STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 FOR

RAYBURN TOURS LIMITED

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#347

Magma Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Magma House, 16 Davy Court
Castle Mound Way
Rugby
CV23 0UZ

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	3
Report of the Independent Auditors	4
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

RAYBURN TOURS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION for the year ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS:

J Boyden

B Boyden K Boyden L G James J T Boyden

SECRETARY:

B Boyden

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Raybum House

37 Brunel Parkway Pride Park

Derby Derbyshire DE24 8HR

REGISTERED NUMBER:

01853736 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Magma Audit LLP Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Magma House; 16 Davy Court

Castle Mound Way

Rugby CV23 0UZ

STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

It is important to recognise that the prior period figures for 31 December 2016 are based upon a 14 month period, due to a decision by the Board to change our financial year end from 31 October to 31 December.

As stated, turnover shows an 11% reduction (£11.786m from £13.288m). Re-stating 2016 to the comparable 12 month period year-on-year there has been a 9% reduction (£11.786m from £12.958m).

The directors consider that the key performance indicators used to monitor and review the financial performance of the business to be turnover, gross profit margin and number of group bookings.

Whilst there has been a reduction in turnover, gross profit margins have almost been maintained (24.4% v 24.8%) which is extremely encouraging in light of strong competition in some of the key destinations. The main driver of the turnover variance is a year-on-year reduction in group bookings (circa 55 groups). This movement is believed to be due to the knock-on effects of Brexit (significant increase in tour costs) and consumer confidence following terrorism attacks in Europe at the end of 2015 and early 2016.

Profit before tax increased year-on-year (£0.4m from £0.2m) even in light of the reduction in sales. The Board instigated a full cost review at the end of 2016 which was a key contributing factor.

The current economic environment has created an element of uncertainty over customer demand, although the company's management accounts show that 2018 has started very strongly in terms of sales and continued strategy improvements has enabled the company to remain competitive whilst achieving healthy profit margins and maintaining a strong balance sheet.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

J Boyden - Director

Date: 03/07/18

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a tour operator.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends voted for and paid during the period amounted to £708,491. The directors do not recommend a final dividend be paid.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2017 to the date of this report.

J Boyden

B Boyden

K Boyden

L G James

J T Boyden

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS -

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So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

During the period Magma Audit LLP were appointed as auditor, and will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

a Royden -≀Directo

Date: 03/07/18

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF RAYBURN TOURS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rayburn Tours Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF RAYBURN TOURS LIMITED

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 Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three 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 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.

Our 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

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

Magma Audit UP

Victoria Craig (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Magma Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor Magma House, 16 Davy Court Castle Mound Way Rugby CV23 0UZ

Date: 5 July 25! 8

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 31 December 2017

and the same of th			
			Period 1.11.15
		Year Ended	to
	N-1	31.12.17	31.12.16
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER	4	11,785,796	13,287,771
Cost of sales		(8,907,874)	(9,993,269)
GROSS PROFIT		2,877,922	3,294,502
Administrative expenses		(2,759,891)	(3,393,511)
		118,031	(99,009)
Other operating income		232,320	294,386
OPERATING PROFIT	6	350,351	195,377
Fair value adjustment on			
current asset investments		13,975	33,203
Interest receivable and similar income		20,991	24,426
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		385,317	253,006
Tax on profit	8	(46,453)	(53,110)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		338,864	199,896
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u></u>	الله الراب المعادل المشارفة العمال الله
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		338,864	199,896

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 December 2017

		201	7	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	10		188,373		209,914
Tangible assets	11		1,249,633		1,297,773
Investments	12		4,544		4,544
Investment property	13		1,022,512		1,022,512
			2,465,062		2,534,743
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	14	10,786		9,342	
Debtors	15	4,160,462		3,468,404	
Investments	16	547,177		533,203	
Cash at bank		2,514,086		2,536,300	
		7,232,511		6,547,249	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	17	8,174,460		7,101,495	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(941,949)		(554,246)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,523,113		1,980,497
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one	18		(581,086)		(668,843)
year	16		(561,066)		(666,643)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	23		(28,987)		(28,987)
NET ASSETS			913,040		1,282,667
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					-
Called up share capital	24		50,000		50,000
Revaluation reserve	25		452,277		469,937
Retained earnings	25 25		410,763		762,730
retained earnings	25		· 1		*****
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			913,040		1,282,667

