

Company Registration No. SC006394 (Scotland)

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd

financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

Pages for filing with Registrar

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd

Contents

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	2		50,658,183		48,624,597
Current assets					
Debtors	3	105,959		106,499	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,292,859		2,687,537	
		<u>4,398,818</u>		<u>2,794,036</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(230,250)</u>		<u>(52,327)</u>	
Net current assets			4,168,568		2,741,709
Total assets less current liabilities			54,826,751		51,366,306
Provisions for liabilities			(4,840,387)		(4,632,560)
Net assets			<u>49,986,364</u>		<u>46,733,746</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5	100,000		100,000	
Revaluation reserve	6	28,641,499		26,742,710	
Capital reserve	7	18,781,919		17,573,132	
Profit and loss reserves	9	2,462,946		2,317,904	
Total equity			<u>49,986,364</u>		<u>46,733,746</u>

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

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 6 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

AF Thomson
Director

Company Registration No. SC006394

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 22 Meadowside, Dundee, DD1 1LN.

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 amounts 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 freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income except to the extent that a gain reverses a loss previously recognised in profit or loss, or a loss exceeds the accumulated gains recognised in equity; such gains and loss are recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.8 Investment income

Investment income receivable is recognised on an accruals basis which for franked investment income means on an XD basis. Unfranked investment income is stated on the basis of gross receipts before deduction of income tax.

Capital gains or losses are transferred net of related tax to the capital reserve.

1.9 Management expenses

Management expenses are stated on the basis of amounts applicable to the financial year.

1.10 Dividends

Dividends payable are recognised when declared or, where necessary, approved in the general meeting.

2 Fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Investments	50,658,183	48,624,597

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

2 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018	48,624,597
Additions	30,507
Valuation changes	3,490,608
Disposals	(1,487,529)
	<u>50,658,183</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>50,658,183</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	<u>50,658,183</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>48,624,597</u>

3 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	105,959	106,499
	<u>105,959</u>	<u>106,499</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	221,863	48,848
Other creditors	8,387	3,479
	<u>230,250</u>	<u>52,327</u>

5 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

Each ordinary share carries one vote and is entitled to participate pari passu with other ordinary shares in any dividend or capital distribution.

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

6 Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative effect of the revaluations of fixed asset investments net of any deferred tax associated with the future sale of these investments.

7 Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents gains or losses realised on disposal of investments and is available for distribution to shareholders.

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Stephen Cartwright.

The auditor was MHA Henderson Loggie, a trading name of Henderson Loggie LLP.

9 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account represents amounts available for distribution amongst the shareholders.

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchase of goods	
	2019	2018
	£	£
Other related parties	122,048	117,240
	=====	=====
Dividends paid		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Other related parties	87,481	80,637
	=====	=====

11 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £7,306 (2018 - £6,642) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Scottish Canadian Trust Ltd

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

12 Controlling party

No one individual has ultimate control of the company.

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.