

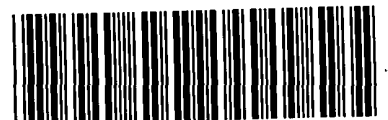
Financial Statements

Real World Tours Limited

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Registered number: 02780663

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Real World Tours Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mrs A F Goldsworthy Mr M D Large
Company secretary	Mr D Hatchman
Registered number	02780663
Registered office	Mill Lane Box Corsham Wiltshire SN13 8PL
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Senior Statutory Auditor 1020 Eskdale Road Winnersh Wokingham Berkshire RG41 5TS
Bankers	HSBC Private Bank (UK) Limited
Solicitors	Sheridans

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Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activity

During the period the principal activity of the company was that of promoting live music tours.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £14,691 (2015: profit £1,563).

The directors do not propose a dividend payment for this year (2015: £NIL)

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mrs A F Goldsworthy
Mr M D Large

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Real World Tours Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 26 September 2017 and signed on its behalf.



Mr D Hatchman
Secretary

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Real World Tours Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Real World Tours Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 1, 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 Practice Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 December 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Real World Tours Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amrish Shah".

Amrish Shah FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants
Senior Statutory Auditor
Reading

29 September 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	2,028,881	117,245
Cost of sales		(1,987,171)	(98,648)
Gross profit		41,710	18,597
Administrative expenses		(56,397)	(17,035)
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(14,687)	1,562
Interest receivable and similar income		-	1
Interest payable and expenses		(4)	-
(Loss)/profit before tax		(14,691)	1,563
(Loss)/profit for the year		(14,691)	1,563
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year		(14,691)	1,563

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	3,517	552,308
Cash at bank and in hand	11	523,520	11,937
		<u>527,037</u>	<u>564,245</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(550,809)	(573,326)
Net current liabilities		<u>(23,772)</u>	<u>(9,081)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(23,772)</u>	<u>(9,081)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(23,772)</u>	<u>(9,081)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	2	2
Profit and loss account	15	(23,774)	(9,083)
		<u>(23,772)</u>	<u>(9,081)</u>

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 September 2017.



Mr M D Large

Director

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	2	(9,083)	(9,081)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(14,691)	(14,691)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(14,691)	(14,691)
At 31 December 2016	2	(23,774)	(23,772)

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	2	(10,646)	(10,644)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	1,563	1,563
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,563	1,563
At 31 December 2015	2	(9,083)	(9,081)

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

Real World Tours Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at Mill Lane, Box, Corsham, Wiltshire, SN13 8PL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).

2.3 Going concern

The company's balance sheet shows a net deficit position as at 31 December 2016. Taking into account post year-end trading and continued shareholder support, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office and musical equipment	-	25%
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 January 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.14 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. Judgments and estimates are continually re-assessed and are based on historical experience as well as other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual amount or values may vary in certain instances from assumptions and estimates made. Changes will be recorded, with corresponding effect in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, when and if, better information is obtained.

Critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies disclosed herein and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements relate to the following:

Provisions for bad and doubtful debts

Provisions are made for significant overdue items on the debtors ledger with specific provision for debtors in financial difficulty.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the business.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	-	71,502
Rest of the world	2,028,881	45,743
	<u>2,028,881</u>	<u>117,245</u>

5. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Exchange differences	(101,201)	(6,777)
Other operating lease rentals	18,219	5,715
	<u>18,219</u>	<u>5,715</u>

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	5,525	4,692
	<u>5,525</u>	<u>4,692</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

7. Employees

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration for services to the company (2015: £nil).

8. Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(14,691)	1,563
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)	(2,938)	316
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	-	153
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	148
Deferred tax not recognised	2,938	(617)
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Office & musical equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016	112,184
At 31 December 2016	112,184
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	112,184
At 31 December 2016	112,184
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	-
At 31 December 2015	-

10. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Other debtors	3,459	547,200
Prepayments and accrued income	58	5,108
	3,517	552,308

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	523,520	11,937

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	-	5,513
Other creditors	546,309	564,313
Accruals and deferred income	4,500	3,500
	<u>550,809</u>	<u>573,326</u>

13. Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	526,979	559,137
	<u>526,979</u>	<u>559,137</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(550,809)	(573,325)
	<u>(550,809)</u>	<u>(573,325)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other debtors and cash.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors and accruals.

14. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

15. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

16. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2016 or 31 December 2015.

17. Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2016 or 31 December 2015.

18. Related party transactions

The directors have chosen to omit any related party transactions below £5,000 on the basis that these are not considered significant to either party. Related party transactions over £5,000 are detailed below.

During the year the company was invoiced £242,472 (2015: £NIL) in respect of recharged charges by Peter Gabriel Limited, of which Mr M D Large is also a director.

The company was charged £NIL (2015: £71,502) in respect of costs by Real World Productions Limited, a company of which Mr MD Large is also a director.

During the year the company was invoiced £50,000 (2015: £NIL) in respect of intellectual property by Gabble Limited, of which Mr MD Large is also a director.

During the year, the company was invoiced £100,000 (2015: £NIL) in respect of management charges and £3,721 (2015: £NIL) in respect of recharged expenses by Real World Operations Limited, of which Mr MD Large is also a director.

During the year the company was invoiced £10,000 (2015: £NIL) in respect of management charges by Real World Records Limited, of which Mr MD Large is also a director.

During the year Real World Tours received recharges of £855,795 (2015: £nil) and received management income of £1,298,084 (2015: £nil) from an entity incorporated in the United States of America, for which Anne Goldsworthy is a common director. At the year end the amount owed from Real World Tours to the entity was £nil (2015: £nil).

19. Controlling party

Mrs A F Goldsworthy is the company's ultimate controlling party by virtue of her majority shareholding.