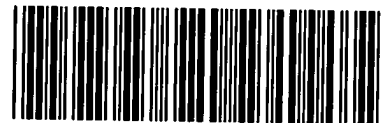


Company Registration No. 09310728

Annual Report for the year ended
31 December 2022

The Laggan Hotel Management Limited

SATURDAY



ACC7WP6R

A15

16/09/2023

#25

COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

J J Raggett
V O'Hana

Company Secretary

S Royce

Company registration number

09310728

Registered office

14 Grosvenor Place
London
SW1X 7HH

Auditor

Mazars LLP
30 Old Bailey
London
EC4M 7AU

CONTENTS PAGE

Strategic report	1-2
Directors' report	3-4
Statement of directors' responsibilities	5
Independent auditor's report	6-9
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11-12
Statement of changes in equity	13
Statement of cash flows	14
Notes to the financial statements	15-30

STRATEGIC REPORT**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is that of hotel operations and management. The Company operates a hotel in the Scottish Highlands.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

There has been an increase in revenue of 83.7% in the year from £255,897 to £470,113 (2021: increase of 410.6%) the increase in revenue in the year is due to the hospitality market recovering from the Covid-19 pandemic. EBITDA increased by £90,633 in the year to a profit of £75,297 (2021: loss of £15,336).

During the year, the Company has seen an increase in costs incurred by the Company, however management have been working hard to manage and control expenses, which have increased due to inflation and the increased cost of living in the UK. The main drivers of the cost increases are food and labour costs.

In summary the key performance indicators that we use to monitor business performance are as follows:

Occupancy levels

Average room rates

Revenue per available room

EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation)

The Company is currently in a net liabilities position with total liabilities exceeding total assets by £146,579 (2021: £125,229).

The Company has seen improvements in its results in 2022 compared to 2021. In 2021, the Company received some government support, as well as a partial rental waiver from the landlord. There has been no government support in 2022, however the company received a partial waiver in 2022 and a waiver for the 2021 deferred rental in the year, resulting in a credit to the profit and loss in the year. The overall results of the year are due to improved market conditions and the return of international travel. The Company is expecting the continued trading improvements in the market to continue in 2023 and has seen an uplift to date.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £21,350 (2021: £118,910). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: £nil).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Directors acknowledge that they have responsibility for the Company's systems of internal control and risk management and for monitoring their effectiveness. The purposes of these systems are to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, to provide reasonable assurance as to the quality of management information and to maintain proper control over the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Company.

No system of control can, however, provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. Accordingly, the directors have regard to what controls, in their judgement, are appropriate to the Company's business and to the relative costs and benefits of implementing specific controls.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (Continued)

The main risks that the Company could face relate to factors that are common to the hotel industry and beyond the Company's control, such as the global economic downturn, changes in travel patterns or in the structure of the travel industry and the increase in acts of terrorism.

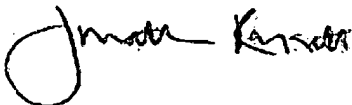
The Laggan Hotel Management Limited mitigates the risk of an economic downturn utilising financial support from The Travel Corporation, its ultimate parent company. This allows them to manage short- and medium-term fluctuations in demand.

New trading arrangements between the United Kingdom and the European Union took effect on 31 December 2020. In general, tariffs and quotas on trade have not been introduced, although administrative complications and regulatory restrictions have reduced the freedom of cross-border trade. The Company is carefully monitoring the practical application of the new trading arrangements by regulatory authorities, to better understand what the eventual impact on its business will be.

The Global Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the Company for the past few years, however with all restrictions lifted during 2021, the Company is seeing the market and industry recovering well. The labour market has been challenging in regards to the recruitment and retention of staff since the end of the pandemic and this has had a knock-on effect on wage costs as businesses try to retain talent.

We have considered the potential impact of Russian forces entering Ukraine on the business and consider there to be no direct impact on the business, however the increase in energy prices has had an indirect affect on costs through our supply chain.

