

Sunshine Cruises Limited
Directors' report and financial statements
for the year ended 30 September 2011
Company number 3991465

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Sunshine Cruises Limited
Report of the Directors for the year ended 30 September 2011

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Sunshine Cruises Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 September 2011

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of a cruise operator

Results and dividends

The Company's loss on ordinary activities before taxation for the year ended 30 September 2011 was £14,163,000 (2010 £15,081,000). No dividends were paid during the year (2010 £nil) and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend

Business review

During the year, the Directors managed the risks and uncertainties of the Company in co-ordination with its fellow subsidiaries in the Group, details of which are supplied on page 20 of the TUI Travel PLC Annual Report and Accounts, which does not form part of this report. The TUI Travel PLC annual report is available from the address shown in Note 15. The Company's risks and uncertainties are reviewed in the context of the Group and the Directors believe that this review process is appropriate given that the Company's operations are managed in co-ordination with those of the TUI Travel Mainstream Sector UK and Ireland businesses

Impairment of Island Escape Cruise Ship

During the year ended 30 September 2011, the Island Escape cruise ship (Note 7) and related fixtures and fittings were subject to an additional impairment charge of £17,200,000 (2010 £15,269,000) due to escalating costs following an extensive period in dry-dock to treat steelwork corrosion revealed by an expanded class survey on the ship's condition during the year ended 30 September 2010. This, along with difficult market conditions during 2011, meant that the recoverable value was significantly lower than the carrying value, resulting in the additional impairment

Principal risks and uncertainties

- **Economic downturn.** The current economic environment remains challenging and customer demand remains under pressure. The Directors consider the Company has, within the context of the Group, appropriate planning processes in place and continue to monitor the trading outlook. Appropriate mitigating action is taken where necessary to maximise profitability, such as maintaining flexible pricing, managing capacity commitments and focusing on cost control.
- **Climate change risk.** As a tour operator we use our Group's aircraft to take people on holidays around the world. We recognise that we operate in a carbon-intensive industry. The Group has a carbon management strategy to reduce the Group's greenhouse gas emissions from all of its divisions and is preparing for regulatory proposals on climate change.
- **Geo-political events and natural disasters.** The nature of the Company's business means that the Company is at risk of geo-political events or natural disasters. It is for this reason that the Company ensures it operates with a flexible and efficient business model and minimises reliance on any one destination.
- **Health and safety.** Accidents or injuries to our employees or customers whilst in our care as a result of failure in our due diligence process or supplier negligence could have a significant effect on the Company, its brand and ultimately, customer demand. The Company takes a risk-based approach to Health and Safety due diligence including destination-based quality assessments and employing industry-leading expertise to set policy and provide guidance.
- **Commercial relationships.** The Company has well established and close relationships with its customers and suppliers and spreads its risk by not placing over-reliance on any one supplier in any particular area. However, if a relationship were lost or damaged with a major supplier this could have a detrimental effect on the business. The management team meets regularly with suppliers to maintain good working relationships and to understand the supplier's financial position.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- **Information technology.** The Company is heavily reliant upon information technology. Investment is being made to ensure that there are advanced and efficient systems in place but there is a risk if there were a major failure – particularly if it were to affect selling systems. Procedures are in place to minimise the time for which a selling system is unavailable in the event of such a failure.
- **Financial risk.** Credit Risk is mitigated by controls surrounding trade debtors. Liquidity risk is managed through regular cashflow reviews. The Board of Directors of TUI Travel PLC has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's treasury and risk management framework, further details of which are supplied on pages 20 to 23 of the TUI Travel PLC Annual Report and Accounts.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

As the Directors manage the Company in co-ordination with the management of the TUI Travel Mainstream Sector UK and Ireland businesses, they take the view that analysis using key performance indicators ("KPIs") for the Company alone is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance and positioning of its business.

The development, performance and positioning of the Mainstream Sector of the Group, which includes the Company, is discussed on pages 18 and 19 of the TUI Travel PLC Annual Report and Accounts.

Funding and liquidity

The Directors have considered the funding and liquidity position of the Company and of its intermediate parent company TUI Travel PLC. Following this review, the Directors consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. Please also refer to Note 1.

Directors

The Directors of the Company at the date of this report are

F M Ellacott (appointed 28 March 2011)

A L John

Mr D Selby resigned on 28 March 2011

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the Company's policy wherever possible to agree terms of payment with suppliers in advance to ensure that they are made aware of the terms of payment and both parties abide by those terms. Due to the nature of the Company's operations, and common to the industry as a whole, payments are often made in advance of the provision of goods and services. The Company has not calculated the average creditor settlement period as, due to the differing terms in force, any such average would not be meaningful.

