

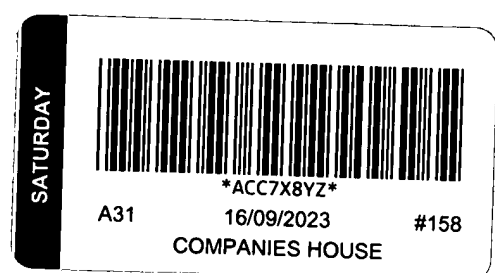
Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Report and financial statements

Year Ended

31 December 2022

Company Number 02515255



Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Directors

I C Sinderson
A J Knights

Secretaries

Oakwood Corporate Secretary Limited
M K Beacher

Registered office

The Royals, 353 Altrincham Road, Manchester, M22 4BJ

Company number

02515255

Auditors

BDO LLP, 3 Hardman Street, Manchester, M3 3AT

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors, in preparing this Strategic Report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of ATPI Holdings (Jersey) Limited.

The company is principally engaged in the activity of business travel management. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes to the company's principal activities in the next year.

Section 172 (1) Statement

While performing their duties, the directors of the company have acted in accordance with Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006. The following summarises some of the key actions and considerations throughout the year with respect to the matters set out in section 172 (1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006:

Our Culture

As a specialist global travel and events business we strive to deliver what really matters to our customers. Our values underpin everything we do. They define us and how we go about our business.

Integrity: Holding ourselves to the highest standards

Empowerment: Promoting accountability. Encouraging initiative. Recognising achievement.

Innovation: Always asking why. Always challenging. Always searching for a better way.

Service: Putting the customer first. Being proactive. Tailoring solutions. Striving for excellence.

Employees

For our business to be successful, we must manage and develop our talent pool, ensuring appropriate investment in training and skills development. The long-term success of the business is critical on the commitment of our employees as well as how they convey our values to the customer. Throughout the year, the company engaged employees through training programs, webinars and surveys. The directors are mindful of the need to have shared common values in order to achieve the company's goals and place importance on engaging employees actively. The Board were responsible for key decisions this year around remote working and developing policies on hybrid working and appropriate rates for cost of living increases. The Board will continue to monitor the impact of their decisions on the culture and staffing levels of the company.

Engaging Shareholders and Banking Partners

We believe that communication with our shareholders and lenders is key. Shareholders provide a vital source of capital to the business, which is important for the long term success of our business. In the year, a number of consultations and agreements between the business and our shareholders took place. The context of these meetings was to provide meaningful trade updates as well as discussion on future outlook and financing matters.

Banking partners provide the capability to enable the Company to operate internationally on a day-to-day basis. Communication with banking partners is on a perpetual basis and involves interactions on the subject of credit terms, facilities, bonding requirements as well as other financing areas.

Suppliers

Suppliers provide the resources to enable us to deliver high-quality services to satisfy our customers' expectations. Our strategy values developing existing valued relationships with suppliers whilst identifying opportunities to build new connections with potential future business partners.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

Section 172 (1) Statement continued

Risk Management

We provide business critical services to our clients globally. It is important that we effectively identify and manage the risks faced, and our risk-management approach is constantly developing and evolving. See principal risks and uncertainties section for more information.

Strategy and objectives

The Group's vision is to be the number one travel and events provider of choice for international businesses looking for sector expertise, high-touch service and innovative technology.

The Group, through a combination of international locations, network partnerships and its own pioneering management information technology, provides its clients with sector expertise, global coverage of offices and access to innovative technologies. The Group is sector focussed into its core markets of expertise, as set out below:

ATPI Corporate Travel – To be the leading specialist in travel management for mid-market multinationals where travel is critical to the business.

ATPI Marine and Energy – To build on our specialist leadership in travel management for the global shipping, energy and resources industries.

ATPI Corporate Events – To be the obvious specialist partner for companies needing corporate event management tailored for their target groups.

ATPI Sports Events – To be the leading specialist provider of hospitality programmes, travel and events logistics for the international sports domain.

ATPI Mining and Resources – To build on our specialist leadership in travel management for the global mining and resourcing industries.

Direct ATPI – To be the obvious specialist partner for multinational organisations requiring access to a global network that supports their travellers and business.

TripStax – To be the industry leading provider of SaaS based, cohesive travel technologies, powering the future of Travel Management.