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on OZOOLS and were signed on its behalf by:

J Boyden - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Revaluation reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 November 2015	50,000	753,713	478,780	1,282,493
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	(199,722) 208,739	(8,843)	(199,722) 199,896
Balance at 31 December 2016	50,000	762,730	469,937	1,282,667
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	.g., -	(708,491) 356,524	(17,660)	(708,491) 338,864
Balance at 31 December 2017	50,000	410,763	452,277	913,040

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Rayburn Tours Limited is a private limited company, registered in England and Wales. Its registered office address is Rayburn House 37 Brunel Parkway, Pride Park, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8HR and the registered number is 01853736.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed within the notes to the accounts.

The financial statements have been prepared for the the 12 month period to 31 December 2017. The prior period was for 14 months. As a result, comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

These financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Rayburn Tours Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Rayburn Tours (Holdings) Limited, C/O Rayburn Tours Ltd Rayburn House, 37 Brunel Parkway, Pride Park, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8HR.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Significant Judgements and estimates

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets and intangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible and intangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

(ii) Valuation of investment properties

The company show investment properties at their open market value. The directors assess the market conditions affecting such properties when assessing the open market value at each period end. A full professional valuation is obtained every five years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

(iii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Going concern

At 31 December 2017 the company had net current liabilities of £941,949. The directors have considered this and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The directors have prepared financial forecasts which show that adequate cash resources will be available to meet the company's requirements for working capital and capital expenditure for at least twelve months from signing these financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for the provision of goods and services throughout the year, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company recognises revenue when (a) a tour departs (b) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (c) the company retains no continuing involvement or control over the services; (d) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (e) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (f) when the specific criteria relating to the each of company's sales channels have been met.

Deposits received at the period end relating to tours commencing after the period end are deferred and are included within other creditors. Where tours depart after more than one year from the period end amounts are included within other creditors due after more than one year.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the fair value of net assets acquired at the date of acquisition and the deemed consideration payable.

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of between ten and twenty five years.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at valuation less accumulated depreciation. Valuation is based on the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised and is reviewed by the directors

(i) Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation and residual values

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

Computer software

- 20% straight line per annum

The depreciation charge is pro-rated in the years of acquisition and disposal of assets.

The assets' residual values and useful economic lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

(iii) Derecognition

Intangible fixed fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement and included in 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at valuation less accumulated depreciation. Valuation is based on the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised and is reviewed by the directors.

(i) Short leasehold land & buildings, fixtures and fittings, motor vehicles and computer equipment

Short leasehold land & buildings, are shown at their open market value less accumulated depreciation. A full valuation is obtained from a qualified valuer for each property every five years, with interim valuations carried out by the directors. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is recognised through the income statement and transferred to the revaluation reserve.

Fixtures and fittings, motor vehicles and computer equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation and residual values

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

Leasehold land & buildings

- 2% straight line per annum

Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Computer equipment 15% reducing balance per annum25% reducing balance per annum

- 33.33% straight line per annum

The depreciation charge is pro-rated in the years of acquisition and disposal of assets.

The assets' residual values and useful economic lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

(iii) Derecognition

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement and included in 'Other operating (losses)/gainṣ'.

Investment property

Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in the fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. A full valuation is obtained from a qualified valuer for each property every five years, with interim valuations carried out by the directors. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is recognised through the income statement and transferred to the revaluation reserve.

This is in accordance with Section 16 Investment Properties of FRS 102, which unlike the Companies Act 2006, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Tax is recognised in the income statement except that a change 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.

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.

