Company Registration No. SC031310 (Scotland)	
FORTHVIEW FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors Mrs D Selig

N Selig

R Selig

Company number SC031310

Registered office 1 Royal Bank Place

Buchanan Street

Glasgow G1 3AA

Accountants Arram Berlyn Gardner (AH) Limited

30 City Road London EC1Y 2AB

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	327,589		327,589	
Net current assets			327,589		327,589
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			327,489		327,489
Total equity			327,589		327,589

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 8 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs D Selig

Director

Company Registration No. SC031310

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital lo	re capital Profit and loss reserves	
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015	100	327,489	327,589
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			
Balance at 31 March 2016	100	327,489	327,589
Year ended 31 March 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			
Balance at 31 March 2017	100	327,489	327,589

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Forthview Finance Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 1 Royal Bank Place, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, G1 3AA.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Forthview Finance Company Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 5.

# 1.2 Profit and loss account

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During this time the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore no Profit and loss account is presented in these financial statements.

## 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 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.

## 1.4 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 statement of financial position 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

### 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.

## Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.5 Equity instruments

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

## 1.6 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

### 2 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	327,589	327,589

2017

2016

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Called up share capital	2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	~	~
	Issued and fully paid	400	400
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100 	100 
		100	100
4	Related party transactions		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
			2017
	Amounts owed by related parties		Balance £
	Other related parties		327,589
			2016 Balance
	Amounts owed in previous period		£
	Other related parties		327,589
5	Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102		
	Reconciliation of equity		
		1 April 2015 £	31 March 2016 £
	Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	327,589	327,589
	Reconciliation of profit for the financial period		2016
			£
	Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102		
	Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102		

There are no material FRS 102 transitional adjustments in respect of the transitional and comparative periods.

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.