

Company Registration No. 4051797

Opodo Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 March 2013

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Opodo Limited

Report and financial statements 2013

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Directors' report	2 - 7
Statement of director's responsibilities	8
Independent auditor's report	9 - 10
Income statement	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Balance sheet	13
Cash flow statement	14
Notes to the financial statements	15 - 43

Opodo Limited

Report and financial statements 2013

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

C Mallo Alvarez
B Vauchy
F de Mojana di Cologna
C Parker
P Poletti
L Fauconnier
Y Bak
D Setton
J Perez-Tenessa de Block
N Brumelot
C Da Silva
P Lopez de Guzman
S Mion

Secretary

M Prieto

Registered Office

Waterfront Building
Hammersmith Embankment
Chancellors Road
London
W6 9RU

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC
Deutsche Bank AG

Solicitors

Rawlison Butler LLP
London

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
London

Opodo Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2013. Comparative information is for the fifteen month period ended 31 March 2012.

Principal activity

The principal activity of Opodo Limited ("the Company") continues to be the operation of online travel websites, providing travel agency services including the marketing and distribution of airline seats, hotel bookings, car hire and travel insurance. The Company operates websites in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria and Spain.

Review of developments

On 31 January, 2013, the OdigeO Group, of which the Company is a part, completed a change in the debt structure of its existing Long-term Facilities by issuing through a subsidiary, Geo Debt Finance S.C.A., Senior Secured Notes ("the High Yield 2") due in 2018 for an amount of €325 million. The interest rate on the High Yield 2 is 7.5% per annum. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on 1 February and 1 August, beginning on 1 August, 2013. The proceeds of these Notes have been used to repay €314.7 million of outstanding debt under the existing long-term borrowing facilities and to meet the cost of cancelling certain interest rate hedges. In addition to the issuance of the High Yield 2, the OdigeO Group entered into a Super Senior Revolving Credit Facility Agreement with commitments of €130 million.

Certain of the funds generated from these refinancing transactions were lent to the Company and subsequently lent to fellow group companies.

Results

The Company achieved another year of growth in revenue and very good performance in terms of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") and cash flow from operating activities, maintaining a very strong position in both areas.

The Company uses, amongst others, Gross Bookings as a Key Performance Indicator. This represents the total transaction value of all products sold. Under IFRS, net revenue recognisable represents only the revenue directly attributable to the Company. Like-for-like Booked Gross Bookings for the year to 31 March 2013 for all products has increased in excess of 3%.

The Company prepares its results in euros.

Company revenue was €157.5 million (15 months to 31 March 2012: €177.5 million), €27.7 million of the €177.5 million is attributed to the period from January 2011 to March 2011. This translates to a like-for-like increase in revenue of 5%. Like-for-like revenues, where the Company acts as agent, increased from €54.8 million in 2012 to €62.5 million in 2013, representing an increase in excess of 14%.

The Company generated a profit before tax for the year of €28.5 million. The Company generated a profit from continuing operations of €16.6 million (2012: profit of €1.9 million). This shows a strong increase in the profits for the year of €14.7 million. This increase is largely due to the higher cash-settled share-based payments charge in the prior period. The directors do not recommend a dividend for the period ended 31 March 2013 (2012: €nil).

Financial position

The balance sheet on page 13 of the financial statements shows the Company's financial position at the end of the period. The net asset position of the Company has improved from €144.5 million at 31 March 2012 to €161.4 million at 31 March 2013 due to the retained profit for the year.

Current assets have risen from €142.6 million to €175.9 million, due to a combination of an increase in trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Non-current assets have increased from €150.1 million at 31 March 2012 to €290.5 million at 31 March 2013 due to additional investments in subsidiaries (note 10). The increase in trade receivables is driven by an increase in trade together with an increase in trade receivables due from group companies, the increase in cash is also due to the increase in trading volumes and continued growth of the business.

Opodo Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Current liabilities have increased from €120.1 million to €139.5 million. The slight increase in trade receivables can be attributed to the increase in trading activity. This increase has been partially offset by the continued synergies achieved across the group in combination with the negotiation of better trading terms with our existing supplier base.

The Company had net unrestricted cash of €40.8 million at 31 March 2013 (2012(restated): net cash of €36.8 million). The Company continues to manage its working capital by way of its existing cash resources.

Cash flow

Net cash inflow for 2013 from operating activities before tax was €21.6 million (15 months to 31 March 2012 (restated): €29.8 million). This position will grow as the OdigeO group realises synergies under the new Group structure. Investing activities resulted in a net cash outflow of €152.7 million, this is largely due to the additional investment made in Lyeurope SAS following the refinancing of the Group which was concluded in January 2013. Financing cash inflows were €135.2 million, primarily due to the Group refinancing.

Capital structure

Details of the authorised and issued share capital are shown in note 18. The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. Each share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

There are no specific restrictions on the size of a holding nor on the transfer of shares, which are both governed by the general provisions of the Articles of Association and prevailing legislation. The directors are not aware of any agreements between holders of the Company's shares that may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or on voting rights.

No person has any special rights of control over the Company's share capital and all issued shares are fully paid.

With regard to the appointment and replacement of directors, the Company is governed by its Articles of Association, the Companies Act and related legislation. The Articles themselves may be amended by special resolution of the shareholders.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The following factors may affect the Company's operating results, financial condition and the value of the Company's shares. The risk factors described below are those which the directors believe are potentially significant, but this should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all potential risks and uncertainties.

Trading risks

The trading performance of the Company may be affected by a number of factors outside its control, including:

- wars or international unrest,
- acts of terrorism in key tourist destinations or epidemics such as swine flu or the threat of either which may materially restrict international travel;
- earthquakes or other natural disasters in key tourist destinations,
- disruption to air travel caused by natural disasters or industrial action by employees in the aviation sector;
- weather conditions, both in places where the Company's customers live and in key tourist destinations,
- rising fuel aviation costs and increasing government taxes on air travel may increase the costs of air travel, affecting consumer demand,
- general economic conditions in the Company's key markets of the United Kingdom, France and Germany,
- additional security requirements affecting travel; and
- airline bankruptcies.

These factors may affect the Company by reducing demand, as its potential customers choose not to, or become unable to, travel. Reductions in demand in an industry with capacity, that in the short-term is fixed, leads to overcapacity with associated pressure on margins, particularly where the Company acts as principal rather than agent. These factors may also affect booking patterns, as increased political and economic uncertainty may lead to an increased propensity for

Opodo Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

customers to book closer to departure, which as a result of relative inflexibility of capacity, increases the risk that unsold holidays will have to be sold at significantly reduced margins or at a loss

Competition

In its principal markets, the Company faces competition from many sources including, but not limited to, other online travel agents, traditional offline travel agents, tour operators and direct suppliers (scheduled, charter and low cost airlines, hotels, car hire and insurance companies). Competitive pressures could affect the ability of the Company to achieve bookings at satisfactory margins.

