Company Registration No. SC525621 (Scotland)

CREATIVE ISLAND LTD.

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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CREATIVE ISLAND LTD.

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CREATIVE ISLAND LTD.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	76		76	
Cash at bank and in hand		979		1,333	
		1,055		1,409	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(120)		(168)	
Net current assets			935		1,241
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			835		1,141
Total equity			935		1,241

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

For the financial year ended 29 February 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

P S Imes
Director

S M Riddle Iriarte
Director

Company Registration No. SC525621

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Creative Island Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is c/o Facts and Figures, 4 Polwarth Gardens, Edinburgh, EH11 1LW.

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 £.

1.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.3 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, 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.

1.4 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.

2 **Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	-

3 **Debtors**

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Other debtors	31	31
Prepayments and accrued income	45	45
	76	76

4 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2020	2019
	£	**£**
Accruals and deferred income	120	168

5 **Called up share capital**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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.