Signed on behalf of the board of Directors



J J Raggett
Director

Date: 18th July 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

MATTERS COVERED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

As permitted by paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the directors' report have been omitted as they are included in the Strategic Report on page 1 to 2. These matters relate to future developments.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Details of the Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are included in note 18 to the accounts.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served the Company during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

J J Raggett

V O'Hana

The Company's Articles of Association include provisions indemnifying the Directors for all liabilities incurred in the performance of their duties.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have considered the ongoing impact of the war in the Ukraine in making their going concern assessment based on the current situation and the impact on the Company and consider the going concern assessment to be appropriate.

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company's total liabilities exceed its total assets by £146,579 at 31 December 2022. The Company's ultimate parent has represented that it will continue to provide ongoing financial support to enable the Company to meet its financial obligations and that the Company will not be required to pay obligations owed to any group entities while its liabilities exceed its assets. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on this ongoing financial support and based on this they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

POLITICAL DONATIONS

The Company made no political donations during the financial year (2021: £nil).

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

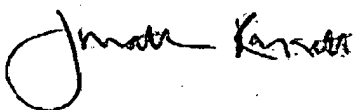
DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR

It is proposed that Mazars LLP will continue in office in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 Section 487(2).

Signed by order of the board of Directors



J J Raggett
Director

Date: 18th July 2023

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards and applicable law. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAGGAN HOTEL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Laggan Hotel Management Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK-adopted international accounting standards.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAGGAN HOTEL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAGGAN HOTEL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the Company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the Company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the Company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as: tax legislation, pension legislation, the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to: posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to revenue recognition (which we pinpointed to completeness and cut off) and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAGGAN HOTEL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

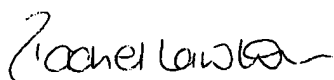
- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Rachel Lawton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
30 Old Bailey
London
EC4M 7AU
Date: 20 July 2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	2	470,113	255,897
Cost of sales		(359,200)	(297,632)
Gross profit/(loss)		110,913	(41,735)
Administrative expenses		(130,222)	(105,451)
Other operating income	3	-	31,314
Loss from operations	4	(19,309)	(115,872)
Finance costs	6	(2,041)	(3,038)
Loss before taxation		(21,350)	(118,910)
Taxation	7	-	-
Loss for the year		(21,350)	(118,910)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(21,350)	(118,910)

The notes on pages 15 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

All results relate to continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

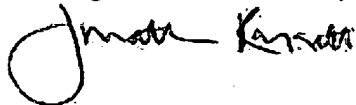
	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	8	163,000	163,000
Property, plant and equipment	9	142,066	175,593
Right-of-use-asset	10	114,864	172,295
		<u>419,930</u>	<u>510,888</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	11	2,351	2,327
Trade and other receivables	12	4,637	2,263
Cash and cash equivalents	13	227,292	211,602
		<u>234,280</u>	<u>216,192</u>
Total assets		<u>654,210</u>	<u>727,080</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Obligations under leases	17	59,694	118,667
		<u>59,694</u>	<u>118,667</u>
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to related parties	14	628,324	641,988
Trade and other payables	16	53,798	33,695
Obligations under leases	17	58,973	57,959
		<u>741,095</u>	<u>733,642</u>
Provision for liabilities			
Deferred tax	15	-	-
Total liabilities		<u>800,789</u>	<u>852,309</u>
Equity			
Share capital	20	100	100
Retained earnings		(146,679)	(125,329)
Total Equity		<u>(146,579)</u>	<u>(125,229)</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>654,210</u>	<u>727,080</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The notes on pages 15 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue and are signed on their behalf by:



J J Raggett
Director

Date: 18th July 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2021		100	(6,419)	(6,319)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(118,910)	(118,910)
At 1 January 2022		100	(125,329)	(125,229)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(21,350)	(21,350)
At 31 December 2022	20	100	(146,679)	(146,579)

The notes on pages 15 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss after taxation		(21,350)	(118,910)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	9	37,175	43,104
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	10	57,431	57,432
Finance costs	6	2,041	3,038
Taxation	7	-	-
Cash flows from / (used in) operations before changes in working		75,297	(15,336)
Increase in inventories	11	(24)	(766)
Increase in trade and other receivables	12	(2,374)	(764)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	16	20,103	(3,946)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operations		93,002	(20,812)
Tax paid		-	-
Net cash used in operating activities		93,002	(20,812)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(3,648)	(2,331)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,648)	(2,331)
Cash flows generated from financing activities			
Increase in amounts due to related parties	14	(13,664)	193,229
Interest on lease liability	6	(2,041)	(3,038)
Decrease in lease liabilities	17	(57,959)	(56,963)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(73,664)	133,228
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		15,690	110,085
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		211,602	101,517
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13	227,292	211,602

