

World's Leading Travel Companies Limited

**Directors' report and financial
statements**

Registered number 6334865

Year ended 31 December 2015



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Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The company did not trade during the year. It has some expenses and received some bank interest.

Business review

The company's year-end financial position was considered satisfactory and the directors expect minimal trading activity in 2016.

Results and dividends

The loss for the period, after taxation, was £2,541 (2014 Profit: £346). The directors recommended the payment of a dividend of £198,104 (2014: £nil).

Financial instruments

Details of the company's financial management objectives and policies are included in note 12 to the financial statements.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

DID Howie

A Chapman

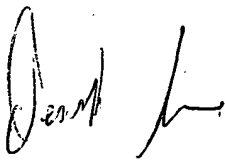
Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



Derek Howie

Director

Date: 27 September 2017

15 Grosvenor Place
London
SW1X 7HH

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



KPMG LLP

Edward VII Quay
Preston
PR2 2YF
United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of World's Leading Travel Companies Limited

We have audited the financial statements of World's Leading Travel Companies Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 5 to 16. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

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 set out on page 2, 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 (APB'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 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

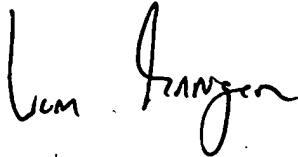
In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of World's Leading Travel Companies 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in not preparing a strategic report.



28/09/2016

Liam Finnigan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Edward VII Quay
Navigation Way
Ashton-on-Ribble
Preston
PR2 2YF

Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2015

	<i>Note</i>	2015 £	2014 £
Revenue	2	-	9,165
Gross profit		-	9,165
Administrative expenses		(2,866)	(8,729)
Operating (loss)/profit	3,4	(2,866)	436
Finance income	5	308	5
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(2,558)	441
Taxation	6	17	(95)
(Loss)/Profit for the period		(2,541)	346
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		(2,541)	346

All results relate to continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the period as set out above.

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2014	50,000	201,375	251,375
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	346	346
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2014	50,000	201,721	251,721
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(2,541)	(2,541)
Dividend	-	(198,104)	(198,104)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2015	50,000	1,076	51,076
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position
 at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Current assets			
Amounts due from related parties	7	50,000	26,940
Trade and other receivables	8	1,138	254
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	478,731
		<u>51,138</u>	<u>505,925</u>
Total assets		<u>51,138</u>	<u>505,925</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	-	(4,030)
Tax payable		(62)	(174)
		<u>(62)</u>	<u>(4,204)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Amounts due to related parties	11	-	(250,000)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(250,000)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(62)</u>	<u>(254,204)</u>
Net assets		<u>51,076</u>	<u>251,721</u>
Equity			
Share capital	13	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		1,076	201,721
Total equity		<u>51,076</u>	<u>251,721</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 September 2016 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:



Derek Howie
 Director

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2015

	<i>Note</i>	2015 £	2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/Profit for the period		(2,541)	346
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
VAT write off	3	-	864
Finance income	5	(308)	(5)
Taxation	6	(17)	95
		(2,866)	1,300
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables		(23,944)	(1,166)
(Decrease) in trade and other payables		(254,030)	(1,969)
Cash used in from operations		(280,840)	(1,835)
Tax paid		(95)	-
Dividend paid		(198,104)	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(479,039)	(1,835)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	5	308	5
Net cash generated from investing activities		308	5
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(478,731)	(1,830)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2015	9	478,731	480,561
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2015	9	-	478,731

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

World's Leading Travel Companies Limited ("the company") is a company incorporated in the UK.

The company financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), and under historical cost accounting rules. The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors. Given the current market conditions, the directors have decided to focus their efforts on key brands of the Group going forward and therefore minimal trading is expected next year for World's Leading Travel Companies Limited. The company is in a net assets position and financial support from the Group is present. As a result, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Revenue

The company did not sell any tours nor receive any management fees during 2015.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other payables.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Intra-group financial instruments

Where the company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the company considers these to be insurance arrangements and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer Software	3 years
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Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates in force for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer equipment	4 years
Fixtures and fittings	10 years
Telephone and office equipment	4 years

Expenses

Finance income and expenses

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in income statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established.

Financing expenses comprise interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases, interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income, foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in the income statement.

Capital management

The company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The company has no external debt other than an unsecured overdraft as at 31 December 2015 and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements; management of capital therefore focuses around its ability to generate cash from its operations.