Directors' insurance

Throughout the financial year, and at the date of approval of these financial statements, the intermediate parent company, TUI Travel PLC, maintained Directors' & Officers' Liability insurance policies on behalf of the Directors of the Company. These policies meet the 2006 Companies Act definition of a qualifying third party indemnity provision.

Independent auditors

During the year KPMG Audit Plc resigned as auditors and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed by the Directors in their place. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be re-appointed and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will therefore continue in office.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors 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 they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

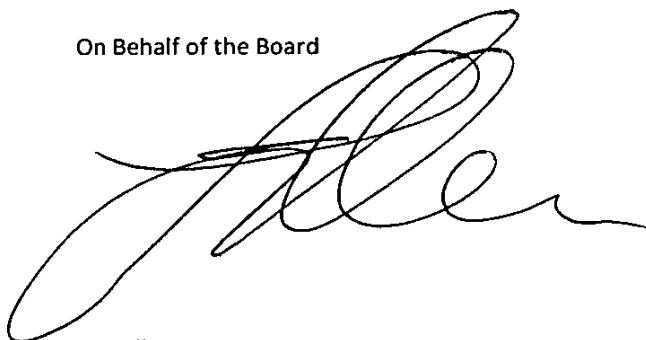
The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 Directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and 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, 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 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 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.

On Behalf of the Board

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

F M Ellacott
Director

Dated 29 March 2012

Company Number 3991465

Sunshine Cruises Limited

Report of the independent auditors for the members of Sunshine Cruises Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Sunshine Cruises Limited for the year ended 30 September 2011 which comprise of the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 3 the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2011 and of its loss 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.

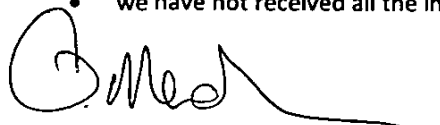
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.



Owen Mackney (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
St Albans

30 March 2012

Sunshine Cruises Limited
Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2011

		Year ended 30 September 2011 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2010 £'000
	Note		
Turnover		41,610	60,483
Cost of sales	2	(50,823)	(68,085)
Gross loss		<u>(9,213)</u>	<u>(7,602)</u>
Administrative expenses		<u>(4,950)</u>	<u>(7,914)</u>
Operating loss		<u>(14,163)</u>	<u>(15,516)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	4	-	460
Interest payable and similar charges	5	<u>-</u>	<u>(25)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	2	(14,163)	(15,081)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	2,689	4,187
Loss for the financial year	12	<u>(11,474)</u>	<u>(10,894)</u>

The results stated above are all derived from continuing operations

There are no material differences between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the loss for the financial years stated above and their historical cost equivalents

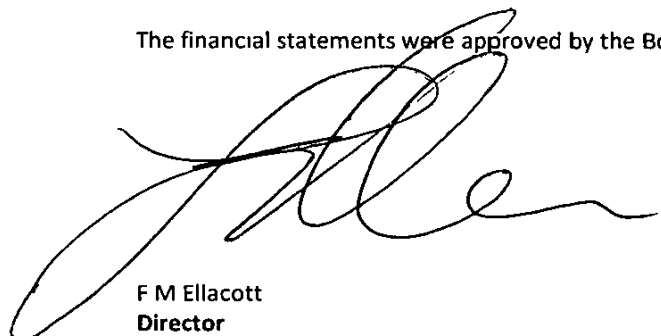
The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no statement of total recognised gains and losses is presented.

Sunshine Cruises Limited
Balance Sheet as at the 30 September 2011

		30 September 2011 £'000	30 September 2010 £'000
	Note		
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	<u>22,318</u>	<u>23,340</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	16,699	25,311
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>386</u>	<u>4,958</u>
		17,085	30,269
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(3,304)</u>	<u>(6,036)</u>
Net current assets		13,781	24,233
Net assets		<u>36,099</u>	<u>47,573</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	11	64,000	64,000
Profit and loss account	12	(27,901)	(16,427)
Total shareholders' equity	13	<u>36,099</u>	<u>47,573</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 29 March 2012 and signed on their behalf by



F M Ellacott
Director

Company Number 3991465

1. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been consistently applied in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements, except as noted below

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, applicable United Kingdom accounting standards and under the historical cost convention

Cash flow

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised 1996) the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the Company in its own published consolidated financial statements

Going concern

At 30 September 2011, the Company was loss-making. The accounts are prepared on the going concern basis as the intermediate parent company, TUI Travel PLC, has agreed to provide financial support to the Company in order that it can continue to trade and meet its liabilities as they fall due. This support will continue whilst the Company remains a member of the Group and for a period of at least one year from the date of signing the Company's financial statements

Turnover

Turnover represents the aggregate amount of revenue receivable (excluding VAT) from cruise operations and travel agency commissions. Revenue from cruise operations is recognised on the date of departure, revenue from travel agency commissions is recognised when the final payment is made

Marketing and other direct sales costs

Marketing, advertising and other promotional costs, including those related to the production of brochures, are expensed as incurred

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at historical purchase cost, including any costs attributable to bringing an asset to its working condition for its intended use, less accumulated depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis to the residual value over the estimated useful lives of tangible fixed assets as follows

Owned ship	20 years
Owned ship fixtures and fittings	3 – 10 years
Computer equipment	3 – 6 years

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. If such indication exists the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount

Foreign currency translation and financial instruments

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

UK Corporation Tax is provided on amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date

Except as otherwise required by accounting standards, full provision without discounting is made for all deferred taxation timing differences which have arisen but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Timing differences arise when items of income and expenditure are included in tax computations in periods which are different from their inclusion in the financial statements. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be used.

