Benz Travel Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2018



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Benz Travel Limited

Registered number: 02626287

Director's Report

The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year was that of a Travel Agent.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Mr S Kripalani

Director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Financial Reporting Standard 102 and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director confirms that:

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

This report was approved by the board on 24 June 2019 and signed on its behalf.

S. Kryalani
Director

Benz Travel Limited Strategic Report

The directors present their report and the financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Business reviews

The directors consider that the key financial performance indicators are turnover and gross profit margin. The company achieved a turnover of £39,002,313 and a gross profit margin of 8.41% compared to turnover of £39,687,389 and a gross profit margin of 8.64% last year. The directors consider this reasonable considering the difficult trading conditions in the UK market.

The profit after taxation decreased from £175,689 to £174,775.

The directors anticipate the business environment will remain very competitive and as a result believe the gross profit margins will be reduced. However the company will continue to constantly monitor their cost base to remain competitive in the market.

Principle risks and uncertainties

The company faces a number of risks and uncertainties and the directors believe that the key business risks are in respect of competition from both UK and international businesses. In view of these risks and uncertainties, the directors are aware that the development of the company may be affected by factors outside their control.

Financial Instruments

The company has a normal level of exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risks arising from trading activities which are mainly conducted in sterling.

Travel Licences

The company holds IATA and ATOL licences to ensure consumer protection to both customers and airlines.

Key performance indicators (KPI's)

The company very closely monitors a number of KPl's in respect of sales, gross profit, margins and a cash performance of the company and these are measured daily against budget metrics.

Research and development

The company continues to spend many resources in software and website technology to enable a smooth booking process for the consumer. The company has also invested in back office systems to enable efficient reporting to remain competitive in a challenging business environment.

Employees

The company is committed to equal opportunity and does not discriminate between employees or potential employees.

This report was approved by the board on 24 June 2019 and signed on its behalf.

S. Kripalani
Mr S Kripalani

Director

Benz Travel Limited Independent auditor's report to the members of Benz Travel Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Benz Travel Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in 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.

Scope of the audit of the accounts

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

Opinion on the accounts

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then
 ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of 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 UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

Benz Travel Limited Independent auditor's report to the members of Benz Travel Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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

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.

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.



Mr Rajendra T Shah (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Hammonds Accountants and Statutory Auditors 24 June 2019

21 Broadwalk Pinner Road North Harrow Middlesex HA2 6ED

Benz Travel Limited Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	2	39,002,313	39,687,389
Cost of sales		(35,720,289)	(36,257,362)
Gross profit		3,282,024	3,430,027
Administrative expenses		(3,140,926)	(3,287,863)
Operating profit	3	141,098	142,164
Loss on the disposal of investments		(36,919)	(62,741)
Gain on revaluation of investments		50,360	62,143
Income from investments		146,190	102,856
Interest receivable		5,501	56
Interest payable	6	(61,242)	(36,806)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		244,988	207,672
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(70,213)	(31,983)
Profit for the financial year		174,775	175,689

Benz Travel Limited Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018

	Notes		2018		2017
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8		7,500		8,750
Tangible assets	9		9		9
Investment property	10		2,979,707	_	2,491,629
			2,987,216		2,500,388
Current assets					
Debtors	11	3,207,537		3,035,540	
D 001013	11	3,207,337		3,033,340	
Investments held as current assets	12	7,427		36,079	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,923,441		2,226,610	
		5,138,405		5,298,229	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	13	(4,825,076)		(4,911,225)	
Net current assets			313,329		387,004
			313,323		507,00
Total assets less current		•		-	
liabilities			3,300,545		2,887,392
Creditors: amounts falling due					(000 000)
after more than one year	14		(1,197,226)		(803,802)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	15		(102,422)		(77,468)
Deferred taxation	13		(102, 122)		(,,,,,,,,,
Net assets		•	2,000,897	-	2,006,122
1101 433013			2,000,077	=	2,000,122
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		100,000		100,000
Profit and loss account	17		1,900,897		1,906,122
				-	<u> </u>
Total equity		_	2,000,897	_	2,006,122
		•		=	

S. Krapalmi. Mr S Kripalani

Director

Approved by the board on 24 June 2019

Benz Travel Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	100,000	-	-	1,880,433	1,980,433
Profit for the financial year				175,689	175,689
Dividends				(150,000)	(150,000)
At 31 December 2017	100,000	·		1,906,122	2,006,122
At 1 January 2018	100,000	-	-	1,906,122	2,006,122
Profit for the financial year				174,775	174,775
Dividends				(180,000)	(180,000)
At 31 December 2018	100,000			1,900,897	2,000,897

