

**Holdtrade (UK) Limited**  
**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**31st December 2018**

**SHEA & CO**  
Chartered Accountants  
105 Stanstead Road  
Forest Hill  
London  
SE23 1HH



**Holdtrade (UK) Limited**  
**Financial Statements**  
**Year ended 31st December 2018**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Statement of financial position	<b>1</b>
Notes to the financial statements	<b>3</b>

---

**Holdtrade (UK) Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**31st December 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	14,537	35,243
Investments	6	<u>210,459</u>	<u>10,310</u>
		<b>224,996</b>	<b>45,553</b>
 <b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		581,872	419,163
Debtors	7	280,841	698,855
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>358,558</u>	<u>1,449,141</u>
		<b>1,221,271</b>	<b>2,567,159</b>
 <b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>965,273</u>	<u>2,329,173</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>255,998</b>	<b>237,986</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>480,994</b>	<b>283,539</b>
 <b>Provisions</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>2,223</u>	<u>3,184</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b><u>478,771</u></b>	<b><u>280,355</u></b>

The statement of financial position  
continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

# Holdtrade (UK) Limited

## Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31st December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		3,000	3,000
Capital redemption reserve		7,000	7,000
Profit and loss account		<u>468,771</u>	<u>270,355</u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<u><b>478,771</b></u>	<u><b>280,355</b></u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

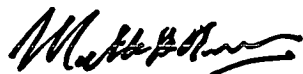
In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25/10/19 and are signed on behalf of the board by:



M B Burrow  
Director

Company registration number: 03231657

---

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**Holdtrade (UK) Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**Year ended 31st December 2018**

**1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales.

The address of the registered office is 99-105 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, London, SE23 1HH.

The principal activities of the company during the year was that of import, export and manufacturer's representatives in railways and mining industry.

**2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

**3. Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

**Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

**Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**Revenue recognition**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents revenue earned during the period exclusive of VAT.

# Holdtrade (UK) Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31st December 2018

#### 3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

##### Deferred tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

##### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

##### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Improvements to property	- 10% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% reducing balance
Equipment	- 25% reducing balance

##### Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

# Holdtrade (UK) Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st December 2018

### 3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

#### Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

# Holdtrade (UK) Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31st December 2018

#### 3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

##### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

##### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

# Holdtrade (UK) Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31st December 2018

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2017: 12).

#### 5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1st January 2018					
and					
31st December 2018	<u>185,188</u>	<u>77,158</u>	<u>11,596</u>	<u>85,569</u>	<u>359,511</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1st January 2018	169,326	64,779	10,545	79,618	324,268
Charge for the year	<u>15,861</u>	<u>3,095</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>1,488</u>	<u>20,706</u>
At 31st December 2018	<u>185,187</u>	<u>67,874</u>	<u>10,807</u>	<u>81,106</u>	<u>344,974</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31st December 2018	<u>1</u>	<u>9,284</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>4,463</u>	<u>14,537</u>
At 31st December 2017	<u>15,862</u>	<u>12,379</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>5,951</u>	<u>35,243</u>

#### 6. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1st January 2018	10,310
Additions	200,190
Disposals	<u>(41)</u>
At 31st December 2018	<u>210,459</u>
<b>Impairment</b>	
At 1st January 2018 and 31st December 2018	<u>-</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31st December 2018	<u>210,459</u>
At 31st December 2017	<u>10,310</u>

# Holdtrade (UK) Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2018

### 7. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	183,204	368,602
Other debtors	97,637	330,253
	<u>280,841</u>	<u>698,855</u>

### 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	306,009	304,686
Trade creditors	332,934	269,391
Corporation tax	—	238
Social security and other taxes	29,108	30,865
Other creditors	297,222	1,723,993
	<u>965,273</u>	<u>2,329,173</u>

On 14 March 2006, the Company created a Debenture agreement with the bank to secure its overdrafts facility.

### 9. Financial instruments at fair value

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Trade Creditors	332,934	269,391
Other Creditors	235,250	1,712,165
Accruals	52,164	9,000
Bank loans and overdrafts	306,009	304,686
	<u>926,357</u>	<u>2,295,242</u>

### 10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2018		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
M B Burrow	<u>(2,828)</u>	<u>(6,980)</u>	<u>(9,808)</u>
	2017		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
M B Burrow	<u>(17,631)</u>	<u>14,803</u>	<u>(2,828)</u>

# Holdtrade (UK) Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31st December 2018

#### 10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees *(continued)*

During the year the company owed the directors £9,808 (2017: £2,828)

#### 11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr M. Burrow throughout the current and previous year. Mr Burrow is the managing director of the company.

During the year the company received the management fee amounting to £20,000 (2017: £60,000) from the Holdtrade Mining Limited, a fellow group company and £Nil (2017: £95,100) from the GB Rail Ltd where Mr M Burrow is a shareholder and the director of the company.

Included in other debtors an amount of £Nil (2017: £169,698) was due from the Holdtrade Atlantico where Mr M Burrow is a shareholder and the director of the company.

Included in other creditors an amount of £97,261 (2017: £40,563) was due to the Holdtrade Mining Limited a fellow group company and £137,989 (2017: £350,002) was due to the GB Rail Ltd where Mr M Burrow is a shareholder and the director of the company.

Included in other debtors an amount of £55,814 (2017: £51,814) was due from the Holdtrade Ghana Ltd where M Burrow is a director of the company.