DEITON HOLDINGS LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2010

FILING COPY

SATURDAY



5 03/12/2011 COMPANIES HOUSE

86

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information page	1
Director's report	2
Statement of director's responsibilities	3
Independent auditors' report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 11

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director A V Brewster

Company secretary Intershore Consult (UK) Limited

Company number 04726455

Registered office Vernon House

Sicilian Avenue London WC1A 2QS

Auditors Blick Rothenberg

Blick Rothenberg Chartered Accountants 12 York Gate

Regent's Park London NW1 4QS

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the period was that of being a holding company

Director

The directors who served during the year were

A V Brewster (appointed 1 October 2010) Intershore Fiduciaries Limited (resigned 1 October 2010)

Provision of information to auditors

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of
 any information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to
 establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

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

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf

A V Brewster
Director

Director
Date 28 | 1 | 2011

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DEITON HOLDINGS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

We have audited the financial statements of Deiton Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010, set out on pages 6 to 11. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities)

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 Auditors' 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 director and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of director's responsibilities, the director is 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities, 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 Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DEITON HOLDINGS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Director's report

Darren Jordan (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Blick Rothenberg

Chartered Accountants

12 York Gate Regent's Park London

NW1 4QS

Date

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
Administrative expenses		(23,564)	(37,135)
Operating loss	2	(23,564)	(37,135)
Exceptional items Net profit on sale of investments		241,907	-
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		218,343	(37,135)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	3	•	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	8	218,343	(37,135)

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Note	\$	2010 \$	\$	2009 \$
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		-		7,893
Current assets					
Debtors	5	3,799		16,427	
Cash at bank		24,847		952	
	-	28,646	_	17,379	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(50,116)		(45,085)	
Net current liabilities	•		(21,470)		(27,706)
Total assets less current liabilities		•	(21,470)		(19,813)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		3		3
Profit and loss account	8		(21,473)		(19,816)
Shareholders' deficit		•	(21,470)		(19,813)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by the sole director

A V Brewster

Director

Date 28/(/20//

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

The company is the parent undertaking of a small group and as such is not required by the Companies Act 2006 to prepare group accounts. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

1.2 Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are shown at cost less provision for impairment

13 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation except that deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets in the financial statements unless by the balance sheet date the company had entered into a binding agreement to sell the revalued asset

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and which are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted

1.4 Foreign currencies

The financial statements are drawn up in US dollars as this is the functional currency of the company's operations

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account

1.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging

2010 2009 \$ \$ 17,365 21,384

Auditors' remuneration

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2009 - \$NIL)

3 Taxation

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There is a potential deferred tax asset of approximately \$21,000 (2009 \$19,000), which has not been recognised in the financial statements due to the uncertainty concerning the timescale as to its recoverability

During the year, as a result of the change in the UK main corporation tax rate from 28% to 27% that was substantively enacted on 20 July 2010 and that will be effective from 1 April 2011, the relevant deferred tax balances have been re-measured. The company has estimated losses of \$76,000 (2009 \$68,000) available for carry forward against future profits.

Further reductions to the UK corporation tax rate were announced in the March 2011 Budget. The first of these, which was substantively enacted on 29 March 2011, was a reduction in the UK main corporation tax rate from 27% to 26% on 1 April 2011. Other changes, which are expected to be enacted separately each year, propose to reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 23% by 1 April 2014. None of these changes had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, are not recognised in these financial statements.

4 Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies \$
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2010 Disposals	7,893 (7,893)
At 31 December 2010	-
Net book value	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
At 31 December 2010	-
At 31 December 2009	7,893 ———————

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

4.	Fixed asset investments (continued)			
	Subsidiary undertakings			
	The following were subsidiary undertakings of t	he company		
	Name OU Centrobalt		Class of shares Ordinary	Holding 100%
	OOO Transportnye Sistemy		Ordinary	66%
	Name OU Centrobalt OOO Transportnye Sistemy	Principal activity Railcar leasing Transport	Country of incorporation Estonia Russia	
5	Debtors			
	Other debtors		2010 \$ 3,799	2009 \$ 16,427
6	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		2010	2009
	Trade creditors Other creditors		\$ 1,161 48,955	\$ 12,556 32,529
			50,116	45,085
7.	Share capital			
			2010 \$	2009 \$
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 2 Ordinary shares of \$1 each		3	3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

8. Reserves

			Profit and loss account \$
	At 1 January 2010 Profit for the year Dividends Equity capital		(19,816) 218,343 (220,000)
	At 31 December 2010		(21,473)
9.	Dividends		
		2010 \$	2009 \$
	Dividends paid on equity capital	220,000	

The dividend of \$220,000 paid to shareholders during the year was in excess of the available distributable reserves, and thus contravened the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

At the time the dividend was paid the directors were not aware that there were insufficient profits available for distribution and the directors acknowledge that no further dividends can be made until there are sufficient profits available for that purpose

Under the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, any shareholder who receives an unlawful distribution is liable to repay it to the company if, at the time they received it, they knew, or had reasonable grounds to believe, that it was made in contravention of the Act

10. Related party transactions

In the opinion of the director the immediate controlling party is Intershore Corporate Services Limited and the ultimate controlling party is A. Usov

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS8 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group

11. Parent undertaking

The parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings of which the company is a member is Intershore Corporate Services Limited, a company incorporated in England Group accounts are not prepared

The parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member is Interlaw Financial Consulting Group Limited, a company incorporated in the Seychelles. Group accounts are not prepared.