Regulatory risks

Throughout its operations, the Company requires regulatory licences and approvals. These regulatory requirements vary depending on the area of operation and the specific activity. Failure to continue to satisfy the necessary regulatory criteria (whether financial or operational) could result in the suspension, revocation or non-renewal of one or more necessary licence(s) which, in certain cases, depending on the particular licence or approval concerned, could result in the cessation of that operation.

Operational risks

Operational risks, which are inherent in all business activities, include those which mainly result from a potential breakdown in individual business units of the Company's control of its human, physical and operating resources. The potential financial or reputational loss arising from failures in internal controls, flaws or malfunctions in computer systems and poor product design or delivery all fall within this category. In particular, the Company's ability to generate revenue is dependent upon the continued availability of its websites to customers and any interruption to service may lead to lost revenues.

Working capital management

The Company's working capital requires careful management. This involves the management of the timing and amount of significant payments and receipts. The Company has limited ability to influence the timing of these cash flows. Payments generally arise from commitments which are contracted in advance or which are necessary to enable the business to continue operating. Receipts are dependent on the quantum and timing of sales to customers. The Company manages this risk by managing existing cash resources.

Financial risk management policies and objectives

Use of financial instruments

The Company's policy is to have no speculative trading in financial instruments. During the year, the Company has not entered into any derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes. See note 11 to the financial statements.

The other main risks faced by the Company are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company's deposits attract interest at floating rates. The Company does not hedge against the risk of movements in interest rates.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to maintain flexibility with respect to its liquidity position through the use of short-term or overnight deposits of its surplus cash balance. The directors' assessment of going concern, which has been applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements, is provided in note 1 to the financial statements.

(c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's UK operations receive income and pay certain expenses in sterling and United States dollars. As a result, the Company is subject to translation risk on these transactions and translation of resulting monetary assets and liabilities.

Opodo Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

(c) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The Company's principal transaction currency is the euro through its branch operations in France and Germany, with sterling also an important currency as a result of the UK's operations. Whilst the uncertainty in the Eurozone regarding the future of the euro appears to have diminished compared to the prior period, it does present additional risks to the Company, both operational and financial. In the event of a major devaluation of the euro against other currencies, the cost to the Company of settling non-euro denominated liabilities and expenses would increase and the Company may suffer translation losses if its own foreign currency denominated assets were insufficient to cover such foreign currency liabilities. Information in respect of the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities of the Company held at the balance sheet date are provided in note 11.

The Company does not enter into any hedging transactions in respect of such foreign exchange risks.

Future developments

The directors anticipate that the shift from traditional booking methods to the internet will continue in the forthcoming year with further convergence of the activities of traditional offline travel agents, tour operators and direct suppliers. The Company expects to continue to benefit from its geographic presence through branches in France and Germany. The Company expects further cost savings to result from the synergies brought about through rationalisation of platforms and partners across the OdigeO Group, including the Company, as well as improvement in conversion ratios as a result of more efficient booking engines, and a subsequent reduction in the marketing cost per booking. The directors expect there to be major synergies achieved across the OdigeO Group with margin improvements brought about through the pooling of resources and knowledge.

Research and development activities

The Company's research and development activities principally relate to the development of its website operating platform and related back office systems.

At 31 March 2013, the Company had €2.4 million of capitalised software development costs, largely associated with the back office projects discussed elsewhere in this directors' report.

Donations

The Company made no charitable or political donations during the year ended 31 March 2013 (15 months to 31 March 2012: £nil).

Directors and their interests

The directors during the year were as follows:

C Mallo Alvarez
B Vauchy
F de Mojana di Cologna
C Parker
P Poletti
L Fauconnier
Y Bak
D Setton
J Perez-Tenessa de Block
N Brumelot
C Da Silva
P Lopez de Guzman
S Mion

None of the directors have any interest in the shares of the Company that are required to be disclosed in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Opodo Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Directors and their interests (continued)

Directors' Indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the period and remain in force at the date of this report.

Employees

The Company values highly the contribution made to its business by its employees across all areas of its operations

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the period was 225 (2012: 227)

In considering applications for employment from disabled people, the Company seeks to ensure that full and fair consideration is given to the abilities and aptitudes of the applicant against the requirements of the job for which he or she has applied. Employees who become temporarily or permanently disabled are given individual consideration, and where possible equal opportunities for training, career development and promotions are given to disabled persons.

Within the bounds of commercial confidentiality, information is disseminated to all levels of staff about matters that affect the progress of the Company and are of interest and concern to them as employees. The Company also encourages employees, where relevant, to meet on a regular basis to discuss matters affecting them.

Auditor

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Javier Perez-Iñessa de Block
Director

30 September 2013

Opodo Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the accounts 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Opodo Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Opodo Limited for the year ended 31 March 2013 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 24. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. 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.

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 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 31 March 2013 and of its profit for the year ended then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Opodo Limited (continued)

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



Hadleigh Shekle FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

30 September, 2013

Opodo Limited

Income statement Year ended 31 March 2013

		1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
	Notes		
Revenue	4	157,489	177,482
Cost of sales *		<u>(49,123)</u>	<u>(57,405)</u>
Gross profit		108,366	120,077
Selling, general and administrative expenses *		<u>(76,117)</u>	<u>(101,660)</u>
Operating profit	5	32,249	18,417
Other income and expense		-	(167)
Finance income	6	1,056	591
Finance costs	6	<u>(4,770)</u>	<u>(1,948)</u>
Profit before taxation		28,535	16,893
Taxation	7	<u>(11,940)</u>	<u>(15,041)</u>
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		<u>16,595</u>	<u>1,852</u>

All profits arise from continuing operations of the Company

There were no other gains and losses affecting comprehensive income other than as set out in the income statement presented above and, therefore, a separate statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

* - See note 3(q) for description of change in accounting policy

Opodo Limited

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 March 2013

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained losses	Share-based payment reserve	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Balance at 1 January 2011	275,113	88,846	(242,163)	-	121,796
Capital contribution	-	-	20,804	-	20,804
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,852	-	1,852
Balance as at 31 March 2012	275,113	88,846	(219,507)	-	144,452
Capital contribution	-	-	302	-	302
Credit to equity for equity-settled share-based payments	-	-	-	53	53
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	16,595	-	16,595
Balance as at 31 March 2013	275,113	88,846	(202,610)	53	161,402

