

Financial Statements

Camperco Ltd

For the year ended 30 June 2021



Registered number: NI622059



Company Information

Directors

Keith John Charlton
Madeline Louise Corken
Karl Trouchet
Luke Trouchet
Christopher Stewart (appointed 1 January 2021)

Registered number

NI622059

Registered office

Cyril Johnston Complex
Ballynahinch Road
Corryduff
Belfast
BT8 8DJ

Independent auditor

BDO Northern Ireland
10 Lindsay House
Callender St
Belfast
BT1 5BN

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
1 Donegall Square South
Belfast
BT1 5LR

Solicitors

A&L Goodbody
42-46 Fountain Street
Belfast
BT1 5EB

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Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Directors' reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the business was the sale of campervans.

On 30 June 2021, the directors decided to recommend that the shareholders wind up the company due to the transfer of trade and assets as part of a group restructure. The business generated a profit of £507,034 in the year ended 30 June 2021.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £507,034 (2020 -loss £218,923).

The directors have not recommended a dividend.

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Keith John Charlton
Madeline Louise Corken
Karl Trouchet
Luke Trouchet
Christopher Stewart (appointed 1 January 2021)

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.

Post balance sheet events

Following the year end the directors recommended to the shareholders to engage the services of an Insolvency Practitioner with a view to carrying out a Members Voluntary Liquidation of the company.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO Northern Ireland, was appointed as auditor during the year and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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. Also the directors have not prepared a strategic report as the company is entitled to the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 28/03/2022 and signed on its behalf.



Christopher Stewart
Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of Camperco Ltd

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Camperco Ltd ("the company") for the year ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, 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).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw attention to Note 2.1 to the financial statements which explains that the directors intend to liquidate the company and therefore do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in Note 2.1.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Camperco Ltd (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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.

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.
- 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 Camperco Ltd (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and the regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates and considered the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included but were not limited to compliance with Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to material misstatement in the financial statements. Our tests included but were not limited to:

- agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiries of management; and
- considering the effectiveness of the control environment and monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risk to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. As in all of our audits we addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Camperco Ltd (continued)

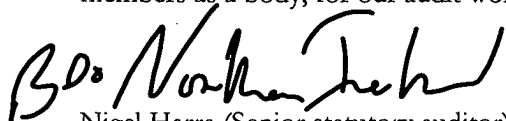
Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by,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

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

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Nigel Harra (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of BDO Northern Ireland, Statutory Auditor

Belfast

28/03/2022

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	2,217,877	1,355,471
Cost of sales		(2,234,587)	(1,347,032)
Gross (loss)/profit		(16,710)	8,439
Administrative expenses		(118,133)	(227,362)
Exceptional administrative income	11	641,876	-
Other operating income	5	1	-
Operating profit/(loss)	6	507,034	(218,923)
Tax on profit/(loss)	10	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		507,034	(218,923)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

All of the activities of the company are classed as discontinued.

Camperco Ltd

Registered number: NI622059

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	-	361
		<u>-</u>	<u>361</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	-	2,294
Cash at bank and in hand	14	-	594
		<u>-</u>	<u>2,888</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	-	(510,283)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(507,395)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>-</u>	<u>(507,395)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>(507,034)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>-</u>	<u>(507,034)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	100	100
Profit and loss account	17	(100)	(507,134)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(507,034)</u>

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

28/03/2022



Christopher Stewart
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2020	100	(507,134)	(507,034)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	507,034	507,034
At 30 June 2021	<u>100</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>-</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2019	100	(288,211)	(288,111)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(218,923)	(218,923)
At 30 June 2020	<u>100</u>	<u>(507,134)</u>	<u>(507,034)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

1. General information

Camperco Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The company's registered office is Cyril Johnston Complex, Ballynahinch Road, Carryduff, Belfast, BT8 8DJ.