In order to maintain our vision and objectives, we are committed to investing in innovative technology and we continue to invest in providing the highest level of service for corporate travel, specialist sector travel and logistics and full service event management, together with additional services such as arrangement of passports and visas, duty of care, consultancy and CO2 measurement, reduction and offsetting.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The business has a strong customer contract portfolio within the mid-market and its customers are from a wide range of industries including the marine, energy, mining, media, infrastructure and sports sectors. The Group continues to engage pro-actively with our clients to deliver cost effective, flexible and bespoke travel management solutions.

In addition, the business operates as an agent and therefore has limited exposure to reductions in ticket pricing. Transaction fees and commissions represent the major source of the company's income and are, in the main, not impacted by customer down-trading to lower ticket prices.

Covid-19

The outbreak of Covid-19 disease in early 2020 resulted in a number of Governments imposing restrictions on the movement of people within and across borders. As a travel management business these restrictions initially had a material impact on trade. As Government restrictions have eased, the impact on trade has reduced.

The risk to the business is that Governments re-introduce travel restrictions. Although the directors have considered this risk, they do not anticipate travel restrictions to be a long-term safety measure. The Group will continue to monitor the emerging situation and directors will take corrective actions as and when required.

Financial risk

The directors have considered the risks faced by this company and note that these are similar to the risks faced by the wider group. As part of its ordinary activities, the company is exposed to a number of financial risks, including liquidity risk and credit risk. The company has policies and procedures in place to monitor and manage these risks.

Liquidity risk relates to the company's ability to meet the cash flow requirements of its operations. The company is also party to the group liquidity risk which also relates to avoiding excessive levels of debt and/or breach of its debt covenants.

The company operates within a tight working capital cycle. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company has available to it a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance.

The directors closely monitor the amount of facilities drawn as part of the cash flow forecasting. As a result of the tight controls, the company has been in a strong operating cash generative position during the year ended 31 December 2022.

The company has strong liquidity with a cash balance of £12,987,143 (2021 - £13,920,180).

Credit risk relates principally to trade receivables from customers. The company assesses all customers and sets appropriate credit limits before trading commences and has detailed policies and procedures to monitor each situation. The company uses credit insurance to further mitigate the risk of bad debts. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Competitor risk

Competitive pressure is a continuing risk for the company. The company manages this risk by maintaining realistic pricing of its services, whilst providing added value services to customers, and developing innovative solutions to customers' requirements. As a result, the company continues to win business. The primary uncertainty surrounds regulatory change. The company keeps abreast of, and contributes to any ongoing debates, via its involvement in all relevant trade associations.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

Review of the year

The company financial statements presented herein are prepared in pounds Sterling and have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company generated £24,642,770 in turnover during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021 - £14,083,147), with operating profit of £6,989,668 (2021 - £2,448,816). Both the increase in revenue and increase in operating profit being a result of easing of government restrictions on travel due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The balance sheet shows total net assets of £48,064,651 at 31 December 2022 (2021 - £40,664,697) with the movement driven by the profit for the year of £8,399,954 (2021 - £5,453,242) and the dividend paid in the year of £1,000,000 (2021 - £40,000,000).

Staff numbers at the end of the year, excluding directors, were 259 at 31 December 2022 (2021 - 208).

The directors of the company consider that disclosure of further key performance indicators concerning volumes or booking numbers would be prejudicial to the company.

Future outlook

The directors consider the measures taken as described in this Strategic report will position the group for future growth. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to operate within its current facility and meet its covenant tests.

Approval

This Strategic Report was approved on behalf of the Board on 27th April 2023.



I C Sinderson
Director

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Matters included within strategic report

In accordance with s414C (11) of the Companies Act, included in the Strategic Report is information relating to financial risk management (included within principal risks and uncertainties) and future developments which would otherwise be required by Schedule 7 of the 'large and medium sized companies and groups (financial statements and reports) regulation 2008' to be contained in a Director's Report.

Going concern

After making enquiries, and on the basis outlined in note 2 to the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Donations

During the year, the Group made charitable donations of £15k (2021 - £11k).

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Principal financial risk management objectives and policies have been included with the Strategic Report in accordance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

The company's supplier payment policy is to settle terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction, ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment and abide by the terms of payment.

Dividends

The directors proposed and paid an interim dividend of £5.49 (2021 - £219.78) per ordinary share totalling £1,000,000 (2021 - £40,000,000).

Directors

The directors that served during the year and thereafter were as follows:

I C Sinderson
A J Knights

Directors indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

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

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues, and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons, should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other members of the company.

Employee consultation

The company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the company. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests.