The notes on pages 15 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

The Laggan Hotel Management Limited is a private company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the registered office in the United Kingdom is stated on the Company information page and the nature of the Company's operations and principal activities are stated in the Strategic Report.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards. These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention. The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment that the Company operates in.

Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have considered the ongoing impact of the war in Ukraine in making their going concern assessment based on the current situation and the impact on the Company and consider the going concern assessment to be appropriate.

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company's total liabilities exceed its total assets by £146,579 at 31 December 2022. The Company's ultimate parent has represented that it will continue to provide ongoing financial support to enable the Company to meet its financial obligations and that the Company will not be required to pay obligations owed to any group entities while its liabilities exceed its assets. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on this ongoing financial support and based on this, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised from the sale of goods and services from the Company's ordinary activities.

Revenue is recognised from the sale of services when the amount can be measured reliably, the service has been provided and is stated after trade discounts and other sales taxes, and is net of VAT.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Company's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired as at the date of exchange transaction.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment or more regularly where an indication of impairment exists. When there is an impairment, goodwill is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses are not subsequently reversed.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is allocated to the Company's cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing, based on the benefits that are expected to be generated from the business combination from which the goodwill arose. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is lower than the carrying amount of the unit, an impairment loss is recognised.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings	- 10% straight line
Equipment	- 20% straight line

Impairment

Individual items of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment annually and tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that do not generate independent cash flows are combined into cash generating units. If carrying amounts exceed estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash generating units are written down to their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is assessed based on estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Government grants

Government grants relate to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ("CJRS"). Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Government grants relating to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and Council Lockdown Grants are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. 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 periods 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 balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs, when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Interest and other cash flows resulting from holding financial assets are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Provision for impairment of trade, related party receivables and other receivables is made when objective evidence is received that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of the receivable. The amount of the impairment is determined as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Any change in their value through impairment or reversal of impairment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

A financial asset is derecognised if the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset have been transferred or the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. A financial asset that is transferred qualifies for de-recognition if the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include related party loans, trade and other payables and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual agreement of the instrument. All interest related charges are recognised as an expense in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less settlement payments.

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when liabilities are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Classification as equity or financial liability

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

A financial liability exists where there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially unfavourable conditions. In addition contracts which result in the entity delivering a variable number of its own equity instruments are financial liabilities.

Leases

The Company leases land and buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 6 years but may have extension options.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative standalone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted in the current financial year ended 31 December 2022

There are no new or amendments to accounting standards, or IFRC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 that have had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 16 COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment

In 2020, the Company adopted COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) that provided practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS 16. This practical expedient was available to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affected payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021. In March 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16) that extended the practical expedient to apply to reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022.

In the prior year, Company has applied the amendment to IFRS 16 (as issued by the IASB in May 2021). The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession applying IFRS 16 as if the change were not a lease modification. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19.

The Company recognised a rent waiver of £15,000 (2021: rent deferral £15,000) in which the practical expedient has been applied for in the current year and prior year. The rental deferral from the prior year has now been released to the profit and loss account.

Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

There are no new or amendments or interpretations to accounting standards, or IFRC interpretations that are in issue but not yet adopted that will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and sources of estimate uncertainty

The Company's significant accounting policies are outlined in note 1 to the financial statements.

Critical judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Right-of-use assets

The interest rate used to calculate the finance charge on a right-of-use liability is the same as the interest rate used by the parent Company on loans to the Company. This being the cost of money to the Company if it were to borrow funds to satisfy the lease obligation.

2. REVENUE

The revenue and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company.
 An analysis of turnover is given below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
United Kingdom	470,113	255,897

Due to the nature of the business the turnover is recognised when the service is provided and revenue is recognised on a daily basis.

3. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2022	2021
	£	£
CJRS Grant	-	2,018
Council Lockdown Grant	-	29,296
	-	31,314

During 2021, the Company received grants relating to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and local Council Lockdown Grants. There were no such grants available during 2022.

4. LOSS FROM OPERATIONS

Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	37,175	43,104
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	57,431	57,432
Auditor's remuneration - as auditor	3,800	2,100
Auditor's remuneration - taxation services	2,000	1,500
Auditor's remuneration - other services	500	594

5. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The average number of staff employed by the Company during the financial year amounted to:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Management staff	2	3
Other staff - services	4	3
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	173,815	127,798
Social security costs	15,498	9,687
Other pension costs	3,601	2,532
	<u>192,914</u>	<u>140,017</u>

No salaries, wages or pension have been paid to the directors in the current or prior year and no contributions were made to a pension on behalf of a director (2021: £nil).

The directors of the Company are also considered to be key management personnel.

6. FINANCE COSTS

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 10)	2,041	3,038
	<u>2,041</u>	<u>3,038</u>

7. TAXATION

(a) Analysis of charge in the year	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax		
Charge for the current year	-	-
In respect of prior years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing difference	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit for the year varies from the effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loss before taxation	<u>(21,350)</u>	<u>(118,910)</u>
Loss at effective rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	(4,056)	(22,593)
Fixed asset differences	405	711
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	12
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(2,850)	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(2,054)	(14,227)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	8,555	36,097
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax charge (note 7 (a))	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7. TAXATION (continued)

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

No provision has been made for the deferred tax asset of £67,791 calculated at 25% (2021: £59,280 calculated at 25%) arising from depreciation of equipment, fixtures and fittings in excess of taxation allowances available because the timing of profits is uncertain.

The claim for taxation allowances and the recoverability of the deferred tax asset is dependent on the availability of sufficient future taxable profits of the Company against which unused taxation allowances and losses can be utilised. In such circumstances the Company recognises that, at the statement of financial position date, it may not be appropriate to provide for the deferred tax asset.

The UK Government announced in the 2021 budget that from 1 April 2023, the rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom will increase from 19% to 25%. Companies with profits of £50,000 or less will continue to be taxed at 19%, which is a new small profits rate. Where taxable profits are between £50,000 and £250,000, the higher 25% rate will apply but with a marginal relief applying as profits increase.

8. GOODWILL

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2021 and 1 January 2022	163,000
Additions	-
	<u>163,000</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>163,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<u>163,000</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>163,000</u>

Management has assessed the carrying value of goodwill and determined that there are no indicators of impairment.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Fixtures & fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	418,024	-	418,024
Additions	2,331	-	2,331
Disposals	(10,607)	-	(10,607)
At 31 December 2021	409,748	-	409,748
Additions	3,648	-	3,648
Disposals	(10,007)	-	(10,007)
At 31 December 2022	403,389	-	403,389
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	201,658	-	201,658
Charge for the year	43,104	-	43,104
Disposals	(10,607)	-	(10,607)
At 31 December 2021	234,155	-	234,155
Charge for the year	37,175	-	37,175
Disposals	(10,007)	-	(10,007)
At 31 December 2022	261,323	-	261,323
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	142,066	-	142,066
At 31 December 2021	175,593	-	175,593

10. RIGHT-OF-USE-ASSET

	Land & Buildings £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2021	344,590	344,590
Additions	-	-
At 1 January 2022	344,590	344,590
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2022	344,590	344,590
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2021	114,863	114,863
Charge for the year	57,432	57,432
At 1 January 2022	172,295	172,295
Charge for the year	57,431	57,431
At 31 December 2022	229,726	229,726
Net book value		
At 31 December 2022	114,864	114,864
At 31 December 2021	172,295	172,295

The Company leases a property for which the lease term is 3 years.

Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation expense on right-of-use asset	57,431	57,432
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,041	3,038
Changes in lease payments that arise from rent deferrals to which the lessee has applied the practical expedient	(15,000)	(15,000)

The prior year rent deferral of £15,000 has now been released to the profit and loss.
The total cash outflow for leases amount to £45,000 (2021: £45,000).

The property leases in which the Company is the lessee contain variable additional rentals linked to sales generated from the leased property.