Opodo Limited

Balance sheet 31 March 2013

		31 March 2013 €'000	31 March 2012 €'000
	Notes		
Non-current assets			
Investments	10	251,222	100,874
Financial assets	12	1,500	-
Intangible assets	8	2,363	1,881
Property, plant and equipment	9	365	396
Deferred tax asset	7	35,085	46,907
		<u>290,535</u>	<u>150,058</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables*	13	132,794	104,201
Cash and cash equivalents*	11	40,777	36,813
Restricted cash deposits	11	2,338	1,553
		<u>175,909</u>	<u>142,567</u>
Total assets		<u>466,444</u>	<u>292,625</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term payables	15	(165,559)	(28,034)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	(139,483)	(120,139)
Total liabilities		<u>(305,042)</u>	<u>(148,173)</u>
Net current assets		<u>36,426</u>	<u>22,428</u>
Net assets		<u>161,402</u>	<u>144,452</u>
Equity			
Share capital	18	275,113	275,113
Share premium	18	88,846	88,846
Share-based payment reserve	19	53	-
Retained losses	20	(202,610)	(219,507)
Total equity		<u>161,402</u>	<u>144,452</u>

The financial statements of Opodo Limited, registered number 4051797, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2013

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Javier Pérez-Tenessa de Block

* - See note 3(q) for description of change in accounting policy

Opodo Limited

Cash flow statement Year ended 31 March 2013

	1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
Cash generated from operating activities		
Operating profit	32,249	18,417
Adjusted for:		
Share-based payments	53	1,123
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	192	286
Impairment of tangible and intangible assets	236	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	737	559
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	33,467	20,385
Trade and other receivables*	(28,593)	(33,621)
Trade and other payables	16,689	43,005
Cash generated from operating activities before tax	21,563	29,769
Taxes paid	(118)	(348)
Cash generated from operating activities after tax	21,445	29,421
Movements in restricted cash deposits	(785)	(419)
Investment in subsidiaries	(150,348)	(16,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(161)	(283)
Interest received	32	80
Expenditure on intangible assets	(1,455)	(1,765)
Net cash used in investing activities	(152,717)	(18,387)
Capital contribution received	302	17,133
Loans made to group companies	(1,500)	-
Loans received from group companies	137,525	-
Finance costs paid	(1,091)	(1,252)
Net cash from financing activities	135,236	15,881
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,964	26,915
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year*	36,813	9,898
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year*	40,777	36,813

* - See note 3(q) for description of change in accounting policy

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

1. Statement of compliance and going concern

The financial statements of Opodo Limited for the year ended 31 March 2013 were authorised for issue by the Board of the Directors on 30 September 2013 and the balance sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by J Perez-Tenessa de Block.

Opodo Limited is a private limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is given on page 1, and its principal activities are listed on page 2.

Statement of compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the European Union.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with factors likely to affect its future development, performance and financial position, and commentary on the Company's financial results, its cash flows and liquidity requirements are set out on pages 2 to 7 and elsewhere within the financial statements, along with a summary of the Company's principal risks and uncertainties. In addition, note 11 to the financial statements includes the Company's policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments, and its exposures to liquidity risk and credit risk.

The financial statements at 31 March 2013 show that the Company generated a profit of €16.6 million for the year ended 31 March 2013 (15 months ended 31 March 2012: profit of €1.9 million) with cash generated from operating activities before tax for the year ended 31 March 2013 of €21.6 million (15 months ended 31 March 2012 (restated): cash used in operating activities €29.8 million). At 31 March 2013, the Company was in a net asset position of €161.4 million (2012: €144.5 million) with net current assets of €36.4 million (2012: €22.4 million).

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, indicate that the Company has sufficient funding to operate within the level of its available resources for the foreseeable future. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

Based on the information set out above the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2. Change in financial year end

During the prior financial period the Company changed its financial year end from 31 December to 31 March. The comparative figures in these financial statements present information for the 15 months ended 31 March 2012. A long period of account was prepared in the prior period in order to align the Company's accounting reference date with its new parent company, LuxGEO S à r l. Amounts presented in the financial statements are not therefore directly comparable.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2013.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value in accordance with applicable IFRS. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

These financial statements present information solely on the Company and not its group. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements afforded by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 as it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Geo Travel Finance SCA which publishes audited consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted for use in European Union, which are up to the same date.

Geo Travel Finance SCA is a partnership limited by shares under the laws of Luxembourg, which is the sole shareholder of the Company's immediate parent company LuxGEO S à r l

(a) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation and uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimates (which are dealt with separately below) that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

When deciding the most appropriate basis for presenting revenue and cost of sales, both the legal form and the substance of the agreement between the Company and its business partners and customers, are reviewed to determine each party's respective role in the transaction. Factors taken into consideration include whether the Company is the primary obligor with the customer and whether the Company has latitude in determining pricing.

Where the Company's role in a transaction is that of principal, revenue is recognised on a gross basis. The revenue comprises the gross value of the transaction billed to the customer, net of VAT, cancellations and other associated taxes, with any related expenditure charged as a cost of sale.

Where the Company's role in a transaction is that of a disclosed agent, revenue is recognised on a net basis, with revenue representing the margin earned.

Estimation of useful economic lives of fixed assets

The economic life used to amortise intangible fixed assets and depreciate property, plant and equipment relates to the future performance of the assets in question and management's judgement of the period over which the economic benefit will be derived from the asset.

As at 31 March 2013, the amount of property, plant and equipment included in the Company balance sheet was €0.4 million (2012: €0.4 million). These assets are depreciated over periods ranging between four and five years.

As at 31 March 2013, the amount of intangible fixed assets included in the Company balance sheet was €2.4 million (2012: €1.9 million). These assets are amortised over periods ranging between two and five years.

Key sources of estimation and uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation and uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation and uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation and uncertainty (continued)

Recoverability of investments in subsidiaries

Determining the recoverability of investments in subsidiaries requires estimation as to whether the investment could be realised for consideration at or in excess of the carrying value. In making such estimations, management has regard to the value in use calculations of those investments. As at 31 March 2013, the investments in the Company balance sheet totalled €251.2 million (2012: €100.9 million). In the year ended 31 March 2013 an impairment charge of €0.2 million was recorded against the Company's investments, in order to impair the carrying value of the investments down to €nil.

Deferred tax

The recognition of deferred tax assets requires judgement as to the probability of taxable profits being available in the future and the quantum and location of taxable profits that are forecast to arise. This requires the directors to exercise judgement in forecasting future results, including assumptions and estimates of growth in revenue and changes in operating margins. Changing the assumptions selected by the directors could significantly affect the Company's forecast results and the amount of deferred taxation included in the Company's results.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of VAT, cancellations and other associated taxes.

