FLIGHTLINK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

A6G0IJZF
A11 29/09/2017 #222
COMPANIES HOUSE

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Page
Company Information	1
Report of the Director	2
Statement of Comprehensive Income	3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Changes in Equity	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6
Trading and Profit and Loss Account	13

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

DIRECTOR:

Mr Jaspal Singh

SECRETARY:

Mr Rakesh Jattan

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Advantage House

Mitre Bridge Industrial Park

Mitre Way London W10 6AU

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03201374 (England and Wales)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of an agency providing executive chauffeur services.

DIRECTOR

J Singh held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2016 to the date of this report

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Report of the Director and the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Jaspal Singh

Director

Date: 27/9/17

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
TURNOVER		2,488,692	2,427,211
Cost of sales		(1,750,530)	(1,621,058)
GROSS PROFIT		738,162	806,153
Administrative expenses		(736,107)	<u>(704,355</u>)
OPERATING PROFIT and PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	4	2,055	101,798
Tax on profit	5	(9,833)	(22,336)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANGYEAR	CIAL	(7,778)	79,462
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCO	ME	-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	ME	(7,778)	79,462

The notes form part of these financial statements

FLIGHTLINK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 03201374)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	7	53,684	62,925
CURRENT ASSETS Receivables, amounts falling due wi one year Cash at bank and in hand	thin 8	756,085 234,310	499,074 335,081
CURRENT LIABILITIES Payables	9	990,395 (307,701)	834,155 (152,924)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		682,694	681,231
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		736,378	<u>744,156</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Retained earnings	11	100 <u>736,278</u>	100 <u>744,056</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>736,378</u>	<u>744,156</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the director on $\frac{37}{9}$ and were signed by

Jaspal Singh

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2015	100	664,594	664,694
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 December 2015		79,462 744,056	79,462 744,156
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		(7,778)	(7,778)
Balance at 31 December 2016	100	736,278	736,378

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Flightlink International Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006 The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Flightlink International Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The date of transition to FRS 101 was 1st January 2015. The transition to FRS 101 has had no impact on the reported financial position and financial performance of the company.

The company has elected to adopt the transition provisions as per IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in United Kingdom Pound Sterling which is also the functional currency of the company.

Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CityFleet Networks Limited who prepare consolidated financial statements under IFRS as adopted by the European Union in which these accounts are included

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

- · the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1; and
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10)(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows,
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Turnover

Turnover represents the gross value of fares throughput plus administration and booking fees charged to customers, and is recognised net of VAT Turnover is recognised as the service is delivered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are originally stated at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Computer equipment

Straight line over 3-5 years Straight line over 3-5 years Straight line over 3-10 years

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

Financial assets are classified into specified categories
The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and it determined at the time of recognition

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are initially recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss accounts, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another part that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities

Trade payables are initially measured at transaction price, and thereafter are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided those rates are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be able to be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Employee benefit costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the opinion of the director there are no key areas of judgement or estimation uncertainty.

Equity, reserves and dividend payments

All transactions with owners of the parent are recorded seperately within equity

Dividend distributions are payable to equity shareholders are included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting prior to the reporting date

Page 8 continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
		2016	2015
	Managard adapted	£	£
	Wages and salaries	347,997	368,121 35,783
	Social security costs Other pension costs	35,442 2,487	3,763
	Other pension costs	2,401	3,012
		385,926	406,916
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows.		0045
		2016	2015
	Employoos	11	10
	Employees		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Director's remuneration		-
			
4.	£3,012) The unpaid employee and employer contributions at the year end very series of the profit before taxation is stated after charging:	·	5 - Nil).
		2016	2015
	De la Callera de	£	£
	Depreciation - owned assets	9,433	12,848 276,610
	Operating leases - motor vehicles Operating leases - rent	335,328 17,010	17,010
	Operating leases - Tent		
5.	TAXATION		
	Analysis of tax expense		
	•	2016	2015
		£	£
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax	3,726	22,336
	UK corporation tax prior year	886	
	T. dell account to the	4.640	22.222
	Total current tax	4,612	22,336
	Deferred tax	5,221	_
	Deletied tax	<u> </u>	
	Total tax expense in statement of comprehensive income	9,833	22,336

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5. TAXATION - continued

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below

Destit before income toy	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before income tax	2,055	101,798
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.250%)	411	20,614
Effects of. Disallowed expenses	1,486	161
Other timing difference	7,050	1,561
Adjustments to prior year charge	886	-
Tax expense	<u>9,833</u>	22,336

6 TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the principal activities of the company. Turnover all arises from the United Kingdom.