Notes (continued)

2 Revenue

The company did not sell any tours nor receive any management fees during 2015.

3 Operating profit

Included in profit are the following:

	2015 £	2014 £
VAT written off	-	864
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit fee	1,745	4,730

4 Staff numbers and costs

No staff were employed and no payroll costs were paid during the year.

No director received emoluments from this group company during the year (2014: nil).

Notes (continued)

5 Finance income

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank interest receivable	308	5

6 Taxation

Recognised in the income statement

	2015 £	2014 £
<i>Current tax expense</i>		
Current period	62	95
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(79)	-
Total tax in income statement	(17)	95

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2015 £	2014 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	(2,558)	441
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	(518)	95
Permanently disallowable expenses	580	-
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(79)	-
Total tax in income statement	(17)	95

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. An additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was announced in the Budget on 16 March 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

Notes (continued)

7 Amounts due from related parties

Amounts due from other members of The Travel Corporation Limited ("TTC") group, which are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and payable on demand are:

	2015 £	2014 £
TTC Travel Group Limited	50,000	26,940
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>26,940</u>

The company's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses related to amounts due from related parties is disclosed in note 12.

8 Trade and other receivables

	2015 £	2014 £
Other receivables	1,138	254
	<u>1,138</u>	<u>254</u>

The company's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses related to trade receivables is disclosed in note 12.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet and cash flow statement	-	478,731
	<u>-</u>	<u>478,731</u>

The company's exposure to interest rate risk, currency risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 12.

10 Trade and other payables

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade payables	-	4,030
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,030</u>

The company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 12.

11 Amounts due to related parties

A loan of £Nil (2014: £250,000) is owed to TTC Travel Group Limited in the year. Amounts owing to group undertakings due after more than one year are subordinated in favour of other payables and have no terms for repayment.

Notes (continued)

12 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company holds or issues financial instruments in order to achieve three main objectives, as follows:

- a) to finance its operations;
- b) to manage its exposure to interest risk from its operations and from its sources of finance; and
- c) for trading purposes.

In addition, various financial instruments (e.g. trade debtors, trade creditors, accruals and prepayments) arise directly from the company's operations.

Transactions in financial instruments result in the company assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below.

Credit risk

The company monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policies of credit checks meet its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk.

The intercompany balances are not considered to represent a significant credit risk by the directors. Amounts shown in the balance sheet best represent the maximum credit risk exposure in the event of other parties failing to perform their obligations under financial instruments. The maximum exposure at their reporting date was:

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts due from related parties	50,000	26,940
Cash and cash equivalents	-	478,731
At 31 December	<u>50,000</u>	<u>505,671</u>

Liquidity risk

The company at all times maintains adequate committed credit facilities in order to meet all its commitments as and when they fall due. Trade payables are £nil (2014: £4,730) and amounts due to related parties of £nil (2014: £nil).

The following are the expected maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying amount £	Contractual cash flows £	6 months or less £	6-12 months £	1-2 years £	2-5 years £	More than 5 years £
31 December 2015							
Unsecured loan with group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2014							
Unsecured loan with group undertakings	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000

Notes (continued)

12 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Interest rate risk

The company has no cash in deposit accounts with UK banks. Interest earned therefore closely follows movements in Bank of England base rates. A movement of 1 percent in this rate would result in a difference in annual pre-tax loss of £nil (2014: £4,787) based on company cash, cash equivalents and financial instruments at 31 December 2015.

Currency risk

The company is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange risk at the period end as substantially all balances are denominated in Pound Sterling.

Fair value

The directors are of the opinion that the carrying value of financial instruments approximates fair value.

13 Share capital

	2015		2014	
	No	£	No	£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

14 Related parties

During the period the company did not receive services from other members of the group.

During the period the company provided services to other members of the group as follows:-

	2015	2014
	£	£
<i>Management fees</i>		
TTC Travel Group Limited	-	9,165

Details of the company's immediate parent and of the ultimate controlling party are included at note 16.

Notes *(continued)*

15 Commitment and contingent liabilities

There are no commitments at 31st December 2015. The Bond of £5,000 that was in place at 31st December 2014 which was given to ABTA by bankers on behalf of the company was not renewed after the company resigned from ABTA in June 2015.

16 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The company's intermediate parent undertaking is TTC Travel Group Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey and its ultimate parent undertaking is The Travel Corporation Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. The financial statements of both companies are not available to the public.