIG ISLAND FAMILY INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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BIG ISLAND FAMILY INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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BIG ISLAND FAMILY INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	**2**		1,224,881		1,262,270
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		11,807		47,490	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**3**	(5,042)		(3,979)	
Net current assets			6,765		43,511
Total assets less current liabilities			1,231,646		1,305,781
Provisions for liabilities			(34,584)		(50,409)
Net assets			1,197,062		1,255,372
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**4**		4		4
Share premium account			999,996		999,996
Profit and loss reserves			197,062		255,372
Total equity			1,197,062		1,255,372

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 12 June 2020

Mr Brian Miller
Director

Company Registration No. SC497921

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Big Island Family Investment Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 4 Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 6ND.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

1.3 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 investment brokers and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.4 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

1.5 Equity instruments

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

1.6 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. The current tax charge includes foreign tax suffered on investment income from overseas securities.

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.

2 Fixed asset investments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Investments	1,224,881	1,262,270

The historical cost of investments at 31 March 2020 was £996,533 (2019 - £909,503).

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	1,262,270
Additions	418,986
Valuation changes	(79,534)
Movement in cash held for investment	(82,387)
Disposals	(294,454)
At 31 March 2020	1,224,881
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	1,224,881
At 31 March 2019	1,262,270

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	5,042	3,979

4 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 A ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
1 B ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
1 C ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
1 D ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	4	4

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