Further information relating to director engagement with employees, as well as with regards to employee interests, is included in the Section 172 (1) Statement, in the Strategic Report. In addition, the Section 172 (1) Statement in the Strategic Report comments on Directors' actions and regards with respect to fostering business relationships with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

In accordance with the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, the group presents its SECR summary below.

The total UK energy usage was 457,901 kWh (2021 - 348,625 kWh) and was determined through a combination of energy meter readings and energy supplier invoices. The carbon emissions produced by UK operations was 106,690 kg (2021 - 81,230kg).

The Carbon emission usage per sales was 1 kg for every £230.98 of turnover (2021 - 1kg for every £173.37 of turnover).

Auditors

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditors will be proposed at the next annual general meeting.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approval

This Directors' Report was approved on behalf of the Board on 27th April 2023.


I C Sinderson
Director

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement for the 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 year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Independent auditor's report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ADVANCED TRAVEL PARTNERS UK LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

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 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.

We have audited the financial statements of Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Independent auditor's report

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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.

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 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, 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.

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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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:

Based on our understanding and accumulated knowledge of the Company and the sector in which it operates we considered the risks of acts by the Company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud, and whether such actions or non-compliance might have a material effect on the non-statutory financial statements. These included but are not limited to those that relate to the form and content of the financial statements, such as accounting policies, UK GAAP, the Companies Act 2006, relevant taxation legislation, Health and Safety and the Bribery Act 2010.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Independent auditor's report

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

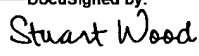
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud ;
- Review of minutes of Board meetings throughout the period to identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations, or any unrecorded contingencies or commitments; and
- Obtaining an understanding of the control environment in monitoring compliance with laws and regulations
- We communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Financial Statements to material misstatement, including fraud and the risk of management override of internal controls. We determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries, management bias in accounting estimates, the margin recognised on bookings that drives revenue and revenue cut off.
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to the investment impairment assessment, the intercompany debtor provision, the trade debtor provision and the recognition of rebates;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations or including specific keywords;
- Testing a sample of revenue transactions within a specified cut off window pre and post year end to determine if they have been recorded in the correct period;
- Applying a data analytics approach to test if the margin has been recognised on bookings appropriately.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

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.

DocuSigned by:

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Stuart Wood (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Manchester, UK

Date 27th April 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	24,642,770	14,083,147
Administrative expenses		(17,653,102)	(11,634,331)
Operating profit		6,989,668	2,448,816
Finance income	5	3,489,823	4,374,387
Finance costs	5	(103,063)	(97,634)
Profit before taxation	6	10,376,428	6,725,569
Taxation	8	(1,976,474)	(1,272,327)
Profit for the year		8,399,954	5,453,242

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

There have been no other comprehensive income or expenses in the current and prior years other than the profit reported above. Consequently, a separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been presented.

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

Company number 02515255	Note	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	9		2,346,583		1,353,960
Investments	10		4		4
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			2,346,587		1,353,964
Current assets					
Debtors - due within one year	11	57,522,411		45,677,155	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,987,143		13,920,180	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		70,509,554		59,597,335	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(22,918,999)		(19,562,598)	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Net current assets			47,590,555		40,034,737
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities			49,937,142		41,388,701
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(1,872,491)		(724,004)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Net assets			48,064,651		40,664,697
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		182,001		182,001
Share premium account			972,999		972,999
Profit and loss account			46,909,651		39,509,697
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Shareholder's funds			48,064,651		40,664,697
			<hr/>		<hr/>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27th April 2023.


I C Sinderson
Director

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

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

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2021	182,001	972,999	74,056,455	75,211,455
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,453,242	5,453,242
Dividend Paid in the year	-	-	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021	182,001	972,999	39,509,697	40,664,697
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	8,399,954	8,399,954
Dividend Paid in the year	-	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022	182,001	972,999	46,909,651	48,064,651

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 4.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Financial Reporting Standard 100' issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The company is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group financial statements of ATPH Holdings (Jersey) Limited. Details of the parent in whose consolidated financial statements the company is included are shown in the notes to the financial statements.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, financial instruments, standards not yet effective and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of ATPH Holdings (Jersey) Limited. The group financial statements of ATPH Holdings (Jersey) Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 19 to the financial statements.

Going concern

The directors' make a combined assessment on going concern with respect to the Group and the company as the forecasts and range of possible scenarios on the financial position have been assessed as such, with considerations to the principal risks and uncertainties as set out in the Strategic Report.

