

Registered number: 01476847

Success Tours Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022



Success Tours Limited

Company Information

Directors

S P Hornby
A G Handy

Company secretary

A G Handy

Registered number

01476847

Registered office

New Hythe Court
14 New Hythe Lane
Larkfield
Aylesford
Kent
ME20 6AB

Independent auditor

Kreston Reeves LLP
Statutory Auditor & Chartered Accountants
Montague Place
Quayside
Chatham Maritime
Kent
ME4 4QU

Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc
2 City Place
Beehive Ring Road
Gatwick
RH6 0PA

Success Tours Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 18

Success Tours Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company in the year under review was that of a group tour operator, organising and operating group travel arrangements on behalf of closed user groups.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £6,761 (2021 - loss £46,726).

Dividends of £Nil (2021: £Nil) were declared during the year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S P Hornby
A G Handy

Success Tours Limited

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

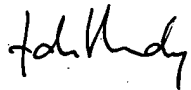
There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Kreston Reeves LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 6th September 2022. and signed on its behalf.



A G Handy
Director

Success Tours Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Success Tours Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Success Tours Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 directors' 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. 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.

Success Tours Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Success Tours Limited (continued)

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the 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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the 'small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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 Success Tours Limited (continued)

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 these financial statements.

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

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to health and safety, anti-bribery and employment law. We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006, taxation and pension legislation. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or reduce expenditure and management bias in accounting estimates and judgemental areas of the financial statements such as provisions. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and assessment of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations (including ATOL) and fraud;
- Assessment of identified fraud risk factors;
- Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- Checking and reperforming the reconciliation of key control accounts;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Confirmation of related parties with management, and review of transactions throughout the period to identify any previously undisclosed transactions with related parties outside the normal course of business;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with relevant tax authorities; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any manual entries made at the year end for financial statement preparation.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance.

Success Tours Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Success Tours Limited (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our 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.



Jonathan Timms BSc FCCA (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Kreston Reeves LLP

Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

Chatham Maritime
Date: 9th September 2022

Success Tours Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		963,686	240,283
Cost of sales		(583,811)	(104,908)
Gross profit		379,875	135,375
Administrative expenses		(441,229)	(350,751)
Other operating income		68,587	158,109
Operating profit/(loss)		7,233	(57,267)
Interest receivable and similar income		-	101
Interest payable and similar expenses		-	(520)
Profit/(loss) before tax		7,233	(57,686)
Tax on profit/(loss)	4	(472)	10,960
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		6,761	(46,726)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	21,435	14,059
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	336,441	145,176
Cash at bank and in hand	7	1,328,958	933,680
		<u>1,665,399</u>	<u>1,078,856</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,434,593)	(694,178)
Net current assets		<u>230,806</u>	<u>384,678</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>252,241</u>	<u>398,737</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(4,483)	(159,328)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(3,443)	(1,855)
Net assets		<u>244,315</u>	<u>237,554</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	37,500	37,500
Profit and loss account		206,815	200,054
		<u>244,315</u>	<u>237,554</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 6th September 2022.



A G Handy
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Success Tours Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2020	37,500	246,780	284,280
Loss for the year	-	(46,726)	(46,726)
At 1 April 2021	37,500	200,054	237,554
Profit for the year	-	6,761	6,761
At 31 March 2022	37,500	206,815	244,315

Share capital

This represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued by the Company.

Profit and loss account

This comprises all current and prior period retained profits and losses after deducting any distributions made to the Company's shareholders.

Success Tours Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

Success Tours Limited is a private limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales, company number 01476847. The address for the company's principal place of business is its registered office, New Hythe Court, 14 New Hythe Lane, Larkfield, Kent, ME20 6AB.

The principal activity of the Company is detailed within the Directors' Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. 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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The travel industry is slowly recovering from the unprecedented impact of the worldwide coronavirus pandemic. Brexit and inflationary challenges of the UK economy are not helping the speed of recovery, that said the Directors remain cautiously optimistic about the future.

The group has been able to take advantage of the growth in demand for UK holidays for UK customers, re-energise European tours and foreign customers and therefore been able to forecast for the UK group to deliver 2019's revenue in 2022.

The Directors have controlled its cost base to ensure the group breaks even in profit and cash flow in 2021-22 and makes a material profit in 2022-23.

The group's bank, Lloyds, has agreed to extend our CBILS repayment period from 6 to 10 years and the group have passed the required banking covenants for the last 3 quarters and forecast to pass them in the future.

The group has not used all the CBILS loan and therefore has a good level of working capital cash reserves whilst also continuing to protect customer money held as credit or paid as deposit on tours yet to travel.

For these reasons the Directors are confident of adopting the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

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. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised on the date of departure.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'administrative expenses' in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.6 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at the present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, such as the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents and other gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within "administrative expenses".

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2021 - 7).

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022

4. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	10,464	(10,463)
Group taxation relief	(11,580)	-
	<u>(1,116)</u>	<u>(10,463)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,588	(497)
	<u>472</u>	<u>(10,960)</u>
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	<u><u>472</u></u>	<u><u>(10,960)</u></u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<u>7,233</u>	<u>(57,686)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	1,374	(10,960)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	38	-
Enhanced capital allowances	(940)	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u><u>472</u></u>	<u><u>(10,960)</u></u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 24 May 2021, the Finance Bill 2021 was substantively enacted, increasing the main rate of corporation tax to 25% on 1 April 2023, for companies with taxable profits above £250,000.

Success Tours Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021	42,042
Additions	16,500
Disposals	(8,806)
At 31 March 2022	<u>49,736</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2021	27,983
Charge for the year	9,124
Disposals	(8,806)
At 31 March 2022	<u>28,301</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	<u><u>21,435</u></u>
At 31 March 2021	<u><u>14,059</u></u>

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	316,695	108,574
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,508	-
Other debtors	-	11,597
Prepayments and accrued income	9,238	25,005
	<u>336,441</u>	<u>145,176</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,328,958</u>	<u>933,680</u>

Success Tours Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Payments received on account	1,310,191	510,126
Trade creditors	32,344	11,301
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,367	133
Other taxation and social security	13,228	23,708
Other creditors	1,315	1,485
Accruals and deferred income	69,148	147,425
	<u>1,434,593</u>	<u>694,178</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Payments received on account	<u>4,483</u>	<u>159,328</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	(1,855)	(2,352)
Charged to profit or loss	(1,588)	497
At end of year	<u>(3,443)</u>	<u>(1,855)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(3,603)	(2,099)
Short-term timing differences	160	244
	<u>(3,443)</u>	<u>(1,855)</u>

Success Tours Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

11. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
37,500 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	37,500	37,500

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancelable operating leases of £9,900 (2021: £4,000).

The following changes in lease payments arising from rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic have been recognised as a reduction in expense in profit or loss.

	2022 £	2021 £
Changes in lease payments arising from COVID-19 related rent concessions	-	16,000

13. Controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Albatross Group Limited. The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Inspired Travel Group Limited.

The results of the Company are only consolidated in Albatross Group Limited, the ultimate parent company. Copies of the consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House.

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate control of the Company rests with Mr A G Handy and Mr S P Hornby.