Registered number: 05813603

DAY OUT WITH THE KIDS LTD

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

THURSDAY



A17

29/10/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

#120

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

P R Stobbs

A Holmes (appointed 23 July 2019)

Registered number

05813603

Registered office

3 & 4 Regal Court 6 Sovereign Road

Kings Norton Business Centre

Birmingham B30 3FJ

Independent auditor

Cooper Parry Group Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Sky View

Argosy Road East Midlands Airport

Castle Donington

Derby DE74 2SA

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £21,849 (2018: £408,427).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of approval of these financial statements were:

P R Stobbs S Applebaum (resigned 3 February 2020) L J Poole (resigned 8 June 2019) A Holmes (appointed 23 July 2019)

Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end, there has been an outbreak of Covid-19 which has developed into a global pandemic. At this stage the directors are assessing what impact this may have on the company but although there is a high level of uncertainty about the extent and the timeframe of the virus on the global economy, they believes the company is strongly positioned to handle any downturn that may occur.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Report	1 - 2
Independent Auditor's Report	3 - 5
Profit and Loss Account	6
Balance Sheet	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8 - 17

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

Small companies note

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

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

P R Stobbs
Director
Date: 14/8/20

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAY OUT WITH THE KIDS LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Day Out With The Kids Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2019, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAY OUT WITH THE KIDS LTD (CONTINUED)

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 1.3 in the financial statements, in respect of going concern and the impact of Covid-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

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 we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAY OUT WITH THE KIDS LTD (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

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 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.

Cooper Parry Group Limited

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Cosper lang Groy 10.

Sky View Argosy Road East Midlands Airport Castle Donington Derby DE74 2SA

Date: 14 August 2020

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover Cost of sales	1,306,074 (6,169)	619,852 -
Gross profit	1,299,905	619,852
Administrative expenses	(1,384,326)	(1,133,906)
Operating loss	(84,421)	(514,054)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and expenses	1 (54)	27 -
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(84,474)	(514,027)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	62,625	105,600
Loss for the financial year	(21,849)	(408,427)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	(1,056,495)	(648,068)
Loss for the financial year	(21,849)	(408,427)
Retained earnings at the end of the year	(1,078,344)	(1,056,495)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the Profit and Loss Account.

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

DAY OUT WITH THE KIDS LTD **REGISTERED NUMBER: 05813603**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		136,488		235,829
Tangible assets	5		12,829		10,670
			149,317		246,499
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	247,743		173,354	
Cash at bank and in hand		173,780		257,313	
		421,523		430,667	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,648,184)		(1,732,661)	
Net current liabilities			(1,226,661)		(1,301,994)
Total assets less current liabilities		•	(1,077,344)		(1,055,495)
Net liabilities		•	(1,077,344)	•	(1,055,495)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			(1,078,344)		(1,056,495)
Shareholders' deficit		•	(1,077,344)	·	(1,055,495)

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A Holmes
Director

Date: 14/8/2020

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1. Accounting policies

Day Out With The Kids Ltd is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is shown on the company information page.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, including section 1A of FRS 102, and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The accounts have been prepared in the company's functional currency, pounds sterling. The financial statements are for the year ended 31 October 2019 (2018: 31 October 2018).

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently:

1.2 Disclosure exemptions

As permitted by FRS 102 section 1.12, the company had taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under the standard in relation to, presentation of a cash flow statement and the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel. Where required, the equivalent disclosure in the group accounts of Attraction World Holdings Limited. The group accounts for Attraction World Holdings Limited are publicly available and can be obtained as set out in note 14.

1.3 Going concern

The company has generated a loss for the year after tax of £21,849 (2018: £408,427) and at 31 October 2019 had accumulated losses of £1,078,344 (2018: £1,056,495). During the year, the company met its day to day funding through its operating activities and intercompany loans.

Since the year end there has been a significant change in the UK and Worldwide economy due to Covid-19. The severity and length of the economic downturn remains unknown and these conditions are outside the control of the directors. At the time of signing these accounts, the directors have considered the impact of Covid-19 on the business and have revised their forecasts accordingly. As with the vast majority of other businesses around the world, the directors will monitor the situation closely and will take whatever measures they can to protect the company. The parent company has successfully received funding through the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme which the directors believe will support any shortfall in funds across the group as a result of the pandemic.