Product sales

Where the Company acts as principal in the transaction with the customer, revenue is recognised when the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the product have been transferred to the customer, which is taken to be the booking date for flight-only sales and the departure date for non-flight related products including dynamic packages. In determining whether the Company acts as principal, judgement is required. Where the Company has latitude in determining the price of the dynamic package and has responsibility for ensuring the dynamic package holiday is supplied as described, revenue represents the consideration earned for the holiday sold to the customer.

Commission

Where the Company acts as an agent and does not take ownership of the products being sold, revenue represents commissions earned. Such revenue comprises passenger ticket sales in respect of flights, hotels, car hire, package holidays and insurance. Revenue is recognised on the date of booking for flight-only and insurance sales, and on a departure date basis for all other products.

Booking fees

Where the Company acts as an agent and issues or amends tickets to customers, revenues represent fees earned. Such revenue comprises fees on ticket sales of flights. Revenue is recognised at the date of ticketing.

Incentive income

Where the Company acts as an agent and receives commissions, additional income may accrue to the Company based on the achievement of certain gross sales values over a specified period. The Company accrues for such income where it is considered probable that the gross sales values will be met and the amount to be received is estimable. Where it is probable that the gross sales value will be met, revenue is recognised based on the percentage of gross sales value achieved by the reporting date.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Revenue recognition (Continued)

Advertising

Revenue from advertising is recognised over the period to which it relates

Finance income

Finance income is recognised on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

(c) Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are also spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term

(d) Foreign currencies

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). For the purposes of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the Company are expressed in euros, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for these financial statements

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in net profit or loss for the period.

(e) Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due

(f) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Taxation (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	20% per annum
Computer equipment	25% per annum

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in income.

(h) Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from the Company's development of its website operating platform and related back office systems is recognised only if all of the following conditions are met:

- an asset is created that can be identified (such as software and new processes),
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits, and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably

Internally generated intangible assets, categorised as software development in note 8, are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The useful economic life of the intangible assets range between two and five years. Where the internally generated intangible asset is not yet ready for use, it is tested for impairment at least annually by comparing its carrying value with its recoverable amount. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

(i) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are carried initially at cost.

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives, as follows:

Software licences	33% per annum
Software development	33% per annum

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Other intangible assets (continued)

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable

(j) Impairment of long-lived assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an 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 the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

(k) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs, unless designated or classified as fair value through profit or loss in which case transaction costs are expensed.

All of the Company's financial assets are classified as 'loans and receivables', reflecting the nature and purpose of the financial assets, determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet 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 impacted

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of the Company, as well as observable changes in economic conditions that correlate to default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only where the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

The interest expense is recognised on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

(m) Related parties

The Company considers as its related parties its significant shareholders and subsidiaries, plus key management personnel and members of the Board of Directors as well as their close family members.

(n) Share-based payments

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At each balance sheet date until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each balance sheet date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share-based payment reserve.

(o) Capital contribution

Contributions received in cash or other assets from shareholders without any obligation to make repayment and for which the Company has not issued share capital are credited directly to equity and recorded in the profit and loss reserve.

(p) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less, where appropriate, provision for impairment.

(q) Changes in accounting policy

Cash in transit – The company defines cash in transit as funds that have been electronically authorised for collection from the customers' bank account but not yet received in the Company's bank accounts. During the current year, the Company changed the classification of cash in transit to be included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. Cash in transit had previously been included in trade and other receivables. This change has been made as the Directors consider such cash in transit balances as analogous to uncleared cheque lodgements which under generally accepted accounting practice are included as cash and cash equivalents. The impact of this change on the 31 March 2012 balance sheet is to reduce trade and other receivables from €117.8m to €104.2 million and increase cash and cash equivalents from €23.2 million to €36.8 million. The impact on the balance sheet position at the beginning of the preceeding period, 31 December 2010, is presented in note 24.

Selling, general and administrative expenses – The Company has re-evaluated the income statement classification of certain search costs formally reported within cost of sales and determined that these costs are more appropriately classified within selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") in line with other companies within the sector. The impact of this change in classification for the 15 months ended 31 March 2012 was to reduce cost of sales from €78.9 million to €57.4 million and increase SG&A from €80.2 million to €101.7 million. The classification had no impact on net profit.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) New standards and interpretations not applied

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards, Amendments and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU)

IFRS 1 (amended) – Government Loans
 IFRS 7 (amended) – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
 IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
 IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements
 IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements
 IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
 IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement
 IAS 1 (amended) – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income
 IAS 12 (amended) – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets
 IAS 19 (revised) – Employee Benefits
 IAS 27 (revised) – Separate Financial Statements
 IAS 28 (revised) – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
 IAS 32 (amended) – Financial Instruments: Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities
 IAS 36 (amended) – Impairment of Assets
 IAS 39 (amended) – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
 IFRIC 20 – Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine
 IFRIC 21 – Levies
 Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangement, Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities: Transition Guidance
 Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods

4. Revenue

An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows

	1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
Product sales	51,625	60,642
Agency revenue	62,476	68,476
Incentive income	27,815	34,325
Licence revenues	-	256
Other revenues	15,573	13,783
Revenue	157,489	177,482
Finance income	1,056	591
	158,545	178,073

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

4 Revenue (continued)

All sales are within Europe and the directors do not consider the markets in Europe in which the Company operates to be significantly different. Consequently no geographical segmentation has been provided.

5. Operating profit

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG & A") comprise infrastructure costs, marketing and business development and general and administrative costs. Infrastructure costs include IT expenses incurred by the Company to manage and operate the online travel websites. Costs incurred in developing the websites and internal use software, which meet the criteria for recognition under IFRS are capitalised as intangible assets as detailed in note 8. Costs incurred that do not meet the recognition criteria are expensed as incurred.

Marketing and promotional costs include all brand, sales and site activity and are expensed at the time the cost is incurred.

Profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
Net foreign exchange losses/(gains)	869	(331)
Depreciation (Note 9)	192	286
Impairment loss on intangible assets	236	-
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	2,706	1,856
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 8):		
Internally generated assets - included in SG & A expenses	677	421
Purchased software - included in SG & A expenses	60	138
Impairment loss on investments	200	-
Transaction costs Acquisition of Opodo Group - included in SG & A expenses	459	6,136
Odigeo Group refinancing costs - included in SG & A expenses	280	-
Redundancy and reorganisation costs	536	797
Research and development costs expensed	326	1,805
Charge for cash-settled share-based payments	305	17,932
Supplier contract termination costs - included in SG & A	200	-
Staff costs (excluding directors remuneration)	6,481	11,026
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	419	605
Staff costs (excluding directors remuneration)		
Wages and salaries	5,633	9,985
Social security costs	707	899
Pension costs	88	142
Equity-settled share-based payments	53	-
	6,481	11,026

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

5. Operating profit (continued)

Share-based payments

The OdigeO Group has established a share-based payment plan in which certain employees of the Company participate. The plan provides employees with conditional entitlement to interests in an entity ("SPV2") that holds shares in LuxGeo Parent Sarl. A total of 9,723,932 shares were subscribed for by employees of the Company on 5 July 2012 with a grant date fair value of €115,088, of which at 31 March 2013 €52,700 has been charged to the income statement with a corresponding credit recognised under equity in the Company's balance sheet. The shares are subject to variable vesting conditions and are currently forecast to vest in March 2016. The SPV shares are subject to a call option exercisable by another group company to enable it purchase a variable number of SPV2 shares from employees, whilst employees hold a put option under which the employee will have the right to require another group company to re-purchase the shares.

Fair value was calculated using generally accepted pricing techniques, using the Black – Scholes pricing model and based on the following assumptions, with expected volatility estimated based on the historical volatility of companies operating in the same industry.

Weighted average price	0.01184
Exercise price	0.02110
Expected volatility	59.7%
Interest rate	0.85%
Vesting period years	1.98600
Contractual strike price	0.01080

In the prior period, the Company had established a cash-settled share-based payment scheme for senior management, including key management personnel. Under the terms of this scheme, vesting was conditional on completion of the sale of the Company within a specified timeframe, and satisfaction of continuing employment conditions for a 12 month period subsequent to completion of the sale, if required by either the Company or the acquirer.

The amount of the award was variable depending on the sales price achieved, with further awards linked to business performance in the 12 months preceding any sale transaction completing.

As at 31 March 2012 all conditions associated with this cash-settled share-based payment scheme had vested. The total charge recognised in the prior period in respect of the above scheme was €17,931,788, together with associated social security costs of €1,964,004. In the current year, the total charge recognised was €320,399. In connection with the aforementioned incentive scheme, the Company received a cash contribution of €17,133,000 from its former parent company Amadeus IT Holding SA, with a further amount of €320,399 received in the current year ended 31 March 2013. These amounts have been recognised directly in equity as capital contributions.

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) of the continuing operations of the Company during the period was as follows

	1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 No.	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 No.
Staff numbers		
Managers	2	3
Staff	<u>223</u>	<u>224</u>
	<u>225</u>	<u>227</u>

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

5. Operating profit (continued)

Directors' remuneration

In the prior year, the directors of the Company were remunerated for their services by other companies in the Amadeus IT Holding S.A group up until 30 June 2011. After this date, in both the prior period and the current year, the directors were remunerated by other companies in the OdigeO group. It is not practicable to allocate the remuneration of the directors between the Group companies to which they provide services.

The directors are not members of the Company's defined contribution pension scheme and are not in receipt of any non-cash benefits or other retirement schemes. No company contributions were made to money purchase schemes for directors. The directors receive reimbursement for reasonable expenses.

Refer to note 21 for disclosure information on key management compensation.

Auditor's remuneration

	1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
Fees payable to the company's auditor:		
Audit of the Company's annual accounts	180	225
Other regulatory assurance services	12	12
Other services including the OdigeO Group's bond offering	414	13
	<u>606</u>	<u>250</u>

6. Finance income and finance costs

	1 April 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
Bank interest and similar income	32	80
Interest receivable from group companies	1,024	511
Total finance income: loans and receivables at amortised cost	<u>1,056</u>	<u>591</u>
 Bonding and guarantee costs	 (1,091)	 (1,252)
Interest on loans from other group companies	(3,679)	(696)
Total finance costs, financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>(4,770)</u>	<u>(1,948)</u>

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

7. Tax

Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Tax charged in the income statement

	1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
Current tax: Current year	118	190
Prior year	-	158
	<u>118</u>	<u>348</u>
Deferred tax: Current year	11,822	14,693
	<u>11,940</u>	<u>15,041</u>

In the 2012 Finance Act it was enacted that the UK corporation tax rate would be reduced from 25% to 24% effective from 1 April 2012 with a further 1% reduction to 23% effective from 1 April 2013. The reduction to 23% was substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and as such has been reflected in the calculation of the deferred tax asset. The Government has introduced further reductions in the main corporation tax rate to 21% effective 1 April 2014 and 20% effective 1 April 2015, but these reductions were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

We estimate the future tax rate change to 20% would further reduce our UK deferred tax asset recognised at 31 March 2013 from €35,085,000 to €30,509,000. The actual impact will be dependent on our deferred tax position at that time.

Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The effective tax rate for the year was 24%. Factors affecting the tax charge/(credit) for the year, are as follows:

	1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
Profit before tax	<u>28,535</u>	<u>16,893</u>
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012: 26.4%)	6,848	4,460
Foreign taxes paid	49	38
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes	1,898	4,593
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	(2,531)
Effect of change in tax rate on deferred tax asset	1,525	8,332
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	1,620	149
Tax credit	<u>11,940</u>	<u>15,041</u>

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

7. Tax (continued)

Deferred tax

The following are the major deferred tax assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current period and prior year

	Tax losses €'000
At 1 January 2011	61,600
Charge to income	<u>(14,693)</u>
At 31 March 2012	46,907
Charge to income	<u>(11,822)</u>
At 31 March 2013	<u>35,085</u>

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances recognised for financial reporting purposes:

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Tax losses	<u>35,085</u>	<u>46,907</u>

The directors have assessed that it is sufficiently probable that future taxable profits will arise in order to give recognition to a deferred tax asset of €35,085,000 at 31 March 2013 (2012: €46,907,000). In addition, at the balance sheet date the Company has unrecognised deferred tax assets of €18.3 million (2012: €18.7 million) in respect of accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences arising in the United Kingdom that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

8. Intangible assets

	Finite life intangible assets		
	Software development €'000	Purchased software €'000	Total €'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2011	2,632	767	3,399
Additions purchased separately	-	108	108
Additions internal development	1,657	-	1,657
At 31 March 2012	4,289	875	5,164
Additions purchased separately	-	8	8
Additions internal development	1,447	-	1,447
At 31 March 2013	5,736	883	6,619
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2011	2,053	671	2,724
Charge for the year	421	138	559
At 31 March 2012	2,474	809	3,283
Charge for the period	677	60	737
Impairment of software	236	-	236
At 31 March 2013	3,387	869	4,256
Net Book Value			
At 31 March 2013	2,349	14	2,363
At 31 March 2012	1,815	66	1,881