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 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 judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, which is described as the break-up basis. The preparation of financial statements on a break-up basis is a departure from the requirement of FRS102 and company law to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis. This departure is made in order to comply with the overriding requirement in the Companies Act 2006 for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. The break-up basis requires the carrying value of the assets to be at the amounts they are expected to realise and liabilities include any amounts which have crystallised as a result of the decision to wind up the company. The application of the break-up basis for the year to 30 June 2021 increases the profit in the year by £641,876. In all other respects the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting framework.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.42, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

Equivalent disclosures required by Section 11 are included in the consolidated financial statements of Apollo Tourism & Leisure Ltd as at 30 June 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from 698 Nudgee Rd, Northgate, QLD 4013, Australia.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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'.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. A defined contribution pension scheme is a pension scheme 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 Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the scheme are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Taxation

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 balance sheet 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 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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 balance sheet date.

2.7 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% Reducing balance
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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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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

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

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future, which can involve a high degree of judgement or complexity. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

In the directors' opinions, there are no significant judgements, estimates and assumptions made about the recognition of assets, liabilities, incomes, expenses and in the application of accounting policies within the Company's financial statements.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the sale of campervans.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2021 £	2020 £
United Kingdom	2,217,877	1,355,471
	<u>2,217,877</u>	<u>1,355,471</u>

5. Other operating income

	2021 £	2020 £
Other operating income	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021 £	2020 £
Depreciation	-	105
Exchange differences	(80)	-
Profit on disposal	<u>(641,876)</u>	<u>-</u>

During the year the company transferred the trade, assets and liabilities for £1 consideration. This resulted in a gain of £641,876 on disposal.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	<u>3,000</u>	<u>5,500</u>

8. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	106,650	109,542
Social security costs	5,963	10,362
Cost of defined contribution scheme	-	2,035
	<u>112,613</u>	<u>121,939</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Directors	5	4
Employees	2	3
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

9. Directors' remuneration

In the period there were no emoluments paid to the directors (30 June 2020: £Nil).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

10. Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	69
Losses and other deductions	-	(69)
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 -higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	507,034	(218,923)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 -19%)	96,336	(41,595)
Effects of:		
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	-	(5,764)
Deferred tax not recognised	(96,355)	47,359
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(122,025)	-
Other tax adjustments, reliefs and transfers	122,044	-
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The standard rate of UK Corporation Tax is to remain at 19% until 31 March 2023. The Finance Act 2021, now substantively enacted, states that this rate is to be increased from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023 for companies generating taxable profits of more than £250,000. The current 19% tax rate will continue to apply to 'small' companies with profits less than £50,000, with a 'taper relief rate' for those companies with profits between the new thresholds. These proposed changes have been reflected in these financial statements and deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognised at using the tax rates applicable for the date the assets and liabilities are expected to reverse.

The company has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £Nil at 30 June 2021 (2020: £96,355).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

11. Exceptional items

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit on disposal	641,876	-
	<u>641,876</u>	<u>-</u>

During the year the company transferred the trade, assets and liabilities for £1 consideration. This resulted in a gain of £641,876 on disposal.

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
At 1 July 2020	600
Disposals	(600)
At 30 June 2021	<u>-</u>
At 1 July 2020	239
Disposals	(239)
At 30 June 2021	<u>-</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2021	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2020	<u>361</u>

13. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	-	2,294
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,294</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	594
	<u>-</u>	<u>594</u>

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	-	43,911
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	459,162
Other taxation and social security	-	745
Other creditors	-	175
Accruals and deferred income	-	6,290
	<u>-</u>	<u>510,283</u>

Bank of Ireland hold a fixed and floating charge over all the property or undertaking of the company.

16. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2020 -100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

17. Reserves**Profit and loss account**

This reserve includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

18. 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 £Nil (2020: £2,035). Contributions totalling £Nil (2020: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in other creditors.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

19. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption given in FRS102 section 33 which permits non-disclosure of related party transactions between wholly owned members of the same group.

20. Post balance sheet events

Following the year end, the directors recommended the shareholders engage the services of an Insolvency Practitioner, with a view to conduct a Members Voluntary Liquidation of the company.

21. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Camperco Group Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Apollo Tourism & Leisure Ltd, a company incorporated in Australia. The controlling party is Barmil Enterprises Pty Ltd.