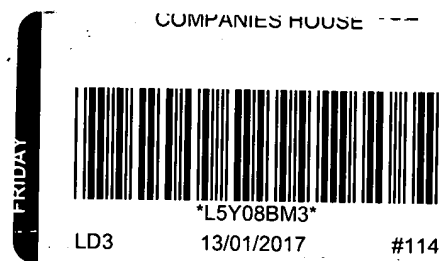


Company Registration No. 04060333 (England and Wales)

EASYGROUP LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016



EASYGROUP LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Sir Stelios Haji-Ioannou
Company number	04060333
Registered office	10 Sydney Place South Kensington London SW7 3NL
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Business address	10 Ansdell Street London W8 5BN
Bankers	HSBC Poultry & Princes St Branch PO Box 648 27-32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX

EASYGROUP LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Director's report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 24

EASYGROUP LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the ownership, protection, exploitation and licensing of the "easy" brand. Currently the "easy" brand is active principally in the following sectors: airlines; hotels; vehicle rental; airport transfers; fitness centres; real estate and retailing. The aim of the company is to extend the brand further into other suitable global business activities by selecting appropriate business partners and licensing the particular sub brand to them with requisite controls, checks and balances. The aim is to diversify risk and maximise returns on a risk adjusted basis.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks are potential damage to the brand and failure by licensees to pay royalties due to the company.

Development and performance

The turnover for the year ended 30 September 2016 was over £13 million in line with the prior year. The balance sheet at 30 September 2016 shows shareholders' funds of over £20 million up from £15 million the year before. This is excluding the intangible assets like the brand which are not valued on the balance sheet.

Key performance indicators

The main Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for the financial performance of the company is to maximise its operating profit margin.

On behalf of the board

Stelios

9 Jan 2017

.....
Sir Stelios Haji-Ioannou
Director
.....

EASYGROUP LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the ownership, protection, exploitation and licensing of the 'easy' brand.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Sir Stelios Haji-Ioannou

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, UHY Hacker Young, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of director's responsibilities

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

EASYGROUP LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Sir Stelios Haji-Ioannou
Director

9 Jan 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EASYGROUP LTD

We have audited the financial statements of easyGroup Ltd for the year ended 30 September 2016 set out on pages 6 to 24. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 - 3, the director is 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 director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

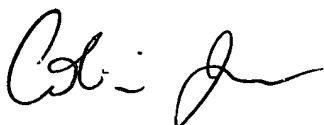
In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF EASYGROUP LTD

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.



Colin Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

9th January 2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

EASYGROUP LTD**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	13,524,066	13,023,928
Cost of sales		(1,179,467)	(683,691)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		12,344,599	12,340,237
Administrative expenses		(2,057,051)	(1,920,246)
Other operating income		5,462	-
Charitable donations		(3,049,098)	(2,457,821)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit	4	7,243,912	7,962,170
Interest receivable and similar income	6	19,868	13,609
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(6,805)	(38,429)
Amounts written off investments	8	(1,274,277)	(285,155)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation		5,982,698	7,652,195
Taxation	9	(1,488,424)	(1,625,130)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year		<u>4,494,274</u>	<u>6,027,065</u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

EASYGROUP LTD**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit for the year	4,494,274	6,027,065
Other comprehensive income	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,494,274	6,027,065
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

EASYGROUP LTD
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	12,835,174		11,240,918	
Current assets					
Stocks	12	49,544		-	
Debtors	13	903,199		935,948	
Investments	14	844,883		1,075,628	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,428,815		4,980,395	
		<u>11,226,441</u>		<u>6,991,971</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(3,834,805)</u>		<u>(2,509,854)</u>	
Net current assets			7,391,636		4,482,117
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>20,226,810</u>		<u>15,723,035</u>
Provisions for liabilities	17		(11,001)		(1,500)
Net assets			<u>20,215,809</u>		<u>15,721,535</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18	3,650,002		3,650,002	
Profit and loss reserves		16,565,807		12,071,533	
Total equity			<u>20,215,809</u>		<u>15,721,535</u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 3 JAN 2017

84 elics
 Sir Stelios Haji-Ioannou
 Director

Company Registration No. 04060333

SA

EASYGROUP LTD**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 October 2014		3,650,002	6,044,468	9,694,470
Year ended 30 September 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	6,027,065	6,027,065
Balance at 30 September 2015		3,650,002	12,071,533	15,721,535
Year ended 30 September 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,494,274	4,494,274
Balance at 30 September 2016		3,650,002	16,565,807	20,215,809

EASYGROUP LTD**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	22	8,942,716		5,210,029	
Interest paid		(6,805)		(38,429)	
Income taxes paid		(1,629,419)		(1,535,484)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		7,306,492		3,636,116	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,870,409)		(1,388,128)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		36,001		-	
Purchase of investments		(1,043,532)		(250,000)	
Interest received		11,156		6,617	
Dividends received		8,712		6,992	
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,858,072)		(1,624,519)	
Net cash used in financing activities		-		-	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,448,420		2,011,597	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,980,395		2,968,798	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		9,428,815		4,980,395	

EASYGROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

easyGroup Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Sydney Place, South Kensington, London, SW7 3NL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016 are the first financial statements of easyGroup Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The director has prepared detailed forecasts and cashflow projections which confirm that the company has adequate resources available to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% Straight Line
Land and buildings Leasehold	11% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	1.5 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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 (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or 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 (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

EASYGROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end 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 profit and loss account, 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 the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

EASYGROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term,

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

1.14 Investments

Current assets investments in listed entities are stated at the quoted market price in an active market.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

EASYGROUP LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**3 Turnover and other revenue**

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		
Recharges	995,480	640,017
Royalties receivable	12,448,814	12,371,332
Other income	79,772	12,579
	<u>13,524,066</u>	<u>13,023,928</u>

Other significant revenue

Interest income	11,156	6,617
Dividends received	8,712	6,992
Rental income	5,462	-
	<u>15,330</u>	<u>13,609</u>

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	<u>13,524,066</u>	<u>13,023,928</u>

4 Operating profit

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(205,225)	(57,991)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,500	10,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	218,876	113,808
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	21,276	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	<u>133,575</u>	<u>7,404</u>

EASYGROUP LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Admin staff	9	11

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	483,923	514,180
Social security costs	53,498	57,378
	<u>537,421</u>	<u>571,558</u>

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	11,156	6,617
Other income from investments		
Dividends received	8,712	6,992
Total income	<u>19,868</u>	<u>13,609</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>11,156</u>	<u>6,617</u>
--	---------------	--------------

EASYGROUP LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**7 Interest payable and similar charges**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	38,429
Other finance costs:		
Other interest	6,805	-
	<u>6,805</u>	<u>38,429</u>

8 Amounts written off investments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other gains and losses	(1,274,277)	(285,155)
	<u>(1,274,277)</u>	<u>(285,155)</u>

9 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	1,479,750	1,635,000
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(827)	(11,370)
	<u>1,478,923</u>	<u>1,623,630</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	9,501	1,500
	<u>9,501</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Total tax charge	<u>1,488,424</u>	<u>1,625,130</u>

EASYGROUP LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016****9 Taxation****(Continued)**

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit before taxation	5,982,698	7,652,195
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.50%)	1,196,540	1,568,700
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	256,779	58,876
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(827)	(11,371)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	42,044	10,059
Other permanent differences	(4,242)	(1,134)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(1,870)	-
Tax expense for the year	1,488,424	1,625,130

EASYGROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold £	Land and buildings Leasehold £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2015	10,787,313	621,347	258,588	2,250	11,669,498
Additions	1,601,102	-	27,934	241,373	1,870,409
Disposals	-	-	-	(60,646)	(60,646)
At 30 September 2016	12,388,415	621,347	286,522	182,977	13,479,261
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 October 2015	255,471	5,696	165,163	2,250	428,580
Depreciation charged in the year	91,446	68,348	25,592	33,490	218,876
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(3,369)	(3,369)
At 30 September 2016	346,917	74,044	190,755	32,371	644,087
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2016	12,041,498	547,303	95,767	150,606	12,835,174
At 30 September 2015	10,531,842	615,651	93,425	-	11,240,918

11 Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	206,276	45,756
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	844,883	1,075,628
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	2,733,156	1,302,079

12 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	49,544	-

EASYGROUP LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016****13 Debtors**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	189,348	43,838
Other debtors	16,928	1,918
Prepayments and accrued income	696,923	890,192
	<u>903,199</u>	<u>935,948</u>

14 Current asset investments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Listed investments	844,883	1,075,628
	<u>844,883</u>	<u>1,075,628</u>
Listed investments included above:		
Listed investments carrying amount	844,883	1,075,628
Market value if different from carrying amount	-	1,152,017
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,152,017</u>

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	930,552	640,193
Corporation tax	717,861	868,357
Other taxation and social security	383,788	339,418
Other creditors	33,109	35,583
Accruals and deferred income	1,769,495	626,303
	<u>3,834,805</u>	<u>2,509,854</u>

16 Provisions for liabilities

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities (note 17)	11,001	1,500
	<u>11,001</u>	<u>1,500</u>

EASYGROUP LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016****17 Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	11,001	1,500
Movements in the year:		2016 £
Liability at 1 October 2015		1,500
Charge to profit or loss		9,501
Liability at 30 September 2016		11,001

18 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
3,650,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,650,002	3,650,002

19 Events after the reporting date

There were no subsequent events post year end that would materially impact on the company's financial statements.

EASYGROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

20 Related party transactions

The company recharged costs of £218,045 (2015: £223,463) to Lowcost Vehicle Rental (UK) Limited (trading as easyCar) during the year. At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £Nil (2015: £143) from Lowcost Vehicle Rental (UK) Limited, a fellow subsidiary whose ultimate parent undertaking is easyGroup Holdings Limited.

During the year the company was charged £600,000 (2015: £600,000) in management charges by easyGroup Holdings Limited, a company registered in the Cayman Islands whose ultimate controlling party is the Stelios Trust.

During the year, the company made donations of £3,049,098 (2015: £2,457,821) to the Stelios Philanthropic Foundation.

21 Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is easyGroup Holdings Limited, a company registered in the Cayman Islands whose ultimate controlling party is the Stelios Trust, a Cayman Islands trust set up for the benefit of Sir Stelios Haji-Ioannou and in which he participates in the management. The financial statements of easyGroup Holdings Limited are not available to the public.

22 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year after tax	4,494,274	6,027,065
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	1,488,424	1,625,130
Finance costs	6,805	38,429
Investment income	(19,868)	(13,609)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	21,276	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	218,876	113,808
Amounts written off investments	1,274,277	285,155
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(49,544)	-
Decrease in debtors	32,749	264,978
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,475,447	(3,130,927)
Cash generated from operations	8,942,716	5,210,029