Both current and deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

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 the period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within administrative expenses.

Operating lease commitments

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

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Income in respect of operating leases is taken to the income statement over the term of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

Investments

Investment in subsidiary companies are held at cost less accumulated impairment. The charge for impairment is recognised in the income statement.

Current asset Investments

Current asset investments are measured at market value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement.

Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The group has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments,

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances and investments are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, other loans and loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors 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.

4. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company:

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	Invoiced tours Handling charges	Year Ended 31.12.17 £ 10,806,954 978,842	Period 1,11.15 to 31.12.16 £ 12,360,816 926,955
		11,785,796	13,287,771
5.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
			Period
		Year Ended 31.12.17	1.11.15 to 31.12.16
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,839,024	2,219,754
	Social security costs	181,622	206,999
	Other pension costs	32,178	218,331
		2,052,824	2,645,084
		The state of the s	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

5,	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued		
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:	Year Ended 31.12.17	Period 1.11.15 to 31.12.16
	Directors Staff	82 87	5 84 89
	Directors' remuneration	Year Ended 31.12.17 £ 198,338	Period 1.11.15 to 31.12.16 £ 192,533
	Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:	<u>16,600</u>	198,280
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows: Money purchase schemes	4	4
	The directors deem key management to include directors only.		
6 :	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Hire of plant and machinery Other operating leases Depreciation - owned assets Profit on disposal of fixed assets Goodwill amortisation Computer software amortisation Foreign exchange differences	Year Ended 31.12.17 £ 9,152 41,264 59,228 14,238 45,930 55,352	Period 1.11.15 to 31.12.16 £ 9,320 46,059 94,904 (7,146) 16,608 30,269 (80,638)
7.	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		Period
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	Year Ended 31.12.17 £	1.11.15 to 31.12.16 £ 12,500

The auditors' remuneration includes the fees payable by the subsidiaries, and parent of, the company. The fees will be borne by the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

8.	TAXATION	
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9.

Ordinary shares of £1 each

Final

TAXATION		
Analysis of the tax charge		
The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:		
		Period
	Year Ended	1.11.15
	31.12.17	to 31,12,16
	£	51, 12, 10 £
Current tax:	•	. ~
UK corporation tax	75,389	53,110
Adjustment to prior years	(28,936)	¥
	\$ 1*	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Tax on profit	46,453	53,110
rax on pront	====	33,770
		•
Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corpor	ration tax in the UK. T	he difference
explained below:		
		Period
		1,11,15
	Year Ended	to
	31.12.17	31.12.16
Death hafara tau	£ 385,317	£ 253,006
Profit before tax	305,317	253,006
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
19.250% (2016 - 20%)	74,174	50,601
Effects of:	0.005	0.440
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not taxable for tax purposes	2,885 (1,348)	8,419 (11,125)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	7,780	5,215
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(28,936)	¥
Deduction for qualifying R&D expenditure	(8,088)	
Timing differences	(14)	<u></u> .
Total tax charge	46,453	53.110
Total (ax Charge	====	.====
DIVIDENDS		
		Period
	Van Padad	1.11.15

to

31.12.16

£

199,722

Year Ended

31.12.17

£

708,491

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

10.	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	ı		Goodwill £	Computer software £	Totals £
	COST At 1 January 2017 Additions			289,169	151,347 38,627	440,516 38,627
	At 31 December 2017			289,169	189,974	479,143
	AMORTISATION At 1 January 2017 Amortisation for year			200,333 14,238	30,269 45,930	230,602 60,168
	At 31 December 2017			214,571	76,199	290,770
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2017			74,598	113,775	188,373
	At 31 December 2016			88,836	121,078	209,914
11.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Short leasehold land & buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
	COST At 1 January 2017 Additions	1,150,000	636,429	56,217	222,597 11,088	2,065,243 11,088
	At 31 December 2017	1,150,000	636,429	56,217	233,685	2,076,331
	DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2017 Charge for year	72,841 23,000	550,330 17,284	22,497 7,691	121,802 11,253	767,470 59,228
	At 31 December 2017	95,841	567,614	30,188	133,055	826,698
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2017	1,054,159	68,815	26,029	100,630	1,249,633
	At 31 December 2016	1,077,159	86,099	33,720	100,795	1,297,773

Directors have valued the leasehold properties on an open market basis.