The Group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report. The Group's Strategic report describes the financial position of the Group; its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities; the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group has bank loans of £86,717,000 excluding overdrafts as at 31 December 2022 (2021 - £83,066,000) which are subject to covenant restrictions. Of this, £3,500,000 is due within one year, and the remainder is repayable on 30 June 2024. The group's revolving credit facilities of £43,300,000, are committed until 30 June 2024.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

2 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Going concern (continued)

The board has considered and debated a range of substantial possible scenarios on the Group's operations, financial position and forecasts covering a period of at least the next 12 months to June 2024. These take into account sensitivity analysis and stress testing performed on the forecasts, the potential impact on revenue and cash flows together with mitigating actions that could be taken including cost reductions. Taking into account reasonable possible changes in trading performance along with other mitigating factors available to them, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group should be able to operate within its current facility and to satisfy any upcoming covenant conditions.

After review of the forecasts along with mitigating factors available to them, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to satisfy any upcoming covenant conditions in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Post balance sheet events

None.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost is defined as expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	- 3 years
Office fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 4 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised in administrative expenses on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which is 3 – 5 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets (continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. 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.

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.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

2 Accounting policies: (*continued*)

Taxation (continued)

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 profit and loss account, 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Retirement benefit costs

The company operates a number of defined contribution pension schemes. The pension charge for the year ended 31 December 2022 represents contributions payable to individual pension plans of employees. Differences between contributions payable in the year ended 31 December 2022 and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company at the functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes bank balances and deposits with original maturities of 90 days or less. Bank overdrafts, where there is no right of set-off, are shown as borrowings within current liabilities.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

2 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded initially at fair value net of issue costs incurred. Subsequent measurement depends on the designation of the instrument as noted below.

All recognised financial assets and liabilities that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

Specifically, IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- (1) Debt investments measured subsequently at amortised cost or at FVTOCI;
- (2) Lease receivables;
- (3) Trade receivables and contract assets; and
- (4) Financial guarantee contracts to which the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 apply.

In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Company to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset.

However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset), the Company is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. IFRS 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

The company applies a simplified approach and recognises lifetime ECL on trade and other receivables, all bank balances have been deemed to have a low credit risk at each reporting date as they are held with reputable institutions.

The directors have concluded that it would require undue cost and effort to determine the credit risk of each intercompany loan on their respective dates of initial recognition. These loans are also assessed to have credit risk other than low. Accordingly, the Company recognises lifetime ECL for these loans until they are derecognised.

Financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets as either at fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

At fair value through profit or loss – Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial instruments in this category are classified as current assets or liabilities.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

2 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Financial assets (continued)

Amortised cost – Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except where expected maturity is greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalent assets in the Balance Sheet.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred, the company no longer has control of the asset, and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise. Trade debtors are recognised initially at fair value with subsequent provision for impairment, which is calculated under the ECL model as discussed above.

Financial liabilities

The company classifies its financial liabilities as either at fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are held at amortised cost and are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. Exchange movements on long term foreign currency borrowings are taken to reserves to the extent that the borrowing is in the functional currency of the obligor and to the Income statement to the extent they are not.

Net finance costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred. Debt issue costs are amortised proportionally over the anticipated life of the relevant debt facility using the effective interest method.

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. A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to a third party.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 16

The Company, as a lessee, has recognised right-of-use assets recognising its rights to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. Lessor accounting is not applicable to the Company but would have remained the same under IFRS 16 if it were.

A) Definition of a lease

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on a new definition of a lease. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains a lease if a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At inception or reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone process.

B) As a lessee

The Company leases many assets including property, vehicles and IT equipment.

Under IFRS 16, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

However, the Company has elected to not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and leases with terms of less than 12 months.

The Company presents right-of-use assets separate to tangible fixed assets that it owns. The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets, by nature of asset, are disclosed in note 9.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting judgements

The principal management judgement made in preparation of these financial statements is:

- The recoverability and provisioning in respect of trade debtors. Measures in place include set credit terms for customers, monitoring of cash receipts and continued correspondence with customers. Provisions are made in respect of specific trade debtor balances based on an individual case-by-case basis e.g. customers entering administration. This also links to credit risk as detailed in Principal risks and uncertainties within the Strategic Report.
- The evaluation of the recoverability of deferred tax assets (see note 14), which depends on the assessment of the probability that there will be sufficient appropriate taxable profits available in future against which to realise them. This assessment is done using financial forecasting.

