REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

year ended 30 September 2004

#A48 **AH25K4F1** 0468
COMPANIES HOUSE 14/04/05

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

AJ Taylor E Strom MD Miller MJ Haxby RC Smallwood L Brogaard M T Cass

COMPANY SECRETARY

SEA Standing

REGISTERED OFFICE

Sanctuary House 45-53 Sinclair Road London W14 0NS

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly Chartered Accountants 2 Bloomsbury Street London WC1B 3ST

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and the financial statements of Platinum Travel International Limited for the year ended 30 September 2004.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of travel agents.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company has had a reasonable trading year and the directors remain optimistic about the company's future prospects.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The trading profit for the year after taxation was £183,605 (2003: Loss £75,676).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The following directors have held office during the year:

AJ Taylor

E Strom

MD Miller

MJ Haxby

RC Smallwood

L Brogaard

M T Cass

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

None of the directors had any beneficial interests in the share capital of the company during the year.

Messrs AJ Taylor, MD Miller and RC Smallwood are directors of the ultimate parent company, The Sanctuary Group plc. Details of their shareholdings in that company are disclosed in its annual report.

The shareholdings' of the other directors in The Sanctuary Group plc are as follows:

	Ordinary shares of 12.5p each	
	2004	2003
	No	No
E Strom	-	-
L Brogaard	-	-
MJ Haxby	289,720	289,720
M T Cass	42,000	60,000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS

A resolution to reappoint Baker Tilly, Chartered Accountants, as auditors will be put to the members at the annual general meeting.

By order of the board

MD Miller

Director

11 February 2005

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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 year. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. 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 proper accounting records which 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 requirements of the Companies Act 1985. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PLATINUM TRAVEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 12.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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 opinion we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 4.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company and other members of the group is not disclosed.

We read other information contained in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. This other information comprises only the Directors' Report. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at 30 September 2004 and of the company's profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with The Companies Act 1985.

BAKER TILLY
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountants
2 Bloomsbury Street
London WC1B 3ST

11 February 2005

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 30 September 2004

	Notes	2004 £	2003 £
TURNOVER	1	2,793,776	2,575,250
Cost of sales		(2,369,003)	(2,411,350)
Gross profit		424,773	163,900
Other operating expenses		(241,168)	(237,660)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		183,605	(73,760)
Interest payable	2	-	(1,916)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	3	183,605	(75,676)
Taxation	5	•	-
RETAINED PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	11	183,605	(75,676)

The operating profit for the year arises from the company's continuing operations.

No separate statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses has been presented as all such gains and losses have been dealt with in the Profit and Loss account.

BALANCE SHEET 30 September 2004

	Notes	2004 £	2003 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	6	4,491	8,980
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	750,870 110,302	549,018 60,201
		861,172	609,219
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(819,878)	(756,019)
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABLITIES)		41,294	(146,800)
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		45,785	(137,820)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital	9	20,000	20,000
Profit and loss account	10	25,785	(157,820)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	11	45,785	(137,820)
Equity shareholders' funds Non equity shareholders' funds		34,785 11,000	(148,820) 11,000

Approved by the board on 11 February 2005

MD Miller

Director

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write each asset down to its estimated residual value evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Short leasehold improvements
Fixtures and fittings
Computer equipment
Motor vehicles

over the term of the lease 10% per annum 20% per annum 25% per annum

DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

LEASED ASSETS AND OBLIGATIONS

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ("finance leases"), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as obligations to the lessor.

Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account in proportion to the remaining balance outstanding.

All other leases are "operating leases" and the annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

PENSIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

The costs of providing pensions for employees are charged in the profit and loss account over the average working life of employees in accordance with the recommendations of qualified actuaries. Any funding surplus or deficit which may arise from time to time is amortised over the average working life of employees.

TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. These translation differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

TURNOVER

Turnover represents the invoiced value, net of Value Added Tax, of amounts billed to customers and commissions receivable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2004

1 TURNOVER AND PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The company's turnover and profit/(loss) before taxation arises from only one class of business and is derived wholly within the United Kingdom.