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Computer Equipment €'000	Fixtures and Fittings €'000	Total €'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2011	511	689	1,200
Additions	283	-	283
At 31 March 2012	794	689	1,483
Additions	141	20	161
At 31 March 2013	935	709	1,644
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2011	289	512	801
Charge for the period	178	108	286
At 31 March 2012	467	620	1,087
Charge for the year	144	48	192
At 31 March 2013	611	668	1,279
Net Book Value			
At 31 March 2013	324	41	365
At 31 March 2012	327	69	396

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

10. Investments

Details of the Company's significant subsidiaries at 31 March 2013 are as follows:

Subsidiary	Percentage holding of share capital	Principal activity	Share Class	Country of incorporation
Opodo GmbH	100%	Marketing	Ordinary	Germany
Opodo SL	100%	Development	Ordinary	Spain
LyEurope SAS	100%	Holding company	Ordinary	France
eDreams Corporate Travel SRL	100%	Corporate travel	Ordinary	Italy
eDreams Business Travel SL	100%	Corporate travel	Ordinary	Spain
Online Travel Portal Ltd	100%	Travel services	Ordinary	UK

	Shares in subsidiary undertakings €'000	Other investments €'000	Total investments €'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2011	59,356	-	59,356
Additions	100,808	-	100,808
Disposals	(59,290)	-	(59,290)
At 31 March 2012	100,874	-	100,874
Additions	150,573	-	150,573
Disposals	(25)	-	(25)
Reclassification	(200)	200	-
At 31 March 2013	251,222	200	251,422
Provision for impairment			
At 1 January 2011 and 31 March 2012	-	-	-
Charged in the year	-	200	200
At 31 March 2013	-	200	200
Net book value of investments	251,222	-	251,222

Additions in the prior period include the acquisition of IIPR Software Development S.L. The Company subscribed for 25% of the shares of IIPR Software Developments SL (IIPR) at the end of March 2012 for a cash consideration of €50,000 and a non-cash consideration of €150,000. As part of this transaction, the Company also acquired a call option over the remaining 75% of the shares not held by the Company, exercisable at any time until 30 June 2012. As the terms of the call option provided the Company with the power to control the activities of IIPR, the investment was accounted for as an investment in subsidiary. The fair value of the call option acquired was not material due to the start up nature of IIPR's activities. The option has subsequently lapsed unexercised and consequently IIPR Software Developments S.L. has been reclassified as an other investment. In addition the Company acquired LyEurope SAS. The disposal of subsidiary undertakings in the prior period represents the transfer of the companies' shares in Opodo Italia Srl, Travellink AB and Opodo SAS in exchange for new shares issued by LyEurope SAS.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

10. Investments (continued)

Additions in the current year are represented by the acquisition of 100% of the share in both eDreams Corporate Travel SRL, as well as eDreams Business Travel SL. Both are startup companies and provide corporate travel services. An additional significant investment was made in Lyeurope SAS during the year of €150.5 million.

During the current year the Company took the decision to fully impair its investment in IPIR Software Development S.L. as no further economic benefits are expected to be derived from this investment.

Disposals during the current year comprised of the disposal of the Company's investment in Opodo Tours GmbH.

11. Financial instruments

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Categories of financial instruments

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Financial Instruments		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents*	40,777	36,813
Restricted cash deposits	2,338	1,553
Trade and other receivables*	124,892	98,105
	<u>168,007</u>	<u>136,471</u>
Assets not meeting the definition of a financial asset		
Trade and other receivables	7,902	6,096
Total current assets	<u>175,909</u>	<u>142,567</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term payables	(165,559)	(28,034)
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(135,598)	(117,453)
Current liabilities not meeting the definition of financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(3,885)	(2,686)
Total current liabilities	<u>(139,483)</u>	<u>(120,139)</u>

* - See note 3(q) for description of change in accounting policy

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

11. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk management objectives

The Company's finance department monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by degree and magnitude of risks. These include market risk (including currency risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

Foreign exchange exposure arises where the Company transacts in a currency different from its functional currency.

The carrying amount of the Company's monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date, denominated in currency different to the functional currency of the entity is as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Sterling	12,482	14,217	15,809	18,079
US Dollar	224	189	-	16
Swedish Kroner	-	-	5,621	7,805

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10 per cent change in euro against the respective foreign currencies. Ten per cent represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analyses of the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date has been determined based on the change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A positive number indicates an increase in profit or loss and where euro strengthens against the respective currency.

	31 Mar 2013	31 Mar 2012
	€'000	€'000
Impact on profit or loss	988	1,150

There would be no impact on equity arising from foreign exchange transaction exposures.

Interest rate risk management

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. As a result, material fluctuations in the market interest rate can have an impact on the Company's financial results. The interest rate exposure is not hedged.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A one per cent change is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

11. Financial instruments (continued)

At the reporting date, if interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit would decrease/increase by €520,000 (2012 decrease/increase by €248,000). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its cash balances and loans received from group companies. There is no material impact upon equity arising from interest rate changes

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company.

Financial assets that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of trade receivables. The Company's trade receivables are derived from commissions due to it from business partners including airlines, car hire companies, travel insurance companies, hoteliers and hotel consolidators. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to those amounts that the Company has determined to be doubtful from collection.

Credit risk associated with the Company's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposits is managed by only placing funds on deposit with internationally recognised banks with suitable credit ratings or with the Company's parent company.

Except as detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk:

Maximum credit risk:

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Cash and cash equivalents*	40,777	36,813
Restricted cash deposits	2,338	1,553
Financial assets	1,500	-
Trade and other receivables*	<u>124,892</u>	<u>98,105</u>

Activities that give rise to credit risk and the associated maximum exposure include, but are not limited to, lending to other group companies, making sales and extending credit terms to business partners and placing cash deposits with banks. In these cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the related financial assets.

For cash resources, the Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent to investment grade or above. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

Except for the short-term loan to another OdigeO group Company, the Company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The Company defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are connected entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings or other Group companies.