The UK Government announced a phased reduction in the main UK corporation tax rate from 28% to 24%, with the first 1% reduction taking effect from 1 April 2011 (and substantively enacted on 20 July 2010). On 23 March 2011, the UK Government announced an additional 1% reduction in the main UK corporation tax rate to 26% taking effect from 1 April 2011. On 21 March 2012, the UK Government announced a further 1% reduction in the main UK corporation tax rate to 24% taking effect from 1 April 2012.

A further two reductions of 1% will follow annually, reducing the corporation tax rate to 22% from 1 April 2014.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Therefore, at 30 September 2011, deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated based on a rate of 25% (which was substantively enacted on 5 July 2011), where the timing difference is expected to reverse after 1 April 2012.

No account will be taken of the further reductions in the main UK corporation tax rate but it is estimated that this will not have a material effect on the Company.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved for payment.

Key accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Directors to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amount of revenue and expenses during the year. The Directors evaluate the estimates and judgements on an ongoing basis. Such estimates and judgements are based upon historical experience and other factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from estimates.

Key estimates and judgements have been made in respect of the following area:

Taxation

Judgement is required in the assessment of the future recoverability of tax losses and recognition of deferred tax assets. Details of deferred tax recognition are provided in Note 10.

2. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

	Year ended 30 September 2011 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2010 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging		
Depreciation – owned assets	4,212	5,990
Impairment charge in respect of tangible assets (Note 7)	17,200	15,269
Incremental costs caused by volcanic ash disruption	-	2,500

As a result of the unprecedented closure of UK and European airspace, following the eruption of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano in Iceland in April 2010, the Company incurred welfare costs to accommodate and repatriate the customers who were affected by the closure of European airspace and unrecoverable fixed costs relating to operating the cruise ships due to the enforced cancellation of outbound passengers resulting from the airspace closure. Costs of £2,500,000 were incurred in 2010. No further costs were incurred in 2011.

An impairment charge of £15,269,000 was booked in relation to the Island Escape ship and related fixtures and fittings in the year ended 30 September 2010 after an expanded class survey on the condition of the ship revealed that it would require a more extensive dry-dock than was originally expected due to steelwork corrosion. During the year ended 30 September 2011 a further £17,200,000 impairment charge (included within cost of sales) was required because the costs of this dry-dock escalated further and difficult market conditions meant that the recoverable value was significantly lower than the carrying value, resulting in the additional impairment.

In 2011 and 2010, auditors' remuneration was borne by another Group company.

3. Employees' and Directors' remuneration

In both the current and prior year, the Company had no employees.

The Directors received no remuneration for their services to the Company during the year (2010: £nil). The Directors are directors of a number of other Group subsidiaries. It is therefore not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their remuneration in respect of each of the other Group subsidiaries of which they are a Director. The share awards for the Directors are disclosed within the financial statements of TUI UK Limited.

4. Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 30 September 2011 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2010 £'000
Receivable from Group companies	-	460

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 30 September 2011 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2010 £'000
Payable to Group companies	-	(25)

6. Tax on loss on ordinary activities**(i) Analysis of tax credit in year**

	Year ended 30 September 2011 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2010 £'000
Current tax		
Amounts payable to fellow subsidiaries for Group relief	1,997	121
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	(19)
Total current tax	1,997	102
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences		
- Current year	(5,131)	(4,344)
- Impact of change in tax rates (Note 1)	445	32
- Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	23
Total deferred tax (Note 10)	(4,686)	(4,289)
Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities	(2,689)	(4,187)

(ii) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The current tax charge for the year (2010 charge) differs (2010 differs) from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 27% (2010 28%) This is explained as below

	Year ended 30 September 2011 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2010 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(14,163)	(15,081)
Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 27% (2010 28%)	(3,824)	(4,223)
Effects of		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	690	-
- Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances	5,781	5,952
- Prior year losses utilised	(650)	(1,037)
- Other short term timing differences	-	(571)
- Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous periods	-	(19)
Current tax charge for year	1,997	102

(iii) Factors affecting the future tax charge

The rate of taxation is expected to follow the standard rate of UK corporation tax in future periods after taking into account expenditure not deductible for taxation and any non-taxable income. The statutory rate of UK corporation tax is reduced to 24% with effect from 1 April 2012.