11. INVENTORIES	2022	2021
	£	£
Goods for resale	2,351	2,327
	<u>2,351</u>	<u>2,327</u>
12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2022	2021
	£	£
Prepayments and accrued income	4,637	2,263
	<u>4,637</u>	<u>2,263</u>
13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	227,292	211,602
	<u>227,292</u>	<u>211,602</u>
14. AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to related parties (note 19)	628,324	641,988
	<u>628,324</u>	<u>641,988</u>

Amounts owed to related parties are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

15. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2022	2021
	£	£
Balance brought forward	-	-
Charge during the year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance carried forward	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company's provision for deferred taxation liability consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	3,719
Losses and other deductions	-	(3,719)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred tax liability has been calculated at 19% (2021: 25%).

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2022	2021
	£	£
PAYE and social security	9,336	197
VAT	5,351	1,566
Corporation Tax	27,271	27,271
Accruals	11,840	4,661
	<u>53,798</u>	<u>33,695</u>

17. LEASE LIABILITIES	2022	2021
	£	£
Analysed as:		
Current	58,973	57,959
Non-current	59,694	118,667
	<u>118,667</u>	<u>176,626</u>

Maturity Analysis

Due within one year	58,973	57,959
Between two and five years	59,694	118,667
After five years	-	-
	<u>118,667</u>	<u>176,626</u>

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Company's treasury function.

The undiscounted future cash flows on leases at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current	60,000	60,000
Non-current	120,000	180,000
	<u>180,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company holds or issues financial instruments in order to achieve three main objectives, as follows:

- a) to finance its operations;
- b) to manage its exposure to interest risk from its operations and from its sources of finance; and
- c) for trading purposes.

In addition, various financial instruments (e.g. trade receivables and trade payables) arise directly from the Company's operations.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Transactions in financial instruments result in the Company assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below:

Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Amounts shown in the statement of financial position best represent the maximum credit risk exposure in the event of other parties failing to perform their obligations under financial instruments.

The Company monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policies of credit checks meet its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk.

The ultimate parent entity confirms that group liabilities will not be demanded whilst the Company's liabilities exceed its assets.

Liquidity risk

The Company at all times maintains adequate committed credit facilities in order to meet all its commitments as and when they fall due. Long term borrowing, where it exists, is funded from within the Travel Corporation group. The Travel Corporation Limited has guaranteed to provide any future funding requirements of the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Unless disclosed, related party receivables and loans do not bear interest and the directors are of the opinion that the carrying value is not materially different from the fair value.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exclusively funded by related party borrowings which are interest free.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

Interest rate sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the statement of financial position date. Based on the above assumptions if interest rates had been 0.5% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the directors have concluded that there would not be a material impact on the financial statements.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates exclusively within the UK and is not directly exposed to foreign exchange risk. Hedging instruments are therefore not used and there would be no financial impact of a change in exchange rates.

Capital risk management

The Company aims to manage its overall capital so as to ensure the Company continues to operate as a going concern, whilst providing an adequate return to shareholders.

The Company's capital structure represents the equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company together with borrowings.

Fair values of loans from related parties have been determined by discounting cash flow projections at rates of interest, having regard to the specific risks attached to them.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the Company incurred expenses from related parties as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
The Laggan Travcorp Limited – Rent	45,000	45,000
The Laggan Travcorp Limited – Rental waiver	(15,000)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Amounts owing to related parties, which are unsecured, interest free and payable within one year:

	2022 £	2021 £
Red Carnation Hotels (U.K.) Limited	610,925	565,054
Travcorp Laggan Limited	-	60,000
Summer Lodge Management Limited	17,141	142
TTC Group Services Limited	258	16,792
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	628,324	641,988
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

20. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 Number	2022 £	2021 Number	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Equity shares				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

21. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

23. CONTROLLING PARTY AND PARENT COMPANIES

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is The Travel Corporation Limited, a Company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. The Travel Corporation Limited is considered to be the Company's controlling party.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by The Travel Corporation Limited, a Company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by Red Carnation Hotels Group Limited, its immediate parent company, a company registered in Guernsey, the Channel Islands.

The financial statements of The Travel Corporation Limited are not available to the public.