

Registered number: 02921285

## **SBS Trading Company Limited**

**Unaudited**

**Financial statements**

**For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

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**SBS Trading Company Limited**  
**Registered number: 02921285**

**Balance sheet**  
**As at 30 April 2017**

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets		16,415	-
Investment property	5	941,000	916,000
		<u>957,415</u>	<u>916,000</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	24,490	63,806
Cash at bank and in hand	7	145,362	104,993
		<u>169,852</u>	<u>168,799</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(848,516)	(773,297)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(678,664)</u>	<u>(604,498)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>278,751</u>	<u>311,502</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(41,595)	(43,803)
		<u>(41,595)</u>	<u>(43,803)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>237,156</u>	<u>267,699</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Revaluation reserve		313,653	288,653
Profit and loss account		(76,498)	(20,955)
		<u>237,156</u>	<u>267,699</u>

**SBS Trading Company Limited**  
**Registered number: 02921285**

**Balance sheet (continued)**  
**As at 30 April 2017**

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 year 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 income statement 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 by:



**Igor Illenko**  
Director

Date:

*20 August 2017*

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

## **SBS Trading Company Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

#### **1. General information**

SBS Trading Company Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The registered address of the company is 24 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4YX. The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a general commercial company.

#### **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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Going concern**

Notwithstanding the net current liabilities of £678,664 accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis as the director is of the opinion that the company has sufficient working capital to meet its foreseeable requirements for the next twelve months. If the going concern basis were not appropriate, adjustments would have to be made to reduce assets to their recoverable amount, to provide for any further liabilities that might arise, and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

##### **2.3 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:

###### **Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

###### **Rendering of services**

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 30 April 2017**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.5 Investment property**

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the director and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value 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 such as 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, such as 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 period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income statement.

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.

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Financial instruments (continued)**

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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet 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 Income statement 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 Income statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Income statement within 'administrative expenses'.

**2.11 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Income statement 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 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

**2.13 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.14 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income statement in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**2.15 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement, 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 balance sheet 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 Balance sheet 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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 balance sheet date.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

**SBS Trading Company Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

**4. Intangible assets**

	<b>Publishing rights £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
Additions	<b>16,415</b>
At 30 April 2017	<b>16,415</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 30 April 2017	<b>16,415</b>
At 30 April 2016	<b>-</b>



# **SBS Trading Company Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

### **5. Investment property**

	<b>Investment property £</b>
<b>Valuation</b>	
At 1 May 2016	<b>916,000</b>
Surplus on revaluation	<b>25,000</b>
<b>At 30 April 2017</b>	<b>941,000</b>
<b>Comprising</b>	
Cost	<b>627,347</b>
Annual revaluation surplus/(deficit):	
2015	<b>248,653</b>
2016	<b>40,000</b>
2017	<b>25,000</b>
<b>At 30 April 2017</b>	<b>941,000</b>

The 2017 valuations were made by the director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

**SBS Trading Company Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

**6. Debtors**

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	24,190	63,706
Prepayments and accrued income	300	100
	<u>24,490</u>	<u>63,806</u>

**7. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	145,362	104,993
	<u>145,362</u>	<u>104,993</u>

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Other loans	785,987	762,550
Other creditors	59,029	5,747
Accruals and deferred income	3,500	5,000
	<u>848,516</u>	<u>773,297</u>

**9. Deferred taxation**

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(43,803)
Charged to profit or loss	2,208
<b>At end of year</b>	<u><b>(41,595)</b></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Revaluation of Investment property	(41,595)	(43,803)
	<u>(41,595)</u>	<u>(43,803)</u>

**SBS Trading Company Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

**10. Controlling party**

The company was controlled throughout the year by A Illenko, the company's sole shareholder.

**SBS Trading Company Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

**11. First time adoption of FRS 102**

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 May 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

	As previously stated 1 May 2015 £	Effect of transition 1 May 2015 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 1 May 2015 £	As previously stated 30 April 2016 £	Effect of transition 30 April 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 30 April 2016 £
Note						
Fixed assets	876,000	-	876,000	916,000	-	916,000
Current assets	709,901	-	709,901	168,799	-	168,799
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(1,283,871)	-	(1,283,871)	(773,297)	-	(773,297)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>	<b>(573,970)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(573,970)</b>	<b>(604,498)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(604,498)</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>	<b>302,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>302,030</b>	<b>311,502</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>311,502</b>
Provisions for liabilities	-	(37,560)	(37,560)	-	(43,803)	(43,803)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>302,030</b>	<b>(37,560)</b>	<b>264,470</b>	<b>311,502</b>	<b>(43,803)</b>	<b>267,699</b>
Capital and reserves	-	264,470	264,470	-	267,699	267,699

**SBS Trading Company Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 30 April 2017**

**11. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)**

	<b>Note</b>	As previously stated 30 April 2016 £	Effect of transition 30 April 2016 £	<b>FRS 102 (as restated) 30 April 2016 £</b>
Turnover		16,372	-	<b>16,372</b>
Cost of sales		(9,770)	-	<b>(9,770)</b>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		6,602	-	<b>6,602</b>
Administrative expenses		(54,910)	-	<b>(54,910)</b>
Other operating income		28,935	-	<b>28,935</b>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Operating profit</b>		(19,373)	-	<b>(19,373)</b>
Interest payable and similar charges		(18,706)	-	<b>(18,706)</b>
Taxation		7,550	(6,243)	<b>1,307</b>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Loss on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year</b>		<b>(30,529)</b>	<b>(6,243)</b>	<b>(36,772)</b>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

- 1 A deferred tax liability was recognised on the fair value adjustments made in respect of the investment property held by the company in accordance with FRS102.