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Owned ship £'000	Owned ship. fixtures & fittings £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
1 October 2010	69,493	12,978	1,531	84,002
Additions	-	20,390	-	20,390
Disposals	(469)	-	-	(469)
30 September 2011	69,024	33,368	1,531	103,923
Accumulated depreciation				
1 October 2010	(48,546)	(10,585)	(1,531)	(60,662)
Charge for the year	(2,224)	(1,988)	-	(4,212)
Disposals	469	-	-	469
Provision for impairment	(10,218)	(6,982)	-	(17,200)
30 September 2011	(60,519)	(19,555)	(1,531)	(81,605)
Net book value.				
30 September 2011	8,505	13,813	-	22,318
30 September 2010	20,947	2,393	-	23,340

An impairment charge of £15,269,000 was booked in relation to the Island Escape ship and related fixtures and fittings in the year ended 30 September 2010 after an expanded class survey on the condition of the ship revealed that it would require a more extensive dry-dock than was originally expected due to steelwork corrosion. The recoverable amount in 2010, using fair value less selling costs as the basis of valuation, was derived from obtaining an independent market valuation from an external international shipping consultancy, using open market value. The carrying value was impaired to the extent that it was above recoverable value.

During the year ended 30 September 2011 a further £17,200,000 impairment charge was required because the costs of this dry-dock escalated further and difficult market conditions meant it would not be possible to sell the ship for what was considered its market value at September 2010. The recoverable amount of the asset has therefore been calculated using the value in use basis. It is derived from the cash flow projections for this asset based on the Group's latest approved five-year business plan, discounted at the Group's WACC and adjusted as appropriate for business specific factors to give a post-tax discount rate of 10%. The carrying value was impaired to the extent that it was above recoverable value.

8 Debtors

	30 September 2011 £'000	30 September 2010 £'000
Trade debtors	431	1,377
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	6,287	17,261
Group relief receivable	3,179	5,176
Deferred tax asset (Note 10)	5,560	874
Other debtors	1,242	610
Prepayments and accrued income	-	13
	16,699	25,311

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed date of repayment.

Sunshine Cruises Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2011

9. Creditors amounts falling due within one year

	30 September 2011 £'000	30 September 2010 £'000
Trade creditors	(917)	(1,113)
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(593)	(741)
Other creditors	(472)	(1,112)
Accruals and deferred income	(1,322)	(2,800)
Payments received on account	-	(270)
	(3,304)	(6,036)

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed date of repayment

10 Deferred taxation

1 October 2010	874
Credited to the profit and loss account in the year	4,686
30 September 2011	5,560

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows

	30 September 2011 £'000	30 September 2010 £'000
Fixed asset timing differences	5,560	224
Unutilised losses	-	650
Net deferred tax asset (Note 8)	5,560	874

There are no unprovided deferred tax liabilities or unrecognised deferred tax assets at either 30 September 2011 or 30 September 2010

11. Called-up share capital

	30 September 2011 £'000	30 September 2010 £'000
Issued and fully paid		
64,000,002 ordinary shares of £1 each	64,000	64,000

12. Profit and loss account

	Year ended 30 September 2011 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2010 £'000
At 1 October	(16,427)	(5,533)
Loss for the financial year	(11,474)	(10,894)
At 30 September	(27,901)	(16,427)

13. Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

	30 September 2011 £'000	30 September 2010 £'000
Opening shareholders' funds	47,573	58,467
Loss for the financial year	(11,474)	(10,894)
Closing shareholders' funds	<u>36,099</u>	<u>47,573</u>

All shareholder funds relate to equity interests

14. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard Number 8 "Related Party Disclosure" as it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of TUI Travel PLC. Therefore the Company has not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly-owned entities that form part of the Group headed by TUI Travel PLC.

The Company did not undertake any transactions with its ultimate parent company TUI AG, with subsidiaries of TUI AG or with entities that are not wholly owned by TUI Travel PLC.

15. Ultimate parent company

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of TUI AG – a company registered in Berlin and Hanover (Federal Republic of Germany) which is the ultimate parent company and controlling party. The intermediate holding company is TUI Travel PLC. The immediate holding company is First Choice Holidays Limited.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by TUI AG. The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by TUI Travel PLC, incorporated in the United Kingdom. No other group financial statements include the results of the Company.

Copies of the TUI Travel PLC financial statements are available from the Company Secretary, TUI Travel House, Crawley Business Quarter, Fleming Way, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 9QL, or from the website www.tuitravelpkc.com. Copies of the TUI AG financial statements are available from Investor Relations, TUI AG, Karl-Wiechert-Allee 4, D-30625, Hanover or from the website www.tui-group.com.