* - See note 3(q) for description of change in accounting policy

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

11. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-, medium-, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will accrue to those liabilities

Contractual maturity:

	31 Mar 2013	
	Less than 1 year €'000	1 - 5 years €'000
Interest bearing borrowings	5,621	170,526
Non-interest bearing liabilities	133,862	-
	<u>139,483</u>	<u>170,526</u>
	31 Mar 2012	
	Less than 1 year €'000	1 - 5 years €'000
Interest bearing borrowings	28,035	-
Non-interest bearing liabilities	120,138	-
	<u>148,173</u>	<u>-</u>

Fair value:

	31 Mar 2013	
	Less than 1 year €'000	1 - 5 years €'000
Interest bearing borrowings	5,621	168,262
Non-interest bearing liabilities	133,862	-
	<u>139,483</u>	<u>168,262</u>
	31 Mar 2012	
	Less than 1 year €'000	1 - 5 years €'000
Interest bearing borrowings	28,035	-
Non-interest bearing liabilities	120,138	-
	<u>148,173</u>	<u>-</u>

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

11. Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows

- The fair value of non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

Cash and short-term deposits

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Cash at bank and in hand*	<u>40,777</u>	<u>36,813</u>

Cash and cash equivalents (which are presented as a single class of assets on the face of the balance sheet) comprise cash at bank and short-term highly liquid deposits. Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is the same as its carrying value.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Cash at bank and in hand*	<u>40,777</u>	<u>36,813</u>

Restricted cash deposits

Restricted cash deposits are in respect of rental deposits, cash deposits with trading partners and cash guarantees given by the Company to IATA and a number of local governmental agencies to ensure compliance with the accreditation terms for each of these organisations. The total of these guarantees is €382,181 (2012: €1,002,658). In the event that the Company ceased trading, the restricted cash deposits would not be returned to the Company, but would be utilised to cover any outstanding liabilities. The amount deposited is reviewed every year and is based on the Company's financial results. The deposits with trading partners of €1,408,762 (2012: €nil), represent cash deposits that are constantly utilised and replenished through the ordinary operations of the Company.

€147,763 (2012: €151,121) has been placed on deposit in respect of operating rental lease agreements, and a further €400,000 (2012: €400,000) has been placed on deposit with one of the Company's major trade suppliers.

The restricted cash deposits are stated at cost which approximates fair value.

Committed facilities

As at 31 March 2013 the Company had no committed facilities available to it (2012: €nil)

* - See note 3(q) for description of change in accounting policy

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

12. Financial assets

Entity	Date of Repayment	Currency	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Axa Europe SAS	27-Oct-26	Euro	152	-
LuxCoal SAS	27-Oct-26	Euro	186	-
Odigeo Group employees	27-Oct-26	Euro	1,162	-
			<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>

All of the above loans bear interest at 4% per annum and interest is repayable on repayment of the loan. The directors have calculated the fair value of this financial asset by discounting the expected future cash flows, which is deemed to be representative of similar financial assets in the current market conditions. The calculated fair value approximates the carrying value of the asset and no impairment is therefore deemed necessary.

13. Trade and other receivables

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Trade receivables*	3,445	3,691
Allowance for doubtful debts	(2,185)	(1,898)
	<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,793</u>
Amounts due from other Odigeo group companies	123,632	96,312
VAT and other tax receivable	517	287
Prepayments and accrued income	7,373	5,806
Other receivables	12	3
	<u>132,794</u>	<u>104,201</u>

The average credit period granted on receivables for revenues is 60 days (2012: 60 days), no interest is charged on the receivables outstanding. The Company has provided for trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts, determined by reference to past default experience.

Included in the Company's trade receivables are debtors with a carrying value of €403,078 (2012: €542,610) which are past due at the reporting date for which the Company has not provided as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Company does not hold any collateral over these balances. The average age of these receivables is 76 days (2012: 78 days).

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Ageing of past due but not impaired receivables		
60-90 days	183	204
90-180 days	<u>220</u>	<u>339</u>
	<u>403</u>	<u>543</u>

* - See note 3(q) for description of change in accounting policy

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

13. Trade and other receivables (continued)

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts		
Balance at beginning of period	1,898	42
Increase in impairment	287	1,856
Balance at the end of the period	<u>2,185</u>	<u>1,898</u>

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. During the current year the provision for impairment has increased as a result of a deterioration in the ageing of certain receivables which are individually insignificant. The total carrying amount of these assets, being €2.2 million has been impaired. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the directors believe there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts.

Other receivables have also been assessed in terms of creditworthiness and are considered to be recoverable. No allowance for doubtful debts has been made on these balances.

The fair value of trade receivables is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

14. Trade and other payables

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Trade payables	88,467	91,638
Employee related accruals	448	213
Other taxes and social security cost payable	148	138
Loans from OdigeO group companies	-	5,316
Amounts owed to OdigeO group companies	34,211	11,706
Accruals and deferred income	16,202	10,959
Other payables	<u>7</u>	<u>169</u>
	<u>139,483</u>	<u>120,139</u>

Trade creditors and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 30 days (2012: 30 days). For most suppliers no interest is charged on the trade payables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, interest is charged on the outstanding balances at various interest rates. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

15. Long-term payables

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Interest bearing loans with Group company	(170,526)	(28,034)
Capitalised finance costs	4,967	-
	<u>(165,559)</u>	<u>(28,034)</u>

The interest bearing loans with Group companies comprise two separate tranches of €16.4 million and €11.6 million respectively and a second loan €144.5 million which has arisen principally in relation to the refinancing transaction (see 22). Both of the tranches mentioned above bear interest at the rate of Euribor plus 2% and have a fixed date of repayment of 31 March 2015. The second loan of €144.5 million, mentioned above, bears interest at an effective rate of 7.77% per annum and is repayable in full on 1 August 2018.

The fair value of long-term payables is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments. The directors have assessed the fair value of long-term payables to be

Fair value.

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Interest bearing loans with Group company	<u>(173,883)</u>	<u>(28,034)</u>

16. Operating lease arrangements

The Company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2013 €'000	2012 €'000	2013 €'000	2012 €'000
Company				
Operating leases which expire				
Within one year	362	408	-	-
In two to five years	931	671	-	-
	<u>1,293</u>	<u>1,079</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
			2013 €'000	2012 €'000
Minimum lease payments under operating leases charged to the income statement for the year			<u>419</u>	<u>504</u>

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for certain of its office properties. Other than as set out above, leases are negotiated for an average term of five years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

17. Retirement benefit schemes

The Company participates in a defined contribution group scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds.

The total cost charged to income of €87,954 (2012: €142,295) represents contributions payable to the scheme by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans. As at 31 March 2013, outstanding contributions amounting to €7,254 (2012: €7,691) were due to the scheme as these contributions are settled monthly in arrears.

18. Share capital

	31 Mar 2013 €	31 Mar 2012 €
Authorised:		
3,030,000,000 ordinary shares of €0.1 each	303,000,000	303,000,000
30,000,000 redeemable convertible shares of €1 each	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>
	<u>333,000,000</u>	<u>333,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid:		
2,751,131,546 ordinary shares of €0.1 each	<u>275,113,154</u>	<u>275,113,154</u>
Share premium account		
	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Balance at beginning and end of year	<u>88.846</u>	<u>88.846</u>

The share premium account is used to record the excess of the consideration received by the Company on issue of shares in excess of their par value. The share premium account may only be used in certain specific circumstances.