The directors do not consider that the amounts recognised in the current year financial statements have been significantly affected by any key sources of estimation made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

4 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of services which fall within the company's principal activities after deduction of value added tax. In accordance with its primary role as intermediary, revenue is recorded at the margin rather than the amount invoiced to customers and is recorded when the performance obligation has been satisfied, normally on confirmation of customer booking in accordance with standard terms and conditions. Revenue derived from event management is not recognised until the event takes place, when ATP's performance obligation has been met. All turnover is derived from the principal activity of the company, that of a travel management company which was carried out totally within the United Kingdom.

5 Finance income and finance costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Finance income		
Interest on intercompany loans	3,489,823	4,374,487
Finance costs		
Interest on lease liabilities	(103,063)	(97,634)
	<u>(103,063)</u>	<u>(97,634)</u>
Net finance income	<u>3,386,760</u>	<u>4,276,853</u>

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

6 Profit before taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:		
Net foreign exchange gains	(158,908)	(33,758)
Depreciation of leasehold assets	603,614	607,593
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	52,400	96,190
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-
Lease rental costs	239,903	366,990
Staff costs (see note 7)	10,567,356	6,582,470
Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of: The audit of the company's financial statements	100,000	85,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

There were no fees in respect of non-audit services in the current or prior year.

7 Staff costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
Wages and salaries	9,290,940	6,382,695
Government Grant (Furlough funding)	-	(637,473)
Social security costs	1,013,978	630,619
Other pension costs (see note 17)	262,438	206,629
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	10,567,356	6,582,470
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was:

	Number	Number
Sales and administration	237	192
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

No remuneration has been paid to the directors by the company in the current year or prior year. All emoluments have been borne by the ultimate parent company and have not been recharged (2021 - same).

Included within wages and salaries costs above is other income of £Nil (2021 - £637,473). This relates to Government Aid for salary support, further detail is available in the accounting policy notes.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

8 Taxation

The tax charge comprises:

	2022 £	2021 £
<i>Corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on profit in year	(1,957,655)	(1,257,722)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(23,013)	12,700
	<u>(1,980,668)</u>	<u>(1,245,022)</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Current year charge	4,194	(27,305)
	<u>4,194</u>	<u>(27,305)</u>
Total tax on profit	<u>(1,976,474)</u>	<u>(1,272,327)</u>

Corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2021 - 19%) of the estimated taxable profit for the year.

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit in the profit and loss account as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before tax	10,376,428	6,725,569
Tax on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021 - 19%)	(1,971,521)	(1,277,858)
Effects of:		
Effect of other taxes	4,194	(27,305)
Expenses not deductible/income not taxable for tax purposes	13,866	20,136
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(23,013)	12,700
	<u>(1,976,474)</u>	<u>(1,272,327)</u>
Total tax charge for year	<u>(1,976,474)</u>	<u>(1,272,327)</u>

From 01 April 2023, the Corporation Tax Main rate for non-ring fenced profits will be increased to 25% applying to profits over £250,000. This was substantively enacted during the year. The standard rate of corporation tax will remain at 19%, effective from 1 April 2022 until April 2023. The rates are ratified within Finance Act 2023, which received Royal Assent in January 2023. Deferred tax has been calculated using these rates based on the timing of when each individual deferred tax balance is expected to reverse in the future.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 *(continued)*

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £	Office fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Right of Use Asset £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>				
At 1 January 2022	3,008,549	2,037,926	3,165,451	8,211,926
Additions	122,757	43,925	1,482,754	1,649,436
Disposals	(2,127,294)	(1,124,790)	-	(3,252,084)
	<u>1,004,012</u>	<u>957,061</u>	<u>4,648,205</u>	<u>6,609,278</u>
<i>Depreciation</i>				
At 1 January 2022	2,941,339	1,955,745	1,960,882	6,857,966
Charged during the year	37,388	15,012	603,614	656,014
Disposals	(2,106,199)	(1,145,086)	-	(3,251,285)
	<u>872,528</u>	<u>825,671</u>	<u>2,564,496</u>	<u>4,262,695</u>
<i>Net book value</i>				
At 31 December 2022	<u>131,484</u>	<u>131,390</u>	<u>2,083,709</u>	<u>2,346,583</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>67,210</u>	<u>82,181</u>	<u>1,204,569</u>	<u>1,353,960</u>

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

10 Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiary undertakings	£
<i>Cost</i>	
At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	30,004
<i>Provisions for impairment</i>	
At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	(30,000)
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	4

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows. Unless otherwise indicated, all ownership interests are in the 100% of the ordinary share capital of the investee and 100% of voting power is held.

