

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J D W Brown J G Bealby M Leaderman J C Wimbleton D L Leung (appointed 3 September 2020)
Company secretary	N C Fisher
Registered number	04498708
Registered office	Power Road Studios Unit G.09 114 Power Road London W4 5PY
Independent auditors	Elman Wall Limited Chartered Accountants 8th Floor Becket House 36 Old Jewry London EC2R 8DD

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

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WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04498708

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	134,568	24,437
Tangible assets	5	66,890	104,874
		<u>201,458</u>	<u>129,311</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,015,572	1,333,292
Bank and cash balances		1,900,479	3,080,313
		<u>2,916,051</u>	<u>4,413,605</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,645,484)	(2,681,426)
Net current assets		<u>1,270,567</u>	<u>1,732,179</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,472,025</u>	<u>1,861,490</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(223,379)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	-	(12,246)
Net assets		<u><u>1,248,646</u></u>	<u><u>1,849,244</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	2,756	2,756
Share premium account		1,381,394	1,381,394
Foreign exchange reserve		11,213	98,290
Profit and loss account		(146,717)	366,804
		<u><u>1,248,646</u></u>	<u><u>1,849,244</u></u>

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04498708

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

J G Bealby
Director

Date: 30 June 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

Wild Frontiers Adventure Travel Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom.

The address of the registered office can be found on the Company Information, page 2 of these financial statements.

The nature of the Company's operations and principal activities are that of a tour operator.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland 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 judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of holidays sold and services rendered during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on a departure date basis.

2.3 Advance receipts and payments

All revenue received relating to tours with departure dates after the financial year end are treated as advance receipts as at the balance sheet date and are separately disclosed under other accruals and deferred income.

Payments made to suppliers in respect of future departures are treated as advance payments and are separately disclosed under prepayments and accrued income.

In previous years deferred income has been recognised as the gross amount of total bookings departing after the year end, i.e. gross value. This has changed in the financial year ended 31st December 2018 to reflect the net effect.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Going concern

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic business was interrupted from March 2020. As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the impact of Covid-19 on the company's trading continues to be assessed and is subject to rapidly changing external factors, including Government responses to controlling the spread of the virus towards future business and leisure travel.

The Company has a net current assets position of £1.27m, net assets of £1.25m as at 31 December 2020 despite generating a loss of £514k. The directors have taken steps to reduce outgoings by controlling overhead expenses, utilising the Government Job Retention Scheme to furlough staff and obtaining a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan.

Based on the strength of the balance sheet the directors are confident that the company, will have sufficient funds and cash reserves to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.7 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure. During the year support was received from the government via the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (Note 13).

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. 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 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

2.12 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Other 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.

2.13 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	-	20% Straight Line
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% Straight Line
Office equipment	-	20% Straight Line
Computer equipment	-	33% 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 profit or loss.

2.14 Debtors

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

2.15 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.

2.16 Creditors

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

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position 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 Statement of financial position.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.18 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 31 (2019 - 35).

4. Intangible assets

	Development expenditure £	Computer software £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	39,353	34,875	141,447	215,675
Additions - internal	131,346	-	-	131,346
Disposals	(35,000)	-	-	(35,000)
At 31 December 2020	135,699	34,875	141,447	312,021
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2020	35,000	14,791	141,447	191,238
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,131	20,084	-	21,215
On disposals	(35,000)	-	-	(35,000)
At 31 December 2020	1,131	34,875	141,447	177,453
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	134,568	-	-	134,568
At 31 December 2019	4,353	20,084	-	24,437

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2020	66,139	32,474	12,123	77,405	188,141
Additions	-	287	-	-	287
At 31 December 2020	66,139	32,761	12,123	77,405	188,428
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	9,796	26,444	6,042	40,985	83,267
Charge for the year on owned assets	13,228	3,153	2,897	22,648	41,926
On revalued assets	-	(3,655)	-	-	(3,655)
At 31 December 2020	23,024	25,942	8,939	63,633	121,538
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	43,115	6,819	3,184	13,772	66,890
At 31 December 2019	56,343	6,030	6,081	36,420	104,874

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	79,283	73,578
Other debtors	506,848	345,813
Prepayments and accrued income	308,225	816,832
Deferred taxation	106,699	-
Financial instruments	14,517	97,069
	<u>1,015,572</u>	<u>1,333,292</u>

Prepayments and accrued income includes £290,764 (2019: £641,267) of amounts paid to suppliers in respect of future departures.