19. Share-based payment reserve

	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Vested share options	<u>53</u>	<u>-</u>

There are 9,723,932 shares held in LuxGeo Parent Sarl in which employees have a conditional interest. The plan commenced on 5 July, 2012 and the final vesting period is forecast for May 2016. The grant date fair value of the award was of €115,088, and a charge of €52,700 has been recognised to date and a corresponding credit recognised in the share-based payment reserve in the accompanying balance sheet. Further details regarding the plan can be found in note 5.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

20. Retained losses

	€'000
Balance at 1 January 2011	(242,163)
Capital contribution	20,804
Net profit for the period	<u>1,852</u>
Balance at 31 March 2012	(219,507)
Capital contribution	302
Net profit for the year	<u>16,595</u>
Balance at 31 March 2013	<u>(202,610)</u>

Details of the cash capital contribution are provided in note 5. Additionally, in the prior year the Company received a capital contribution in the form of a contributed receivable in another group company of €3.7 million.

21. Commitments and contingencies

As required by industry regulators including IATA, the Company has trade bonds in place which are designed to protect consumers and airlines (IATA) in the event that an agent ceases trading. In the event that the Company ceased trading, the restricted cash deposits would not be returned to the Company, but would be utilised to cover any outstanding liabilities.

The level of bonding required is determined on an annual basis by the regulators with reference to historical and expected future trading.

At 31 March 2013, in order to maintain the Company's various travel agency licences the Company had bank guarantees in place to travel agency regulators in the total amount of €31,664,580 (2012: €22,322,140).

22. Related party transactions

Below is a summary of balances and transactions with related parties.

(a) Trading transactions – LuxGEO S.à r.l.

The Company was charged €1.4 million (2012: €0.2 million) for the year ended 31 March 2013 by LuxGEO S.à r.l. for charges in relation to intercompany trading and received €18.3 million (2012: €14.9 million), the majority of this income was due to the Global Distribution Systems agreement signed by the Company's parent company in the prior period. As at 31 March 2013 the total amount outstanding in respect of these transactions due from LuxGEO was €13.8 million (2012: €3.1 million).

(b) Loans and advances – LuxGEO S.à r.l.

The change in the Group debt structure gave rise to considerable flows between the Company and its parent company, these movements are what form the basis for the outstanding amount, due to LuxGEO as at 31 March 2013 of €144.5 million (2012 due from €88.6 million).

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

22. Related party transactions (continued)

(c) Loans and advances – fellow Group companies

As at 31 March 2013 the Company had outstanding loans due to fellow group companies as follows:

Entity	Date of Repayment	Currency	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
Opodo SAS	31-Mar-15	Euro	26,034	28,035
Travellink AB	31-Mar-14	SEK	47,000	47,000
LuxGEO Sari	01-Aug-18	Euro	144,493	-

As at 31 March 2013 the Company had outstanding loans due from fellow group companies as follows:

Entity	Date of Repayment	Currency	31 Mar 2013 €'000	31 Mar 2012 €'000
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G Co-Investment III SCA	27-Oct-26	Euro	1,500	-
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These advances are interest bearing and have a fixed date of repayment as indicated above

There are no other loans receivable or payable, or advances with fellow group companies as at the balance sheet date

(d) Trading transactions – fellow Group companies

During the year the Company had a royalty fee arrangement in place with a fellow Group company, Opodo SAS. This agreement covers the use of the use of the Opodo brand and the value of the royalty fees recorded in 2013 was €0.3 million (2012: €0.3 million).

Further agreements existed with fellow Group companies which incorporated the re-invoicing of personnel costs in relation to the hosting of call centre services on behalf of the Company and the recharge of management fees in relation to various services performed on behalf of fellow Group companies

The Company was charged €9.5 million (2012: €15.1 million) and received €21.1 million (2012: €9.7 million) for the year ended 31 March 2013 by fellow Group companies in relation to this intercompany trading.

As at 31 March 2013 the total amount outstanding due to fellow Group companies in respect of trading transactions was €28.6 million (2012: €11.7 million) and the amount receivable from fellow Group companies in respect of trading transactions was €123.6 million (2012: €96.3 million)

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

22. Related party transactions (continued)

(e) Directors and key management compensation

Directors' remuneration is set out in Note 5

The remuneration earned by key management of the Company during the year ended 31 March 2013 and the fifteen month period ended 31 March 2012 was as follows

	1 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2013 €'000	1 Jan 2011 to 31 Mar 2012 €'000
Cash compensation	72	627
Compensation in kind	1	30
Contributions to Pension Plan and collective Life Insurance Policies	8	43
Total	81	700

In the prior period cash settled share-based payments were made to key management personnel of the Company in respect of incentive schemes, further details of which are set out in note 5

During the prior period, of the total cash-settled share-based payment charge for the Company of €17,931,788, €14,131,537 relates to key management personnel of the Company. In the current year, the charge of €302,399 relates to former key management personnel. See note 5 for further information.

Key management are no longer on the payroll of the company and are now remunerated by fellow group companies. It is impracticable to have these costs split and recharged to the company.

23 Ultimate parent company and controlling entity

The Company's immediate parent company and controlling entity is LuxGEO S à r l , a company incorporated in Luxembourg

The main holding company of LuxGEO S à r l and its parent GeoTravel Finance SCA, is LuxGEO Parent S.à.r.l. AXA Private Equity and certain Permira Funds are, through their indirect ownership of LuxGEO Parent, the principal shareholders of the Company. Neither AXA Private Equity nor the Permira Funds have individually a controlling stake in LuxGEO Parent S.à r l.

Opodo Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended ended 31 March 2013

24. Changes in accounting policy: Impact on balance sheet at 1 January 2011

The impact of the change in accounting policy for cash in transit described in note 3(q) to the financial statements on the balance sheet at the beginning of the preceding period is to reduce trade and other receivables from €101.3 million to €92.4 million and increase cash and cash equivalents from €1.1 million to €9.9 million. The balance sheet as at 1 January 2011, adjusted for this change, is presented below.

	1 January 2011 €'000
Non-current assets	
Investments	59,356
Intangible assets	675
Property, plant and equipment	399
Deferred tax asset	61,600
Trade and other receivables*	1,123
	<u>123,153</u>
Current assets	
Trade and other receivables*	92,427
Cash and cash equivalents*	9,898
Restricted cash deposits	1,134
Other financial assets	167
	<u>103,626</u>
Total assets	226,779
Non-current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	1,515
	<u>1,515</u>
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	103,468
Total liabilities	104,983
Net current assets	158
Net assets	<u>121,796</u>
Equity	
Share capital	275,113
Share premium	88,846
Retained losses	(242,163)
Total equity	<u>121,796</u>