

Company Registration No. SC162870 (Scotland)

**ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS)  
LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

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**ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS)  
LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Director</b>	Mr M Samios
<b>Company number</b>	SC162870
<b>Registered office</b>	10 Ardross Street Inverness IV3 5NS
<b>Accountants</b>	Azets 10 Ardross Street Inverness IV3 5NS

**ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS)  
LIMITED**

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# ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

**AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		-		146,220
Investments	4		10		10
			<u>10</u>		<u>146,230</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	51,257		3,328	
Cash at bank and in hand		985,449		282,849	
		<u>1,036,706</u>		<u>286,177</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(77,373)		(25,692)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			959,333		260,485
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>959,343</u>		<u>406,715</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	7		-		(165)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>959,343</u>		<u>406,550</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			115		115
Profit and loss reserves			959,228		406,435
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>959,343</u>		<u>406,550</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

# **ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Samios  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. SC162870**

# ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Isle of Skye Hostels (An T'Eilean Sgiathanach Osadals) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 10 Ardross Street, Inverness, IV3 5NS.

#### **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.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director intends to wind up the company as it has ceased trading. These financial statements have therefore been prepared on a break-up basis.

The director does not consider the recent Covid 19 pandemic to have had any impact on the position of the company now trading has ceased.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### **Rental income**

Revenue from rental income is recognised in the period to which it relates.

#### **1.4 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.

# ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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
Improvements to property	10% on cost
Plant and equipment	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Computers	33% on cost

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.

#### **1.5 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### **1.6 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.

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.

# ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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.

#### **1.7 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.

#### **1.8 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.

##### ***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.



# ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting

##### 1.10 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

##### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

##### 1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

#### 2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	2	4

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Improvements to property £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 February 2019	138,000	107,851	20,541	38,039	5,983	310,414
Disposals	(138,000)	(107,851)	(20,541)	(38,039)	(5,983)	(310,414)
At 31 January 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
At 1 February 2019	36,000	64,037	20,541	37,750	5,866	164,194
Depreciation charged in the year	1,150	2,965	-	120	48	4,283
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(37,150)	(67,002)	(20,541)	(37,870)	(5,914)	(168,477)
At 31 January 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At 31 January 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2019	102,000	43,814	-	289	117	146,220

#### 4 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	10	10

# ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 4 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 February 2019 & 31 January 2020	10
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2020	10
At 31 January 2019	10

### 5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	51,257	258
Prepayments and accrued income	-	3,070
	51,257	3,328

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	-	646
Corporation tax	73,633	17,019
Other taxation and social security	534	3,706
Other creditors	1,456	2,256
Accruals and deferred income	1,750	2,065
	77,373	25,692

# ISLE OF SKYE HOSTELS (AN T'EILEAN SGIATHANACH OSADALS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

#### 7 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	-	165
	==	==
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		2020 £
Liability at 1 February 2019		165
Credit to profit or loss		(165)
		==
Liability at 31 January 2020		-
		==

#### 8 Related party transactions

##### **Skye Wash Limited**

##### **A company in which Isle of Skye Hostels Limited is a shareholder**

During the year the company charged Skye Wash Limited £3,300 (2019 - £6,600) in rent and £51,000 (2019 - £nil) in management charges.

During the year Skye Wash Limited charged the company £6,000 (2019 - £12,000) for laundry services and advanced funds to, and paid expenses on behalf of the company totalling £nil (2019 - £11,639).

At 31 January 2020, £51,257 (2019 - £258) was due from Skye Wash Limited and is included in other debtors.

#### 9 Directors' transactions

During the year the company paid expenses on behalf of the directors of £798 (2019 - £nil).

At 31 January 2019, the company owed the directors £1,456 (2019 - £2,254) which is included in other creditors due in less than one year.

