

Company Registration No. 05748947 (England and Wales)

**CAB TOURS LTD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# CAB TOURS LTD

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Director</b>	Mr C A Bruce
<b>Company number</b>	05748947
<b>Registered office</b>	Suite One Hedley Court Boothferry Road Goole East Yorkshire England DN14 6AA
<b>Accountants</b>	Jones Cooper Limited Hedley Court Boothferry Road Goole East Yorkshire DN14 6AA

# **CAB TOURS LTD**

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022***

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The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of coach holidays.

### **Director**

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr C A Bruce

### **Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr C A Bruce

**Director**

9 December 2022

## **CAB TOURS LTD**

### **REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF CAB TOURS LTD**

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The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with our terms of engagement and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act that relate to preparing the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2022.

We have prepared these financial statements based on the accounting records, information and explanations provided by you. We do not express an opinion on the financial statements.

You have determined that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for this accounting year. Therefore, the financial statements are unaudited.

The financial statements are provided exclusively to the director for the limited purpose mentioned above, and may not be used or relied upon for any other purpose or by any other person, and we shall not be liable for any other usage or reliance.

**Jones Cooper Limited**

9 December 2022

**Financial Accountants**

Hedley Court  
Boothferry Road  
Goole  
East Yorkshire  
DN14 6AA

# CAB TOURS LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		8,500		9,000
Tangible assets	4		1,477		35
			<u>9,977</u>		<u>9,035</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	319,661		152,749	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,580		264	
		<u>332,241</u>		<u>153,013</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(398,361)</u>		<u>(125,529)</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(66,120)</u>		<u>27,484</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(56,143)</u>		<u>36,519</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		<u>(36,204)</u>		<u>(50,000)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u><u>(92,347)</u></u>		<u><u>(13,481)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(92,348)</u>		<u>(13,482)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>(92,347)</u></u>		<u><u>(13,481)</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

## **CAB TOURS LTD**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2022***

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 9 December 2022

Mr C A Bruce  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 05748947**

# **CAB TOURS LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

CAB Tours Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite One, Hedley Court, Boothferry Road, Goole, East Yorkshire, England, DN14 6AA.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

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

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

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

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

#### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

# CAB TOURS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment	25% reducing balance basis
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



# CAB TOURS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# CAB TOURS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.10 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### **1.11 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### **1.12 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	1
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# CAB TOURS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	10,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021	1,000
Amortisation charged for the year	500
At 31 March 2022	1,500
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	8,500
At 31 March 2021	9,000

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021	84
Additions	1,874
At 31 March 2022	1,958
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021	49
Depreciation charged in the year	432
At 31 March 2022	481
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	1,477
At 31 March 2021	35

### 5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	212,096	120,446
Other debtors	86,125	29,375
	298,221	149,821
	2022	2021

# CAB TOURS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 5 Debtors (Continued)

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
Deferred tax asset	21,440	2,928
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<b>319,661</b>	<b>152,749</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,648	6,794
Trade creditors	14,782	5,855
Other creditors	372,931	112,880
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>398,361</b>	<b>125,529</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	36,204	50,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 8 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Please note that the Director of the Company Mr Carl Bruce is also the Sole Director and Shareholder of CAB Executive Travel Limited.

As at 31st March 2022 CAB Tours Ltd was owed £40,609 from CAB Executive Travel as a no interest Intercompany Loan. The balance of £40,609 is shown as a debtor in these Accounts.

Amounts due from related parties	2022 £	2021 £
CAB Executive Travel Limited	40,609	9,411
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 9 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Directors loan account	-	-	(17)	(17)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

## CAB TOURS LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022*

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9	Directors' transactions		(Continued)	
		-	(17)	(17)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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