At the time of signing the accounts, the forecasts indicate that the company will continue to trade for a period of at least 12 months and that the company will be able to operate within the banking facilities available to it. On this basis, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

For website advertising, turnover is recognised as the service is carried out on a straight line basis over the time period in which the advertisement is live on the website.

1.5 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Development expenditure

25% straight line

The carrying value of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

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

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

25% straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

At each Balance sheet date, the directors review the carrying amounts of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an 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 the asset, the directors estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

1.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

1.11 Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments

Financial assets comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade debtors; these are initially recorded at cost on the date they originate and are subsequently recorded at amortised cost. The company considers evidence of impairment of all trade and other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings, and any subsequent impairment is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence that a financial assets or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, default or significant delays in payment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment provisions represent the difference between the net carrying amount of a financial asset and the present value of the expected future cash receipts from that asset.

... Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade creditors, accruals and amounts due to group undertakings; these are initially recorded at cost on the date they originate and are subsequently held at amortised cost.

1.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

1.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method.

1.14 Provisions

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

1.15 Foreign currency translations

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

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

1.16 Pensions

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax charge for the year comprises of current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the report date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities and are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The judgements, estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are:

Carrying value of intangible assets

In determining the recoverable amount, it is necessary to make a series of assumptions to estimate the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows. In each case these assumptions have been made by management reflecting past experience and are consistent with relevant external sources of information.

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Trade debtors

At each reporting date, trade debtors are assessed for recoverability. If there is any evidence of impairment, the carrying amount of the debtor is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was 18 (2018: 12).

4. Intangible assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 November 2018	397,361
At 31 October 2019	397,361
Amortisation	
At 1 November 2018	161,532
Charge for the year	99,341
At 31 October 2019	260,873
Net book value	
At 31 October 2019	136,488
At 31 October 2018	235,829
Net book value At 31 October 2019	136,48

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost	
At 1 November 2018	16,618
Additions	6,719
At 31 October 2019	23,337
Depreciation	
At 1 November 2018	5,948
Charge for the year	4,560
At 31 October 2019	10,508
Net book value	
At 31 October 2019	12,829
At 31 October 2018	10,670

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

6. Debtors

0.	Dentois		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	121,605	60,851
	Corporation tax recoverable	53,450	49,792
	Prepayments and accrued income	20,215	19,413
	Deferred taxation (note 8)	52,473	43,298
		247,743	173,354
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	26,560	30,879
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,500,951	1,636,236
	Other taxation and social security	26,169	1,509
	Accruals and deferred income	94,504	64,037
		1,648,184	1,732,661

The amounts owed to group undertakings are free from interest and have no fixed date of repayment. There is no expectation that the amount due to group undertakings will be repaid within 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

8. Deferred taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
At 1 November	43,298	(12,510)
Credited to the Profit and Loss Account	9,175	55,808
At 31 October	52,473	43,298
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	8,084	(1,091)
Losses and other deductions	44,389	44,389
	52,473	43,298

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

9. Share capital

•	2019	2018
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000

10. Contingent liabilities

During the period ended 31 October 2016, the company entered into a cross company guarantee in respect of a bank loan held by its parent company, Attraction World Holdings Limited. The outstanding balance of this bank loan at the 31 October 2019 was £574,275 (2018: £950,000).

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost fund represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £34,253 (2018: £15,812). No contributions are outstanding at the Balance Sheet date (2018: £Nil).

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 October 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	2,168	6,459
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		2,168
	2,168	8,627

13. Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company whose consolidated financial statements include the results of the subsidiary and are publicly available, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within FRS 102 Section 1A from the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

14. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end, there has been an outbreak of Covid-19 which has developed into a global pandemic. At this stage the directors are assessing what impact this may have on the company but although there is a high level of uncertainty about the extent and the timeframe of the virus on the global economy, they believes the company is strongly positioned to handle any downturn that may occur.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

15. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Attraction World Holdings Limited. Attraction World Holdings Limited is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of the consolidated accounts can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.