2	INTEREST PAYABLE	2004 £	2003 £
	On bank loans, overdrafts and other loans repayable within 5 years: Bank loans and overdrafts	-	1,916
		2004	2003
		£	£
3	PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		
	Profit/(loss)on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation and amounts written off tangible fixed assets: Charge for the year		
	Owned assets	4,489	2,208
	Auditors' remuneration	3,000	3,000
	Directors' remuneration		
	Emoluments	35,000	35,000
	Money Purchase Pension Contributions	2,100	2,100
		37,100	37,100
	Only one director received remuneration		
		2004	2003
4	EMPLOYEES	No.	No.
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:		
	Sales	3	3
	Administration	1	1
		4	4
		2004	2004
		£	£
	Staff costs for the above persons:		
	Wages and salaries	133,652	128,790
	Social security costs	14,104	12,938
	Other pension costs	6,838	6,659
		154,594	148,387

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2004

5	TAXATION	2004 £	2003 £
	a) Analysis of charge in year Current tax:		
	UK Corporation tax at 30% (2003 30%)	-	-
			-
	b) Factors affecting the charge for the year Tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30%) The difference is explained below:		
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	183,605	(75,676)
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 30% (2003:30%)	55,081	(22,703)
	Group relief	(55,081)	22,703
		-	
6	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
		Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost		
	1 October 2003 and 30 September 2004	32,491	32,491
	Depreciation 1 October 2003	23,511	23,511
	Charged in the year	4,489	4,489
	30 September 2004	28,000	28,000
	Net book value 30 September 2004	4,491	4,491
	30 September 2003	8,980	8,980

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2004

7	DEBTORS	2004 £	2003 £
	Due within one year:	400.330	400.000
	Trade debtors	490,320	400,090
	Amounts owed by parent company and fellow subsidiaries	258,656	121,590
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	944 950	26,388 950
	Frepayments and accrued income	930	930
		750,870	549,018
			==
		2004	2003
		£	£
n	CDEDITORS Assessed Cities to State		
8	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	200 440	202.222
	Trade creditors	208,659	203,322
	Amounts due to parent company and fellow subsidiaries	594,396	531,898
	Other taxation and social security	8,131	-
	Other creditors	4,192	17,799
	Accruals and deferred income	4,500	3,000
		819,878	756,019
		*	
		2004	2003
9	SHARE CAPITAL	£	£
	Authorised, allotted and fully paid:		
	6,000 6% redeemable preference shares of £1 each	6,000	6,000
	5,000 deferred shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
	20,000 ordinary shares of 10p each	2,000	2,000
	7,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	7,000	7,000
		20,000	20,000

The 6% preference shares are entitled to a fixed cumulative dividend of 6% per annum, however the owners of the entire issued preference share capital have irrevocably waived any rights to their fixed cumulative preferential dividend. The preference shares may be redeemed by the company at any future date after giving three months' notice and would be redeemable at par together with a sum equal to the fixed dividend thereon. The preference shares carry full voting rights. Preference shareholders are entitled to repayment of their capital on winding up in preference to the ordinary and deferred shareholders. They are not entitled to participation in any surplus on winding up.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2004

9 SHARE CAPITAL continued ...

The deferred shares carry no rights to dividends. They carry full voting rights and deferred shareholders are entitled to repayment of their capital on winding up after repayment of preference share capital and ordinary share capital. They are not entitled to participation in any surplus on winding up.

Both classes of ordinary shares carry full rights to dividends and full voting rights. Ordinary shareholders are entitled to participation in a surplus on winding up.

10	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	2004 £	2003 £
	1 October 2003 Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	(157,820) 183,605	(82,144) (75,676)
	30 September 2004	25,785	$\frac{(75,870)}{(157,820)}$
			-
11	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2004 £	2003 £
	Profit/(Loss) for the financial year Opening shareholders' funds	183,605 (137,820)	(75,676) (62,144)
	Closing shareholders' funds	45,785	(137,820)

12 PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company is a member of the Sanctuary Group plc group personal pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately for each employee in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company and amounted to £6,838 (2003: £6,659). No contributions remained payable at the year end.

13 CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The company has guaranteed the bank indebtedness of The Sanctuary Group plc and certain fellow subsidiaries and has executed a charge over its assets in favour of the bank. At 30 September 2004 the total net borrowings of these companies amounted to £68,222,000 (2003: £59,452,000).

14 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have taken advantage of the exemptions available under paragraph 3(c) of the Financial Reporting Standard No 8 Related Party Disclosures.

15 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors consider that the ultimate parent company and controlling party at 30 September 2004 was The Sanctuary Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the group financial statements of The Sanctuary Group plc are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF4 3UZ.