

**THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

---

**THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED**

**CONTENTS**

---

	Page
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>	1
<b>Statement of Changes in Equity</b>	2
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	3 - 8

**THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:01969090**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

		31 December 2017 £000	1 November 2017 £000
	Note		
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	5	967	1,435
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	255	2
Cash at bank and in hand		26	-
		<u>1,248</u>	<u>1,437</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(911)	(373)
		<u>337</u>	<u>1,064</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8	25	25
Share premium account		19,894	19,894
Profit and loss account		(19,582)	(18,855)
		<u>337</u>	<u>1,064</u>

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with 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 14 December 2018.

**R Frey**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

---

THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
<b>At 1 January 2017</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>(17,837)</b>	<b>1,188</b>
Loss for the period	-	-	(1,018)	(1,018)
Shares issued during the period	-	894	-	894
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 2 November 2017</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19,894</b>	<b>(18,855)</b>	<b>1,064</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>				
Loss for the period	-	-	(727)	(727)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19,894</b>	<b>(19,582)</b>	<b>337</b>

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

---

## THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 1. General information

The Rough Guides Limited is a limited liability company registered in England and Wales. Its registered office and business address is at 1st Floor, Magdalen House, 136-148 Tooley Street, London, United Kingdom, SE1 2TU.

The principal activity of the company is to create and publish travel content across a range of platforms in print, digital and other formats.

#### 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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 2.2 Going concern

The company has made losses for the current and preceding periods. The director has obtained assurance from the parent company and ultimate shareholder that sufficient funds will be made available to the company to enable it to continue trading and meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due for at least twelve months from the date on which these accounts were approved and accordingly has prepared these accounts on a going concern basis.

##### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax and other sales taxed, rebates, trade marketing costs and discounts.

Turnover from the sales of books is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. A provision for anticipated returns is made based primarily on historical return sales. If these estimates do not reflect actual returns in future periods, then revenues could be understated or overstated for a particular period.

Sub-rights income is recognised upon signing of the contract and provision of sub-rights material to the customer. Subsequent sub-rights income from ongoing sales of titles are recognised upon receipt. Remainder income is recognised when titles passes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Stocks**

Finished goods have been valued at the lower of cost and fair value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Cost comprises direct costs included related production overheads, which, in the case of first impressions of books, includes initial publishing expenditure.

The assessment of the recoverability of the origination assets and the determination of the amortisation profile involve a significant degree of judgement based on historical trends and management estimation of future potential sales. An incorrect amortisation profile could result in excess amounts being carried forward as stock that would otherwise have been written off to the profit and loss account in an earlier review. Reviews are performed regularly to estimate recoverability of pre-publication assets, based on forecast title sales.

**2.5 Debtors**

Trade debtors are stated at fair value after provision for bad and doubtful debts and anticipated future sales returns. Provisions are made specifically where there is objective evidence of a dispute or an inability to pay. An additional provision is made based on analysis of balances by age, previous losses experienced and general economic conditions.

**2.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

**2.7 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

**2.8 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

**2.9 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The company's functional and presentational currency is £ Sterling and the financial statement are rounded to thousands for disclosure.

**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.

---

THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 Pensions

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the period was as follows:

	2 months ended 1 November 2017 No.	10 months ended 1 November 2017 No.
Average number of employees	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>

THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Taxation

	2 months ended 31 December 2017 £000	10 months ended 1 November 2017 £000
<b>Total current tax</b>	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	3
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	-	3
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	-	3

**Factors affecting tax charge for the period**

The tax assessed for the period is higher than (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.3%). The differences are explained below:

	2 months ended 31 December 2017 £000	10 months ended 1 November 2017 £000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(727)	(1,015)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.30% (2016 - 20%)	(138)	(196)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	138	-
Deferred tax released in the year	-	3
Group relief	-	192
Transfer pricing adjustments	-	4
<b>Total tax charge for the period</b>	-	3

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**



---

THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

**4. Taxation (continued)**

The company has estimated losses of £1,206,047 (1 November 2016 - £476,863) available to carry forward against future profits. No provision has been made for a deferred tax asset in respect of these losses in view of uncertainty as to when these may be utilised.

**5. Stocks**

	31 December 2017 £000	1 November 2017 £000
Work in progress	801	1,161
Finished goods and goods for resale	166	274
	<u>967</u>	<u>1,435</u>

**6. Debtors**

	31 December 2017 £000	1 November 2017 £000
Trade debtors	239	-
Other debtors	3	2
Prepayments and accrued income	13	-
	<u>255</u>	<u>2</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	31 December 2017 £000	1 November 2017 £000
Trade creditors	332	222
Amounts owed to former group undertakings	-	96
Other taxation and social security	19	1
Other creditors	377	54
Accruals and deferred income	183	-
	<u>911</u>	<u>373</u>

---

THE ROUGH GUIDES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

8. Share capital

	31 December 2017 £000	1 November 2017 £000
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
2,500,501 (2017 - 2,500,501) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>

9. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS102 33.1A Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

10. Controlling party

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Media Tune Holding AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland, which the director regards became a wholly-owned as the ultimate parent company.