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST At 1 January 2016 Additions	197,090 192
At 31 December 2016	197,282
DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2016 Charge for year	134,165
At 31 December 2016	143,598
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2016	<u>53,684</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>62,925</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

•	DE050/401		I MO DUE WITHIN ON	5		
8	RECEIVABLE	ES: AMOUNTS FAL	LING DUE WITHIN ON	E YEAR	2016	2015
					£	£
	Trade receiva	bles			183,357	144,648
		d by group undertal	kings		404,313	255,453
	Other receiva		. 3.		168,415	98,973
						<u> </u>
					756,085	499,074
_						
9.	PAYABLES:	AMOUNTS FALLIN	IG DUE WITHIN ONE Y	EAR	0040	0045
					2016 £	2015
	Trado pavable	ne.			36,680	£ 45,275
	Trade payable	ತ d to group undertak	inge		175,336	30,818
	Corporation to		iiigs		170,000	10,739
	Deferred tax				10,519	5,298
	VAT				41,914	26,625
	Other payable	es			30,590	31,816
	Accruals and	deferred income			12,662	2,353
					307,701	152,924
10.	LEASING AG	REEMENTS				
	Minimum leas	e payments under r	non-cancellable operating	g leases fall due	as follows: 2016	2015
					£	£ .
	Within one ye	ar			266,454	278,028
		and five years			44,952	358,505
						<u>-</u>
					<u>311,406</u>	636,533
11.	CALLED UP	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Allotted, issue	ed and fully paid:				
	Number:	Class:		Nominal	2016	2015
		•		value.	£	£
	100	Ordinary		1	100	<u>100</u>
	Authorised s	hare capital:				
				2016		2015
				£		£
	100 Ordinary	shares of £1 each		100		100
			Parker Parker		=	<u></u>

13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There are no related party transactions with entities that are not wholly owned subsidiaries of the parent company

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is controlled by its immediate parent company, CityFleet Networks Limited, a company registered in Scotland. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling related party is ComfortDelGro Corporation Limited, a company registered in Singapore

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by the immediate parent company, CityFleet Networks Limited, a company registered in Scotland. ComfortDelgro Corporation Limited heads the largest group preparing consolidated accounts. The consolidated accounts are available from the website.

15. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION

The company adopted FRS 101 for the year ended 31 December 2016. No financial measurement changes have taken place as a result of the transition and accordingly there are no differences in the equity position of the company as at 1 January 2015 or 31 December 2015 and no changes to the profit and loss determined under the previous GAAP.

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	201	6	201	5
	£	£	£	£
Sales		2,488,692		2,427,211
Cost of sales		4 750 530		4.004.050
Other direct costs		1,750,530		1,621,058
GROSS PROFIT		738,162		806,153
Expenditure	40 700		40.000	
Rent	13,703		13,230	
Rates	3,727		4,423 2,455	
Light and heat	2,832 347,997		2,400 368,121	
Wages Employers N.I. contributions	35,442		35,783	
Pensions	2,487		3,012	
Management charges	16,452		9,549	
Telephone	28,173		23,952	
Printing, post and stationery	1,625		1,722	
Advertising	11,844		14,084	
Travelling expenses	1,862		2,819	
Licences	5,051		3,905	
Insurance	153,558		107,461	
Repairs and maintenance	11,800		13,541	
Cleaning	2,885		2,545	
Recruitment costs	-		2,108	
Staff training	480		167	
Computer costs	50,293		46,611	
Sundry expenses	23,054		18,563	
Accountancy	4,003		3,690	
Subscriptions	1,811		2,529	
Legal and professional fees	3,328		3,596	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets				
Plant and machinery	885		926	
Fixtures and fittings	112		310	
Computer equipment	8,436		11,610	
Commissions payable	-		4,451	
Entertaining	1,233		1,223	
Bad and doubtful debts	1,549		608	
		734,622		<u>702,994</u>
		3,540		103,159
Finance costs				
Bank charges		1,485		1,361
NET PROFIT		2,055		101,798