REGISTERED NUMBER: SC080896 (Scotland)

GLASGOW TRAVEL CENTRE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

Milne Craig
Chartered Accountants
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2 to 3
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 to 8

GLASGOW TRAVEL CENTRE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

DIRECTORS:	Margaret Mcrae Dunn Andrew Nichols Dunn
SECRETARY:	Andrew Nichols Dunn
REGISTERED OFFICE:	79 Berkeley Street Glasgow G3 7DX
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC080896 (Scotland)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Milne Craig Chartered Accountants Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

BALANCE SHEET
31 OCTOBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Investment property	4		546,000		546,000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	3,600		5,244	
Cash at bank		35,603		4,001	
		39,203		9,245	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	230,708		235,801	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(191,505)		(226,556)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			354,495		319,444
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	7		21,775		21,775
NET ASSETS			332,720		297,669
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Retained earnings			322,720		287,669
			332,720		297,669

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 October 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 OCTOBER 2020

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Nichols Dunn - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Glasgow Travel Centre Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The Company's registered number is SC080896 and registered office address is 79 Berkeley Street, Glasgow, G3 7DX.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are the the letting of property and the operation of a hostel business from rented property..

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

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 £.

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.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Inventories are assessed for evidence of obsolescence and a provision is made against any inventory unlikely to be sold, or where stock is sold post year end at a loss.

Turnover
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Consideration is given to the point at which the Company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Investment property
Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are recognised initially at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition
i. investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are held at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period that they arise; and

ii. no depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties applying the fair value model.

If a reliable measure is not available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, this item is thereafter accounted for as tangible fixed assets in accordance with section 17 until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

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 transactions 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.

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, 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.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Impairment of assets
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets
An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2019 - NIL).

4. **INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 November 2019 and 31 October 2020	546,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 October 2020	546,000
At 31 October 2019	546,000

Fair value at 31 October 2020 is represented by:

	£
Valuation in 2018	31,702
Valuation in 2019	39,086
Cost	475,212
	546,000

continued...

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	-	1,676
Prepayments	3,600	3,568
	3,600	5,244

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	494
Tax	8,221	3,549
Other creditors	222,487	231,758
	230,708	235,801

7. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2020	2019
	£	£
Deferred tax	21,775	21,775

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 November 2019	21,775
Balance at 31 October 2020	21,775

8. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The company rents the premises from which it trades as a hostel, the ownership of which is vested in the Directors. The lease which is a full repairing and insurance lease provides for a rental of £15,000 per annum which is paid jointly to the Directors.

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Loans to the company (included in other creditors)

	2020	2019
	£	£
Kerr's Music Corporation Limited	128,519	138,519
Caledonian Holiday Managers Limited	69,300	69,300
Glasgow Music Centre Limited	12,200	12,000
	210,019	220,019

The loans are interest free and are repayable on demand. the three loan creditor companies are controlled by the Directors of Glasgow Travel Centre Limited.

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is controlled by the Directors who own 98% of the called up share capital.

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.