Benz Travel Limited Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		174,775	175,689
Adjustments for:			
Loss on the disposal of investments		36,919	62,741
Gain on revaluation of investments		(50,360)	(62,143)
Income from investments		(146,190)	(102,856)
Interest receivable		(5,501)	(56)
Interest payable		61,242	36,806
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		70,213	31,983
Amortisation of goodwill		1,250	1,250
Increase in debtors		(171,997)	(917,391)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(201,396) (231,045)	967,141
Income from investments		146,190	102,856
Interest received		5,501	56
Interest paid		(61,242)	(36,806)
Corporation tax paid		(41,367)	(35,836)
Cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		(181,963)	997,411
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire investment properties		(1,164,905)	(1,230,432)
Payments to acquire investments		-	(44,761)
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		718,920	793,412
Cash used in investing activities		(445,985)	(481,781)
Financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		(180,000)	(150,000)
Proceeds from new loans		510,846	343,552
Repayment of loans		(6,067)	(4,139)
Cash generated by financing activities		324,779	189,413
Net cash (used)/generated			
Cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		(181,963)	997,411
Cash used in investing activities		(445,985)	(481,781)
Cash generated by financing activities		324,779	189,413
Net cash (used)/generated		(303,169)	705,043
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2,226,610	1,521,567
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1,923,441	2,226,610
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank		1,923,441	2,226,610

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover comprises of all confirmed bookings for the sale of airline tickets and package holidays during the year.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

20% on cost

Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at cost and then subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in value are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Analysis of turnover	2018 £	2017 £
	Sale of goods	39,002,313	39,687,389
	By geographical market:		
	UK	39,002,313	39,687,389
3	Operating profit	2018 £	2017 £
	This is stated after charging:		±.
	Amortisation of goodwill	1,250	1,250
	Operating lease rentals - land and buildings Auditors' remuneration for audit services	41,925 6,500	42,262 5,500
	Auditors remaineration for audit services		
4	Director's emoluments	2018	2017
	•	£	£
	Emoluments	10,948	10,394
5	Staff costs	2018	2017
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,256,855	1,366,353
	Social security costs	64,971	65,762
	Other pension costs	1,327,960	1,435,158
		1,327,900	1,455,156
	Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
	Administration	6	6
	Sales	15	15
		21	21_
_	Textures a graph la	2010	2017
6	Interest payable	2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	61,242	36,806

7	Taxation	2018 £	2017 £
	Analysis of charge in period		
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax on profits of the period	45,259	41,367
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	24,954	(9,384)
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	70,213	31,983

Factors affecting tax charge for period

The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	244,988	207,672
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	20%
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	19%
·	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of		
corporation tax	46,548	39,969
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(731)	2,199
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	(375)	(463)
Income from investments not taxed	(183)	(338)
Current tax charge for period	45,259	41,367

Factors that may affect future tax charges

8	Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:		£
	Cost At 1 January 2018 At 31 December 2018		25,000 25,000
	Amortisation At 1 January 2018 Provided during the year At 31 December 2018		16,250 1,250 17,500
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018		7,500
	At 31 December 2017		8,750
	Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its years.	estimated econo	mic life of 20
9	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and
			machinery At cost
	Cost or valuation		77.007
	At 1 January 2018 At 31 December 2018		77,807
	Depreciation At 1 January 2018 At 31 December 2018		77,798 77,798
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018		9
	At 31 December 2017		9
10	Investment property	2018 £	2017 £
	Valuation At 1 January 2018 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2018	2,491,629 1,217,298 (729,220) 2,979,707	1,994,000 1,230,432 (794,946) 2,491,629
	AUGI December 2010	2,7,7,707	2, ., 1,027

The rate of interest varies from 4% to 6.25%.

11	Debtors	2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	2,923,390 284,147	2,868,596 166,944
		3,207,537	3,035,540
12	Investments held as current assets	2018 £	2017 £
	Fair value Listed investments	7,427	36,079
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans	117,055	5,700
	Trade creditors	4,364,473	4,595,678
	Corporation tax	45,159	41,267
	Other creditors	298,389	268,580
		4,825,076	4,911,225
14	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans (secured on investment properties)	1,197,226	803,802
		2018	2017
	Amounts due after 5 years not repayable by instalments	484,339	483,920
	Amounts due after 5 years repayable by instalments	647,126	297,083

15	Deferred taxation			2018 £	2017 £
	Revaluation of investment properties			102,422	77,468
				2018 £	2017 £
	At 1 January Charged/(credited) to the profit and los	ss account		77,468 24,954	86,852 (9,384)
	At 31 December			102,422	77,468
16	Share capital	Nominal value	2018 Number	2018 £	2017 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares	£1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000
17	Profit and loss account			2018 £	2017 £
	At 1 January Profit for the financial year Dividends			1,906,122 174,775 (180,000)	1,880,433 175,689 (150,000)
	At 31 December			1,900,897	1,906,122
18	Dividends			2018 £	2017 £
	Dividends on ordinary shares (note 17)		180,000	150,000
19	Capital commitments			2018 £	2017 £
	Amounts contracted for but not provid	led in the accou	unts	182,000	75,000

20 Other financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	Land and buildings	Land and buildings	Other	Other
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Falling due:				
within two to five years	35,620	35,600		

21 Contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2018 the company's bankers had given guarantees to Airlines of £375,000. The company in turn has signed counter indemnity to indemnify the bank. The bank and building society and other lenders are holding personal guarantees totalling £1,620,942 from the director Mr S Kripalani as security.

22 Related party transactions

The director's wife owns 50% shareholding in The Wise Miser Limited.

During the year The Wise Miser Limited provided marketing and administration services to the company to the value of £2,293,000 (2017 - £1,896,000).

23 Controlling party

The company is under the control of its director.

24 Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling.

25 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

Benz Travel Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England.

26 Principal place of business

The address of the company's principal place of business and registered office is: 3 Princes Street, London, W1B 2LD