Report and Financial Statements

28 February 2007

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# **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2007**

# **CONTENTS**

	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	4
Independent auditors' report	5
Profit and loss account	6
Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to the accounts	8

# OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

## **DIRECTORS**

Z G Tejanı

F G Tejani

N G Tejanı

T E Johnson

# **SECRETARY**

A P White

#### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

Albany Court Yard 47 - 48 Piccadilly London W1J 0LR

#### **BANKERS**

Lloyds TSB Bank PLC Connaught House Alexandra Terrace Guildford Surrey, GUI 3DA

Barclays Bank PLC PO Box 15162 50 Pall Mall London, SW1A 1QB

The Cooperative Bank 80 Cornhill London, EC3V 3NJ

# **SOLICITORS**

Clintons 55 Drury Lane London WC2B 5RZ

## **AUDITORS**

KPMG Audit Plc Registered Auditors Chartered Accountants 8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8BB

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements of International Currency Exchange (Europe) PLC ("the Company") for the year ended 28 February 2007

#### **ACTIVITIES**

The principal activities of the Company during the year were the provision of foreign exchange, the provision of travel services and hotel bookings

#### REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

A summary of the year's trading is given on page 6 to the accounts. The directors consider the result achieved is satisfactory. The Company produced a profit after tax for the year of £2,095,511 (2006 £1,272,267)

#### **DIVIDENDS**

No dividend is proposed for the year (2006-£nil)

#### **FUTURE PROSPECTS**

The directors are optimistic for a continuing profits trend for the foreseeable future

#### DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk and price risk. Due to the nature of the company's business and the assets and liabilities contained within the company's balance sheet the only financial risks the directors consider relevant to this company are currency, interest rate and cash flow risk. These risks are mitigated by the routine monitoring of key management information. The KPI's used by the company to monitor financial risk include Turnover, gross profit and salary costs as a percentage of turnover. A summary of key financial data is set out below.

KEY FINANCIAL DATA	2007	2006
TURNOVER	33,142,706	31,565,655
GROSS PROFIT	3,066,525	2,859,168
RETAINED PROFIT AFTER TAX	2,095,511	1,272,267
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	8,333,167	6,237,656
TOTAL ASSETS	9,123,097	6,496,480
SALARY COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TURNOVER	3 09%	3 26%

#### **PAYMENT OF CREDITORS**

It is the policy of the Company to abide by the terms of payment agreed with each supplier. At the year end, creditor days were 30 days (2006 – 30 days)

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued....)**

## **DIRECTORS**

The names of persons who were directors throughout the year are as follows

Z G Tejani

F G Tejani

N G Tejanı

T E Johnson

N G Tejani held one £1 ordinary share in International Currency Exchange (Europe) PLC throughout the year The directors' interests in Lenlyn Holdings PLC, Travelcare Services Ltd and International Currency Exchange PLC are disclosed in the financial statements of these companies There are no other disclosable interests in group companies

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

F Tejani

Director

28 September 2007

# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments 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, and
- 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 that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY EXCHANGE (EUROPE) PLC

We have audited the financial statements of International Currency Exchange (Europe) Plc for the year ended 28 February 2007 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Movement in Shareholders Funds and the related notes These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

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 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

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) 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 International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

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 whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, 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 other transactions is not disclosed

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) 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 judgments 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, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 February 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and

• the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

KPMG Audit Plc

Chartered Accountants

KPALL And RE

Registered Auditor

8 Salisbury Square

London EC4Y 8BB

28 September 2007

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 28 February 2007

	Note	2007 £	2006 £
TURNOVER	1	33,142,706	31,565,655
Cost of sales		(30,076,181)	(28,706,487)
GROSS PROFIT		3,066,525	2,859,168
Administrative expenses		(1,549,595)	(1,207,060)
Other operating income		146,573	185,401
OPERATING PROFIT		1,663,503	1,837,509
Interest receivable and similar income	3	33	370
Interest payable and sımılar charges	4		(159)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES			
BEFORE TAXATION	5	1,663,536	1,837,720
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	431,975	(565,453)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION	11	2,095,511	1,272,267

The notes on pages 8 - 14 form part of these financial statements

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the current and prior year

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year, and their historical cost equivalents

All activities derive from continuing operations

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this profit and loss account

## RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT ON SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS

	£	2006 £
Profit for the year	2,095,511	1,272,267
Opening shareholders' funds	6,237,656	4,965,389
Closing shareholders' funds	8,333,167	6,237,656

The notes on pages 8 - 14 form part of these financial statements

# **BALANCE SHEET**At 28 February 2007

	Note	2007 £	2006 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	5,462	10,087
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		109,563	101,385
Debtors	8	8,663,748	6,055,014
Cash at bank and in hand		344,324	329,994
		9,117,635	6,486,393
CREDITORS – amounts falling due within one year	9	(789,930)	(258,824)
within one year	,	<del></del>	<del>(250,024)</del>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		8,327,705	6,227,569
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT		<del></del>	
LIABILITIES		8,333,167	6,237,656
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		= =====================================	<del></del>
Called up share capital	12	50,000	50,000
Profit and loss account	11	8,283,167	6,187,656
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		8,333,167	6,237,656

The notes on pages 8 - 14 form part of these financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2007

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

F Tejani Director

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 28 February 2007

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below

## Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention

# Turnover and cost of sales

Turnover represents sales of foreign currency and travellers cheques, cash processing and related commissions and fees receivable

Cost of sales represents the cost of purchase of foreign currency, direct selling costs and holding gains and losses on foreign currency

The directors consider that the activities of the Company comprise one business segment

In accordance with the exemptions of the Companies Act 1985 disclosure of turnover by geographical segment would be, in the opinion of the directors, seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Company and as such is not given

#### Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful economic life

Fixtures and fittings

20% on cost, five years, straight line

Computer equipment

20% on cost, five years, straight line

Profits and losses on disposal of tangible fixed assets are disclosed separately in the profit and loss account where material

# Cash at bank and in hand

Foreign currencies and foreign currency travellers cheques are included in cash at bank and in hand and are valued at their estimated net realisable value based on the foreign exchange rate ruling at the year end

#### Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling and recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. All translation differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value In general, cost is determined on a first in first out basis and includes transport and handling costs. Where necessary a provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

#### Cash flow statement

The Company is exempt from preparing a cash flow statement under paragraph 5(a) of Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) "Cash Flow Statements"

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 28 February 2007

# 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Deferred Taxation**

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in the taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

## 2 INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

	2007 £	2006 £
Directors' emoluments (excluding pension contributions)	288,702	257,573
Company contributions paid to a pension scheme in respect of directors		
During the year no contributions were made to the directors pension scheme (2006 - for remuneration include the following in respect of the highest paid director	one) The ab	ove amounts
	2007 £	2006 £
Remuneration of the highest paid director (excluding pension contributions)	101,233	78,082
Company contributions paid to the pension scheme for highest paid director		
	2007	2006
Employee costs were as follows	£	£
Wages and salaries Social security costs	925,697 97,473	945,726 83,848
	1,023,170	1,029,574

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 28 February 2007

2.	INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES (continued)

	INTORNATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMILES (COMMIN	,	
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows		
		2007	2006
		No.	No.
	Management	0	1
	Other staff	53	53
		<del></del>	
3.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		2007	2006
		£	£
	Bank interest	33	370
4.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		2007	2006
		£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts	-	(159)
5.	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		
		2007	2006
		£	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is after charging:		
	Auditors' remuneration – audit services	32,000	11,500
	Tax compliance	5,500	•
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	4,625	4,401

International Currency Exchange (Europe) PLC forms part of a Group, the Parent Company of which incurs certain expenses on its behalf. An element of administrative expenses consists of a calculated recharge from the Parent Company and amounted to £1,293,417 (2006 - £1,018,432)

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

# Year ended 28 February 2007

# 6. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2007 £	2006 £
United Kingdom corporation tax at 30% (2006 - 30%)	-	(503,941)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	435,059	(62,586)
	435,059	(566,527)
Deferred taxation (Note 10) Timing differences, origination and reversal	(3,084)	1,074
Timing differences, origination and reversar	(3,004)	
	431,975	(565,453)
	=======================================	

The tax assessed for the period is higher than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2006 - 30%). The differences are explained below

	2007 £	2006 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,663,536	1,837,720
Tax at 30% thereon (2006 30%)	(499,061)	(551,316)
Plus/(less) the effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(4,219)	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	3,026	(686)
Other deferred tax movements	-	(389)
Other short term timing differences	56	-
Over/(under) provision of current tax	435,063	(62,586)
Group relief claimed for no charge	500,194	48,450
	435,059	(566,527)

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 28 February 2007

# 7. TANGIBLE ASSETS

		Computer equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	TOTAL £
	COST			
	At 1 March 2006	223,675	677,268	900,943
	Additions	<del>-</del>		
	At 28 February 2007	223,675	677,268	900,943
	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 March 2006	219,806	671,050	890,856
	Charge for the year	2,698	1,927	4,625
	At 28 February 2007	222,504	672,977	895,481
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 28 February 2007	1,171 	4,291	5,462
	At 28 February 2006	3,869	6,218	10,087
8.	DEBTORS			
	Due within one year:		2007	2006
			£	£
	Called up share capital not paid		37,500	37,500
	Corporation tax recoverable		435,059	-
	Amount owed by group companies		7,988,635	5,953,619
	Deferred tax asset (Note 10)		11,930	15,014 39,381
	Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors		31,065 159,559	9,500
			8,663,748	6,055,014

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 28 February 2007

9.	CREDITORS - AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2007	2006
		£	£
	Bank overdraft	37,166	
	Other taxes and social security	29,473	69,288
	Amounts due to group companies	585,585	58,556
	Other creditors	76,396	9,539
	Accruals and deferred income	61,310	121,441
		789,930	258,824
10.	DEFERRED TAXATION  Movement of deferred tax balance  At 1 March  Charge to profit and loss account (Note 6)	2007 £ 15,014 (3,084)	2006 £ 13,940 1,074
	At 28 February (Note 8)	11,930	15,014
	Analysis of deferred tax balance	2007 £	2006 £
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Short term timing differences	11,601 329	14,627 387
		11,930	15,014
		11,601	<u>.                                    </u>

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 28 February 2007

#### 11. STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON RESERVES

	Profit and
	loss account
	£
At 1 March 2006	6,187,656
Profit for the year	2,095,511
·	<del></del> _
At 28 February 2007	8,283,167
•	

## 12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2007 £	2006 £
Authorised.	_	
5,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000,000	5,000,000
Allotted:		
50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
Called and partly paid:		
50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each 25p paid	12,500	12,500
	<del></del>	

# 13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company takes advantage of the exemption provided in Financial Reporting Standard No 8 "Related party disclosures" not to disclose transactions with group related parties. There were no other related party disclosures requiring disclosure

# 14. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

International Currency Exchange (Europe) PLC is controlled by International Currency Exchange PLC, an unquoted company incorporated in Great Britain International Currency Exchange PLC is the parent of the smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared. The ultimate holding company of International Currency Exchange (Europe) PLC is Lenlyn Holdings PLC which is incorporated in Great Britain Lenlyn Holdings PLC is the parent of the largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared. Copies of the consolidated financial statements for the smallest and largest groups are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