Name	Place of incorporation (or registration) and operation	Principal activity
Odysseus (UK) Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Advanced Travel Partners Limited	England & Wales	Travel Management Company
ATP UK Trustees Limited	England & Wales	Employee Benefit Trust
ATP UK Limited	England & Wales	Transport Company
ATPI Group Limited	England & Wales	Intermediate Holding Company

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost less provision for impairment. All companies share the same registered address as Advanced Travel Partners (UK) Limited detailed in Company registered office above.

11 Debtors – due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	6,657,757	6,823,239
Allowance for doubtful debts	(221,987)	(118,792)
	6,435,770	6,704,447
Amounts owed by group undertakings	47,354,689	36,426,814
Prepayments and accrued income	3,581,156	2,398,397
Other debtors	-	895
Deferred tax asset (note 14)	150,796	146,602
	57,522,411	45,677,155

Trade debtors disclosed above are classified as unsecured loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to their fair value.

Intercompany balances arising from trading items are due within 30 days following invoice. There is no interest payable on these unsecured balances. Other short-term unsecured intercompany balances are repayable on demand and interest is charged at 5.25% above the base rate.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	17,518,575	15,137,118
Amounts owed to group undertakings	600,047	867,560
Other taxes and social security	567,537	700,648
Accruals and deferred income	3,877,536	2,289,989
IFRS 16 Lease Liability	355,304	567,283
Corporation tax	-	-
	<u>22,918,999</u>	<u>19,562,598</u>

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade creditors, which are unsecured, approximates to their fair value.

Included within trade creditors is balance owed to IATA (International Air Transport Association), with respect to BSP outstanding cash sales, of £8,960,993 (2021 - £5,141,991).

Intercompany balances arising from trading items are due within 30 days following invoice. There is no interest payable on these unsecured balances. Other short term intercompany unsecured loans are repayable on demand and interest is charged at 5.25% above the base rate.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Due after more than five years		
Preference shares classified as debt	1	1
IFRS 16 Lease Liability	1,872,490	724,003
	<u>1,872,491</u>	<u>724,004</u>

The preference share has no right to the equity of the company and has a fixed right to dividend payments. In line with the accounting policy for financial liabilities, this preference share is classified within liabilities. Distribution of £Nil in 2022 (2021 - £Nil) was made.

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

14 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided as follows:

	Accelerated capital allowances £	Temporary differences £	Total £
At 1 January 2021	173,907	-	173,907
Charge to profit or loss	(27,305)	-	(27,305)
At 31 December 2021	146,602	-	146,602
Charge to profit or loss	4,194	-	4,194
At 31 December 2022	150,796	-	150,796

15 Lease commitments

At the balance sheet date, the undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year	466,699	560,000
From one to five years	1,502,348	799,867
After five years	829,792	-
	2,798,839	1,359,867

Lease commitments mainly represent arrangement for the occupation of office properties. Property leases are arranged taking into account local market conditions to secure the use of offices with economical rentals. At 31 December 2022, on average, property leases had 66 months to run (2021 - 23 months).

At the balance sheet date, the Group had discounted Lease liabilities included in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2022 £
Current	355,304
Non-Current	1,872,490
	2,227,794

Advanced Travel Partners UK Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (*continued*)

16 Share capital and reserves

	2022 £	2021 £
<i>Allotted, authorised and fully paid</i>		
182,001 ordinary shares of £1 each	182,001	182,001

In addition to the ordinary shares above, the company has in issue a single fully paid preference shares at £1. The ordinary shares rank equally in the distribution of the full equity funds of the company after repayment of the issue price of the £1 preference share, together with any accrued dividends payable.

Reserves

All reserves as stated in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in funds under the control of trustees. Where there are employees who leave the schemes prior to vesting fully in the contributions, the contributions payable by the company are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

The total pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company in the year, to the scheme, and amounted to £262,438 (2021 - £206,629). The pension creditor at 31 December 2022 was £102,299 (2021 - £52,678).

18 Related party transactions

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to related party transactions between wholly-owned member companies of the ATPH Holdings (Jersey) Limited group. Related party balances are disclosed in the accounts of ATPH Holdings (Jersey) Limited.

19 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is ATP International B.V., which is registered in the Netherlands. In the opinion of the directors, ATPH Holdings (Jersey) Limited's ultimate controlling party is ICG Europe Fund V Investor Feeder Limited Partnership, a company incorporated in Jersey whose address is IFC 1, The Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey, JE1 4BP. The ultimate parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group, which includes the company and for which group financial statements are prepared, is ATPH Holdings (Jersey) Limited.