

Company Registration No. SC229322 (Scotland)

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2	342,807		325,533	
Investments	3	4,221,000		4,221,000	
		<u>4,563,807</u>		<u>4,546,533</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	5	841		86,499	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,532		6,078	
		<u>2,373</u>		<u>92,577</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(459,216)		(472,659)	
Net current liabilities			(456,843)		(380,082)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,106,964</u>		<u>4,166,451</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	65,000		65,000	
Share premium account	8	2,535,000		2,535,000	
Profit and loss reserves	9	1,506,964		1,566,451	
Total equity			<u>4,106,964</u>		<u>4,166,451</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 19 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R D Finnie
Director

Company Registration No. SC229322

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Finnie Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 219-223 George Street, Aberdeen, AB25 1HY.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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.

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2018	324,420	1,113	325,533
Additions	23,985	-	23,985
At 28 February 2019	348,405	1,113	349,518
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2018	-	-	-
Depreciation charged in the year	6,488	223	6,711
At 28 February 2019	6,488	223	6,711
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2019	341,917	890	342,807
At 28 February 2018	324,420	1,113	325,533

3 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	4,221,000	4,221,000

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 March 2018 & 28 February 2019	4,221,000
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2019	4,221,000
At 28 February 2018	4,221,000

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

4 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 28 February 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office key	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
R D Finnie Limited	Scotland	Retail jewellers	Non-Voting Ordinary	100.00	0

Registered Office address:

1 219-223 George Street, Aberdeen, AB25 1HY

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
R D Finnie Limited	383,309	8,834,745

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	84,043
Other debtors	841	2,456
	<u>841</u>	<u>86,499</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	351,007	-
Other creditors	106,400	470,850
Accruals and deferred income	1,809	1,809
	<u>459,216</u>	<u>472,659</u>

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

7 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
5,000 Ordinary voting of £1 each	5,000	5,000
60,000 Ordinary non-voting of £1 each	60,000	60,000
	<u>65,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>

8 Share premium account

	2019 £	2018 £
At the beginning and end of the year	<u>2,535,000</u>	<u>2,535,000</u>

9 Profit and loss reserves

	2019 £	2018 £
At the beginning of the year	1,566,451	1,594,090
Profit for the year	40,513	72,361
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(100,000)	(100,000)
At the end of the year	<u>1,506,964</u>	<u>1,566,451</u>

10 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 Fraser Campbell.

The auditor was Campbell Dallas Audit Services.

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

During the year the company received dividend income from its subsidiary company, R D Finnie Limited of £100,000 (2018: £100,000). At 28 February 2019, the company owed £351,007 to R D Finnie Limited (2018 debtor: £84,043).

FINNIE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

12 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £100,000 (2018: £100,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

The company owed the directors £106,400 at 28 February 2019 (2018: £470,850). The balance is repayable on demand and bears no interest.

13 Parent company

The company was jointly controlled during the year by its directors.

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.