The leasehold property situated was valued at £1,150,000 on an open market basis on 14 October 2013 by Stephen Jones and Associates, Chartered Surveyors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

12.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS			
				Shares in group undertakings £
	COST			~
	At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017			4,544
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2017			4,544
	At 31 December 2016			4,544
	The company's investments at the Statement of Fir the following:	nancial Position date in the	share capital of co	mpanies include
	Rayburn Tours Transport Services Limited Registered office: United Kingdom Nature of business: Transport provision			
	Class of shares:	% holding		
	Class of snares: Ordinary	100.00		
			2017	2016
	Ato conital and records		£	£ 29,534
	Aggregate capital and reserves		<u>29,534</u>	
	Routes To Suit Travel Limited Registered office: United Kingdom Nature of business: Tour operator			
	Class of shares:	% holding		
	Ordinary	100.00		
	•		2017	2016
	Assessed conital and assessed		£ 485,277	£ 337,375
	Aggregate capital and reserves Profit for the year/period		147,902	126,361
	Venture Abroad Limited Registered office: United Kingdom Nature of business: Dormant			
	Class of sharps	% holding	•	
	Class of shares: Ordinary	100.00		
	,		2017	2016
	Aggregate capital and reserves		£ 2	£ 2
13.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY			 .
10.	INVESTMENT THOSE ENTI			Total £
	FAIR VALUE			~
	At 1 January 2017			
	and 31 December 2017			1,022,512
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 December 2017			1,022,512
	At 31 December 2016			1,022,512

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTY - continued

Directors have valued the investment properties on an open market basis.

The freehold property situated at Charnwood Street, Derby, was valued at £415,000 on an open market basis on 14 October 2013 by Stephen Jones and Associates, Chartered Surveyors.

One freehold property situated at Cowley Street, Derby, was acquired in 2014 at a cost of £129,998. Improvements to the property cost £19,552.

Another freehold property, situated at Cowley Street, Derby, was acquired in 2015 at a cost of £465,139.

The directors review the values at each period end believe that these values are still appropriate.

	•	• • • •	
14.	STOCKS		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Finished goods	10,786	9,342
			====
15.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
	•	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade debtors	2,119,523	1,784,629
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	915,545	875,135
	Other debtors	93,710	47,090
	Directors' current accounts	36,908	172,490
	VAT	1,972	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	992,804	589,060
		4,160,462	3,468,404
		Control of the second	
16.	CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS		
		2017	2016
	•	£	£
	Listed investments	547,177	533,203
	Market value of listed investments at 31 December 2017 - £547,177 (2016 - £533	3,203).	
17,.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
-		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 19)	39,996	39,996
	Trade creditors	219,536	149,249
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	504,562	333,370
	Tax	75,389	53,110
	Social security and other taxes	38,723	48,364
	VAT	2	32,677
	Other creditors	7,234,895	6,032,706
	Accruals and deferred income	61,359	412,023
		8,174,460	7,101,495
		:	
18.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
	•	2017	2016
		3	£
	Bank loans (see note 19)	213,372	253,368
	Other creditors	367,714	415,475
		581,086	668,843

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

•	The state of the s		
19	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand: Bank loans	39,996	39,996
	Amounts falling due between one and two years: Bank loans - 1-2 years	39,996	39,996
	Amounts falling due between two and five years: Bank loans - 2-5 years	119,988	119,988
	Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
	Repayable by instalments Bank loans - more than 5 years	53,388	93,384
20.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:	2017	2016
	Between one and five years	£ 130,799	76 7.19
21:	SECURED DEBTS		
	The following secured debts are included within creditors:		
	Bank loans	2017 £ 253,368	2016 £ 293,364

The bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the properties of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

22.	FINANCIAL IN	NSTRUMENTS				
	The company					
			31.12.17		31.12.16	
			£	£	£	£
	Financial asse measured at fa	ts that are debt instruments air value				
	- Current asse	t investment	547,177		533,203	
	measured at a - Trade debtor	rs ed by group undertakings rs	2,119,623 915,545 93,710 36,908	3,165,686	1,784,629 875,135 47,090 172,490	2,879,344
	 Bank loans a Trade credito 	ors ed to group undertakings	253,368 219,536 504,562 7,234,895	8,212,361	293,364 149,249 333,370 6,032,706	6,808,689
23.	PROVISIONS	FOR LIABILITIES				
	Deferred tax				2017 £ 28,987	2016 £ 28,987
		•				Deferred tax £
	Balance at 1 Ja	anuary 2017				28,987
	Balance at 31 [December 2017				28,987
24.	CALLED UP S	HARE CAPITAL				
	Allotted, issued Number:	and fully paid: Class:		ominal value:	2017 £	2016 £
	50,000	Ordinary	ď	£1	50,000	50,000
	All ordinary sha	res carry identical rights.				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

5. RESERVES	Retalned earnings £	Revaluation reserve	Totals £
At 1 January 2017	762,730	469,937	1,232,667
Profit for the year	338,864	*****	338,864
Dividends	(708,491)		(708,491)
Hedging	17,660	(17,660)	
At 31 December 2017	410,763	452,277	863,040

26. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent company in the preceding period was Rayburn Tours (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in the UK, which owned 100% of the issued share capital of Rayburn Tours Limited. On 31 July 2017, RTFH Limited, a company registered in the UK, acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Rayburn Tours (Holdings) Limited, and so became the ultimate parent company of Rayburn Tours Limited.

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Directors of the ultimate parent company have a fixed and floating charge over the present and future assets of the ultimate parent company, which is secured over the assets of this company.

28... CONSUMER PROTECTION AND BONDING

The company is a member of the Association of British Travel Agents, Limited (ABTA) (membership number V025X) and the Association of Independent Tour Operators and is licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority under Alir Tour Operators License ATOL 3475

As at 31 December 2017 the Company is fully bonded under the ABTA rules by Travel & General Insurance Company plc at the amount of £747,660 (2016: £540,381).

29. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

- At 31 December 2017, J Boyden owed the company £35,758 (2016: £155,573). The maximum outstanding during the year was £395,265.
- At 31 December 2017, K Boyden owed the company £nil (2016: £101). The maximum outstanding during the year was £127.
- At 31 December 2017, J T Boyden owed the company £1,150 (2016: £16,816). The maximum outstanding during the year was £31,899.

30. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

- At 31 December 2017, Rayburn Tours Transport Services Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, owed £915,545 (2016: £875,135) to Rayburn Tours Limited.
- At 31 December 2017, Routes To Suit Travel Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, was owed £498,913 (2016: £327,721) by Rayburn Tours Limited.
- At 31 December 2017, Rayburn Tours (Holdings) Limited, the parent company, was owed £3,594 (2016: £3,594) by Rayburn Tours Limited.
- At 31 December 2017, Venture Abroad Ski Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, was owed £2,055 (2015: £2,055) to Rayburn Tours Limited.
- J Boyden and B Boyden, directors of Rayburn Tours Limited, are trustees of Rayburn Tours Pension Scheme. During the period rent was paid to the pension scheme amounting to £40,000 (2018 £46,667).

The directors consider that the key management of the company consists only of the directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 December 2017

31... ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party during the prior period was J Boyden and B Boyden by way of their shareholding in Rayburn Tours (Holdings) Limited.

On 31 July 2017 the shares of Rayburn Tours (Holdings) Limited were purchased by RTFH Limited. From this date, there was no ultimate controlling party as no one shareholder held a majority.