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,900,479	3,080,313
Less: bank overdrafts	(1,896)	(2,118)
	<u>1,898,583</u>	<u>3,078,195</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank overdrafts	1,896	2,118
Bank loans	26,621	-
Trade creditors	236,255	478,441
Corporation tax	-	35
Other taxation and social security	18,365	31,724
Other creditors	455,987	155,238
Accruals and deferred income	906,360	2,013,870
	<u>1,645,484</u>	<u>2,681,426</u>

Accruals and deferred income includes £833,492 (2019: £1,764,062) of amounts received from customers in respect of future departures.

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	223,379	-
	<u>223,379</u>	<u>-</u>

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	26,621	-
	<u>26,621</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	56,916	-
	<u>56,916</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	166,463	-
	<u>166,463</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>-</u>

The company secured a loan of £250,000 through a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan scheme. The loan is guaranteed by the UK government.

11. Deferred taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	(12,246)	(9,435)
Charged to the profit or loss	118,945	(2,811)
At end of year	<u>106,699</u>	<u>(12,246)</u>

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

11. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,510)	(12,246)
Losses and other deductions	113,209	-
	<u>106,699</u>	<u>(12,246)</u>

12. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £22,905 (2019: £38,915). Contributions totalling £3,649 (2019: £8,153) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

13. Government grants

	2020 £	2019 £
Coronavirus job retention scheme	422,540	-
	<u>422,540</u>	<u>-</u>

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	135,046	137,513
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	304,997	437,290
	<u>440,043</u>	<u>574,803</u>

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

15. Cash flow hedging

The Company enters into forward foreign currency contracts to mitigate the exchange rate risk for certain foreign currency payables. At 31 December 2020, the outstanding contracts all mature within 12 months (2019: 12 months) of the year end. The company is committed to buy \$600,000 (2019: \$2.57m) and pay a fixed sterling amount.

At 31 December 2020, the Company had \$600,000 (2019: £2.57m) Forward Exchange Contracts that it designated as cash flow hedges of highly probable foreign currency payments to suppliers for firm commitments in future periods. These contracts are entered into to minimise the group's exposure to foreign exchange risk, between the prices agreed when a customer booking is made and when the supplier is paid.

The following table summarises the foreign currency cash flow hedging instruments in place as at 31

December 2020:

2020 Amount (Foreign Currency)	2020 Gain/(Loss) (GBP £)	2019 Amount (Foreign Currency)	2019 Gain/(Loss) (GBP £)
600,000	14,518	2,570,000	(97,068)

The following table, summarises the recognised net gains/(losses) on forward currency cash flow hedging instruments:

	2020 £	2019 £
Reflected in other comprehensive income		
Effective - (other comprehensive income)	11,213	98,290
	<u>11,213</u>	<u>98,290</u>
	2020 £	2019 £
Reflected in income statement for the year		
Ineffective - current year	3,305	(1,221)
Ineffective - prior year	1,221	19,039
	<u>4,526</u>	<u>17,818</u>

WILD FRONTIERS ADVENTURE TRAVEL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

16. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,756 (2019 - 2,756) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>2,756</u>	<u>2,756</u>

17. Post balance sheet events

The effect of the Covid 19 pandemic continues to be felt after the year end. The directors continue to take measures to monitor and mitigate the effect of Covid 19, such as health and safety for our people (such as social distances and working from home) and using technology to continue serving our customers.

Depending on the duration of the Covid 19 crisis and continued negative impact on economic activity, the company might experience further negative results. We also refer to note 2.4 on Going concern.

The directors have concluded that no other material events have occurred since the date of approval of these financial statements that would affect the financial statements of the company.

18. Related party transactions

Included within other debtors is a balance of £387,971 (2019: £187,424) owing from Wild Frontiers Inc, a US entity that has common control.

19. Controlling party

The Company is controlled by J G Bealby, a director and majority shareholder of the company.

20. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 30 June 2021 by Ian Palmer (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Elman Wall Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.