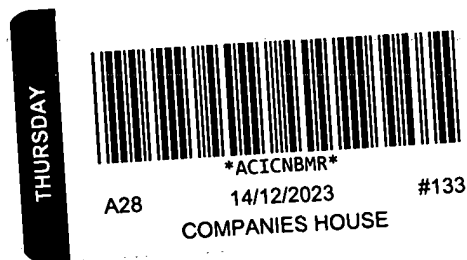


GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED

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GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	4		5,450,000		5,450,000
Current assets					
Debtors	5	571,573		27,467	
Cash at bank and in hand		491,973		990,000	
		<u>1,063,546</u>		<u>1,017,467</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,634,728)</u>		<u>(2,630,573)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(1,571,182)</u>		<u>(1,613,106)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			3,878,818		3,836,894
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(2,521,800)		(2,521,800)
Provisions for liabilities	8		<u>(134,615)</u>		<u>(134,615)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,222,403</u>		<u>1,180,479</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Profit and loss reserves	10		<u>1,222,402</u>		<u>1,180,478</u>
Total equity			<u>1,222,403</u>		<u>1,180,479</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

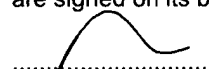
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11./12./2023..... and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Mr G McCabe
Director

Company Registration No. SC525279

GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gloag Investment Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 56 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 2LR.

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 modified to include investment property at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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. The net current liabilities position in the current year is due to amounts due to fellow group entities of £2,594,586 (2022: £2,594,586). Whilst these amounts remain repayable on demand, the directors have received confirmation from the other group companies that there is no intention that they will be recalled in such a way that would prevent Gloag Investment Properties Limited from meeting its obligations as they fall due. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rentals, net of VAT. Turnover is recognised based on the annual rental charges agreed with tenants.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 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.

GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Investment properties

Investment properties are included at fair value through the profit and loss. An independent expert valuation has been obtained on 21 October 2021, valuing the properties at £5,450,000. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to reflect this value as the fair value at the balance sheet date.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 0 (2022: 0).

4 Investment property

Fair value

At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023

£

5,450,000

Judgements in determining fair value of investment property are discussed in note 2.

Gloag Investment Properties Limited has issued a charge over the property with a value of £5,450,000 (2022: £5,450,000).

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	10
Amounts due from fellow group entities	550,000	-
Other debtors	21,573	27,457
	<u>571,573</u>	<u>27,467</u>

Amounts due from fellow group entities are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	1,350	1,350
Amounts due to fellow group entities	2,594,586	2,594,586
Other creditors	38,792	34,637
	<u>2,634,728</u>	<u>2,630,573</u>

Amounts due to fellow group entities are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>2,521,800</u>	<u>2,521,800</u>

The long-term loans are secured by a fixed charge over the investment property. Interest is payable on amounts outstanding at 2.4% above the Bank of England base rate. The loan is due to be repaid by 16 December 2026.

A cross-company guarantee exists in favour of the Royal Bank of Scotland Plc among Gloag Investment Properties Portfolio 2 Limited and Gloag Investment Properties Limited. The combined liability is £4,511,324 (2021: £4,504,369).

8 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Balances:		
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>134,615</u>	<u>134,615</u>

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

9 Called up share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 1p each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

10 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserves are the cumulative net profits or losses in the statement of comprehensive income.

GLOAG INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

11 Control

The directors regard Highland & Universal Investments Limited, a company incorporated in England, as the immediate parent company.

The directors regard Gloag Investments Group Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland, as the ultimate parent company. The financial statements of Gloag Investments Group Limited are available at its registered office, 56 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 2LR.

In the opinion of the directors, Dame Ann Gloag is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of her interest in Gloag Investments Group Limited.